

contributions to the development of the international human rights regime from international, regional, and national perspectives. The author begins Chapter 1 with a multifaceted explanation of the critical importance of diplomacy in the formation of international human rights practices. Chapter 2 illustrates that the United Nations human rights system has dramatically moved away from the clash of politics, idealism, law, the mechanisms of treaty bodies, United Nations human rights mandates, and their promising-sounding realism.

Chapter 3 systematically presents the regionalization of human rights and the reappraisal of their diplomatic practices throughout the world, beginning with Europe, the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, the Arab world, and Asia. Chapter 5 shows the importance of localization of international human rights instruments by assessing the commitment to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (CRMW), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), and the procedural requirements for their enforcement and their legal consequences and effects.

Chapter 6 highlights the implementation of, and compliance with, international human rights documents, particularly those arising from existing multiple diplomacies. Furthermore, Chapter 7 fundamentally reassesses the universalization of normative international human rights. Last but not least, Chapter 8 sheds innovative light on new areas of human rights, for example, in cyberspace, and at sea. As a result, the book documents the enormous contribution of diplomatic practices to the recent evolution of international human rights norms, both at the national and global levels.

**Competing interests.** None.

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## **Global Criminal Law: Postnational Criminal Justice in the Twenty-First Century**

**by Adán Nieto MARTÍN. London, New York, Shanghai: Palgrave Macmillan, as part of Springer Nature, 2021. vi + 112 pp.**

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Transnational, post-national, supranational, and trans-governmental: these are all elements of a new international order in which crime has taken on multiple new roles. As its effect, operation, and outcome spill over borders, a change has occurred not just in the way global crimes are regulated but also in the people who regulate them. Adán Nieto Martín is a professor at the University of Castilla-La Mancha in Spain and has a wide experience in the field

of criminal and corporate law. Through this book, he has highlighted the changing role of the state as a stakeholder in the international sphere. It is premised on the twin understandings that the rigidities of the state-territory relationship have been challenged coupled with the incoming of new actors on the world stage, thus changing the idea of security and further legitimizing this reorganization. These new actors have been identified as a network of states, international organizations, government networks, and private stakeholders such as multinational corporations, standardization bodies, and non-governmental organizations that fully utilize the power of soft law through their influence and reputation. Private actors can bring in the much-needed expertise required in lawmaking today, and the author has outlined the value of their technical legitimacy and global reach.

The author welcomes the entry of new players into global governance. Taking the example of the World Bank Sanctions Systems, he opines that its approach towards criminal justice policy has been “one of the most significant in the last decade” (p. 37). Nevertheless, his prose expresses caution against the erosion of key pillars of criminal justice or governance such as procedural fairness, transparency, legitimacy, and deliberative democracy, which can often be overlooked by these entities whose organization and operation are unlike an adjudicatory or legislative system. Whether criminal law matters are transnational or national or public or private, there must be adherence to the principles of fair trial and due process. Thus, while the author has lauded the potential of self-regulating mechanisms of multinational corporations, his work exhibits pragmatism when he stresses the need for criminal justice in its true sense.

It is this kind of nuanced analysis of the multifaceted aspects of the entry of new players into global criminal lawmaking and regulation that makes this book an important addition to the existing literature in this field. His interesting classification of crimes, relating their nature with territoriality, adds to the comprehensiveness of his work. The book must not be mistaken as an attempt to understand all existing procedures of rulemaking related to every international crime. Its relevance lies in its bird’s eye view analysis of the universe of global criminal law and the entities governing it in its current stage of evolution. This book is apt for students, scholars, judges, lawyers, academicians, and even public officials who wish to gain insight into global criminal law and its transforming governance.

**Competing interests.** The author declares none.

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## **Global Counter-Terrorist Financing and Soft Law, Multi-Layered Approaches**

**by Doron GOLDBARSHT. Cheltenham, United Kingdom/  
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The challenges in conducting a thorough analysis of matters relating to Counter Terrorist Financing (CTF) arise not only from the secretive nature of terrorist activities but also