

Libya's respective domestic legal systems is really borne out, considering their relatively frequent appearances at the ICJ.

Nonetheless, the general point is very well made and is a valuable reminder of the plurality of the international legal system. Powell's book demonstrates her in-depth knowledge of Islamic legal traditions and international law of dispute settlement; it is clearly an original contribution and a useful addition to our understanding of interstate conflict management.

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The Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

by Yoshifumi TANAKA.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018. lviii + 405 pp. Paperback: £39.99.

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The most fundamental purpose of international law is to promote international peace.¹ To achieve this challenging aim, an important system must be in place: the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The art of settling international disputes is a complex and fascinating field, and Yoshifumi Tanaka offers a well-written survey of this vital topic as an eminent scholar.

In this book, Tanaka concisely introduces the subject's importance and engages his readers with his insightful understanding of the art and craft of international dispute resolution. Tanaka's analysis is highly impressive and includes vivid examples drawn from many case-studies. This book has twelve chapters divided into two parts. The first half covers the fundamentals, focusing on traditional approaches to settle international disputes, and the second half covers international dispute settlement in different fields.

In Chapter 1, international disputes are clearly defined, and their core nature analyzed. Understanding the core nature of international disputes is a prerequisite for further studying the structure and procedure of international dispute settlement. Then, the reader is introduced to the basic concepts of dispute settlement. In Chapters 2 and 3, negotiation, good offices, mediation, inquiry, and conciliation are discussed, followed by international dispute settlement through the United Nations in Chapter 4. Interstate arbitration is discussed in Chapter 5, with Chapters 6 and 7 covering dispute settlement by the International Court of Justice [ICJ], where these final two chapters focus on the organization and procedure of the ICJ.

The second half of the book then illustrates international dispute settlement in particular fields, with Chapter 8 focusing on dispute settlement using the law of the sea, and Chapter 9 addressing dispute settlement within the World Trade Organization. Chapter 10 considers peaceful settlement of international environmental disputes, followed by peaceful settlement of disputes involving non-state actors in Chapter 11. Finally, Chapter 12 provides some useful thoughts on the interlinkage between the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the prohibition of the threat or use of force.

My one wish is that Tanaka had included a chapter on the international criminal justice system. The International Criminal Court plays a key role in resolving disputes and enforcing global condemnation of crimes against humanity, genocide, and other human rights violations.² Ultimately though,

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1. Emmanuelle JOUANNET, "What is the Use of International Law? International Law as a 21st Century Guardian of Welfare" (2007) 28 *Michigan Journal of International Law* 815 at 817.
 2. Martha MINOW, "Do Alternative Justice Mechanisms Deserve Recognition in International Criminal Law? Truth Commissions, Amnesties, and Complementarity at the International Criminal Court" (2019) 60 *Harvard International Law Journal* 1 at 3.

Tanaka's book offers readers an accessible account of most of the key concepts and procedures that underpin international dispute settlement from an international law perspective.

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Environmental Law

Shipbreaking in Developing Countries: A Requiem for Environmental Justice from the Perspective of Bangladesh

by Md Saiful KARIM.

Oxon/New York: Routledge, 2018. xx + 150 pp. Softcover: £36.99.[†]

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Shipbreaking, being amongst the most highly polluting industries in the world, simultaneously violates human rights laws, labour laws, and environmental laws. Having profound insight into the field of marine and environmental law, Md Saiful Karim grapples with these legal issues in his book *Shipbreaking in Developing Countries: A Requiem for Environmental Justice from the Perspective of Bangladesh*. While some books deal with ship dismantling and its diverse impacts, this book offers instead “the issue of global and national environmental injustice using the shipbreaking industry as an example” (p. 9).

The author frames the shipbreaking industry in the context of three different themes: “environmental justice”, “international environmental laws”, and “international maritime laws”, in order to critically analyze legal issues encompassing the industry by interconnecting these themes through six chapters. A conceptual understanding of environmental justice is explained in the first two chapters, where he characterizes the workers' situation as a “contemporary form of economic slavery” since their work forcibly puts their lives at risk due to their poor financial status (Chapter 2).

The subsequent two chapters discuss the existing international environmental conventions germane to the shipbreaking activities. The author envisages potential in the Basel Ban Amendment to influence regional and national legislation regarding waste management, but is a little dubious about its success to prevent the north–south trade of obsolete ships because a large number of ships are sailing under “flags of convenience”. Further, he criticizes the 2009 Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships for placing more financial and environmental burdens on developing countries than on developed countries, regarding the management of hazardous waste.

While analyzing the initiatives of Bangladesh in Chapter 5, he argues that several regulations have developed to govern the shipbreaking sector due to the worldwide attention and directions from Bangladesh's Apex Court. Still, practical implementation of those regulatory reforms is lacking due to “the serious influence of the industry on the government's decision-making process” (p. 112). The penultimate chapter touches upon two unfortunate sufferers of scrapping activity, shipbreaking workers and the surrounding natural environment, both of whom lack a voice or power in this matter. Given the shortcomings of international and national regulatory policies explored in the book, the author concludes that the foundation of the relevant frameworks is “hollow”, and concerned only with the interest of wealthy shipping industries (p. 126).

Overall, this book has successfully demonstrated how environmental injustice is occurring in Bangladesh. The discussion in the initial two chapters serves as a valuable basis for the reader to understand the critical scrutiny of technical legal instruments in subsequent chapters. The author's key argument, the failure of national and international legal instruments to acknowledge the environmental

[†] The original version of this book review was published with the incorrect author name. A notice detailing this has been published and the error rectified in the online PDF and HTML copies.