Arup discusses the professional service in China. His analysis is that China's entry to the WTO will stimulate the development of legalized dispute settlement, and will definitely remove restrictions on foreign legal firms doing business in China, in order to attract foreign professional services. Dene Yeaman reviewed various retailing, wholesaling and logistics options to which China has committed itself as regards services, and claims that "China's accession is the first step on the road leading to full foreign participation in the distribution and logistics sectors and is a significant milestone in the development of distribution and logistics industries, [therefore] foreign suppliers will stay the course". The GATT and TRIPS are also discussed in these sectors. Macintosh's essay makes it obvious that China will have a significant role in any further elaboration of the GATT rules. Similarly, Angela Gregory, Daniel Stewart and Brett G. Williams all discuss the fact that the Chinese policy-makers have particular interest in many of the biotechnology issues due for examination by the TRIPS review.

In the last part of this book, the dispute system has been discussed. Michael Lennard provides an anti-dumping case study regarding the use of the principles of interpretation referred to at the DSB; he argues that states seeking to impose anti-dumping duties on China will have the burden of proving, to an objective standard, that Chinese prices are not set under market economy conditions. The focus of Ravi P. Kewalram's essay is on China's WTO obligations with regard to the activities of its sub-national entities, whether the WTO Agreement requires China to remove inconsistent sub-national measures, or whether China's obligation stops at taking available "reasonable measures" to ensure compliance. It is concluded that it may be unreasonable for China to fail to remove a measure, although there are few legal limits, as set out in its Constitution, on the central government's power in relation to the regions. Among federal WTO members the central government must take all reasonable measures to seek the removal of the sub-national WTO-inconsistent measures, an obligation different from that of removing the measures.

This book is not only about the effects of China's accession to the WTO and Chinese internal sphere. Rather, it is also a wide discussion of the spur towards legal and economic

reform, the far-reaching social, political and distributional consequences in China. According to most authors' perspectives, Chinese accession facilitates a new role for China in international geopolitical affairs, and alters the shape, structure and content of the world trading system as a whole. Overall, this is a very welcome addition to the body of literature on the WTO and China.

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The Maritime Political Boundaries of the World, by VICTOR PRESCOTT and CLIVE SCHOFIELD, Second edition, Martinus Nijhoff, Leiden/Boston, 2005, ISBN 90-04-14066-2, pp 655 (including notes, illustrations and appendices)

This highly informative book makes a valuable contribution to the crucial subject of the delimitation of maritime boundaries. It is comprehensive and evidences considerable knowledge of the parameters and complexities of the delimitation of the maritime political boundaries around the world. The subject matter is important for legal and political perspectives on the application of international law of the sea. Delimitation, the setting of boundaries of an area already in principle appertaining to a coastal state, has driven academic and judicial debate since the decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the *Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case* (1951) ICJ Reports 116 and the *North Sea Continental Shelf Case* (1969) ICJ Reports 3.

As the authors point out, no coastal state can claim its maximum marine sphere without its overlapping with similar claims from (a) neighbouring state(s); allied with the marked increase in maritime space coming under coastal state jurisdiction, the importance of the issue of delimitation of maritime boundaries has in no way diminished. With the increased diversity and intensity of maritime activities, the establishment of Arbitral Tribunals established by the Law of the Sea Convention 1982 and the ICJ's continuing to play an important role in dispute settlement in this area, the surrounding debates roll on. Although required to do so by law, the reality is that most States are not able to reach agreement on disputed boundaries; the resulting

tensions have created problems concerning States' legitimate use of the sea.

The approach of this book is to weigh academic analysis with an evaluation of the contested maritime boundaries. The result is a text that appeals to a broad audience of policy-makers, international legal experts and advocates. This two-pronged approach, by firstly assessing the rules and principles under customary international law and treaties that apply to maritime delimitation then examining how these have been applied to regional maritime zones, provides a detailed review of contested maritime boundaries. The drawing of the international maritime boundaries of the world remains a highly charged process requiring precise and consistent application of rules in order that consistency and clarity are enhanced.

However, this is by no means the first written account of their use: there are in print many valuable texts in this area. How, then, does this book add to such scholarship? The authors have included new chapters to the present edition (the first edition of this book, *The Maritime Political Boundaries of the World*, Victor Prescott, was published in 1985) to reflect changes in international law relating to maritime boundaries. The current edition does not analyze existing delimited international maritime boundaries, already covered elsewhere; instead, the focus is on undelimited boundaries, while making passing reference to delimited boundaries in order to identify gaps in the framework of boundaries.

The first part of the book analyzes the bases upon which maritime boundaries are set, and the delimitation of boundaries that separate the claims of opposing, adjacent states. It addresses the suite of boundary lines, each defining the outer limits of a specific zone of seas and seabed. The maritime zones covered relate to the: territorial sea; the contiguous zone; the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf zone more than 200 nautical miles from the baseline. The area beyond these zones is known as the High Seas. The second part of the book is a regional study of maritime boundaries in the major seas and oceans.

The book comprises an introduction, twenty-three chapters and one hundred and five pages of extremely helpful illustrations. It lacks an end bibliography; however, at the conclusion of each chapter there is an extensive list of

references. The chapters in Part I, Baselines and Boundary Delimitation, cover the following subjects: national and international maritime zones; the influence of geographical advantages and disadvantages on maritime claims; islands and rocks; normal baselines, reefs and low tide elevations; bays, mouths of rivers, ports and roadsteads; straight baselines; archipelagic baselines and navigation rights through archipelagic waters; the Continental Margin; the delimitation of International Maritime Boundaries; Maritime Boundary Disputes and Options for Dispute Resolution, and International Maritime Boundaries: Technical and Practical Considerations. The Maritime regions covered in the second part include the Atlantic Ocean; the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; the Baltic, North and Irish Seas; the Mediterranean and Black Seas; the Pacific Ocean excluding the Asian Rim; the Asian Rim in the Pacific Ocean; the Indian Ocean; the Red Sea; the Persian Gulf; the Arctic Ocean and associated Seas, and the Antarctica and the Southern Oceans. As so many disputed areas are covered, it is understandable that discussion of legal and political issues will be somewhat diluted.

However, what the text lacks is a deeper examination of the guiding principles formulated by the case law and therefore a deeper and wider analysis of international law. The authors have been at pains to avoid consideration of boundaries already delimited, but their lack of depth of analysis of significant case law such as the *Anglo Norwegian Fisheries Case* (1951) and *North Sea Continental Shelf Case* weakens, in the opinion of the reviewer, the analysis contained in the first part of the book. An example of this is the discussion of the emergence of the two-stage approach to delimitation (equidistance/special circumstances rule). Furthermore, the lack of referencing of case law, i.e., through a table of cases, renders orientation throughout the book problematic.

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