

however, that despite these successes, the problem of environmental harm through oil spills and pollution persists in Nigeria. It appears there is still work to be done to obtain real redress.

The final chapter, Chapter Fifteen, continues with the issue of dispute settlement, but this time through the Courts. Claire Buggenhoudt examines how investor-state arbitrations resolve the conflict between the protections provided foreign investors in international investment agreements and the host states' interest in pursuing sustainable development within their regulatory policy space. Buggenhoudt analyzes the International Center for Investment Disputes (ICSID) system and decisions of representative disputes by ICSID, and concludes that "there still exists considerable uncertainty regarding the right of states to regulate foreign investment." Buggenhoudt states that this uncertainty is not helpful to either the foreign investor or the host state. As a palliative she proposes the urgent development of "an explicit framework to determine the standard of review in investment disputes that raise issues of public interest."

This collection of essays on natural resources and sustainable development shines a light on the many vistas of the topic. While each chapter brings a refreshing review of extant literature on the specific area of enquiry, the in-depth analysis of particular jurisdictions or industries makes for a better understanding of the issues at stake. In some cases new ground is broken where the authors debunk old ideas. Manuela Lavinás Picq's chapter on "situating the Amazon in world politics" is a good example. After reading it, one is not likely to view the Amazon in the same way again. I recommend this book to scholars and practitioners alike.

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doi:10.1017/jli.2018.27

Information Sovereignty: Data Privacy, Sovereign Powers and the Rule of Law. By Radim Polčák and Dan Jerker B. Svantesson. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, 2017. Pp. xvii, 268. ISBN: 978-1-78643-921-5. US\$ 135.00.

Suppose criminals breach an international bank's database of customer accounts. The bank's datacenter is in the United Kingdom, the hackers are based in China (but worked through computers in Thailand), and the data is used to defraud customers in the United States, France, Japan, and Brazil. Which state(s) has jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute the criminals? In *Information Sovereignty: Data Privacy, Sovereign Powers and the Rule of Law*, Radim Polčák and Dan Jerker B. Svantesson argue that international law's reliance on territoriality as the primary basis for jurisdiction is ill-suited to the information age.

The authors contend that territorial control makes little sense when applied to information that is routinely transmitted and processed in multiple sovereign states. As a pragmatic matter, territoriality prevents states from acting appropriately regarding cyber security, data privacy, and law enforcement investigations. Instead, the authors propose that jurisdictional doctrine should recognize that information is not a static object that sits exclusively in one state at a time, but rather a process that can be performed in multiple states. More than one state at a time should be able to have jurisdiction over an information process.

The authors propose that a state has jurisdiction when there is a substantial connection between the matter and the state, the state has a legitimate interest in the matter, and the exercise of jurisdiction is reasonable given the balance between the state's legitimate interests and other interests. Applying this framework to the example above, any of the states involved may have a valid claim to some kind of jurisdiction over the breach.

The authors distinguish between legislative, judicial, and enforcement jurisdictions, and add a new type, investigative jurisdiction. Using the authors' framework, perhaps the United States and China would have investigative jurisdiction and thus be empowered to collect evidence on the hacking, even if the datacenter through which the stolen data was routed is in the United Kingdom. Given that information processes, the technical infrastructure that carries the data, and the private corporations that own the cables and computers often cross national borders, the authors' framework offers a theoretical basis for exercising jurisdiction over those processes. The authors focus on jurisdiction over cyber security, evidence gathering by law enforcement, and data privacy, but the framework could be applied to other information matters such as intellectual property and international financial transactions. The framework could also be used for rethinking the foundation of cross-border jurisdiction in our interconnected world.

Information Sovereignty is a theoretical and specialized work most suitable for collections supporting researchers focusing on jurisdiction in international law and on global information policy. The authors have articulated portions of their argument in articles published in scholarly law journals. These articles may satisfy the needs of some researchers, while others may prefer the consolidated account in this book.

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Research Handbook on Climate Change, Migration and the Law. Edited by Benoît Mayer and François Crépeau. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, 2017. Pp. xiv, 483. ISBN: 978-1-78536-659-8. US\$ 240.00.

The “Research Handbooks on Climate Law” are intended to be a “timely series [bringing] together critical and thought-provoking contributions on the most pressing topics and issues in the field of climate law.” This title in the series covering *Climate Change, Migration and the Law* does that, and more.

The contributors to this *Research Handbook* are drawn from institutions from different parts of the world. The editors, Benoît Mayer and François Crépeau, are law professors from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and McGill University, Canada respectively. Mr. Crépeau was the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants from 2011–2017. The chapters they commissioned are written by professors, practitioners, researchers, and international program officers from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and organizations such as the Climate and Migration Coalition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the South American Network for Environmental Migration (RESAMA), and the World Bank. This global perspective enriches the book.

In the first chapter, editors Mayer and Crépeau provide a wonderful introduction that summarizes the ideas and debates on climate change, migration, and the law set forth by the contributors. The remaining twenty chapters of the book are split into three parts. The content of each part is summarized below. The book concludes with an “Afterword” by James C. Hathaway and an Index.

PART I: PERSPECTIVES ON THE CLIMATE-MIGRATION NEXUS

Robert McLeman’s chapter on “Climate-related Migration and its Linkages to Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Socio-Economic Inequality: Evidence From Recent Examples” focuses on drought-related migration in West Africa, flood-related migration in Bangladesh, and post-hurricane migration in Central America. This chapter importantly demonstrates the complexity of the climate-migration nexus with social, economic, political, technological, and cultural processes interacting on multiple levels.

In his chapter, “‘Climate-induced Migration’: Ways Forward in the Face of an Intrinsically Equivocal Concept,” Calum T. M. Nicholson argues from a review of the existing literature that “climate migration” is a “meaningless abstraction.” The incoherence and equivocation of “climate migration” cripples empirical analysis, is pathological, and disaggregates power from accountability.

Carol Farbotko’s chapter on “Representation and Misrepresentation of Climate Migrants” sets forth the complexity of defining “climate migration” and “climate migrants.” Pacific islanders do not consider themselves passive victims or “climate refugees.” They have agency, as is evidenced by the Kiribati government’s “Migration with Dignity” policy. Perspectives on climate migration may reflect Eurocentric cultural and political values and not those of the populations affected.

PART II: EXISTING LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS

This part has eleven chapters. Below are the titles followed by summaries of the relevant content.