

Book Reviews

A. Eide, G. Alfredsson, G. Melander, L. Adam Rehof and A. Rosas (eds), *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A Commentary*, Scandinavian University Press (1992) (distributed by O.U.P., Oxford) 474 pages.

This Commentary is very interesting in three respects. First, all the authors are from one of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) and are all experienced experts in the area of human rights. Second, they do not confine themselves to tracing the legislative history and delving into the contents of the Declaration; they also look into the subsequent normative developments at national, regional and international levels. Third, they try as much as possible to identify the position and performance of the Nordic countries with regard to the main provisions of the Declaration.

Unfortunately, the various contributions do not have a common format. Thus, some deal at great length with either the drafting history or the further developments of the Declaration, while others do not; some provide an exhaustive bibliography and others not at all, and so on.

As in all collective works, the quality of the contributions is uneven. Special mention should be made in praise of the papers by H. Danielius on Article 5 (prohibiting torture), by A. Eide (on Article 25, economic and social rights, and Article 28, the right 'to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized'), and by T. Opsahl (on Articles 29, on duties and limitations, and Article 30, which sets forth the vicious circle).

A. C.

Günther Handl *et al.* (eds), *Yearbook of International Environmental Law*, Graham & Trotman/Martinus Nijhoff Publisher, London/Dordrecht/Boston, No. 2 (1991) 784 pages including Documents and Index.

The first edition of this yearbook appeared in 1990, and this second release maintains a standard which makes it an important source of documentation, literature and narrative reporting of developments in international environmental law.

Edited by a team of academics and experts in international environmental affairs, the 1991 edition adds contributions from a number of experts in international law and relations.

Two very useful articles are found in Part I. The first by J. Cameron and J. Robinson concerns trade provisions in international environmental agreements and their compatibility with GATT. A second notable piece by K. Sachariev discusses environmental monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Part II presents the year in review by canvassing major developments in international environmental law and cooperation, and focusing on the preparatory stages of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), with particular reference to the perspective of developing countries. Then, some special detailed reports illustrate progress in different fields of environmental protection, and the efforts undertaken by international and regional bodies in specific areas such as the marine environment, air and atmosphere, water, management of risky and hazardous substances, natural conservation and energy.

A remarkable survey of 1991 literature covering various aspects of environmental law and policy is given in Part III, which includes a critical review of selected major books published during the year. This section features an extremely detailed and up-to-date bibliography for lawyers involved in environment-related studies.

Book Reviews

Finally, the major texts adopted in 1991 by the international community are reproduced in Part IV which includes, among others, the *Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty*, the *Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Imports into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste Within Africa*, and the *ESPOO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context*.

An additional number of relevant acts and resolutions of international organizations are available on diskette and can be ordered from the publisher.

Francesca Pestellini
European University Institute, Florence

Eric Suy (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Gentium – A Collection of Basic Texts on Modern Interstate Relations*, Leuven/Amersfoort: Acco (1992) 568 pages.

The declared aim of this collection of international law texts is to reflect the broad spectrum of sources of international law. This is why it does not only include the most important multilateral treaties, but also attempts to document the ongoing codification of customary law by reprinting Declarations of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly or Draft Articles adopted by the International Law Commission, as well as important resolutions of the Institut de Droit International.

R.D.

Rüdiger Wolfrum, *The Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities*, Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag (1991)

The 1988 Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources Activities (CRAMRA) is one of the most recent agreements concluded within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty system. Activities of states in Antarctica have been regulated since the conclusion of the Antarctic Treaty (Washington, 1 December 1959) which establishes a regime for international cooperation in Antarctica. The book under review is devoted to the examination of various aspects of CRAMRA, including its negotiation and future prospects.

Unfortunately, the book was published before the adoption of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (PEPAT) (Madrid, 4 October 1991). CRAMRA and PEPAT concern different aspects of the activities to be conducted in Antarctica. Nevertheless they are strictly connected. The relationship between the regime provided for in CRAMRA and the mineral resource regime to be embodied in PEPAT was in fact one of the most delicate problems raised during the negotiations of the latter. The question has been temporarily resolved by Article 7 of PEPAT which prohibits any activity relating to mineral resources other than scientific research. This means that PEPAT, when in force, shall constitute a hindrance to the enforcement of CRAMRA. According to Article 25.2 of PEPAT the operation of the Protocol can be reviewed 'after the expiration of 50 years from the date of entry into force' of PEPAT. Thus, the future of CRAMRA after this period of 50 years is uncertain. Obviously, the author of the book under review could not consider PEPAT. However, he takes full account of