of Implementation, which emphasizes coherence, coordination and cooperation between international organizations from each 'pillar' of sustainable development. Among other things, the Plan emphasizes the roles of large representative bodies such as the UN General Assembly and small issue-led groups such as the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. By providing information about these processes, the volume not only highlights the presence of a range of actors and fora in sustainable development law, but also reinforces its own worth as a collaborative project.

This Part, considering as it does 'future directions', contains a closing chapter by co-editor Segger. She asks whether elements of a 'legal test' for sustainable development can be applied to assist in the accommodation, reconciliation or integration of competing social, economic and environmental claims. She surveys the recognition of sustainable development within international law and concludes that whilst not binding, the notion can be recognized as a field of law. She then isolates certain elements that a jurist could take into account when attempting to reconcile social, economic and environmental claims, such as an investigation of the interests at stake, a consideration of procedural avenues to accommodate these competing interests and a substantive inquiry into issues of common but differentiated responsibility. Segger calls for the recognition of the interstitial concept of sustainable development to ensure that all social, environmental and economic issues have been included in this process.

Segger's enthusiasm for the concept of 'sustainable development' reflects the overall tone of the book. The editors seem at times to be attempting to 'brand' sustainable development law. In doing so, the book tends to revisit themes and quote from a repeated circle of work emanating from the activities of the CISDL. In response, the reader might doubt that a field of law can be created in such a wholesale, deliberate, way; instead, the norm of sustainable development might be regarded as more evolutionary and reflexive. But whether this book is regarded as 'evidence of' or a 'catalyst for' sustainable development law, its strongly collaborative foundations and expansive outlook make it a convincing read for all those faced with the problem of conflicting economic, social and environmental law.

MARGARET A YOUNG

*The Development of Legal Instruments to Combat Racism in a Diverse Europe* by JAN NIESSEN and ISABELLE CHOPIN (eds) [Martinus Nijhoff Publishers Leiden/Boston (2004) ISBN 90-04-13686-X €95/US$129 (H/bk)]

This collection examines core dimensions of legal protection against racism and race discrimination in Europe emanating from the Council of Europe and the European Union. It brings together the work of several prominent academics, practitioners and civil society activists involved in developing and implementing the laws in question.

The first part of the book explores the Council of Europe anti-discrimination standards, particularly those of the European Convention on Human Rights. It is comprised of contributions by researchers and practitioners of ECHR law, including Jeroen Schokkenbroek, who heads the Human Rights Law and Policy Division in the Council of Europe. It offers a critical discussion of the 'accessory character' of Article 14 applying only in relation to ECHR rights and not as a free-standing, substantive provision.While modest in comparison with Article 26 of the ICCPR, the advance of Protocol 12 to the ECHR is welcomed, with its purpose as 'a general prohibition of discrimination in the form of an independent, free-standing guarantee.'

EU law is the subject of the second part of the book, with an emphasis on Article 13 EC of the Amsterdam Treaty, which, although not itself capable of having direct effect, provided the enabling legal basis for legislation that would implement the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin. The substantive and procedural provisions of Directive 2000/43/EC are an important subject of analysis, which acknowledges the high minimum standard established but also addresses its more controversial features, such as the preservation of difference

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based on nationality. This part of the book includes the work of well-known practitioners such as Adam Tyson from the European Commission, and Isabelle Chopin who was Director of the Starting Line Group coalition.

The focus of part three highlights the strength of the collection from a comparative law perspective. First, it includes the jurisdictional comparison of two distinct, albeit deeply interrelated legal orders: the ECHR and the EU. This comparison broadly assesses the goal of building a comprehensive legal protection against racism and race discrimination, as well as questions of coordination and consistency in an area defined by substantive, jurisprudential and geographic overlap. Second, the collection addresses the 'intra-European' comparison grounded in the frameworks of domestic law traditions and their various responses to race discrimination which remain relevant to both the EU and the Council of Europe. This second dimension is explored in some depth by Anne Dummett, who is a widely recognized expert in the field. Finally, the book addresses race discrimination in light of other forms of discrimination, such as gender. Implicitly, such comparative analysis explores the commonalities of various types of discrimination, and how they can, in certain contexts, intersect and be mutually reinforcing.

A pervasive theme in this collection is the distinctness and complexity of the European experience of racism and race discrimination, and the influence of history, culture, religion, social contexts, institutions and politics. Also defining are the ineluctable issues of immigration, the status of the Roma, Turkish accession to the EU, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, and poverty and powerlessness. It is a highly worthwhile and timely contribution to a debate which in some respects defines the challenge of European integration. This is a well-balanced and varied collection which combines theoretic perspectives with practical guidance, and it should therefore be of interest to academics and practitioners alike.

SIOBHÁN MCINERNEY

*Differential Treatment in International Environmental Law* By LAVANYA RAJAMANI [Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2006, ISBN 0-19-928070-3, xx + 281pp, £60, H/bk]

It is a truism that States, although sovereign and equal in law, possess unequal power and positions on the world stage. The concept of differential treatment refers to the use of norms that provide for different and more advantageous treatment to some States. Differential treatment is a tool that can encourage a level playing-field between developed and developing States by creating conditions that are more favourable and less burdensome to developing States. The rationale is that, as they usually have more financial resources and the technology to combat environmental degradation and have also caused a larger share of environmental degradation, developed States are in a position to carry a larger share of the burden for limiting environmental degradation.

The book is divided into eight chapters and leads the reader from the clash of ideologies between developed and developing countries regarding environmental protection to the doctrinal basis, development and parameters of the concept of differential treatment in international environmental law and finishes by using the climate change regime as a case study of differential treatment.

It begins with an introduction that explores the legal concept of the sovereign equality of States in a world where States are unequal. It examines the legacy of colonization, and the reality of globalization and an interdependent world. The book then introduces the concept of differential treatment. The author poses two questions. Firstly, to what extent is differential treatment a valuable tool in engaging countries in environmental treaties? And secondly, if differential treatment is a valuable tool, whether certain boundaries do, or should, exist, in the use of differential treatment in environmental treaties. The subsequent seven chapters are devoted to answering these two questions.

Chapter 2 is a survey of the concept of differential treatment in international law. The author

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