

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.

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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