

that Western Europe is increasingly secular and has less and less ability to empathize with either States or communities that take religion as being central to their identity? Issues such as these are sometimes briefly mentioned but are not given the prominence they deserve, because it is these matters that will drive both the development of law in this area and the reaction to that law. The point is not that the conceptual foundations of Taylor's arguments are necessarily wrong but, rather, that they are implicit and asserted rather than explicit and argued: and the foundations may be wrong and are plainly felt to be wrong in some communities.

This book deserves to be part of any library that aims to treat this area of law; what it seeks to do it does well. At the same time the book also serves as an illustration of the constraints that are put on debate if analysis of law merely relies on an account of doctrine.

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*The Oxford Encyclopaedia of European Community Law, Volume II: The Law of the Internal Market.* Edited by AKOS TOTH. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005. cliii + 816 pp. £145.

This is the second volume of a tripartite major reference work on the law relating to the European Union and the European Communities. The first volume dealing with Institutional Law was published in 1990. The third part on European competition law and policy is currently in preparation. For Volume II, Professor Toth assembled a team of contributors which represents a healthy mix of academics and practitioners. The national lawyer who has to apply European law in his/her daily practice, as well as Community officials actually involved in the daily life of Community institutions, are equally represented (viii).

Volume II is dedicated to the law relating to the creation and functioning of the internal market as defined by Article 14 EC. It covers the four freedoms: free movement of goods, persons, services and capital and those branches of law designed to promote the four freedoms by an ever-increasing amount of secondary legislation, such as company law, customs law, intellectual property law, public procurement, sex equality law, social security law, tax law and other closely related areas. The book is a comprehensive and self-contained unit and can be used on its own without the need to refer to the other volumes. It is structured in alphabetical order with 80 entries from 'Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice' to 'World Trade Organization' via 'Common Customs Tariff', 'Direct Taxation', 'Equal Pay', 'Free Movement of Goods', 'Public Policy', 'Residence Permit', 'Tax Harmonization', or 'Worker' to name but a few. Only 44 entries are actually commented upon. The remaining terms and concepts are discussed under other headings to which they are cross-referenced. In order to give a comprehensive overview over complex areas of the law, entries are often relatively long. 'Equal Treatment', for instance, is set out over 60 pages; 'Free Movement of Persons' over 99. Given the complex interrelation of Treaty provisions and their supplementation by different, sometimes overlapping secondary measures and international agreements in these areas, this is to be expected.

All entries follow more or less the same pattern. They start off with a brief definition of the respective concept, followed by a detailed presentation of the legal framework of the Treaty provisions and the relevant secondary legislation, and conclude with cross-references to related concepts and a list of academic writings on the specific area. The legal analysis of each topic is based on the terms and concepts used in the Treaties and in the acts of Community institutions with the emphasis on the interpretation of these

concepts that have been given by the European Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance, providing full reference to the sources and authorities in each of the covered areas. Academic debate and criticism has largely been avoided.

The book takes as its targeted reader both the practitioner who needs instant, comprehensive and authoritative up-to-date information on a specific topic of European law, as well as the researcher (xi). As to the former, the book achieves its purpose masterfully, particularly if the reader already has an overview of European law. With a list of entries and a very detailed table of contents supported by an extensive subject index, it is easy to find the desired term or concept. The experienced practitioner will be able to browse the respective entries and pick the information for which he/she is looking. His/her task will further be facilitated by a comprehensive table of cases, ordered both alphabetically and numerically, as well as by tables of the Community treaties, international agreements and secondary legislation. For those not so familiar with European law the picture may be somewhat different. Due to the sheer length of some entries, the inexperienced may find it difficult to extract the piece of information needed. Furthermore, in order to place this information in context it will often be necessary to read the whole entry. These difficulties are further enhanced by the fact that in order to get an overview of a complex concept one will sometimes have to consult several different entries. For instance, in order to get the complete picture of free movement of goods according to Article 28 EC one will have to read 'Free Movement of Goods' which focuses mainly on the addressees of these provisions, as well as on possible justifications according to Article 30 EC and the 'mandatory requirements' first elaborated in *Cassis de Dijon*; but in order to know what kind of objects are covered by Article 28 EC Treaty the separate entry on 'Goods', has to be consulted; finally, the question of what amounts to an obstacle to the free movement of goods is discussed in 'Quantitative Restrictions' and in 'Measures Having Equivalent Effect to Quantitative Restrictions'. The newcomer to the field of European law may have difficulties in appreciating the intrinsic systematic relations that bind these different concepts together.

However, these marginal downsides are hardly the fault of the editor and contributors. First, they are simply a consequence of the character of the book as an 'encyclopaedia' arranged not in a 'systematic' but in alphabetical order. Second, and most importantly, they are due to the complex and dynamic character of the law itself. After all, the editor and contributors had to strike a compromise as to the presentation of the law: either providing separate but short entries for different aspects of a concept and thereby disconnecting these aspects from the underlying systematic structure, or leaving the overarching structure of a concept intact and presenting all aspects of a concept in one continuous entry (x). On the whole, by adopting mainly the latter approach the contributors have succeeded in striking the right balance.

For the researcher, the book, with its references to the sources of Community law and the extensive case law of the European courts, provides an excellent starting point. The list of recommended further reading at the end of each entry leads the researcher further into standard academic writing on each field. These lists vary widely as to their extent and, given the cut-off date of 1 January 2004 (xi), some of the lists seem to be somewhat out-dated with their latest articles being from 1999. A further disadvantage, particularly from the researcher's point of view, is that the text is not provided with foot- or endnotes. If researching a specific problem it could be troublesome to pick from the reading lists those works that are actually of most relevance to a specific point.

However, overall the book will be invaluable as a clear, concise, comprehensive, up-to-date and authoritative guide for all those interested in the law of the Internal Market. It should not be missing in any academic, commercial or professional law library.

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