

tion Panel (1993), which investigates claims by private citizens that Bank projects did not follow proper policies; the Quality Assurance Group (1996), to assess the quality of projects, supervision, and analytical work during implementation; and the Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit (2000) to oversee compliance with safeguard policies. Goldman might be dismissive of these reforms, but since they represent more than a decade of reform that may impact the Bank's "green behavior," they deserve analysis.

Goldman's book will be music to Bank critics' ears, but those outside that audience will notice the book is peppered with impassioned opinions that are not always supported by evidence, and overlooks evidence that undermines the image of the Bank as hegemon. There is plenty of evidence of the Bank's research being ignored, and examples of countries not committed to reforms suggested by the Bank. There are also "green" projects and policies that clearly have made important inroads in addressing environmental issues and improving the ability of governments to respond to global or regional environmental problems. The underlying assumption running through the book is that there is always something wrong with the knowledge produced by the Bank. It is notable that the book contains many interviews with disgruntled Bank staff and consultants. In other words, some of the best critics of the Bank's work may be found inside the Bank itself. Indeed, some of the most astute critiques of the Bank's work come from its own Independent Evaluation Group (formerly the Operations Evaluation Department). The kvetching inside the bank is loud at times, and even if some of it is stifled, its extent belies an image of a monolithic body of experts all pushing for the same goals.

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Reviewed by Patricia M. Keilbach
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

This volume is a valuable contribution to the literature on EU enlargement and the environment. JoAnn Carmin and Stacy VanDeveer bring together a collection of articles focusing on the impact of the EU enlargement process, policies and pressures on environmental initiatives in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. The book analyzes the impact of international pressures, domestic constraints and opportunities, and civil society, on CEE countries joining the EU. By posing challenging questions to guide the inquiry, and by highlighting up front the main factors influencing outcomes, the editors structure the discussion in a useful way.

Between introductory and concluding chapters, the book is divided into four sections. Part I, "EU Enlargement, Institutions, and Environmental Politics," focuses on the lessons from past accessions and the impact of enlargement endeavors on the EU itself. Miranda Schreurs argues that the EU has had

an overall positive impact on the environment of applicant and new member states and that, even when costs mount, the institution continues to adopt increasingly progressive policies. Strategies such as the Cohesion Fund and Life Programme are directly responsible for environmental improvements in poor countries and may serve as useful lessons for industrializing states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Ingmar Homeyer uses a historical-institutional approach to investigate possible shifts in three important EU environmental regimes: the internal market regime, the environmental regime, and the sustainability regime. He argues that a differentiated structure of EU environmental governance explains the combination of high European environmental standards and successful accommodations for new member states. Many hoped the transition states' earlier "pro-active approach" to the environment would continue, but Petr Jehlika and Andrew Tickle reveal that creativity is stifled by top-down, bureaucratic approaches dominating transition processes in new members, who have yet to coordinate their interests or realize their influence potential within the EU.

Part II, "Environmental Policy Challenges" discusses the expanded EU, where institutional capacity building is required for proper application and enforcement of EU legislation. Eva Kruzikova calls attention to the potential for overlapping and contradictory policies that result from rushed implementation and lead to inaccurate interpretation of the law in the Czech Republic. Old practices and existing legislation may indeed hinder proper harmonization with EU legislation, but Zsuzsa Gille points out that the signals from the EU are not always clear, are often contradictory, and frequently miss opportunities for integrating pre-existing and appropriate local solutions. For example, the EU's official policy on waste calls for reduction and reuse, but EU aid favors end-of-pipe solutions such as landfills and waste incinerators. In the case of Hungary, recently implemented EU policies overlook forty years of pollution prevention efforts and ideas generated locally. New policies often fail to consider the unique characteristics of the country's waste problems. The role of non-governmental organizations also remains central to effective adaptation. Andreas Beckmann and Henrik Dissing argue that they serve as "visionaries, catalysts and intermediaries" between Brussels-based policies and the real needs of people and their rural environment. Such groups establish social networks that work efficiently at bridging sectors and tapping into national and international support. Finally, this section demonstrates that inconsistency of EU policy leads to delays and occasional conflict. Regina Axelrod argues that a lack of high EU standards for nuclear safety intensified the controversy over the completion of the Temelin nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic. Despite Austria's concern that nuclear power might prove inconsistent with sustainable development as approached by the EU, the Czech Republic went ahead with construction plans.

Part III of the volume focuses on "Civil Society in an Enlarged EU." This section provides insights into the impact of attitudes of policy elites, the learning curve for NGOs seeking to operate and build capacity, and the EU's influ-

ence on environmental movement activities and strategies. Lars Hallstrom uses extensive interview data to argue that a preference by policy elites for technical solutions, information only from official sources, and bureaucratic decision making, effectively limit input from other actors, particularly environmental NGOs. This approach erodes the democratic legitimacy of the EU. As NGOs learn new strategies and develop capacity to draw attention to new causes and problems, their impact increases, particularly within states. Ruth Bell insists that NGOs learn to use channels effectively for input into the decision making process. Barbara Hicks asserts, however, that the EU sets the agenda for CEE environmental movements. The EU determines which issues are politically relevant, and heavily influences lobbying, consulting on draft legislation and public hearings, funding for activism and organizational development, and the laws on participation and access to policy processes.

Part IV, "Environmental Outcomes: From State Socialism to EU Membership," addresses assessment of environmental outcomes. Attributing environmental improvement or decline to EU pressures is difficult. Petr Pavlinek and John Pickles highlight environmental improvements in states that transition away from using heavy and polluting industries. But they also call attention to new problems resulting from deregulation, industrial restructuring and changes in patterns of consumption. Sandra Archibald, Luana Banu and Zbigniew Bochniarz use an augmented Kuznets Curve framework to measure the impact of timing, scope and type of market liberalization on sustainable development goals. While new market-driven patterns of consumption and deregulation have the potential to spur environmental decline, early market liberalization and adoption of market mechanisms in some CEE countries are directly credited for environmental improvements in the region. John Kramer's chapter concludes this section, highlighting fiscal, administrative, environmental, and energy challenges for CEE countries, and also expressing concerns about an EU "democratic deficit." These challenges exist for both old and new EU members. Still, Kramer remains guardedly optimistic Europe will eventually realize its sustainability goals.

EU Enlargement and the Environment deepens our understanding of a Europe in transition and the concomitant environmental problems and solutions that result. EU enlargement serves as laboratory for assessing the impact of political and economic transitions on the environment more broadly. The chapters in this volume present interesting findings, challenge some conventional wisdom, and offer new insights into the dynamic interplay among the regional institution, new member states, and civil society. Carmin and VanDeveer have created a highly readable and coherent book, integrating evocative chapters and avoiding the disassociated feel of some edited volumes. These attributes make this book appropriate for advanced courses on European politics, environmental politics, international organization and comparative public policy and should be of interest to policymakers as well.