

“Resources for Becoming Culturally Competent in a Multijurisdictional Practice: G20 Nations and Associated Legal Traditions”

By Heidi Frostestad Kuehl¹

I. INTRODUCTION

Legal education reforms are in a constant state of flux with the declining enrollment, competitive and creative marketing strategies between peer law schools, and the new challenges of practicing law in the 21st Century.² With ever-expanding communication with foreign clients during international litigation and transactions, attorneys³ and judges⁴ today must have a baseline set of skills for cultural competency and negotiating conversations with those in poverty plus considering the diversity of their global and domestic clients. According to a recent comprehensive choice of law survey, the extraterritorial application of American law intersects almost every legal doctrinal topic and the number of cases per year number 4,898 in federal courts alone.⁵ To more competently represent today’s clients, it will become even more critical for law schools and legal educators to consider principles of cultural competence and infusion of these skills for training purposes in doctrinal, clinical, separate professional responsibility programs, or distinct cultural competency lawyering skills training

¹ Associate Professor of Law and Director of the David C. Shapiro Memorial Law Library, Northern Illinois University College of Law. J.D., Valparaiso University Law School; M.A. University of Iowa; B.A. Luther College. Thanks go to my generous writing group and its members, Professor Marc Falkoff, Professor Dan McConkie, Jr., Professor Jeffrey Parness, Professor Laurel Rigertas, and Professor Morse Tan. Many thanks also to my research assistant, Zachary Bock, for his thorough research assistance for this article.

² Susan Sturm and Lani Guinier, *The Law School Matrix: Reforming Legal Education in a Culture of Competition and Conformity*, 60 VAND. L. REV. 515 (2007). See also ABA Legal Education Reform & Civil Education Initiative, available at http://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/rule_of_law/thematic_areas/legal_education.html.

³ See Symeon C. Simeonides, *Choice of Law in the American Courts in 2014: Twenty-Eighth Annual Survey*, 63 AM. J. COMP. L. __ (2015). See also Thomas D. Morgan, THE VANISHING AMERICAN LAWYER 83-98 (discussing the impact that globalization will have on the legal profession during the next century).

⁴ See, e.g., *Kadia v. Gonzales*, 501 F.3d 817, 819 (7th Cir. 2007) (stating that “immigration judges often lack the ‘cultural competence’ to base credibility determinations on an immigrant’s demeanor”).

⁵ Those topics of extraterritoriality (reach of federal statutes and federal common law in cases that have contacts with foreign countries) included cross-border shootings under the FTCA, the Alien Tort Statute after *Kiobel*, application of the Securities Exchange Act, the Foreign Trade Antitrust Improvements Act (FTAIA), the RICO Act, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), the Antiterrorism Act, the Act of State doctrine, and other tort, products liability, contracts, xenophobia statutes in Oklahoma based on adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of Sharia law along with any other foreign law or international law and other States (including Louisiana, Tennessee, Arizona, Kansas, South Dakota, North Carolina, and Alabama that also followed suit which reveals a sort of anti-Sharia movement in the last decade), automobile insurance contracts, marital property and paternity, and enforcement of foreign country judgments. See Symeon C. Simeonides, *Choice of Law in the American Courts in 2014: Twenty-Eighth Annual Survey*, 63 AM. J. COMP. L. __ (2015). See also Casey Schutte, *Mandating Cultural Competence Training for Dependency Attorneys*, 52 FAM CT. REV. 564 (July 2014).

seminars to reach the broadest level of participation by attorneys currently entering legal practice.⁶ Finally, there are several ethical duties for attorneys to be well-versed in the increasing landscape of cross-cultural lawyering and cultural competence with the expanded outsourcing of legal services and consultation with foreign lawyers to vet clientele.⁷ There are also important corporate social responsibility norms to be aware of when providing advice to foreign businesses.⁸ This article will examine the history and various definitions of cultural competency, analyze why cultural competency training is needed in legal education, and offer a more comprehensive approach for integration of cultural competency training within law schools in the future to prepare our student for diverse practice. Then, I will identify helpful resources for demystifying foreign legal systems and cultures prior to embarking on any international legal research. This article will include sources for international professional responsibility when dealing with foreign attorneys and relying on their advice or consultation, international human rights research and available sources for legal systems of the world,

⁶ See FEERICK CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE (FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL), *Cross-Cultural Lawyering Training for Senior and Emeritus Attorneys*, Facilitator's Guide (2013). See also Susan J. Bryant and Jean Koh Peters, *Six Practices for Connecting with Clients Across Culture: Habit Four, Working with Interpreters and Other Mindful Approaches*, in Marjorie, A. Silver, *THE AFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL: PRACTICING LAW AS A HEALING PROFESSION* (Carolina Academic Press 2007) and U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS: SUMMARY TABLES (2014), available at <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014/summarytables.html> (revealing that by 2050 minorities are projected to make up half of the U.S. population).

⁷ Elizabeth J. Cohen, *Model Rules: Speakers at Ethics 20/20 Hearing Discuss Developments in International Law Practice*, 26 LAW. MAN. PROF. CONDUCT 510 (08/18/2010). See also Martin Whittaker, *Panel Sees Competence, Supervision, UPL as Top Issues in Legal Services Outsourcing*, 26 LAW. MAN. PROF. CONDUCT 449 (07/21/2010) (revealing that the American reaction according to a handful of State ethics opinions regarding outsourcing was, so far, okay based on legal process outsourcing (also known as "LPO") to India). See especially Newton B. Schwartz, *Reliance on Referring Foreign Lawyer to Vet Foreign Clients' Claims Isn't Bad Faith*, 19 LAW. MAN. PROF. CONDUCT 476 (08/27/2003)(vacating sanctions against two attorneys who unknowingly filed meritless person injury claims on behalf of their clients in a foreign country based on reliance on a foreign lawyer's representations and determining that face-to-face meetings are not required with foreign counsel based on ethical and outsourcing norms).

⁸ See, e.g., U.N. Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: IMPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS "PROTECT, RESPECT, AND REMEDY" FRAMEWORK* HR/PUB/11/04 (2011). See also Torres, Garcia-French, Hordijk, Nguyen, and Olup, *Four Case Studies on Corporate Social Responsibility: Do Conflicts Affect a Company's Corporate Social Responsibility Policy?*, 8(3) UTRECHT L. REV. 51 (Nov. 2012)(revealing successful outcomes with global CSR guidelines and the Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework in international business after identifying working examples of: (a) Coca-Cola and the presence of pesticides in drinks and water pollution; (b) Wal-Mart and discrimination against women plus child labor violations in Bangladesh; (c) Apple and the suicides at Foxconn resulting from long working hours in factories plus discrimination of mainland Chinese workers by Taiwanese supervisors; and (d) Canon's stress-related illnesses in Japan because employees were not allowed to sit down during excessively long working hours and in poor working conditions); and The Labor and Worklife Program at Harvard Law School, *Children found Sewing for Wal-Mart, Hanes, and other U.S. and European Companies* (2006), available at http://www.law.harvard.edu/programs/lwp/NLC_childlabor.html and Institute for Global Labour and Human Rights, *A Race to the Bottom: Trans-Pacific Partnership and Nike in Vietnam* (April 2015), available at <http://www.globallabourrights.org/reports/document/1504-IGLHR-TPP-Nike-Vietnam.pdf>.

multinational business resources and practices for G-20 nations, and a summary of especially helpful sources for understanding of a foreign legal system with the background goal of cultural competency.

II. A BRIEF HISTORY OF CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND INFUSION OF CULTURAL COMPETENCY TRAINING IN A CLINICAL SETTING

Hypothetical: Sarah, a young white law student begins her first interview with an Ethiopian client in her forties who is seeking asylum in the United States. There is a promising start to the interview with the client confiding in Sarah about her family (most of whom are left behind in her home country). Sarah, as a young lawyer, listens attentively and then begins questions which she carefully drafted prior to the meeting. The client then suddenly collapses into silence, looks very sad, and breaks off all eye contact with Sarah. Sarah continues her line of questioning, but her heart is sinking inside. What went wrong? Why is this interview going so poorly? How can I get my client to communicate again? She doesn't seem able to sort out her confusion and quickly ends the meeting. After returning home, Sarah asks herself what she might be able to do next and examines red flags from the interviewing process.⁹

Awareness of cultural competency in the health sciences, business, and education began in the United States in the mid-1960s in conjunction with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and has only grown as an educational movement today.¹⁰ Cross cultural training has been particularly emphasized and successful in the health and business fields with an emphasis on clinical settings.¹¹ The practice of law is inherently

⁹ See Appendix A, Susan J. Bryant and Jean Koh Peters, *Six Six Practices for Connecting with Clients Across Culture: Habit Four, Working with Interpreters and Other Mindful Approaches*, in Silver, Marjorie, A., *THE AFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL: PRACTICING LAW AS A HEALING PROFESSION* (Carolina Academic Press 2007) (noting that cross-cultural interactions with clients present “endless challenges and endless rewards to thoughtful lawyers” and providing strategies for identifying red flag situations and correctives for legal practice). See also Ruth Ellen Wasem, *Asylum and “Credible Fear” Issues in U.S. Immigration Policy*, CRS REPORT R41753, available at <http://www.rcusa.org/uploads/pdfs/CRS%20Asylum%20and%20Credible%20Fear%20April%202011.pdf> (2011).

¹⁰ Mayia Thao and Mona Tawatao, *Developing Cultural Competence in Legal Services Practice*, 38 CLEARINGHOUSE REV. 244 (2004-2005). See also Livermore, David, *LEADING WITH CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE: THE REAL SECRET TO SUCCESS* 43-98 (2nd ed. 2015) and Verna A. Myers, *MOVING DIVERSITY FORWARD: HOW TO GO FROM WELL-MEANING TO WELL-DOING* (ABA Center for Racial & Ethnic Diversity 2011).

¹¹ Boutin-Foster, Foster, and Konopasek, *Physician, Know Thyself: The Professional Culture of Medicine as a Framework for Teaching Cultural Competence*, 83(1) *ACADEMIC MEDICINE* 106 (Jan. 2008); ML Romanello and K Holtgreffe, *Teaching for Cultural Competence in Non-Diverse Environments*, 7(4) *IJAHP* 1 (2009)(revealing the Purnell Model for Cultural Competence which emphasizes cultural competency as an individualized plan of care that begins with performing an assessment through a cultural lens and accepting and respecting cultural differences). See also Beamon, Devisetty, Hill, Huang, and Shumate, *A Guide to Incorporating Cultural Competency into Health Professionals' Education and Training* (National Health Law Program 2006), available at <http://njms.rutgers.edu/culweb/medical/documents/CulturalCompetencyGuide.pdf>; *Training for Better Care: A Cultural Competency Curriculum for the Health Professions* (Columbia University Medical Center 2007), available at http://www.columbia.edu/itc/hs/medical/residency/peds/new_compeds_site/pdfs_new/cultural_competency_manual-10-25-07.pdf; Project ReMADE: Cultural Competency and Curriculum Training (Stanford training for all

cross-cultural when dealing with interactions with clients and providing appropriate legal advice.¹² Both Harvard Law School and Stanford Law School have clinical training programs in cultural competency for their clinics.¹³ More generally, cultural competency might be defined as a recognition and overall awareness of the implications of individualist, moderate, and collectivist cultures.¹⁴ Some cultural competency curricula, such as the program at Fordham Law School's Feerick Center for Social Justice, also integrate "difference" training to develop a more client-centered approach and analyze the impact of poverty.¹⁵ The more traditional Purnell Model for Cultural Competence, which is used in the health sciences, may also shed light on a useful definition and application in clinical settings through a detailed chart of concepts of cultural consciousness for variant cultural norms: "age, generation, nationality, race, color, gender, religion, educational status, socioeconomic status, occupation, military status, political beliefs, urban versus rural residence, enclave identity, marital status, parental status, physical characteristics, sexual orientation, gender issues, and reasons for migration (sojourner, immigrant,

volunteers in ReMADE and San Quentin prison course, Jan. 8, 2015), *available at* <https://www.law.stanford.edu/event/2015/01/08/project-remade-cultural-competency-and-curriculum-training> and Harvard Division of Continuing Education, *Cultural Competence for the Global Workplace* (Oct. 19-20, 2015), *available at* <http://www.dce.harvard.edu/professional/programs/cultural-competence-global-workplace>.

¹² Nelson P. Miller, *Beyond Bias—Cultural Competence as a Lawyer Skill*, MICH. B. J. 38-41 (June 2008); Harry T. Edwards, *The Growing Disjunction Between Legal Education and the Legal Profession*, 91 MICH. L. REV. 34 (1992); Susan Bryant, *The Five Habits: Building Cross-Cultural Competence in Lawyers*, 8 CLINICAL L. REV. 33 (2001-2002); Marjorie A. Silver, *Emotional Competence, Multicultural Lawyering, and Race*, 3 FLA. COASTAL L.J. 219 (2001-2002); and Scott L. Cummings and Deborah L. Rhode, *Managing Pro Bono: Doing Well by Doing Better*, 78 FORDHAM L. REV. 2357 (2009-2010).

¹³ Stanford Law School's Mills Legal Clinic, International Human Rights and Conflict Resolution, *available at* <http://humanrightsclinic.law.stanford.edu/the-clinic-experience/>, Project ReMADE: Cultural Competency and Curriculum Training, *available at* <https://www.law.stanford.edu/event/2014/01/09/project-remade-cultural-competency-and-curriculum-training>, and Harvard Law School Case Study Resources, *available at* <http://casestudies.law.harvard.edu/case-study-resources/>. Columbia Law School also discusses cultural competency within the framework of their "Leadership Training Initiative" – see <http://web.law.columbia.edu/students/student-services/connecting/mentoring/leadership-training-initiative>.

¹⁴ David Livermore, *LEADING WITH CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE: THE REAL SECRET TO SUCCESS* (2nd ed. 2015). See also David Livermore, *EXPAND YOUR BORDERS: DISCOVER TEN CULTURAL CLUSTERS* (2013)(identifying ten cultural clusters of the world and associated characteristics within the broad individualism/collectivism framework as Anglo, Arab, Confucian Asia, Eastern European, Germanic Europe, Latin America, Latin Europe, Nordic Europe, Southern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa).

¹⁵ Fordham Law School, Feerick Center for Social Justice, *Managing Pro Bono: Training Resources*, *available at* <http://law.fordham.edu/feerick-center/30506.htm>. These materials integrate a discussion of the impact of the more than 2.3 million litigants without appropriate counsel each year in New York, the number of New Yorkers (over 6.5 million) who are living at or below poverty level, and a discussion about the United Nations definition of poverty. *Id.* See also Kimberly E. O'Leary, *Using a "Difference Analysis" to Teach Problem-Solving*, 4 CLINICAL L. REV. 65 (1997) (identifying how "difference analysis" might be used in a clinical classroom setting to teach multicultural analysis within client interviewing) and Christine Zuni Cruz, *[On the] Road Back In: Community Lawyering in Indigenous Communities*, 5 CLINICAL L. REV. 557 (1999)(analyzing lawyering within native communities and how instructors/students might prepare and confront communities across cultures within a clinical legal setting).

undocumented status.”¹⁶ One of the most prominent studies in legal education and cultural competency, though, by Professors Susan Bryant and Jean Koh Peters identified “Five Habits” and two questions to ask when training culturally competent attorneys: “(1) what is effective cross-cultural lawyering and (2) how can we help ourselves and our students learn to be effective cross-cultural lawyers?”¹⁷ With these background questions in mind, Professor Bryant sets out Five Habits to learn cultural competency in lawyering and recognition of the cross-cultural backgrounds of clients:

Habit One provides students with a framework to identify similarities and differences between themselves and their clients, forcing them to focus consciously on the possibility that cultural misunderstanding, bias, and stereotyping can occur.

Habit Two asks students to identify the similarities between the client and the legal system and the lawyer and the legal system in order to explore all the ways in which culture may influence a case.

Habit Three challenges students to explore alternative explanations for their clients’ behavior.

Habit Four focuses on cross-cultural communication, identifying skills that students may leverage in cross-cultural encounters.

Habit Five asks the students to engage in self-analysis rather than self-judgment, resulting in more effective lawyering.¹⁸

Later scholars adapted the Bryant and Koh “Habits” to an international law context and considered navigating culture in the context of clients around the world or in clinical settings via international human rights clinics within law schools today.¹⁹ Overall, implementation of cultural competency skills training and discussions about what a culturally competent lawyer should be have traditionally been isolated to a clinical or seminar setting.²⁰ The time is ripe for inclusion of cultural competency training

¹⁶ See generally, *supra*, note 10. See also NASN, *Purnell Model for Cultural Competence*, available at <https://www.nasn.org/ToolsResources/CulturalCompetency/PurnellModelforCulturalCompetence> .

¹⁷ Susan Bryant, *The Five Habits: Building Cross-Cultural Competence in Lawyers*, 8 CLINICAL L. REV. 33, 37 (2001).

¹⁸ *Id.* at 64-78.

¹⁹ Kathleen Kelly Janus and Dee Smythe, *Navigating Culture in the Field: Cultural Competency Training Lessons from the International Human Rights Clinic*, 56 NYLS L. REV. 445 (2011-2012)(identifying an approach for inclusion of cultural competency training in a human rights clinic setting). See also Serena Patel, *Cultural Competency Training: Preparing Law Students for Practice in Our Multicultural World*, 62 UCLA L. REV. DISC. 140, 149-56 (2014)(proposing “five habits” of cultural competency in a seminar setting that includes recognizing cultural biases, stereotypes, and ways of thinking, making “isomorphic attributions” to understand client behavior, remaining nonjudgmental in cross-cultural interactions, and building cross-cultural communication skills through activities in international human rights clinics).

²⁰ *Id.* See also Muneer Ahmad, *Interpreting Communities: Lawyering Across Language Difference*, 54 UCLA L. REV. 999 (2007); Alexis Anderson, et. al., *Challenges of “Sameness”: Pitfalls and Benefits to Assumed Connections in Lawyering*, 18 CLIN. L. REV. 339 (2012); Tamar Birckhead, *Culture Clash: The Challenge of Lawyering Across Difference in Juvenile Court*, 62 RUTGERS L. REV. 959 (2010); and Christine Jolls and Cass R. Sunstein, *The Law of Implicit Bias*, 94 CAL. L. REV. 969 (2006).

and discussion of the necessary skills in all doctrinal and experiential learning to enable law students to grapple with diverse clients in an increasingly global practice, assess cultural differences, and acknowledge the impact of poverty²¹ on clients for more adequate representation.

III. A SURVEY OF CURRENT GLOBALIZATION OFFERINGS AND CULTURAL COMPETENCY TRAINING IN U.S. LAW SCHOOLS: MORE IS BETTER

Globalization is an increasingly important part of law school curricula in the U.S. and must be responded to in the same proactive way as technological innovation and its effect on legal practice.²² Traditionally, the pedagogical response to globalization and, in turn, curricular response has been to establish or increase number of study-abroad programs or clinical experiences in legal education. This approach, however, does not always address the specific need of training lawyers in cultural competency or a more global range of clients. As such, law schools should examine the relatively vast number of study-abroad programs in relation to the relative dearth of offerings in cultural competency and come up with a cogent plan for the future training of attorneys in cultural competency skills.²³

²¹ See, e.g., TASK FORCE TO EXPAND ACCESS TO CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES IN NEW YORK, REPORT TO THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK (2010)(stating that “more than 2.3 million litigants still attempt to navigate the complex civil justice system without a lawyer each year.”), available at <http://www.courts.state.ny.us/ip/access-civil-legal-services/PDF/CLS-TaskForceREPORT.pdf>. The UNITED NATIONS POVERTY DEFINITION should be woven into curricular planning:

Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one’s food or a job to earn one’s living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

UN Doc ECOSOC/5759, *Statement of Commitment for Action to Eradicate Poverty Adopted by Administrative Committee on Coordination*, UN YEARBOOK 783 (1998), available at <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/docs.shtml>. See also Terpstra, Clary, & Rynell, Social Impact Research Center, POOR BY COMPARISON: REPORT ON ILLINOIS POVERTY (Jan. 2015)(revealing that Illinois ranks poorly when compared to other States nationwide after analyzing poverty rates, unemployment rates, uninsured rates per household, high school completion rates, food insecurity rates, and asset poverty rates).

²² Carole Silver, *Getting Real About Globalization and Legal Education: Potential and Perspectives for the U.S.*, 24 STANFORD LAW & POLICY REV. 457 (2013). See also Anthony V. Alfieri, *Against Practice*, 107 MICH. L. REV. 1073 (2009) (positing that the Carnegie Foundation’s call for curricular innovations and changes to a clinical lawyer practices overlooks the pedagogy for teaching students how to understand differences and represent difference-based clients and communities here and abroad).

²³ See below chart of ABA-Accredited Law Schools with study abroad programs. After surveying the ABA law schools and their associated law school websites, it appears that over 140 law schools have study abroad programs and only 35 law schools currently have formal training in cultural competency (although some programs have

International human rights clinics or seminars devoted toward cultural competency in a global setting might be an initial solution²⁴, but legal educators or curriculum committees should work toward a more experiential approach of infusion of cultural competency skills throughout first-year and doctrinal courses, when it would be intuitive, as part of the class discussion or via assignments as a learning outcome.²⁵ A professional development series approach for cultural competency training might also be considered to provide further preparation and baseline skills for current students, alumni, or other members of the practicing bar.²⁶

IV. MOVING TOWARD THE FUTURE: COMPREHENSIVELY TRAINING LAW STUDENTS IN CULTURAL COMPETENCY TO MORE ADEQUATELY REPRESENT INTERNATIONAL CLIENTS, CLIENTS IN POVERTY, AND PROVIDING CONNECTIONS WITH CLIENTS ACROSS CULTURES

Opportunities abound for integration of cultural competency skills and consciousness within law schools today. Legal education should be responsive to continued changes in diversity, poverty, and the scope of international legal practice. Curricular goals for cultural competency should acknowledge and

informal study in cultural competency infused in their clinics or other law school coursework). Law schools that allow students to choose from a list of ABA- Approved study abroad programs are listed at: http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/foreign_study/foreign_summer_winter_programs.html

²⁴ Marci Seville, *Chinese Soup, Good Horses, and Other Narratives: Practicing Cross-Cultural Competence before We Preach*, GOLDEN GATE UNIV. SCH. LAW DIGITAL COMMONS 440 (2011); Antoinette Sedillo Lopez, *Making and Breaking Habits: Teaching (and Learning) Cultural Context, Self-Awareness, and Intercultural Communication Through Case Supervision in a Client-Service Legal Clinic*, 28 WASH. UNIV. J. OF L & POL'Y 37 (2008); Ascanio Piomelli, *Cross-Cultural Lawyering by the Book: The Latest Clinical Texts and A Sketch of a Future Agenda*, 4 HASTINGS RACE & POVERTY L.J. 131 (2006); and Kathleen Kelly Janus and Dee Smythe, *Navigating Culture in the Field: Cultural Competency Training Lessons from the International Human Rights Clinic*, 56 NYLS L. REV. 445 (2011/12).

²⁵ See, e.g., Mary Lynch, *The Importance of Experiential Learning for Development of Essential Skills in Cross-Cultural and Intercultural Effectiveness*, 1 J. EXPERIENTIAL L. 129 (Winter 2014); Ann Shalleck, *Constructions of the Client Within Legal Education*, 45 STAN. L. REV. 1731 (1993); and Laurie Shanks, *Whose Story Is It, Anyway?—Guiding Students to Client-Centered Interviewing Through Storytelling*, 14 CLINICAL L. REV. 509 (2008).

²⁶ Amy Timmer and John Berry, *The ABA's Excellent and Inevitable Journey to Incorporating Professionalism in Law School Accreditation Standards*, 20(1) PROF. LAWYER (2010), available at http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/2011_build/legal_education/committees/standards_review_documents/comment_professionalism_timmer_and_berry_tpl_february_2010.authcheckdam.pdf (citing cultural competency as one of the ethics electives that schools might create in conjunction with the new ABA accreditation standards). See also NYU Law, *Global Leadership Skills Series*, available at <http://www.law.nyu.edu/graduateaffairs/programsandevents/globalleadershipskillsseries>.

analyze the differences between the attorney and clients within the patchwork of society²⁷ and the evolving nature of legal practice in conjunction with globalization plus the intersection of international law with doctrinal subjects.²⁸ This paper proposes that law schools carefully examine clinical, doctrinal, and seminar offerings to include cultural competency training as a necessary skill with the Bryant/Koh model of cultural competency and the “Five Habits” in mind. We have a duty to challenge students’ preconceived notions of what it means to be an attorney within the framework of today’s diverse clientele and an increasingly international practice (whether through traditional or pro bono work). At the very least, law schools may help students grapple with competency in foreign legal traditions and understanding the legal systems of the G-20 countries. In that vein, this article will outline some available resources for practice in basic public international law and private international law in the G-20 nations. Overall, this will equip new attorneys and law students who are studying abroad in legal clinics and other programs with available resources to support an understanding of the legal system in that country and resources for comparative legal research. The focus of this paper will be on academic law library online databases and authoritative, free online legal information for international business research.

A. Argentinian Law and Research

The Argentinian legal system is derived from the French and German civil code traditions and the Brazilian civil code and is a jurisdiction with a Roman civil law tradition with a Federal model.²⁹ Argentina (like Mexico) is one of the few Latin American countries with a developed and fairly consistently applied judicial and legislative structure.³⁰ There is a federal and provincial system of legislatures and associated judicial branches.³¹ There are numerous helpful online resources and databases for digitally learning about Argentina’s legal system and critical international business resources. Researchers traditionally begin with an authoritative reference work like Reynolds and Flores’s, *Foreign Law Guide*, which most academic law libraries subscribe to online or in print.³²

²⁷ See, e.g., Michelle Ramos-Burkhart, *Do You See What I See? How a Lack of Cultural Competency May be Affecting Your Bottom Line*, 25(3) EXPERT: THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LITIGATION ADVOCACY 1 (MAY/JUNE 2013).

²⁸ See Simeonides, *supra* note 2, for a complete discussion of the intersection of private international law and public international law and doctrinal legal subjects in a choice of law framework.

²⁹ See “Argentina—Legislation and the Judicial System” in Reynolds & Flores, *FOREIGN LAW GUIDE* (2012).

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ See Gloria Orrego Hoyos, “Update: A Research Guide to the Argentine Legal System” (Sept. 2015) in *GlobaLex* (NYU), <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Argentina1.html>.

³² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Argentina”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

Additionally, foreign law research often begins with basic country information and economic data, such as the country overviews provided in the *CIA World Factbook*.³³ One challenge for the typical attorney in the United States when researching Argentinian law is finding English-language materials because most legal information is provided in the vernacular.³⁴

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Argentina

There are myriad helpful websites for beginning to understand the Argentinian legal profession, but the *Reynolds and Flores's Foreign Law Guide*³⁵ and the GlobaLex article with an overview of the legal resources in Argentina by Gloria Orrego Hoyos³⁶ are very authoritative places to begin research. The Law Library of Congress also publishes the *Guide to Law Online: Nations of the World* that includes Argentina as a jurisdiction for foreign law research.³⁷ Although a bit outdated, there is also an LLRX article that provides a guide to the Argentinian Executive, Legislative, and Judicial System authored by several members of the judiciary in Argentina.³⁸ The BBC also offers a great country overview for Argentina and its political structure through a recent country profile.³⁹ For human rights issues, attorneys are well served to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Argentina by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to glean recent human rights monitoring and trends.⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch⁴¹ and Amnesty International⁴² also have annual country reports, including those

³³ CIA World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>, provides country overviews for every foreign jurisdiction's geography, people and society, government, economy, energy, communications, transportation, military and security, and a summary of transnational issues.

³⁴ See, e.g., the Law Library of Congress's Global Legal Monitor reports for Argentina, which directs researcher to websites in Spanish for the Penal Code, <https://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/argentina-proposal-to-reform-the-criminal-code/>. See also other jurisdictions' articles in the Law Library of Congress's wonderful *Global Legal Monitor* reports, <https://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/jurisdiction/>.

³⁵ See, *supra* note 29, and accompanying text.

³⁶ See, *supra* note 31, and accompanying text.

³⁷ See Argentina, Law Library of Congress, *Guide to Law Online*, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/argentina.php>.

³⁸ See Dr. Ernesto Nicolás Kozameh, Prof. Eng. Julio O. Trajtenberg, C.P. Nicolás Kozameh Jr., Ezequiel Trajtenberg, LLRX, *Guide to the Argentine Executive, Legislative, and Judicial System*, <http://www.llrx.com/features/argentina.htm#structure> (2001).

³⁹ See, BBC, Argentina Profile—Overview, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-18707514> (2015).

⁴⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Argentina*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/arsession1.aspx>. See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Argentina, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/ARIndex.aspx>.

⁴¹ See Human Rights Watch, Argentina, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/argentina>.

⁴² See Amnesty International, Argentina, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/argentina/report-argentina/>.

specific to Argentina, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses while monitoring human rights violations on an international scale as NGOs. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Argentina.⁴³ These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Argentinian research and finding Argentinian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Argentina is a member of the Organization of American States,⁴⁴ including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights⁴⁵ for human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,⁴⁶ so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Argentina.

2) International Business Resources > Argentina

Increasingly, international business requires business negotiations and understanding of the framework of private international law and foreign laws of individual nations (typically, commercial law and codes) for those transactions that cross national borders into the international realm. The U.S. Department of State maintains a wonderful fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Argentina for beginning international business research.⁴⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Argentina, and country-specific information and facts.⁴⁸ The American Society of International Law has a very comprehensively written electronic resource guide by Jean Wenger on International Economic Law that will be invaluable to every researcher when beginning international business research for identifying major international and regional organizations and associated sources for international economic law.⁴⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Argentina* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.⁵⁰ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial

⁴³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Argentina, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=AR .

⁴⁴ See Organization of American States, Member States, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp .

⁴⁵ See Inter-American Court for Human Rights, <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en> .

⁴⁶ See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/> .

⁴⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Argentina*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26516.htm> .

⁴⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Argentina Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/argentina> .

⁴⁹ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf .

⁵⁰ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Argentina*, <http://export.gov/Argentina/doingbusinessinargentina/index.asp> and Argentina, *Country Commercial Guide*), <http://export.gov/ccg/argentina090711.asp> .

information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Argentina.⁵¹ Finally, the World Bank⁵² and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁵³ comprehensive *Doing Business in Argentina* reports are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. When researching Argentinian trade laws and agreements, it is also important to consult the SICE foreign trade information database through the Organization of the American States because it includes a comprehensive list of agreements for Argentina.⁵⁴

B. Australian Law and Research

Australia has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as AUSTLII,⁵⁵ as a free online repository of legal information. The Australian legal system is modeled on British common law and has both a Parliamentary system and sophisticated judiciary.⁵⁶ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Australian demographics, political system and transnational issues.⁵⁷ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Australian Federal and State laws.⁵⁸ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Australia compiles a terrific overview of Australia and its history for beginning research.⁵⁹

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Australia

Australia has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.⁶⁰ The BBC country profile for Australia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.⁶¹ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Australia by the UN Office of the High

⁵¹ See OECD, Argentina resources, <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/> (2016).

⁵² See World Bank, "Doing Business in Argentina" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ARG.pdf> .

⁵³ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Argentina" (2015), <https://www.pwc.com/ar/es/doing-business/assets/doing-business-arg-2015.pdf> .

⁵⁴ See OAS, SICE Trade Agreements in Force, http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements_e.asp . See also Argentina, SICE Trade Agreements, http://www.sice.oas.org/ctyindex/ARG/ARGagreements_e.asp .

⁵⁵ See, e.g., AUSTLII (Australasian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.austlii.edu.au> .

⁵⁶ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Australia", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

⁵⁷ See CIA Factbook, Australia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/as.html> .

⁵⁸ Petal Kinder, GlobaLex, *Update: A Guide to Online Research Resources for the Australian Federal Legal System with some Reference to the State Level*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Australia1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, "Australia," <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/australia.php> .

⁵⁹ See Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Australia in Brief*, <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/australia-in-brief.pdf> (2014).

⁶⁰ See, e.g., <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03366> , for Australian domestic legislation.

⁶¹ See BBC, *Australia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-15674351> (2015).

Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.⁶² Human Rights Watch⁶³ and Amnesty International⁶⁴ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Australia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Australia.⁶⁵ These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Australian research and finding Australian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Australia provides a detailed information sheet via their governmental portal⁶⁶ and a *Law Society* publication for new corporate lawyers, which are both very informative sources for beginning legal research.⁶⁷ The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade also provides a comprehensive chart for the treaty-making process for researching Australian law.⁶⁸ Furthermore, Australian legislation is available through the governmental website⁶⁹ and cases may be searched through AustLII.⁷⁰ The most recent Corporations Act is available in consolidated form via the Australian government’s website.⁷¹ Overall, Australia has a strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.⁷²

2) International Business Resources > Australia

⁶² See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Australia*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AUSession23.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Australia, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/AUIndex.aspx> .

⁶³ See Human Rights Watch, Australia, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/australia> .

⁶⁴ See Amnesty International, Australia, Country report, <http://www.amnesty.org.au/> .

⁶⁵ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Australia, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=AU .

⁶⁶ Parliament of Australia, Infosheet 20, [http://www.aph.gov.au/About Parliament/House of Representatives/Powers practice and procedure/00 - Infosheets/Infosheet 20 - The Australian system of government](http://www.aph.gov.au/About%20Parliament/House%20of%20Representatives/Powers%20practice%20and%20procedure/00_-_Infosheets/Infosheet%20-%20The%20Australian%20system%20of%20government) .

⁶⁷ See A Guide to Basic Procedures of Corporate Law for Young Lawyers, <http://www.lawsociety.com.au/cs/groups/public/documents/internetyounglawyers/026374.pdf> (2014).

⁶⁸ See Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/treaties/treaty-making-process/pages/treaty-making-process.aspx> .

⁶⁹ See Australian Government, *Federal Register of Legislation*, <https://www.legislation.gov.au/> .

⁷⁰ See, e.g., <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cth/> .

⁷¹ See Australian Government, <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2013C00605> (Australian Corporations Act).

⁷² See United Nations Mission to Australia, <http://unmy.mission.gov.au/> and United Nations Association of Australia, <http://www.unaa.org.au/> .

The Australian Government's Trade website provides a comprehensive portal for Australian business, investment, tax, and trade laws.⁷³ The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Australia for beginning international business research.⁷⁴ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Australia, and country-specific information and facts.⁷⁵ The American Society of International Law has a very comprehensively written electronic resource guide by Jean Wenger on International Economic Law that will be invaluable to every researcher when beginning international business research for identifying major international and regional organizations and associated sources for international economic law.⁷⁶ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Australia* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.⁷⁷ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Australia.⁷⁸ Finally, the World Bank⁷⁹ and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁸⁰ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Australia* regular reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. When researching Australian trade laws and agreements, it is also important to consult the free trade agreements summary provided by the Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade department to note recently concluded agreements with China, Japan, Korea, and the Trans-Pacific Partnership Countries.⁸¹

C. Brazilian Law and Research

⁷³ See Australian Trade Commission, *Guide to Business and Investing in Australia*, <https://www.austrade.gov.au/International/Invest/Guide-to-investing/Running-a-business/Understanding-Australian-business-regulation/Australian-business-and-environment-laws> .

⁷⁴ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Australia* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2698.htm>.

⁷⁵ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Australia Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/australia> .

⁷⁶ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf .

⁷⁷ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Australia*, <http://export.gov/australia/doingbusinessinaustralia/index.asp> and Australia, *Country Commercial Guide*, <http://export.gov/ccg/australia090720.asp> .

⁷⁸ See OECD, Australia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/australia/> (2016).

⁷⁹ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Australia" (2016), http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/_media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/AUS.pdf .

⁸⁰ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Australia" (2014), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-australia.pdf> .

⁸¹ See Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Department, *Free Trade Agreements*, <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/pages/trade-agreements.aspx> .

Brazil is the second largest nation in the Western hemisphere and has roots in the Spanish/Portuguese legal traditions and the Napoleon civil code traditions.⁸² The Organization of American States also includes Brazil as a Member State⁸³ and the World Legal Information Institute also includes information for Brazil in its classification of foreign legal resources.⁸⁴ It is challenging to find Brazilian legal information in English when researching from a U.S.-perspective, so researchers may wish to use basic web translation tools such as Google translate and Google Chrome's webpage translator or consider hiring a legal translator for comprehensive legal translation.⁸⁵ The Law Library of Congress's *Guide to Law Online: Nations of the World* provides a thorough list of links for governmental and legal information in Brazil for beginning foreign legal research.⁸⁶ The *CIA Factbook*⁸⁷ and *BBC Country Profile*⁸⁸ for Brazil provide comprehensive background information for the country's economic, political, and social facts. Overall, GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful research guide for beginning legal research in Brazil and discovering authoritative websites or databases for research.⁸⁹

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Brazil

For human rights issues, lawyers should consult the recent Universal Periodic Review for Brazil by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur to learn and gather information about recent human rights monitoring and trends.⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch⁹¹ and Amnesty International⁹² also have annual country reports, including those specific to Brazil, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses while monitoring human rights violations on an international scale. The International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC") also monitors any country-

⁸² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, Brazil—Introduction/Legal History,

http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/foreign-law-guide/brazil-introduction-COM_037300# .

⁸³ See, e.g., OAS, Member States—Brazil, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/member_state.asp?sCode=BRA .

⁸⁴ See WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2175.html> .

⁸⁵ See, e.g., <https://translate.google.com/> for the list of languages, including Portuguese.

⁸⁶ See Law Library of Congress, *Guide to Law Online: Nations of the World*,

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/brazil.php> .

⁸⁷ CIA World Factbook, *Brazil*, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html> .

⁸⁸ BBC, *Brazil: Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1227110.stm .

⁸⁹ See, Monaliza Da Silva, *Update: Doing Legal Research in Brazil (2015)*,

<http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Brazil1.html> .

⁹⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Brazil*,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/brsession1.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile

page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Brazil,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/LACRegion/Pages/BRIndex.aspx> .

⁹¹ See Human Rights Watch, Brazil, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/brazil> .

⁹² See Amnesty International, Brazil, Country report,

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/brazil/report-brazil/> .

specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Brazil.⁹³ These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Brazilian legal research and finding Brazilian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Brazil is a member of the Organization of American States,⁹⁴ including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights⁹⁵ for human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,⁹⁶ so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Brazil.

2) International Business Resources > Brazil

The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Brazil for beginning international business research.⁹⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Brazil, and thorough country information and facts.⁹⁸ The American Society of International Law has an electronic resource guide by Jean Wenger on International Economic Law that will be invaluable to every researcher when beginning international business research for identifying major international and regional organizations and associated sources for international economic law.⁹⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Brazil* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.¹⁰⁰ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Brazil¹⁰¹ Lastly, the World Bank¹⁰² and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁰³

⁹³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Brazil, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=BR .

⁹⁴ See Organization of American States, Member States, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp .

⁹⁵ See Inter-American Court for Human Rights, <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en> .

⁹⁶ See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/> .

⁹⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Brazil (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35640.htm> .

⁹⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Brazil Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/brazil> .

⁹⁹ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf .

¹⁰⁰ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Brazil*, <http://export.gov/ccg/brazil090732.asp> and Brazil, *Country Commercial Guide*, <http://export.gov/brazil/doingbusinessinbrazil/index.asp> .

¹⁰¹ See OECD, Brazil resources, <http://www.oecd.org/brazil/> (2016).

¹⁰² See World Bank, "Doing Business in Brazil" (2016), http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/_media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/BRA.pdf . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in....*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

¹⁰³ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Brazil" (2013), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-and-investing-in-brazil.pdf> .

publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Brazil* regular reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. When researching Brazilian trade laws and agreements, it is also important to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.¹⁰⁴

D. Canadian Law and Research

Canada has a common law historical tradition derived from the English tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as CANLII,¹⁰⁵ as a free online repository of legal information. The Canadian legal system is modeled on British common law and has both a sophisticated Federal system and Provincial system for its judiciary.¹⁰⁶ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Canadian demographics, political system and transnational issues.¹⁰⁷ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a comprehensive guide for beginning research of Canadian Federal and Provincial laws.¹⁰⁸ Finally, the Department of Trade in Canada compiles a great overview of Canadian policy and its history for beginning research.¹⁰⁹ The Economic Intelligence Unit of the Economist also compiles an excellent overview of policies for beginning Canadian legal research.¹¹⁰

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Canada

Like other countries, Canada has a strong foundation for recognition of human rights and also international human rights as a Member of the United Nations although its record has been recently challenged under various UN committee work that highlights compliance with human rights treaties.¹¹¹ The BBC offers a great country overview for Canada and its political structure through a recent country

¹⁰⁴ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Brazil, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp383_e.htm .

¹⁰⁵ See, e.g., CanLII (Canadian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html> .

¹⁰⁶ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Australia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

¹⁰⁷ See CIA Factbook, Canada, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ca.html> .

¹⁰⁸ Ted Tjaden, GlobaLex, *Update: Researching Canadian Law*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Canada1.html>. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Canada,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/canada.php> .

¹⁰⁹ See, Government of Canada, *Global Affairs Canada*, <http://www.international.gc.ca/commerce/index.aspx?lang=eng> .

¹¹⁰ See, e.g., Economist Intelligence Unit, *Canada – Country Profile*, <http://country.eiu.com/canada> .

¹¹¹ See, e.g., Canada, *Human Rights Failures*, <https://www.hrw.org/americas/canada> and *UN Report Slams Canada’s Human Rights Record*, The Star, <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2015/07/23/anti-terror-bill-not-in-keeping-with-canadas-international-obligations-un.html> (7/23/2015).

profile.¹¹² For human rights issues, attorneys are well served to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Canada by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to observe recent human rights monitoring and trends.¹¹³ Human Rights Watch¹¹⁴ and Amnesty International¹¹⁵ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Canada, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses while monitoring human rights violations on an international scale as NGOs. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Canada.¹¹⁶ These online, free databases can assist researchers with Canadian research and finding Canadian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Canada is a member of NAFTA¹¹⁷ and the WTO,¹¹⁸ so it is important to research those critical portals of information for country-specific trade data for Canada. Overall, the Justice Law portion through the Canadian Government provides comprehensive access to the consolidated version of Canadian laws.¹¹⁹ The Supreme Court of Canada¹²⁰ and CanLII¹²¹ also provide extensive access to full-text judicial decisions in the public domain.

2) International Business Resources > Canada

¹¹² See, BBC, Canada Profile—Overview, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1198865.stm (2015).

¹¹³ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Canada*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/CASession4.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Canada, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/CAIndex.aspx> .

¹¹⁴ See Human Rights Watch, Canada, Country report (2015), <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/canada> .

¹¹⁵ See Amnesty International, Canada, Country report, <http://www.amnesty.ca/features/annual-report-20142015>.

¹¹⁶ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Canada, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CA .

¹¹⁷ See NAFTA, Government of Canada—Foreign Affairs, <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/nafta-alena/index.aspx?lang=eng> .

¹¹⁸ See, e.g., Government of Canada, *Canada and the WTO*, <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/wto-omc/index.aspx?lang=eng> .

¹¹⁹ See Government of Canada, Justice Laws website, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/> .

¹²⁰ See Supreme Court of Canada, <http://www.scc-csc.ca/home-accueil/index-eng.aspx> .

¹²¹ See, e.g., Canadian Legal Information Institute (LexUM - CanLII), <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html> .

The World Bank¹²² and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹²³ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Canada* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Canada for beginning international business research.¹²⁴ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Canada, and thorough country information and facts.¹²⁵ The American Society of International Law has an electronic resource guide by Jean Wenger on International Economic Law that will be invaluable to every researcher when beginning international business research for identifying major international and regional organizations and associated sources for international economic law.¹²⁶ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Canada* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.¹²⁷ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Canada.¹²⁸ When researching Canadian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.¹²⁹ Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in Canada*, which is indispensable for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.¹³⁰

¹²² See World Bank, "Doing Business in Canada" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/CAN.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

¹²³ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Canada" – Going Public, <https://www.pwc.com/ca/en/transaction-service/publications/pwc-guide-going-public-canada-2014-05-en.pdf> . See also <http://www.pwc.com/ca/en/services/tax/publications/global-irw-newsbrief.html> .

¹²⁴ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Canada (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2089.htm> .

¹²⁵ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Canada Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/canada> .

¹²⁶ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf .

¹²⁷ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Canada*, <http://export.gov/ccg/canada090978.asp> and Canada, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://export.gov/canada/doingbusinessincanada/index.asp> .

¹²⁸ See OECD, Canada resources, <http://www.oecd.org/canada/> (2016).

¹²⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Canada, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp414_e.htm .

¹³⁰ See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in Canada*, <http://store.lexisnexis.ca/store/ca/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&catId=&prodId=prd-cad-00325> .

The International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.¹³¹

E. Chinese Law and Research

China has a rich history of dynasties in its legal traditions and is derived from Confucian principles and numerous helpful websites, such as AsianLII,¹³² provide a free online repository of legal information. The Chinese legal system is unique because there had been great resistance in the 20th century to a formalized legal system, but there are now general legal codes that govern Chinese law in the Republic.¹³³ The *CIA Factbook* has a good general overview of the Chinese demographics, political system and transnational issues.¹³⁴ GlobaLex further has a terrific research guide for beginning exploration of the Chinese laws and the Hong Kong legal system.¹³⁵ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in China provides a good overview of China and its trade history for beginning research.¹³⁶

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > China

China has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation and makes digitized legislation available online at LawInfoChina or through Westlaw China (formerly IsinoLaw by subscription).¹³⁷ The BBC country profile for China is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹³⁸ International lawyers should also peruse the recent Universal Periodic Review for Australia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights

¹³¹ See, e.g., NATLEX, Canadian Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=CAN&p_count=2678&p_classification=0_1_05&p_classcount=49. See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en.

¹³² See, e.g., AsianLII (Asian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.asianlii.org/>.

¹³³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "China", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹³⁴ See CIA Factbook, China, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>.

¹³⁵ Roy Sturgeon and Sergio Stone, GlobaLex, *One Country, Two Systems of Legal Research: A Brief Guide to Finding the Law of China's Hong Kong Administrative Region*, http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Hong_Kong1.html. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, "China," <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/china.php>.

¹³⁶ See China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjb_663304/zzjg_663340/tyfls_665260/. See also Michael J. Meagher & Lucia Lian, *Chinese Law for Lao Wai*, 51- FEB B. B.J. 17 (2007)(summarizing Chinese Law for American business lawyers).

¹³⁷ See, e.g., <http://www.lawinfochina.com/>, for Chinese domestic legislation in English. See also Westlaw China, http://www.westlawchina.com/index_en.html.

¹³⁸ See BBC, *China Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-13017877> (2015)(noting that China is the world's most populous country).

monitoring and trends.¹³⁹ Human Rights Watch¹⁴⁰ and Amnesty International¹⁴¹ have annual country reports, including those covering China, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Australia.¹⁴² These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Chinese human rights legislation and finding reports on international human rights issues. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also provides a comprehensive website for researching Chinese trade policy.¹⁴³ Overall, China has a strong and active presence within the international community and the United Nations.¹⁴⁴

2) International Business Resources > China

The World Bank¹⁴⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁴⁶ also publish comprehensive *Doing Business in China* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Canada for beginning international business research.¹⁴⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including China, and distinctive country-specific information and facts.¹⁴⁸ The U.S. Companies Export has a complete guide to *Doing Business in China* in the context of international export law.¹⁴⁹ The OECD has complete international

¹³⁹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—China*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRCNSTakeholdersInfoS4.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for China, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/CNIndex.aspx> .

¹⁴⁰ See Human Rights Watch, China, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/china-and-tibet> .

¹⁴¹ See Amnesty International, China, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/china/> .

¹⁴² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, China, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CN .

¹⁴³ See China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/ .

¹⁴⁴ See United Nations Mission to China, <http://www.china-un.org/eng/> ..

¹⁴⁵ See World Bank, “Doing Business in China” (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Reports/Subnational-Reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/CHN.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in....*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

¹⁴⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in China” (2013), http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2013_doing_business_and_investing_in_china.pdf .

¹⁴⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with China* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/18902.htm> .

¹⁴⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-China Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/china-mongolia-taiwan> .

¹⁴⁹ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in China*, <http://export.gov/canada/doingbusinessincanada/index.asp> and Canada, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://export.gov/ccg/china090765.asp> .

business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in China.¹⁵⁰ When researching Canadian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.¹⁵¹ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.¹⁵²

F. French Law and Research

France has a rich civil law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as LegiFrance,¹⁵³ which is a free online repository of legal information. The French legal system is modeled on ancient Roman law and also the Napoleonic Civil Code historic tradition.¹⁵⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a good overview of the French demographics, political system and transnational issues for starting French legal research.¹⁵⁵ The GlobaLex research guide for France¹⁵⁶ also has wonderful sources for beginning research of French law.¹⁵⁶ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in France compiles a terrific overview of France and its history for beginning commercial and foreign trade research.¹⁵⁷

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > France

France has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including human rights laws, and is a party to international human rights conventions.¹⁵⁸ The BBC country profile for France is also

¹⁵⁰ See OECD, China resources, <http://www.oecd.org/china/> (2016).

¹⁵¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: China, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp400_e.htm .

¹⁵² See, e.g., NATLEX, China Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=CHN . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

¹⁵³ See, e.g., LegiFrance, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/Traductions/en-English> .

¹⁵⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “France”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

¹⁵⁵ See CIA Factbook, France, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fr.html> .

¹⁵⁶ Stéphane Cottin and Jérôme Rabenou, GlobaLex, *Researching French Law*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/France1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “France,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/france.php> .

¹⁵⁷ See France, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/> .

¹⁵⁸ See, e.g., U.S. Department of State, Country Report summary: France, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/eur/154424.htm> .

good for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹⁵⁹ Lawyers should further review the recent Universal Periodic Review for France by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.¹⁶⁰ Human Rights Watch¹⁶¹ and Amnesty International¹⁶² also have annual country reports, including those specifically tailored to France, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any international abuses of human rights and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes France.¹⁶³ These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific French legal research and finding legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Overall, France has a strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.¹⁶⁴

2) International Business Resources > France

LexisNexis publishes a comprehensive treatise, *Doing Business in France*, which is wonderful for introductory French business and company law terminology, and this treatise is available online as part of an attorney subscription or in print.¹⁶⁵ The World Bank¹⁶⁶ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁶⁷ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in France* regular reports that are essential to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State further maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with France for beginning international business

¹⁵⁹ See BBC, *France Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17298730> (2015).

¹⁶⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—France*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/frsession2.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for France, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/FRIndex.aspx> .

¹⁶¹ See Human Rights Watch, *France, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/croatia-european-union-france-germany-greece-hungary-italy#0309a6> .

¹⁶² See Amnesty International, *France, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/france/report-france/> .

¹⁶³ See ICRC, *National Implementation Database, France*, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=FR .

¹⁶⁴ See United Nations Mission to France, <http://www.franceonu.org/-France-at-the-United-Nations-> .

¹⁶⁵ LexisNexis, *Doing Business in France*, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/store/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&prodId=10246> .

¹⁶⁶ See World Bank, “*Doing Business in France*” (2016), http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/_media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/FRA.pdf . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in....*, *Economic Reports by Jurisdiction*, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

¹⁶⁷ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “*Doing Business in France*” (2012), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-france.pdf> .

research.¹⁶⁸ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including France, and thorough country information and facts.¹⁶⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in France* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.¹⁷⁰ Finally, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in France.¹⁷¹ When researching French trade laws and agreements, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the European Union¹⁷² The International Labour Organization also digitizes French laws through its NATLEX database of digitized legislation.¹⁷³

G. German Law and Research

Germany has a historical tradition of civil codes and numerous helpful websites, such as The Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law and WorldLII,¹⁷⁴ as a free online repository of legal information. The German legal system has some Roman law, feudal law, and natural law influences to develop toward a civil law tradition, but there have now been attempts to “decode” in the context of the European Union.¹⁷⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the German demographics, political system and transnational issues.¹⁷⁶ GlobaLex also has a good research guide for

¹⁶⁸ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with France (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3842.htm> .

¹⁶⁹ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-EU/France Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union> .

¹⁷⁰ See Export.gov, *Country Commercial Guide*, <http://export.gov/ccg/france090795.asp> and Export.gov, *Doing Business in France (2015)*, <http://export.gov/france/doingbusinessinfrance/index.asp> .

¹⁷¹ See OECD, French resources, <http://www.oecd.org/france/> (2016).

¹⁷² See European Union/France, French Trade Foreign Policy, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/a-european-and-international/making-international-regulations/article/free-trade-agreements-potential> .

¹⁷³ See, e.g., NATLEX, French Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=FRA . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

¹⁷⁴ See, e.g., the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, <http://www.mpil.de/en/pub/research.cfm> . See also WorldLII: Germany, <http://www.worldlii.org/de/> .

¹⁷⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Germany”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

¹⁷⁶ See CIA Factbook, Germany, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gm.html> .

beginning research of German law.¹⁷⁷ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Germany has a very basic portal for beginning research.¹⁷⁸

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Germany

Germany has adopted some domestic legislation, including human rights and commercial law.¹⁷⁹ The BBC country profile for Germany is also useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹⁸⁰ Lawyers in an international practice are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Germany by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.¹⁸¹ Further, Human Rights Watch¹⁸² and Amnesty International¹⁸³ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Germany, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Germany.¹⁸⁴ These websites of NGOs can assist researchers with specific German research and finding German reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Germany has a fairly strong recent human rights tradition and active presence within the European Union and the UN.¹⁸⁵

2) International Business Resources > Germany

¹⁷⁷ Rita Exter and Martina Kammer with Update by Sebastian Omlor, *GlobaLex, Update: Legal Research in Germany between Print and Electronic Media: An Overview*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Germany1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Germany,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/germany.php> .

¹⁷⁸ See Germany, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <https://www.dfa.ie/travel/travel-advice/a-z-list-of-countries/germany/> .

¹⁷⁹ See, e.g., <https://law.utexas.edu/transnational/foreign-law-translations/german/toc.php?type=S> , for German domestic legislation in translation.

¹⁸⁰ See BBC, *Germany Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1047864.stm (2015).

¹⁸¹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Germany*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/DEIndex.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Germany, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/DESession4.aspx> .

¹⁸² See Human Rights Watch, Germany, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/germany> .

¹⁸³ See Amnesty International, Germany, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/germany/> .

¹⁸⁴ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Germany, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=DE .

¹⁸⁵ See United Nations Mission to Germany, <http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/> .

The World Bank¹⁸⁶ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁸⁷ publish authoritative *Doing Business in Germany* reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Germany for beginning international business research.¹⁸⁸ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Germany, and thorough country information and facts.¹⁸⁹ The U.S. Companies Export further has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Germany* in the context of international exports.¹⁹⁰ On an international scale, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Germany.¹⁹¹ When researching German trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the European Union.¹⁹² Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation and is especially helpful for locating English-translated documents.¹⁹³

H. Indian Law and Research

India has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as CommonLII,¹⁹⁴ as a free online repository of legal information. The Indian legal system is modeled on British common law with Hindu influences and has both a Parliamentary system and legislation that is released in an *Official Gazette*.¹⁹⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Indian demographics,

¹⁸⁶ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Germany" (2016), http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/_media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/DEU.pdf .

¹⁸⁷ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Germany," <http://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-germany-guide-2015.pdf> .

¹⁸⁸ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Germany* (2015), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3997.htm> .

¹⁸⁹ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Germany/EU Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe> .

¹⁹⁰ See Export.gov, *Country Commercial Guide*, <http://export.gov/ccg/germany090798.asp> and *Doing Business in Germany*, http://export.gov/germany/doing_business_in_germany/ .

¹⁹¹ See OECD, Germany resources, <http://www.oecd.org/germany/> (2016).

¹⁹² See European Union, Regional Trade Agreements, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/agreements/> .

¹⁹³ See, e.g., NATLEX, German Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=DEU . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

¹⁹⁴ See, e.g., CommonLII (Commonwealth Legal Information Institute), <http://www.commonlii.org/resources/221.html> .

¹⁹⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "India", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

political system and transnational issues.¹⁹⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of the laws of India.¹⁹⁷ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in India compiles a terrific overview of Australia and its history for beginning research.¹⁹⁸

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > India

India has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.¹⁹⁹ The BBC country profile for India is also quite useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁰⁰ Attorneys should consult the recent Universal Periodic Review for India by the UN Office of the High Commissioner to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.²⁰¹ Human Rights Watch²⁰² and Amnesty International²⁰³ also have annual country reports, including those specific to India, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes India.²⁰⁴ These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Indian research and finding Indian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Overall, India has some human rights traditions and an active presence within the United Nations.²⁰⁵

2) International Business Resources > India

¹⁹⁶ See CIA Factbook, India, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/in.html> .

¹⁹⁷ Dr. Rakesh Kumar Shrivastava, In assistance with Versha Shah and Megha Srivastava, *GlobaLex, UPDATE: A Guide to India’s Legal Research and Legal System*, http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/India_Legal_Research1.html . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “India,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/india.php> .

¹⁹⁸ See India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mea.gov.in/> .

¹⁹⁹ See, e.g., <https://india.gov.in/> and CommonLII (<http://www.commonlii.org/resources/221.html>), for Indian domestic legislation.

²⁰⁰ See BBC, *India Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12557384> (2015)(revealing that India is the world’s largest democracy).

²⁰¹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—India*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/inession1.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for India, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/INIndex.aspx> .

²⁰² See Human Rights Watch, India, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/india> .

²⁰³ See Amnesty International, India, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/india/report-india/> .

²⁰⁴ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, India, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=IN .

²⁰⁵ See United Nations Mission to India, <https://www.pminewyork.org/> .

Both the World Bank²⁰⁶ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁰⁷ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in India* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher for international business law research. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with India for beginning international business research.²⁰⁸ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including India.²⁰⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in India* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.²¹⁰ The OECD also maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in India.²¹¹ When researching Indian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.²¹²

I. Indonesian Law and Research

Indonesia has a deep historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²¹³ as a free online repository of legal information. The Indonesian legal system is modeled on the Dutch civil law system through colonial European influences on the nation.²¹⁴ The *CIA Factbook* again has a great overview of the Indonesian demographics, political system and transnational issues.²¹⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of the Indonesian legal system.²¹⁶ Finally, the Ministry

²⁰⁶ See World Bank, “Doing Business in India” (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/IND.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in....*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

²⁰⁷ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in India,” <http://www.pwc.in/assets/pdfs/publications/2015/pwc-destination-india-2015.pdf> .

²⁰⁸ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with India (2015)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3454.htm> .

²⁰⁹ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-India Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/south-central-asia/india> .

²¹⁰ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in India*, <http://export.gov/india/doingbusinessinindia/index.asp> and India, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://export.gov/ccg/india090814.asp> .

²¹¹ See OECD, India resources, <http://www.oecd.org/india/> (2016).

²¹² See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: India, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_e/tp413_e.htm .

²¹³ See, e.g., WorldLII (including Indonesia), <http://www.worldlii.org/id/> .

²¹⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Indonesia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

²¹⁵ See CIA Factbook, Indonesia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html> .

²¹⁶ Alamo D. Laiman, Dewi Savitri Reni, Ronald Lengkong, and Sigit Ardiyanto, Update by Dewi Savitri Reni, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: The Indonesian Legal System and Legal Research*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Indonesia1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Indonesia,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/indonesia.php> .

of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia compiles a terrific overview of Indonesian policy and its history for beginning research.²¹⁷

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Indonesia

Indonesia has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including various human rights acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.²¹⁸ The BBC country profile for Indonesia is initially informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²¹⁹ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Indonesia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.²²⁰ Human Rights Watch²²¹ and Amnesty International²²² also have annual country reports, including those for Indonesia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Indonesia.²²³ Overall, Indonesia has a minor human rights tradition and a somewhat active presence within the United Nations.²²⁴

2) International Business Resources > Indonesia

²¹⁷ See Indonesia, Department of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/Default.aspx> .

²¹⁸ See, e.g., <https://apps.law.unimelb.edu.au/alc> , for Indonesian domestic legislation in English.

²¹⁹ See BBC, *Indonesia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-14921238> (2015).

²²⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Indonesia*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/idsession1.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Indonesia, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/IDIndex.aspx> .

²²¹ See Human Rights Watch, *Indonesia, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/indonesia> .

²²² See Amnesty International, *Indonesia, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/indonesia/> .

²²³ See ICRC, *National Implementation Database, Indonesia*, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=ID .

²²⁴ See United Nations Mission to Indonesia, <http://mission-indonesia.org/> .

The World Bank²²⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²²⁶ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Indonesia* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Indonesia for beginning international business research.²²⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for Indonesia with thorough country information and facts.²²⁸ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Indonesia* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.²²⁹ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Indonesia.²³⁰ When researching Indonesian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is imperative to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.²³¹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes Indonesian laws through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²³²

J. Italian Law and Research

Italy has a strong civil law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²³³ as a free online repository of legal information. The Italian legal system is derived from the classical Roman law tradition with civil codes and more modern Justinian and Napoleonic influences.²³⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the general Italian demographics, political system and transnational

²²⁵ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Indonesia" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/IDN.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

²²⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Indonesia" – http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2014_pwc_ireland_doing_business_and_investing_indonesia.pdf .

²²⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Indonesia (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2748.htm> .

²²⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Indonesia Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/indonesia> .

²²⁹ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Indonesia*, <http://export.gov/indonesia/doingbusinessinindonesia/index.asp> and Indonesia, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://export.gov/ccg/indonesia090815.asp> .

²³⁰ See OECD, Indonesia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/indonesia/> (2016).

²³¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Indonesia, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp378_e.htm .

²³² See, e.g., NATLEX, Indonesia, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=IDN . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

²³³ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/countries.html> .

²³⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Italy", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

issues.²³⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning Italian legal research.²³⁶ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Italy compiles a terrific overview of Italy and its history for beginning research.²³⁷

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Italy

Italy has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is a party to international human rights conventions.²³⁸ The BBC country profile for Italy is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²³⁹ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Italy on the UN OHCHR website to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.²⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch²⁴¹ and Amnesty International²⁴² also have annual country reports, including those specific to Italy for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in Italy.²⁴³ Overall, Italy tends to have a fairly strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations and the European Union.²⁴⁴

2) International Business Resources > Italy

²³⁵ See CIA Factbook, Italy, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/it.html> .

²³⁶ Elio Fameli and Fiorenza Socci, Update by Elio Fomeli and Francesco Fameli, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: Guide to Italian Legal Research and Resources on the Web*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Italy1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Italy,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/italy.php> .

²³⁷ See Italy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.esteri.it/mae/en> .

²³⁸ See, e.g., <http://www.camera-arbitrale.it/it/index.php> , for Italian domestic legislation.

²³⁹ See BBC, *Italy Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17433142> (2015).

²⁴⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Italy*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/ITSession7.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Italy, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/ITIndex.aspx> .

²⁴¹ See Human Rights Watch, Italy, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/croatia-european-union-france-germany-greece-hungary-italy> .

²⁴² See Amnesty International, Italy, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/italy/report-italy/> .

²⁴³ ICRC, National Implementation Database, Italy, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=IT .

²⁴⁴ See United Nations Mission to Italy, http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/ .

The World Bank²⁴⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁴⁶ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Italy* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Italy for starting international business research.²⁴⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Italy, and thorough country information and facts.²⁴⁸ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Italy* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.²⁴⁹ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Italy.²⁵⁰ When researching Italian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the European Union.²⁵¹ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes Italian laws by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²⁵²

K. Japanese Law and Research

Japan has a tradition a unique tradition of a constitution, acts of the Diet, treaties, judicial precedent, and scholarly opinion, and there are several helpful free websites, such as AsianLII,²⁵³ that provide a free online repository of legal information. The Japanese legal system is also modeled on a parliamentary system and several historic Asian legal traditions, such as Chinese law, and has both a parliamentary structure for promulgating acts and a sophisticated judiciary.²⁵⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a

²⁴⁵ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Italy" (2016), [www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ITA.pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ITA.pdf) . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

²⁴⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Italy," <http://read.pwc.com/i/524910-what-about-italy-2015/235> .

²⁴⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Italy* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4033.htm> .

²⁴⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Italy/EU Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union> .

²⁴⁹ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Italy*, <http://www.export.gov/italy/doingbusinessinitaly/index.asp> and Italy, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://export.gov/ccg/italy090818.asp> .

²⁵⁰ See OECD, Italy resources, <http://www.oecd.org/italy/> (2016).

²⁵¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Italy, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/italy_e.htm .

²⁵² See, e.g., NATLEX, Italian Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=ITA&p_count=1104&p_classification=01.05&p_classcount=8 .

²⁵³ See, e.g., ASIANLII, <http://www.asianlii.org/> .

²⁵⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Japan", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

great overview of the Japanese demographics, political system and transnational issues.²⁵⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning Japanese legal research.²⁵⁶ Finally, the Ministry of Justice in Japan compiles a good overview of Japan and its history for beginning research.²⁵⁷

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Japan

Japan has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is also a party to international human rights conventions.²⁵⁸ The BBC country profile for Japan is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁵⁹ International lawyers are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Japan by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.²⁶⁰ Human Rights Watch²⁶¹ and Amnesty International²⁶² also have annual country reports, including those for Japan, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights within the framework of the Geneva Conventions for Japan.²⁶³ Overall, Japan has a history of recently supporting good human rights practices and an active presence within the United Nations.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁵ See CIA Factbook, Japan, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ja.html> .

²⁵⁶ Makoto Ibusuki, Update by Keiko Okuhara, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: Japanese Law Research Guide*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Japan1.html> . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Japan,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/japan.php> .

²⁵⁷ See Japan, Ministry of Justice, <http://www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH/> .

²⁵⁸ See, e.g., http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/about/judicial_system/judicial_system.html , for a description of the Japanese legal system.

²⁵⁹ See BBC, *Japan Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-14918801> (2016).

²⁶⁰ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Japan*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/JPSession2.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Japan, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/JPIndex.aspx> .

²⁶¹ See Human Rights Watch, Japan, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/asia/japan> .

²⁶² See Amnesty International, Japan, Country report, <http://www.amnesty.org.au/features/comments/36642> .

²⁶³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Japan, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=JP .

²⁶⁴ See United Nations Mission to Japan, <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/> .

2) International Business Resources > Japan

The World Bank²⁶⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁶⁶ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Japan* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Japan for beginning international business research.²⁶⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Japan, and thorough country information and facts.²⁶⁸ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Japan* in the context of international export law.²⁶⁹ The OECD has a comprehensive business information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Japan.²⁷⁰ When researching Japanese trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.²⁷¹ Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in Japan*, which is indispensable for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.²⁷² The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of Japan through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²⁷³

L. Korean Law and Research (South Korea / Republic of South Korea)

South Korea has a rich civil law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as AsianLII,²⁷⁴ as a free online repository of legal information. The South Korean legal system is modeled

²⁶⁵ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Japan" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/JPN.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

²⁶⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Japan" <https://www.pwc.com/jp/en/tax-services/assets/starting-operations-in-japan-2011.pdf> .

²⁶⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Japan* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4142.htm> .

²⁶⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Japan Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/japan-korea-apec> .

²⁶⁹ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Japan*, <http://www.export.gov/japan/doingbusinessinjapan/index.asp> and Japan, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://export.gov/ccg/japan090820.asp> .

²⁷⁰ See OECD, Japan resources, <http://www.oecd.org/japan/> (2016).

²⁷¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Japan, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/japan_e.htm . See also APEC, <http://www.apec.org/> .

²⁷² See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in Japan*, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/store/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&prodId=10247> .

²⁷³ See, e.g., NATLEX, Japanese Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=JPN&p_count=851&p_classification=01.05&p_classcount=2 . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

²⁷⁴ See, e.g., ASIANLII (Asian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.asianlii.org/> .

on historical European and German civil law influences and also has Confucian influences in its laws.²⁷⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the South Korean demographics, political system and transnational issues.²⁷⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for starting South Korean legal research.²⁷⁷ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in South Korea compiles a terrific overview of its trade policy and its history for beginning commercial law research.²⁷⁸

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > South Korea

South Korea has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation, including human rights acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.²⁷⁹ The BBC country profile for South Korea is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁸⁰ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for South Korea by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.²⁸¹ Human Rights Watch²⁸² and Amnesty International²⁸³ also have annual country reports, including those specific to South Korea, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international

²⁷⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “South Korea”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

²⁷⁶ See CIA Factbook, South Korea, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html> .

²⁷⁷ Jootaek (Juice) Lee, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: A Research Guide and a Bibliography for Korean Law Resources in English* , http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/South_Korean_Legal_Resources1.html#TypesofLaw . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “South Korea,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/southkorea.php> . See also UPDATE: South Korean Law Research on the Internet, Hyeon-Cheol Kim and Inyoung Cho, Update by Hyeon-Cheol Kim. http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/South_Korea1.html.

²⁷⁸ See South Korea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/> .

²⁷⁹ See, e.g., <http://www.asianlii.org/resources/260.html> , for South Korean domestic legislation.

²⁸⁰ See BBC, *South Korea Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-15289563> (2015).

²⁸¹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—South Korea*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/KPSession6.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for South Korea, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/KPIndex.aspx> .

²⁸² See Human Rights Watch, South Korea, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/asia/south-korea> .

²⁸³ See Amnesty International, South Korea, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/south-korea/> .

humanitarian law that includes South Korea.²⁸⁴ Finally, South Korea has a fairly strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.²⁸⁵

2) International Business Resources > South Korea

The World Bank²⁸⁶ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁸⁷ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in South Korea* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations for South Korea and beginning international business research.²⁸⁸ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including South Korea.²⁸⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in South Korea* in the context of international export law.²⁹⁰ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in South Korea.²⁹¹ When researching South Korean trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.²⁹² The International Labour Organization also has selected South Korean laws through its NatLex database.²⁹³

M. Mexican Law and Research

Mexico has a rich civil law historical tradition with some jurisprudential influences and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²⁹⁴ as a free online repository of legal information. The Mexican legal

²⁸⁴ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, South Korea, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=KP .

²⁸⁵ See United Nations Mission to South Korea, <http://un.mofat.go.kr/> .

²⁸⁶ See World Bank, "Doing Business in South Korea" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/KOR.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

²⁸⁷ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in South Korea," <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-and-investing-in-korea.pdf>

²⁸⁸ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with South Korea (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2800.htm> .

²⁸⁹ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-South Korea Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/japan-korea-apec/korea> .

²⁹⁰ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in South Korea*, <http://www.export.gov/southkorea/> and South Korea, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://export.gov/ccg/korea090824.asp> .

²⁹¹ See OECD, South Korea resources, <http://www.oecd.org/canada/> (2016).

²⁹² See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: South Korea, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp368_e.htm .

²⁹³ See, e.g., NATLEX, South Korea, Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=PRK . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

²⁹⁴ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/> .

system is modeled on colonial Spanish influences and some derivation of the laws of the United States through a Federal system and lower courts/States and a sophisticated judiciary.²⁹⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Mexican demographics, political system and transnational issues.²⁹⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a great guide for beginning research of Mexican Federal and State laws.²⁹⁷ Finally, the Law Library of Congress (*Guide to Law Online: Mexico*) provides a comprehensive list of online resources for beginning Mexican legal research.²⁹⁸

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Mexico

Mexico has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation and is a party to international human rights conventions.²⁹⁹ The BBC country profile for Mexico is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁰⁰ Lawyers should look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Mexico by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to observe recent human rights monitoring and trends.³⁰¹ Human Rights Watch³⁰² and Amnesty International³⁰³ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Mexico, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a

²⁹⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Mexico”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

²⁹⁶ See CIA Factbook, Mexico, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/as.html> .

²⁹⁷ Francisco A. Avalos, *UPDATE: An Electronic Guide to Mexican Law*, <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Mexico1.html>. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Mexico,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/mexico.php> .

²⁹⁸ See Mexico, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://embamex.sre.gob.mx/eua/index.php/en> .

²⁹⁹ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/mx/> , for available Mexican legislation.

³⁰⁰ See BBC, *Mexico Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1205074.stm (2015).

³⁰¹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Mexico*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/MXSession4.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Mexico, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/LACRegion/Pages/MXIndex.aspx> .

³⁰² See Human Rights Watch, Mexico, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/mexico> .

³⁰³ See Amnesty International, Mexico, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/mexico/report-mexico/> .

detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Mexico.³⁰⁴ Overall, Mexico has a modest human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.³⁰⁵

2) International Business Resources > Mexico

The World Bank³⁰⁶ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁰⁷ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Mexico* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Mexico for beginning international business research.³⁰⁸ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Mexico, and thorough country information and facts.³⁰⁹ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Mexico* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.³¹⁰ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Mexico.³¹¹ When researching Mexican trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as NAFTA or the WTO.³¹² The International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country, including Mexico, or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³¹³

³⁰⁴ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Mexico, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=MX .

³⁰⁵ See United Nations Mission to Mexico, [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/missions.nsf/\(httpPermanentMissions_en\)/448658DC730E00EAC1256F4100452007?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/missions.nsf/(httpPermanentMissions_en)/448658DC730E00EAC1256F4100452007?OpenDocument)

³⁰⁶ See World Bank, “Doing Business in Mexico” (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/MEX.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

³⁰⁷ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Mexico,” <http://read.pwc.com/i/434024-doing-business-in-mexico-2015> .

³⁰⁸ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Mexico (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35749.htm>

³⁰⁹ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Mexico Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/mexico> .

³¹⁰ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Mexico*, <http://www.export.gov/mexico/doingbusinessinmexico/index.asp> and Mexico, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://www.export.gov/mexico/> .

³¹¹ See OECD, Mexico resources, <http://www.oecd.org/mexico/> (2016).

³¹² See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Mexico, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/mexico_e.htm .

³¹³ See, e.g., NATLEX, Mexico Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=MEX . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

N. Russian Law and Research

Russia has a rich historical tradition of czars and prior Soviet norms and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,³¹⁴ as a free online repository of legal information. The Russian legal system is modeled on the legal system of czars and the Soviet tradition and now is a more democratic Republic with codes and a judiciary.³¹⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Russian demographics, political system and transnational issues.³¹⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Russian law.³¹⁷ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Russia compiles a terrific overview of the Russian Executive Branch and its history for beginning research.³¹⁸

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Russia

Russia has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is a party to selected international human rights conventions.³¹⁹ The BBC country profile for Russia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³²⁰ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Russia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.³²¹ Human Rights Watch³²² and Amnesty International³²³ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Russia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights for Russia. These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Russian research and finding Russian legislation or reports

³¹⁴ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/>.

³¹⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Russia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³¹⁶ See CIA Factbook, Russia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rs.html>.

³¹⁷ Audrey A. Arnautovich, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: A Guide to Legal Research in Russia*, http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Russia_Legal_Research1.html. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Russia,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/russia.php>.

³¹⁸ See Russia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.gov.ru/main/ministry/isp-vlast44_en.html

³¹⁹ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/>, for Russian domestic legislation.

³²⁰ See BBC, *Russia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17839672> (2015).

³²¹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Russia*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/RUSession4.aspx>. See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Russia, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/ENACARegion/Pages/RUIndex.aspx>.

³²² See Human Rights Watch, *Russia, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/russia>

³²³ See Amnesty International, *Russia, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/russian-federation/>.

on international human rights issues. Overall, Russia has a minor human rights tradition and an active presence within the United Nations.³²⁴

2) International Business Resources > Russia

The World Bank³²⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³²⁶ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Russia* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Russia for beginning international business research.³²⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Russia, and thorough country information and facts. The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Russia* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.³²⁸ The OECD further maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Russia.³²⁹ When researching Russian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.³³⁰ The International Labour Organization also digitizes selected Russian laws by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³³¹

O. Saudi Arabian Law and Research

Saudi Arabia has a rich civil and religious legal history as a mixed system of Islamic origin and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,³³² as a free online repository of legal information. The Saudi Arabian legal system is modeled on Ottoman and Turkish law and has detailed civil and religious

³²⁴ See United Nations Mission to Russia, <http://russiaun.ru/en> .

³²⁵ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Russia" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/RUS.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

³²⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Russia," <https://www.pwc.ru/ru/doing-business-in-russia/assets/e-dbg.pdf> .

³²⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Russia* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3183.htm> .

³²⁸ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Russia*, <http://export.gov/ccg/russia090879.asp> and Russia, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://www.export.gov/russia/doingbusinessinrussia/index.asp> .

³²⁹ See OECD, Russia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/russia/> (2016).

³³⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Russia, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/russia_e.htm .

³³¹ See, e.g., NATLEX, Russian Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=RUS . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

³³² See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/> .

codes and systematic acts promulgated in an *Official Gazette*.³³³ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Saudi Arabian demographics, political system and transnational issues.³³⁴ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Saudi Arabian legal research.³³⁵ Finally, the Law Library of Congress (*Guide to Law Online*) provides a great portal for beginning research with authoritative governmental websites.³³⁶

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.³³⁷ The BBC country profile for Saudi Arabia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³³⁸ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Saudi Arabia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.³³⁹ Human Rights Watch³⁴⁰ and Amnesty International³⁴¹ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Australia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Saudi Arabia.³⁴² Overall, Saudi Arabia has a decent human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.³⁴³

³³³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Saudi Arabia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

³³⁴ See CIA Factbook, Saudi Arabia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sa.html> .

³³⁵ Dr. Abdullah F. Ansary, UPDATE: A Brief Overview of the Saudi Arabian Legal System, http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Saudi_Arabia1.html . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Saudi Arabia,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/saudi-arabia.php> .

³³⁶ *Id.*

³³⁷ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/sa/> , for Saudi Arabian domestic legislation.

³³⁸ See BBC, *Saudi Arabia Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-14702705 (2015).

³³⁹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Saudi Arabia*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/SASession17.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Saudi Arabia, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/MENARegion/Pages/SAIndex.aspx> .

³⁴⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Saudi Arabia, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/middle-east/n-africa/saudi-arabia>

³⁴¹ See Amnesty International, Saudi Arabia, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/saudi-arabia/report-saudi-arabia/> .

³⁴² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Saudi Arabia, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=SA ..

³⁴³ See United Nations Mission to Saudi Arabia, <http://www.saudimission.org/> .

2) International Business Resources > Saudi Arabia

The World Bank³⁴⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁴⁵ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Saudi Arabia* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Saudi Arabia for beginning international business research.³⁴⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Saudi Arabia, and thorough country information and facts.³⁴⁷ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Saudi Arabia* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.³⁴⁸ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Saudi Arabia.³⁴⁹ When researching Saudi Arabian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.³⁵⁰ The International Labour Organization also digitizes selected laws for Saudi Arabia through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³⁵¹

P. South African Law and Research

South Africa has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as AUSTLII,³⁵² as a free online repository of legal information. The South African legal system is modeled on

³⁴⁴ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Saudi Arabia" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/SAU.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

³⁴⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Saudi Arabia," <https://www.pwc.com/m1/en/tax/documents/Doing-Business-Guide-KSA.pdf>

³⁴⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Saudi Arabia* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3584.htm> .

³⁴⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Saudi Arabia Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/middle-east/north-africa/saudi-arabia> .

³⁴⁸ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Saudi Arabia*, <http://www.export.gov/saudiarabia/doingbusinessinsaudiarabia/index.asp> and Saudi Arabia, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://www.export.gov/ccg/saudiarabia090959.asp> .

³⁴⁹ See OECD, Saudi Arabia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/countries/saudiarabia/> (2016).

³⁵⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Saudi Arabia, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp414_e.htm .

³⁵¹ See, e.g., NATLEX, Saudi Arabian Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=SAU . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

³⁵² See, e.g., SAFLII (South African Legal Information Institute), <http://www.saflii.org/> .

British common law and has both a Parliamentary system and sophisticated judiciary.³⁵³ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the South African demographics, political system and transnational issues.³⁵⁴ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of South African legal research.³⁵⁵ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in South Africa compiles a terrific overview of South Africa and its history for beginning research.³⁵⁶

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > South Africa

South Africa has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.³⁵⁷ The BBC country profile for South Africa is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁵⁸ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for South Africa by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.³⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch³⁶⁰ and Amnesty International³⁶¹ also have annual country reports, including those specific to South Africa, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes South Africa.³⁶² Overall, South Africa has a strong recent human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.³⁶³

³⁵³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “South Africa”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

³⁵⁴ See CIA Factbook, South Africa, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sf.html>

³⁵⁵ UPDATE: Researching South African Law, *Amanda Barratt and Pamela Snyman, Update by Redson Edward Kapindu*. http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/South_Africa1.html. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “South Africa,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/southafrica.php> .

³⁵⁶ See South Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.dirco.gov.za/> .

³⁵⁷ See, e.g., <http://www.saflii.org/> , for South African domestic legislation.

³⁵⁸ See BBC, *South African Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14094760> (2015).

³⁵⁹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—South Africa*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/ZASession1.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for South Africa, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/ZAIIndex.aspx> .

³⁶⁰ See Human Rights Watch, South Africa, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/africa/south-africa> .

³⁶¹ See Amnesty International, South Africa, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/south-africa/> .

³⁶² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, South Africa, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=ZA .

³⁶³ See United Nations Mission to South Africa, <http://www.southafrica-newyork.net/pmun/>

2) International Business Resources > South Africa

The World Bank³⁶⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁶⁵ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in South Africa* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with South Africa for beginning international business research.³⁶⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Canada, and thorough country information and facts.³⁶⁷ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in South Africa* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.³⁶⁸ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in South Africa.³⁶⁹ When researching South African trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization or the African Union.³⁷⁰ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes selected laws of South Africa or by topic through its NatLex database.³⁷¹

Q. Turkish Law and Research

Turkey has a rich civil and mixed law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WORLIDLII,³⁷² as a free online repository of legal information. The Turkish legal system is modeled on the Ottoman empire and nearby civil law traditions and has many topical codes for legal research.³⁷³ The

³⁶⁴ See World Bank, "Doing Business in South Africa" (2016), [http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ZAF.pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ZAF.pdf) . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

³⁶⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in South Africa," <http://www.pwc.co.za/en/africa-desk/doing-business-africa.html> .

³⁶⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with South Africa (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2898.htm> .

³⁶⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-South Africa Trade, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/southern-africa/south-africa> .

³⁶⁸ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in South Africa*, <http://export.gov/southafrica/doingbusinessinsouthafrica/> and South Africa, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://www.export.gov/ccg/southafrica090960.asp> .

³⁶⁹ See OECD, South Africa resources, <http://www.oecd.org/southafrica/> (2016).

³⁷⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Canada, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp414_e.htm .

³⁷¹ See, e.g., NATLEX, Canadian Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=CAN&p_count=2678&p_classification=01.05&p_classcount=49 . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

³⁷² See, e.g., WORLIDLII (World Legal Information Institute), <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html> .

³⁷³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Turkey", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide> .

CIA Factbook has a great overview of the Turkey's demographics, political system and transnational issues.³⁷⁴ *GlobaLex* also has a wonderful guide for beginning Turkish legal research.³⁷⁵ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Turkey compiles a terrific overview of Turkey and its history for beginning any legal research.³⁷⁶

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Turkey

Turkey has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.³⁷⁷ The BBC country profile for Turkey is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁷⁸ Lawyers are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Turkey by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to glean recent human rights monitoring and trends.³⁷⁹ Human Rights Watch³⁸⁰ and Amnesty International³⁸¹ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Turkey, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC") also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Turkey.³⁸² Overall, Turkey has a decent human rights tradition and moderate presence within the United Nations.³⁸³

³⁷⁴ See *CIA Factbook*, Turkey, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tu.html> .

³⁷⁵ UPDATE: A Guide to Turkish Public Law and Legal Research, *Serap Yazici*. <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Turkey1.html#m>. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, "Turkey," <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/turkey.php> .

³⁷⁶ See Turkey, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.en.mfa> .

³⁷⁷ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html>, for Turkish domestic legislation.

³⁷⁸ See BBC, *Turkey Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17988453 (2015).

³⁷⁹ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—Turkey*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/TRSession8.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for Turkey, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/ENACARegion/Pages/TRIndex.aspx> .

³⁸⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Turkey, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/turkey> .

³⁸¹ See Amnesty International, Turkey, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/turkey/> .

³⁸² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Turkey, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=TR .

³⁸³ See United Nations Mission to Turkey, <http://turkuno.dt.mfa.gov.tr/> .

2) International Business Resources > Turkey

The World Bank³⁸⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁸⁵ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Turkey* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Turkey for beginning international business research.³⁸⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Turkey, and thorough country information.³⁸⁷ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Turkey* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.³⁸⁸ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Turkey.³⁸⁹ When researching Turkish trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.³⁹⁰

R. United Kingdom Law and Research

The United Kingdom has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as BAILII,³⁹¹ as a free online repository of legal information. The United Kingdom legal system is the premier and most historic example of a common law system with Parliament within a monarchy and a sophisticated judiciary.³⁹² The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the UK demographics, political system and transnational issues.³⁹³ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of

³⁸⁴ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Turkey" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/TUR.pdf>. See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>.

³⁸⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Turkey," <http://www.pwc.com.tr/en/publications/arastirmalar/pdf/doing-business-in-turkey.pdf>

³⁸⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Turkey* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3432.htm>.

³⁸⁷ Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Turkey, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/turkey>.

³⁸⁸ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Turkey*, <http://www.export.gov/ccg/turkey090909.asp> and Turkey, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://www.export.gov/turkey/doingbusinessinturkey/index.asp>.

³⁸⁹ See OECD, Turkey resources, <http://www.oecd.org/turkey/> (2016).

³⁹⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Turkey, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/turkey_e.htm.

³⁹¹ See, e.g., BAILII (British and Irish Legal Information Institute), <http://www.bailii.org/>

³⁹² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "United Kingdom", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³⁹³ See CIA Factbook, United Kingdom, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>

United Kingdom laws.³⁹⁴ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the United Kingdom compiles a terrific overview of the UK and its history for beginning research.³⁹⁵

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights

The United Kingdom has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.³⁹⁶ The BBC country profile for the United Kingdom is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁹⁷ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for the UK by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.³⁹⁸ Human Rights Watch³⁹⁹ and Amnesty International⁴⁰⁰ also have annual country reports, including those specific to the United Kingdom, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions.⁴⁰¹ Overall, the United Kingdom has a very strong human rights tradition and regular presence within the United Nations.⁴⁰²

³⁹⁴ Hester Swift, *UPDATE: A Guide to the UK Legal System*, Sarah Carter, Update, http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/United_Kingdom1.html . See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “United Kingdom,” <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/uk.php> .

³⁹⁵ See United Kingdom, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/uk.php> . See also Gary Slapper and David Kelly, *The English Legal System* (2014-15 ed. London: Routledge-Cavendish).

³⁹⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/> (Her Majesty’s Stationery Office), for UK domestic legislation.

³⁹⁷ See BBC, *United Kingdom Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-18023389 (2015).

³⁹⁸ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—United Kingdom*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/gbsession1.aspx> . See also the UN human rights country profile page for human rights treaties and other documentation for United Kingdom, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/ENACARegion/Pages/GBIndex.aspx> .

³⁹⁹ See Human Rights Watch, United Kingdom, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/united-kingdom> .

⁴⁰⁰ See Amnesty International, United Kingdom, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/> .

⁴⁰¹ ICRC National Implementation Database, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=GB

⁴⁰² See United Nations Mission to United Kingdom, <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/organisations/uk-mission-to-un-in-new-york> .

2) International Business Resources > United Kingdom

The World Bank⁴⁰³ and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁴⁰⁴ publish comprehensive *Doing Business in the United Kingdom* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with the United Kingdom for beginning international business research.⁴⁰⁵ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including the UK, and thorough country information and facts.⁴⁰⁶ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in the United Kingdom* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.⁴⁰⁷ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in United Kingdom.⁴⁰⁸ When researching UK trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.⁴⁰⁹ Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in the United Kingdom*, which is indispensable for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.⁴¹⁰ The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of the United Kingdom or laws by topic through its NatLex database.⁴¹¹

⁴⁰³ See World Bank, "Doing Business in the United Kingdom" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/GBR.pdf> . See also World Bank, *Doing Business in...*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> .

⁴⁰⁴ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in the United Kingdom," http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2014_pwc_ireland_doing_business_and_investing_uk.pdf .

⁴⁰⁵ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with United Kingdom (2015)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3846.htm> .

⁴⁰⁶ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-UK Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union> .

⁴⁰⁷ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in United Kingdom*, <http://www.export.gov/unitedkingdom/doingbusinessintheuk/index.asp> and United Kingdom, *Country Commercial Guide (2015)*, <http://export.gov/ccg/unitedkingdom090963.asp> .

⁴⁰⁸ See OECD, United Kingdom resources, <http://www.oecd.org/unitedkingdom/> (2016).

⁴⁰⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: United Kingdom, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/united_kingdom_e.htm .

⁴¹⁰ See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in United Kingdom*, http://www.lexisnexis.com/counsel/ac_international.asp .

⁴¹¹ See, e.g., NATLEX, UK Labour, Social Security, and Human Rights legislation, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=GBR . See generally, NATLEX, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en .

S. Selected Resources for United States Law and European Union Research

This paper does not attempt to comprehensively summarize the international business laws of the United States or the European Union. However, the following legal research resources and guides may assist international business researchers in those jurisdictions:

- a. *UPDATE: A Guide to the U. S. Federal Legal System Web-based Public Accessible Sources*, Gretchen Feltes. http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/United_States1.html.
- b. *UPDATE: A Guide to Fee-Based U. S. Legal Research Databases*, Mary Rumsey, Update by Jootaek (Juice) Lee and Neel Kant Agrawal. http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/US_Fee-Based_Legal_Databases1.html.
- c. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/USA.pdf> (World Bank Report)
- d. <http://www.pwc.com/us/en/tax-services/publications/assets/doing-business-in-the-us-2014.pdf> (PWC Report 2014)
- e. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.listResults?p_lang=en&p_country=USA&p_count=2506&p_classification=01.05&p_classcount=37
- f. *UPDATE: International Human Rights Research Guide*, Grace M. Mills. http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Human_Rights1.html#europeanuniondocu
- g. *Guide to European Union Law*. 9.ed. P.S.R.F. Mathijsen, London, Sweet and Maxwell, 2007.
- h. *The general principles of EC law*. 2.ed. T. Tridimas, Oxford, University Press, 2006.
- i. *Competition Law of the European Union*, LexisNexis - http://store.lexisnexis.ca/store/ca/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?productName=relatedProducts&catId=cacat_37_fr&prodId=prd-cad-00296
- j. *EUR-Lex database*: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>
- k. *Europa* - http://europa.eu/index_en.htm
- l. *Competition Law (European Commission)* - http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html

V. CONCLUSION

Although it might be difficult to fully prepare for practice in another jurisdiction or be thoroughly culturally competent when meeting all of international or foreign clients' needs, there are ways to prepare for interactions with other cultures and practice law in different countries. Such multicultural practice and multi-jurisdictional practice experiences will be very rewarding when attorneys or law students are equipped with prior knowledge of cultural norms, legal history and customs, and understanding of the available legal research for foreign law. It is imperative for anyone anticipating practice in a foreign country to recognize different legal approaches and legal systems, varying sources and publication processes for primary and

secondary legal sources, and also language barriers within certain jurisdictions. After adequately researching these traditions, the attorneys will better be able to problem-solve during international business transactions or other transactional work and will most effectively apply the law to particular legal analyses for their clients and, even further, should have more successful multi-jurisdictional practices.