

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

HEIDI FROSTESTAD KUEHL*

Abstract

This article provides an overview of the importance of cultural competency skills for multijurisdictional practice and a comprehensive list of resources for international business law for G20 nations. Law students today are certain to confront issues of cultural competency in both clinical settings during law school and also during their legal careers as a result of the increasingly global practice of law. This article focuses on cultural competency as an essential lawyering skill in the context of private international law. First, the article will provide a brief history of cultural competency and its inclusion as a type of skills training in a clinical legal education setting at some law schools. Then, the article includes a brief survey of current globalization offerings and initiatives at U.S. law schools. Finally, the article provides a comprehensive list of resources to aid cultural competency and understanding of the legal systems and, further, an authoritative survey of international business resources for G20 countries.

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 twenty-first century.¹ With ever-expanding communication with foreign clients during international litigation and transactions, attorneys² and judges³ 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.⁴ To more competently represent

* © 2016 Heidi Frostestad Kuehl. 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.

¹ 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.

² 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).

³ 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”).

⁴ 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

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 seminars to reach the broadest level of participation by attorneys currently entering legal practice.⁵ 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.⁶ There are also important corporate social responsibility norms to be aware of when providing advice to foreign businesses.⁷ 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 students 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, 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.

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 Simeon 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).

⁵ 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).

⁶ 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).

⁷ 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>.

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.⁸

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.⁹ Cross-cultural training has been particularly emphasized and successful in the health and business fields with an emphasis on clinical settings.¹⁰ The practice of law is inherently cross-cultural when dealing with interactions with clients and providing appropriate legal advice.¹¹ Both Harvard Law School and Stanford Law School have clinical training programs in cultural competency for their clinics.¹² More generally, cultural competency might be defined as a recognition and overall awareness of the implications of individualist, moderate, and collectivist

⁸ See Appendix A, 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 Silver, Marjorie, A., *THE AFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL: PRACTICING LAW AS A HEALING PROFESSION* (Carolina Academic Press 2007, pp. 183–228) (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).

⁹ Mayaia 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).

¹⁰ 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); M.L. Romanello and K. Holtgreffe, *Teaching for Cultural Competence in Non-Diverse Environments*, 7(4) *IJAHS* 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 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>.

¹¹ 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).

¹² 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/>.

cultures.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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, undocumented status)."¹⁵ 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?"¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ Overall, implementation of cultural competency skills training and discussions about

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>.

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ See generally, *supra*, note 10. See also NASN, *Purnell Model for Cultural Competence*, available at <https://www.nasn.org/ToolsResources/CulturalCompetency/PurnellModelforCulturalCompetence>.

¹⁶ Susan Bryant, *The Five Habits: Building Cross-Cultural Competence in Lawyers*, 8 *CLINICAL L. REV.* 33, 37 (2001).

¹⁷ *Id.* at 64–78.

¹⁸ 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, 149–156 (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).

what a culturally competent lawyer should be have traditionally been isolated to a clinical or seminar setting.¹⁹ The time is ripe for inclusion of cultural competency training 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 poverty²⁰ on clients for more adequate representation.

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.²¹ Traditionally, the pedagogical response to globalization and, in turn, curricular response has been to establish or increase the 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.²² International human rights clinics or seminars devoted toward cultural competency in a global setting might be an initial solution,²³ but legal educators or curriculum committees should work toward a more experiential

¹⁹ *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).

²⁰ 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).

²¹ 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).

²² 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 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

²³ 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

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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

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 analyze the differences between the attorney and clients within the patchwork of society²⁶ and the evolving nature of legal practice in conjunction with globalization plus the intersection of international law with doctrinal subjects.²⁷ This article 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 article will be on academic law library online databases and authoritative, free online legal information for international business research.

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.²⁸ Argentina (like Mexico) is one of the few Latin American countries with a developed and fairly consistently applied judicial and legislative structure.²⁹ There is a federal and provincial system of legislatures and associated judicial branches.³⁰ 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

(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).

²⁴ 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).

²⁵ 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>.

²⁶ 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).

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ See “Argentina—Legislation and the Judicial System” in Reynolds & Flores, FOREIGN LAW GUIDE (2012).

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ 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>.

reference work like Reynolds and Flores's, *Foreign Law Guide*, which most academic law libraries subscribe to online or in print.³¹ Additionally, foreign law research often begins with basic country information and economic data, such as the country overviews provided in the CIA World Factbook.³² 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.³³

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*³⁴ and the GlobaLex article with an overview of the legal resources in Argentina by Gloria Orrego Hoyos³⁵ 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.³⁶ 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.³⁷ The BBC also offers a great country overview for Argentina and its political structure through a recent country profile.³⁸ 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.³⁹ Human Rights Watch⁴⁰ and Amnesty International⁴¹ also have annual country reports, including those 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.⁴² 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,⁴³ including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights⁴⁴ for

³¹ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Argentina", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³² 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.

³³ See, e.g., the Law Library of Congress's Global Legal Monitor reports for Argentina, which directs a 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/>.

³⁴ See, *supra* note 29, and accompanying text.

³⁵ See, *supra* note 31, and accompanying text.

³⁶ See Argentina, Law Library of Congress, *Guide to Law Online*, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/argentina.php>.

³⁷ 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).

³⁸ See, BBC, Argentina Profile—Overview, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-18707514> (2015).

³⁹ 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>.

⁴⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Argentina, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/argentina>.

⁴¹ See Amnesty International, Argentina, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/argentina/report-argentina/>.

⁴² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Argentina, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=AR.

⁴³ See Organization of American States, Member States, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp.

⁴⁴ See Inter-American Court for Human Rights, <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en>.

human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,⁴⁵ so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Argentina.

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.⁴⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Argentina, and country-specific information and facts.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Argentina.⁵⁰ Finally, the World Bank⁵¹ and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁵² 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.⁵³

AUSTRALIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Australia has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as AUSTLII,⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Australian demographics, political system, and transnational issues.⁵⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Australian Federal and State laws.⁵⁷ Finally,

⁴⁵ See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/>.

⁴⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Argentina*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26516.htm>.

⁴⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Argentina Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/argentina>.

⁴⁸ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf.

⁴⁹ 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>.

⁵⁰ See OECD, Argentina resources, <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/> (2016).

⁵¹ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Argentina" (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/ARG.pdf>.

⁵² See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Argentina" (2015), <https://www.pwc.com/ar/es/doing-business/assets/doing-business-arg-2015.pdf>.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ See, e.g., AUSTLII (Australasian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.austlii.edu.au>.

⁵⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Australia", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

⁵⁶ See CIA Factbook, Australia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/as.html>.

⁵⁷ 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>.

the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Australia compiles a terrific overview of Australia and its history for beginning research.⁵⁸

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.⁵⁹ The BBC country profile for Australia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.⁶⁰ Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Australia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.⁶¹ Human Rights Watch⁶² and Amnesty International⁶³ 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.⁶⁴ 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 portal⁶⁵ and a *Law Society* publication for new corporate lawyers, which are both very informative sources for beginning legal research.⁶⁶ The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade also provides a comprehensive chart for the treaty-making process for researching Australian law.⁶⁷ Furthermore, Australian legislation is available through the governmental website⁶⁸ and cases may be searched through AustLII.⁶⁹ The most recent Corporations Act is available in consolidated form via the Australian government’s website.⁷⁰ Overall, Australia has a strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.⁷¹

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government’s Trade website provides a comprehensive portal for Australian business, investment, tax, and trade laws.⁷² The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations

⁵⁸ See Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Australia in Brief*, <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/australia-in-brief.pdf> (2014).

⁵⁹ See, e.g., <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03366>, for Australian domestic legislation.

⁶⁰ See BBC, *Australia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-15674351> (2015).

⁶¹ 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>.

⁶² See Human Rights Watch, Australia, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/australia>.

⁶³ See Amnesty International, Australia, Country report, <http://www.amnesty.org.au/>.

⁶⁴ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Australia, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=AU.

⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁶ 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).

⁶⁷ See Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/treaties/treaty-making-process/pages/treaty-making-process.aspx>.

⁶⁸ See Australian Government, *Federal Register of Legislation*, <https://www.legislation.gov.au/>.

⁶⁹ See, e.g., <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cth/>.

⁷⁰ See Australian Government, <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2013C00605> (Australian Corporations Act).

⁷¹ See United Nations Mission to Australia, <http://unny.mission.gov.au/> and United Nations Association of Australia, <http://www.unaa.org.au/>.

⁷² 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>.

with Australia for beginning international business research.⁷³ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Australia, and country-specific information and facts.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Australia.⁷⁷ Finally, the World Bank⁷⁸ and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰

BRAZILIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

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.⁸¹ The Organization of American States also includes Brazil as a Member State⁸² and the World Legal Information Institute also includes information for Brazil in its classification of foreign legal resources.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵ The CIA Factbook⁸⁶ and *BBC Country Profile*⁸⁷ for Brazil provide comprehensive background information for the country's economic, political, and social facts. Overall, GlobalLex (NYU) also has a wonderful research guide for beginning legal research in Brazil and discovering authoritative websites or databases for research.⁸⁸

⁷³ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Australia* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2698.htm>.

⁷⁴ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Australia Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/australia>.

⁷⁵ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf.

⁷⁶ 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>.

⁷⁷ See OECD, Australia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/australia/> (2016).

⁷⁸ See World Bank, "Doing Business in Australia" (2016), http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/_media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/AUS.pdf.

⁷⁹ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Australia" (2014), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-australia.pdf>.

⁸⁰ See Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Department, *Free Trade Agreements*, <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/pages/trade-agreements.aspx>.

⁸¹ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, Brazil—Introduction/Legal History, http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/foreign-law-guide/brazil-introduction-COM_037300#.

⁸² See, e.g., OAS, Member States—Brazil, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/member_state.asp?sCode=BRA.

⁸³ See WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2175.html>.

⁸⁴ See, e.g., <https://translate.google.com/> for the list of languages, including Portuguese.

⁸⁵ See Law Library of Congress, *Guide to Law Online: Nations of the World*, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/brazil.php>.

⁸⁶ CIA World Factbook, *Brazil*, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>.

⁸⁷ BBC, *Brazil: Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1227110.stm.

⁸⁸ See, Monaliza Da Silva, *Update: Doing Legal Research in Brazil* (2015), <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Brazil1.html>.

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.⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch⁹⁰ and Amnesty International⁹¹ 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-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Brazil.⁹² 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,⁹³ including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights⁹⁴ for human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,⁹⁵ so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Brazil.

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.⁹⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Brazil, and thorough country information and facts.⁹⁷ 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.⁹⁸ 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.⁹⁹ The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Brazil.¹⁰⁰ Lastly, the World Bank¹⁰¹ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁰² 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.¹⁰³

⁸⁹ 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>.

⁹⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Brazil, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/brazil>.

⁹¹ See Amnesty International, Brazil, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/brazil/report-brazil/>.

⁹² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Brazil, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=BR.

⁹³ See Organization of American States, Member States, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp.

⁹⁴ See Inter-American Court for Human Rights, <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en>.

⁹⁵ See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/>.

⁹⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Brazil (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35640.htm>.

⁹⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.–Brazil Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/brazil>.

⁹⁸ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf.

⁹⁹ 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>.

¹⁰⁰ See OECD, Brazil resources, <http://www.oecd.org/brazil/> (2016).

¹⁰¹ 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/>.

¹⁰² See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Brazil” (2013), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-and-investing-in-brazil.pdf>.

¹⁰³ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Brazil, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp383_e.htm.

CANADIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Canada has a common law historical tradition derived from the English tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as CANLII,¹⁰⁴ 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.¹⁰⁵ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Canadian demographics, political system and transnational issues.¹⁰⁶ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a comprehensive guide for beginning research of Canadian Federal and Provincial laws.¹⁰⁷ Finally, the Department of Trade in Canada compiles a great overview of Canadian policy and its history for beginning research.¹⁰⁸ The Economic Intelligence Unit of the Economist also compiles an excellent overview of policies for beginning Canadian legal research.¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹⁰ The BBC offers a great country overview for Canada and its political structure through a recent country profile.¹¹¹ 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.¹¹² Human Rights Watch¹¹³ and Amnesty International¹¹⁴ 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Canada.¹¹⁵ 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 NAFTA¹¹⁶ and the WTO,¹¹⁷ 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

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g., CanLII (Canadian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html>.

¹⁰⁵ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Australia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹⁰⁶ See CIA Factbook, Canada, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ca.html>.

¹⁰⁷ 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>.

¹⁰⁸ See, Government of Canada, *Global Affairs Canada*, <http://www.international.gc.ca/commerce/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁰⁹ See, e.g., Economist Intelligence Unit, *Canada – Country Profile*, <http://country.eiu.com/canada>.

¹¹⁰ 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).

¹¹¹ See, BBC, *Canada Profile—Overview*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1198865.stm (2015).

¹¹² 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>.

¹¹³ See Human Rights Watch, *Canada, Country report (2015)*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/canada>.

¹¹⁴ See Amnesty International, *Canada, Country report*, <http://www.amnesty.ca/features/annual-report-20142015>.

¹¹⁵ See ICRC, *National Implementation Database, Canada*, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CA.

¹¹⁶ See NAFTA, *Government of Canada—Foreign Affairs*, <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/nafta-alena/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹¹⁷ 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>.

laws.¹¹⁸ The Supreme Court of Canada¹¹⁹ and CanLII¹²⁰ also provide extensive access to full-text judicial decisions in the public domain.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > CANADA

The World Bank¹²¹ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹²² 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.¹²³ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Canada, and thorough country information and facts.¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵ 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.¹²⁶ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Canada.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸ 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.¹²⁹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.¹³⁰

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,¹³¹ provide a free online repository of legal information. The Chinese legal system is unique because there had been great resistance in the twentieth century to a formalized legal

¹¹⁸ See Government of Canada, Justice Laws website, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/>.

¹¹⁹ See Supreme Court of Canada, <http://www.scc-csc.ca/home-accueil/index-eng.aspx>.

¹²⁰ See, e.g., Canadian Legal Information Institute (LexUM - CanLII), <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html>.

¹²¹ 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/>.

¹²² 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>.

¹²³ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Canada* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2089.htm>.

¹²⁴ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Canada Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/canada>.

¹²⁵ See, Jean Wenger, ASIL, *Electronic Resource Guide: International Economic Law* (2015), https://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/ERG_IECONL.pdf.

¹²⁶ 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>.

¹²⁷ See OECD, Canada resources, <http://www.oecd.org/canada/> (2016).

¹²⁸ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Canada, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr414_e.htm.

¹²⁹ See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in Canada*, <http://store.lexisnexis.ca/store/ca/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&catId=&prodId=prd-cad-00325>.

¹³⁰ 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.

¹³¹ See, e.g., AsianLII (Asian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.asianlii.org/>.

system, but there are now general legal codes that govern Chinese law in the Republic.¹³² The *CIA Factbook* has a good general overview of the Chinese demographics, political system, and transnational issues.¹³³ GlobaLex further has a terrific research guide for beginning exploration of the Chinese laws and the Hong Kong legal system.¹³⁴ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in China provides a good overview of China and its trade history for beginning research.¹³⁵

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).¹³⁶ The BBC country profile for China is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹³⁷ 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 monitoring and trends.¹³⁸ Human Rights Watch¹³⁹ and Amnesty International¹⁴⁰ 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Australia.¹⁴¹ 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.¹⁴² Overall, China has a strong and active presence within the international community and the United Nations.¹⁴³

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > CHINA

The World Bank¹⁴⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁴⁵ also publish comprehensive *Doing Business in China* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions.

¹³² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “China”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹³³ See CIA Factbook, China, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>.

¹³⁴ 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>.

¹³⁵ 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).

¹³⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.lawinfochina.com/>, for Chinese domestic legislation in English. See also Westlaw China, http://www.westlawchina.com/index_en.html.

¹³⁷ 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).

¹³⁸ 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>.

¹³⁹ See Human Rights Watch, China, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/china-and-tibet>.

¹⁴⁰ See Amnesty International, China, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/china/>.

¹⁴¹ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, China, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CN.

¹⁴² See China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/.

¹⁴³ See United Nations Mission to China, <http://www.china-un.org/eng/>.

¹⁴⁴ 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/>.

¹⁴⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in China” (2013), http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2013_doing_business_and_investing_in_china.pdf.

The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with China for beginning international business research.¹⁴⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including China, and distinctive country-specific information and facts.¹⁴⁷ The U.S. Companies Export has a complete guide to *Doing Business in China* in the context of international export law.¹⁴⁸ The OECD has complete international business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in China.¹⁴⁹ When researching Chinese 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.¹⁵⁰ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.¹⁵¹

FRENCH LAW AND RESEARCH

France has a rich civil law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as LegiFrance,¹⁵² 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.¹⁵³ The *CIA Factbook* has a good overview of the French demographics, political system, and transnational issues for starting French legal research.¹⁵⁴ The GlobaLex research guide for France also has wonderful sources for beginning research of French law.¹⁵⁵ 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.¹⁵⁶

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.¹⁵⁷ The BBC country profile for France is also good for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹⁵⁸ 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.¹⁵⁹ Human Rights

¹⁴⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with China (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/18902.htm>.

¹⁴⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-China Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/china-mongolia-taiwan>.

¹⁴⁸ 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>.

¹⁴⁹ See OECD, China resources, <http://www.oecd.org/china/> (2016).

¹⁵⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: China, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_r_e/tp400_e.htm.

¹⁵¹ 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.

¹⁵² See, e.g., LegiFrance, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/Traductions/en-English>.

¹⁵³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “France”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹⁵⁴ See CIA Factbook, France, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fr.html>.

¹⁵⁵ *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>.

¹⁵⁶ See France, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/>.

¹⁵⁷ See, e.g., U.S. Department of State, Country Report summary: France, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/eur/154424.htm>.

¹⁵⁸ See BBC, *France Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17298730> (2015).

¹⁵⁹ 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>.

Watch¹⁶⁰ and Amnesty International¹⁶¹ 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.¹⁶² 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.¹⁶³

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.¹⁶⁴ The World Bank¹⁶⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁶⁶ 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 research.¹⁶⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including France, and thorough country information and facts.¹⁶⁸ 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.¹⁶⁹ Finally, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in France.¹⁷⁰ 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 Union.¹⁷¹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes French laws through its NATLEX database of digitized legislation.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁰ 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>.

¹⁶¹ See Amnesty International, France, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/france/report-france/>.

¹⁶² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, France, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=FR.

¹⁶³ See United Nations Mission to France, <http://www.franceonu.org/-France-at-the-United-Nations->.

¹⁶⁴ LexisNexis, *Doing Business in France*, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/store/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&prodId=10246>.

¹⁶⁵ 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/>.

¹⁶⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in France” (2012), <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-france.pdf>.

¹⁶⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with France* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3842.htm>.

¹⁶⁸ 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>.

¹⁶⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁰ See OECD, French resources, <http://www.oecd.org/france/> (2016).

¹⁷¹ 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>.

¹⁷² 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.

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,¹⁷³ 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 “decodify” in the context of the European Union.¹⁷⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the German demographics, political system and transnational issues.¹⁷⁵ GlobaLex also has a good research guide for beginning research of German law.¹⁷⁶ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Germany has a very basic portal for beginning research.¹⁷⁷

LEGAL PROFESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS > GERMANY

Germany has adopted some domestic legislation, including human rights and commercial law.¹⁷⁸ The BBC country profile for Germany is also useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹⁷⁹ 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.¹⁸⁰ Further, Human Rights Watch¹⁸¹ and Amnesty International¹⁸² 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Germany.¹⁸³ 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.¹⁸⁴

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > GERMANY

The World Bank¹⁸⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers¹⁸⁶ publish authoritative *Doing Business in Germany* reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law. The U.S. Department of State maintains

¹⁷³ 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/>.

¹⁷⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Germany”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹⁷⁵ See CIA Factbook, Germany, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gm.html>.

¹⁷⁶ 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>.

¹⁷⁷ See Germany, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <https://www.dfa.ie/travel/travel-advice/a-z-list-of-countries/germany/>.

¹⁷⁸ See, e.g., <https://law.utexas.edu/transnational/foreign-law-translations/german/toc.php?type=S>, for German domestic legislation in translation.

¹⁷⁹ See BBC, *Germany Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1047864.stm (2015).

¹⁸⁰ 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>.

¹⁸¹ See Human Rights Watch, Germany, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/germany>.

¹⁸² See Amnesty International, Germany, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/germany/>.

¹⁸³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Germany, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=DE.

¹⁸⁴ See United Nations Mission to Germany, <http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/>.

¹⁸⁵ See World Bank, “Doing Business in Germany” (2016), <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/DEU.pdf>.

¹⁸⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Germany,” <http://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-in-germany-guide-2015.pdf>.

a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Germany for beginning international business research.¹⁸⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Germany, and thorough country information and facts.¹⁸⁸ The U.S. Companies Export further has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Germany* in the context of international exports.¹⁸⁹ On an international scale, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Germany.¹⁹⁰ 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.¹⁹¹ 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.¹⁹²

INDIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

India has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as CommonLII,¹⁹³ 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*.¹⁹⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Indian demographics, political system, and transnational issues.¹⁹⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of the laws of India.¹⁹⁶ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in India compiles a terrific overview of India and its history for beginning research.¹⁹⁷

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.¹⁹⁸ The BBC country profile for India is also quite useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.¹⁹⁹ 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.²⁰⁰ Human Rights Watch²⁰¹ and Amnesty International²⁰² also have annual country reports, including those specific to India, for

¹⁸⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Germany (2015)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3997.htm>.

¹⁸⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Germany/EU Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe>.

¹⁸⁹ 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/.

¹⁹⁰ See OECD, Germany resources, <http://www.oecd.org/germany/> (2016).

¹⁹¹ See European Union, Regional Trade Agreements, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/agreements/>.

¹⁹² 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.

¹⁹³ See, e.g., CommonLII (Commonwealth Legal Information Institute), <http://www.commonlii.org/resources/221.html>.

¹⁹⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "India", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

¹⁹⁵ See CIA Factbook, India, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/in.html>.

¹⁹⁶ 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>.

¹⁹⁷ See India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mea.gov.in/>.

¹⁹⁸ See, e.g., <https://india.gov.in/> and CommonLII (<http://www.commonlii.org/resources/221.html>), for Indian domestic legislation.

¹⁹⁹ See BBC, *India Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12557384> (2015)(revealing that India is the world's largest democracy).

²⁰⁰ 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>.

²⁰¹ See Human Rights Watch, India, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/india>.

²⁰² See Amnesty International, India, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/india/report-india/>.

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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes India.²⁰³ 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.²⁰⁴

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > INDIA

Both the World Bank²⁰⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁰⁶ 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.²⁰⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including India.²⁰⁸ 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.²⁰⁹ The OECD also maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in India.²¹⁰ 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.²¹¹

INDONESIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Indonesia has a deep historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²¹² 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.²¹³ The *CIA Factbook* again has a great overview of the Indonesian demographics, political system, and transnational issues.²¹⁴ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of the Indonesian legal system.²¹⁵ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia compiles a terrific overview of Indonesian policy and its history for beginning research.²¹⁶

²⁰³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, India, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=IN.

²⁰⁴ See United Nations Mission to India, <https://www.pminewyork.org/>.

²⁰⁵ 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/>.

²⁰⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in India,” <http://www.pwc.in/assets/pdfs/publications/2015/pwc-destination-india-2015.pdf>.

²⁰⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with India (2015)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3454.htm>.

²⁰⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-India Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/south-central-asia/india>.

²⁰⁹ 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>.

²¹⁰ See OECD, India resources, <http://www.oecd.org/india/> (2016).

²¹¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: India, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp413_e.htm.

²¹² See, e.g., WorldLII (including Indonesia), <http://www.worldlii.org/id/>.

²¹³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Indonesia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

²¹⁴ See CIA Factbook, Indonesia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html>.

²¹⁵ 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>.

²¹⁶ See Indonesia, Department of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/Default.aspx>.

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.²¹⁷ The BBC country profile for Indonesia is initially informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²¹⁸ 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.²¹⁹ Human Rights Watch²²⁰ and Amnesty International²²¹ 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Indonesia.²²² Overall, Indonesia has a minor human rights tradition and a somewhat active presence within the United Nations.²²³

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > INDONESIA

The World Bank²²⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²²⁵ 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.²²⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for Indonesia with thorough country information and facts.²²⁷ 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.²²⁸ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Indonesia.²²⁹ 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.²³⁰ The International Labour Organization also digitizes Indonesian laws through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²³¹

²¹⁷ See, e.g., <https://apps.law.unimelb.edu.au/alc>, for Indonesian domestic legislation in English.

²¹⁸ See BBC, *Indonesia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-14921238> (2015).

²¹⁹ 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>.

²²⁰ See Human Rights Watch, *Indonesia, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/indonesia>.

²²¹ See Amnesty International, *Indonesia, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/indonesia/>.

²²² See ICRC, *National Implementation Database, Indonesia*, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=ID.

²²³ See United Nations Mission to Indonesia, <http://mission-indonesia.org/>.

²²⁴ 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/>.

²²⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “*Doing Business in Indonesia*” – http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2014_pwc_ireland_doing_business_and_investing_indonesia.pdf.

²²⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Indonesia (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2748.htm>.

²²⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, *U.S.-Indonesia Trade Facts*, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/indonesia>.

²²⁸ 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>.

²²⁹ See OECD, *Indonesia resources*, <http://www.oecd.org/indonesia/> (2016).

²³⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), *Trade Policy Review: Indonesia*, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp378_e.htm.

²³¹ 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.

ITALIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Italy has a strong civil law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²³² 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.²³³ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the general Italian demographics, political system, and transnational issues.²³⁴ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning Italian legal research.²³⁵ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Italy compiles a terrific overview of Italy and its history for beginning research.²³⁶

LEGAL PROFESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS > ITALY

Italy has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is a party to international human rights conventions.²³⁷ The BBC country profile for Italy is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²³⁸ 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.²³⁹ Human Rights Watch²⁴⁰ and Amnesty International²⁴¹ 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.²⁴² Overall, Italy tends to have a fairly strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations and the European Union.²⁴³

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > ITALY

The World Bank²⁴⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁴⁵ 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.²⁴⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Italy, and thorough country information and facts.²⁴⁷ 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

²³² See, e.g., WORLDLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/countries.html>.

²³³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Italy”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

²³⁴ See CIA Factbook, Italy, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/it.html>.

²³⁵ 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>.

²³⁶ See Italy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.esteri.it/mae/en>.

²³⁷ See, e.g., <http://www.camera-arbitrale.it/it/index.php>, for Italian domestic legislation.

²³⁸ See BBC, *Italy Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17433142> (2015).

²³⁹ 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/ENACARRegion/Pages/ITIndex.aspx>.

²⁴⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Italy, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/croatia-european-union-france-germany-greece-hungary-italy>.

²⁴¹ See Amnesty International, Italy, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/italy/report-italy/>.

²⁴² ICRC, National Implementation Database, Italy, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=IT.

²⁴³ See United Nations Mission to Italy, http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/.

²⁴⁴ See World Bank, “Doing Business in Italy” (2016), 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/>.

²⁴⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Italy,” <http://read.pwc.com/i/524910-what-about-italy-2015/235>.

²⁴⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Italy (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4033.htm>.

²⁴⁷ 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>.

guides.²⁴⁸ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Italy.²⁴⁹ 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.²⁵⁰ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes Italian laws by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²⁵¹

JAPANESE LAW AND RESEARCH

Japan has 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,²⁵² 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.²⁵³ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Japanese demographics, political system, and transnational issues.²⁵⁴ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning Japanese legal research.²⁵⁵ Finally, the Ministry of Justice in Japan compiles a good overview of Japan and its history for beginning research.²⁵⁶

LEGAL PROFESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS > JAPAN

Japan has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is also a party to international human rights conventions.²⁵⁷ The BBC country profile for Japan is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁵⁸ 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.²⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch²⁶⁰ and Amnesty International²⁶¹ 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 Convention for Japan.²⁶² Overall, Japan has a history of recently supporting good human rights practices and an active presence within the United Nations.²⁶³

²⁴⁸ 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>.

²⁴⁹ See OECD, Italy resources, <http://www.oecd.org/italy/> (2016).

²⁵⁰ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Italy, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/italy_e.htm.

²⁵¹ 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.

²⁵² See, e.g., ASIANLII, <http://www.asianlii.org/>.

²⁵³ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Japan”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

²⁵⁴ See CIA Factbook, Japan, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ja.html>.

²⁵⁵ Makoto Ibusuki, Update by Keiko Okuhara, GlobaLex, *UPDATE: Japanese Law Research Guide*, <http://www.nyulaw-global.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>.

²⁵⁶ See Japan, Ministry of Justice, <http://www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH/>.

²⁵⁷ See, e.g., http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/about/judicial_system/judicial_system.html, for a description of the Japanese legal system.

²⁵⁸ See BBC, *Japan Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-14918801> (2016).

²⁵⁹ 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>.

²⁶⁰ See Human Rights Watch, Japan, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/asia/japan>.

²⁶¹ See Amnesty International, Japan, Country report, <http://www.amnesty.org.au/features/comments/36642>.

²⁶² See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Japan, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=JP.

²⁶³ See United Nations Mission to Japan, <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/>.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > JAPAN

The World Bank²⁶⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁶⁵ 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.²⁶⁶ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Japan, and thorough country information and facts.²⁶⁷ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Japan* in the context of international export law.²⁶⁸ The OECD has comprehensive business information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Japan.²⁶⁹ 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.²⁷⁰ 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.²⁷¹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of Japan through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.²⁷²

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,²⁷³ as a free online repository of legal information. The South Korean legal system is modeled on historical European and German civil law influences and also has Confucian influences in its laws.²⁷⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the South Korean demographics, political system, and transnational issues.²⁷⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for starting South Korean legal research.²⁷⁶ 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.²⁷⁷

²⁶⁴ 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/>.

²⁶⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, "Doing Business in Japan" <https://www.pwc.com/jp/en/tax-services/assets/starting-operations-in-japan-2011.pdf>.

²⁶⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Japan* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4142.htm>.

²⁶⁷ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Japan Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/japan-korea-apec>.

²⁶⁸ 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>.

²⁶⁹ See OECD, Japan resources, <http://www.oecd.org/japan/> (2016).

²⁷⁰ 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/>.

²⁷¹ See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in Japan*, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/store/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?productName=relatedProducts&prodId=10247>.

²⁷² 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.

²⁷³ See, e.g., ASIANLII (Asian Legal Information Institute), <http://www.asianlii.org/>.

²⁷⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "South Korea", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

²⁷⁵ See CIA Factbook, South Korea, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html>.

²⁷⁶ Jootack (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.

²⁷⁷ See South Korea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/>.

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.²⁷⁸ The BBC country profile for South Korea is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁷⁹ 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.²⁸⁰ Human Rights Watch²⁸¹ and Amnesty International²⁸² 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes South Korea.²⁸³ Finally, South Korea has a fairly strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.²⁸⁴

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > SOUTH KOREA

The World Bank²⁸⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers²⁸⁶ 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.²⁸⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including South Korea.²⁸⁸ The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in South Korea* in the context of international export law.²⁸⁹ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in South Korea.²⁹⁰ 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.²⁹¹ The International Labour Organization also has selected South Korean laws through its NatLex database.²⁹²

²⁷⁸ See, e.g., <http://www.asianlii.org/resources/260.html>, for South Korean domestic legislation.

²⁷⁹ See BBC, *South Korea Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-15289563> (2015).

²⁸⁰ 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>.

²⁸¹ See Human Rights Watch, *South Korea, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/asia/south-korea>.

²⁸² See Amnesty International, *South Korea, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/south-korea/>.

²⁸³ See ICRC, *National Implementation Database, South Korea*, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=KP.

²⁸⁴ See United Nations Mission to South Korea, <http://un.mofat.go.kr/>.

²⁸⁵ 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/>.

²⁸⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “*Doing Business in South Korea*,” <https://www.pwc.de/de/internationale-maerkte/assets/doing-business-and-investing-in-korea.pdf>

²⁸⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with South Korea (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2800.htm>.

²⁸⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, *U.S.-South Korea Trade Facts*, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/japan-korea-apec/korea>.

²⁸⁹ 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>.

²⁹⁰ See OECD, *South Korea resources*, <http://www.oecd.org/canada/> (2016).

²⁹¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), *Trade Policy Review: South Korea*, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_r_e/tp368_e.htm.

²⁹² 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.

MEXICAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Mexico has a rich civil law historical tradition with some jurisprudential influences and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,²⁹³ as a free online repository of legal information. The Mexican legal 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.²⁹⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Mexican demographics, political system, and transnational issues.²⁹⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a great guide for beginning research of Mexican Federal and State laws.²⁹⁶ Finally, the Law Library of Congress (*Guide to Law Online: Mexico*) provides a comprehensive list of online resources for beginning Mexican legal research.²⁹⁷

LEGAL PROFESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS > MEXICO

Mexico has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation and is a party to international human rights conventions.²⁹⁸ The BBC country profile for Mexico is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.²⁹⁹ 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.³⁰⁰ Human Rights Watch³⁰¹ and Amnesty International³⁰² 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 Convention and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Mexico.³⁰³ Overall, Mexico has a modest human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.³⁰⁴

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > MEXICO

The World Bank³⁰⁵ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁰⁶ 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

²⁹³ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/>.

²⁹⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Mexico”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

²⁹⁵ See CIA Factbook, Mexico, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/as.html>.

²⁹⁶ 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>.

²⁹⁷ See Mexico, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://embamex.sre.gob.mx/eua/index.php/en>.

²⁹⁸ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/mx/>, for available Mexican legislation.

²⁹⁹ See BBC, *Mexico Country Profile*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1205074.stm (2015).

³⁰⁰ 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>.

³⁰¹ See Human Rights Watch, Mexico, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/mexico>.

³⁰² See Amnesty International, Mexico, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/mexico/report-mexico/>.

³⁰³ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Mexico, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=MX.

³⁰⁴ See United Nations Mission to Mexico, [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/missions.nsf/\(http://PermanentMissions_en\)/448658DC730E00EAC1256F4100452007?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/missions.nsf/(http://PermanentMissions_en)/448658DC730E00EAC1256F4100452007?OpenDocument)

³⁰⁵ 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/>.

³⁰⁶ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Mexico,” <http://read.pwc.com/i/434024-doing-business-in-mexico-2015>.

international business research.³⁰⁷ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Mexico, and thorough country information and facts.³⁰⁸ 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.³⁰⁹ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Mexico.³¹⁰ 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.³¹¹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country, including Mexico, or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³¹²

RUSSIAN LAW AND RESEARCH

Russia has a rich historical tradition of czars and prior Soviet norms and numerous helpful websites, such as WorldLII,³¹³ 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.³¹⁴ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Russian demographics, political system, and transnational issues.³¹⁵ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Russian law.³¹⁶ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Russia compiles a terrific overview of the Russian Executive Branch and its history for beginning research.³¹⁷

LEGAL PROFESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS > RUSSIA

Russia has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is a party to selected international human rights conventions.³¹⁸ The BBC country profile for Russia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³¹⁹ 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.³²⁰ Human Rights Watch³²¹ and Amnesty International³²² also have annual country reports, including

³⁰⁷ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Mexico (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35749.htm>

³⁰⁸ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Mexico Trade Facts, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/americas/mexico>.

³⁰⁹ 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/>.

³¹⁰ See OECD, Mexico resources, <http://www.oecd.org/mexico/> (2016).

³¹¹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Mexico, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/mexico_e.htm.

³¹² 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.

³¹³ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/>.

³¹⁴ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Russia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³¹⁵ See CIA Factbook, Russia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rs.html>.

³¹⁶ 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>.

³¹⁷ See Russia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.gov.ru/main/ministry/isp-vlast44_en.html

³¹⁸ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/>, for Russian domestic legislation.

³¹⁹ See BBC, *Russia Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17839672> (2015).

³²⁰ 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>.

³²¹ See Human Rights Watch, *Russia, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/russia>

³²² See Amnesty International, *Russia, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/russian-federation/>.

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 on international human rights issues. Overall, Russia has a minor human rights tradition and an active presence within the United Nations.³²³

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > RUSSIA

The World Bank³²⁴ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³²⁵ 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.³²⁶ 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.³²⁷ The OECD further maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Russia.³²⁸ 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.³²⁹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes selected Russian laws by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³³⁰

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,³³¹ 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 codes and systematic acts promulgated in an *Official Gazette*.³³² The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Saudi Arabian demographics, political system and transnational issues.³³³ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of Saudi Arabian legal research.³³⁴ Finally, the Law Library of Congress (*Guide to Law Online*) provides a great portal for beginning research with authoritative governmental websites.³³⁵

³²³ See United Nations Mission to Russia, <http://russiaun.ru/en>.

³²⁴ 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/>.

³²⁵ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Russia,” <https://www.pwc.ru/ru/doing-business-in-russia/assets/e-dbg.pdf>.

³²⁶ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Russia (2016)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3183.htm>.

³²⁷ 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>.

³²⁸ See OECD, Russia resources, <http://www.oecd.org/russia/> (2016).

³²⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Russia, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/russia_e.htm.

³³⁰ 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.

³³¹ See, e.g., WorldLII, <http://www.worldlii.org/>.

³³² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Saudi Arabia”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³³³ See CIA Factbook, Saudi Arabia, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sa.html>.

³³⁴ 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/saudiarabia.php>.

³³⁵ *Id.*

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.³³⁶ The BBC country profile for Saudi Arabia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³³⁷ 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.³³⁸ Human Rights Watch³³⁹ and Amnesty International³⁴⁰ 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.³⁴¹ Overall, Saudi Arabia has a decent human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.³⁴²

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > SAUDI ARABIA

The World Bank³⁴³ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁴⁴ 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.³⁴⁵ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Saudi Arabia, and thorough country information and facts.³⁴⁶ 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.³⁴⁷ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Saudi Arabia.³⁴⁸ 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.³⁴⁹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes selected laws for Saudi Arabia through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.³⁵⁰

³³⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/sa/>, for Saudi Arabian domestic legislation.

³³⁷ See BBC, *Saudi Arabia Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-14702705 (2015).

³³⁸ 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>.

³³⁹ See Human Rights Watch, *Saudi Arabia, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/middle-east/n-africa/saudi-arabia>

³⁴⁰ See Amnesty International, *Saudi Arabia, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/saudi-arabia/report-saudi-arabia/>.

³⁴¹ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Saudi Arabia, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=SA.

³⁴² See United Nations Mission to Saudi Arabia, <http://www.saudimission.org/>.

³⁴³ 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/>.

³⁴⁴ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Saudi Arabia,” <https://www.pwc.com/m1/en/tax/documents/Doing-Business-Guide-KSA.pdf>

³⁴⁵ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Saudi Arabia* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3584.htm>.

³⁴⁶ 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>.

³⁴⁷ See Export.gov, *Doing Business in Saudi Arabia*, <http://www.export.gov/saudi-arabia/doingbusinessinsaudi-arabia/index.asp> and Saudi Arabia, *Country Commercial Guide* (2015), <http://www.export.gov/ccg/saudi-arabia090959.asp>.

³⁴⁸ See OECD, *Saudi Arabia resources*, <http://www.oecd.org/countries/saudi-arabia/> (2016).

³⁴⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), *Trade Policy Review: Saudi Arabia*, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_r_e/tp414_e.htm.

³⁵⁰ 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.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW AND RESEARCH

South Africa has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as SAFLII,³⁵¹ as a free online repository of legal information. The South African legal system is modeled on British common law and has both a Parliamentary system and sophisticated judiciary.³⁵² The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the South African demographics, political system, and transnational issues.³⁵³ GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of South African legal research.³⁵⁴ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in South Africa compiles a terrific overview of South Africa and its history for beginning research.³⁵⁵

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.³⁵⁶ The BBC country profile for South Africa is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁵⁷ 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.³⁵⁸ Human Rights Watch³⁵⁹ and Amnesty International³⁶⁰ 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.³⁶¹ Overall, South Africa has a strong recent human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.³⁶²

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > SOUTH AFRICA

The World Bank³⁶³ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁶⁴ 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.³⁶⁵ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade

³⁵¹ See, e.g., SAFLII (South African Legal Information Institute), <http://www.saflii.org/>.

³⁵² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “South Africa”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³⁵³ See CIA Factbook, South Africa, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sf.html>

³⁵⁴ 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>.

³⁵⁵ See South Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.dirco.gov.za/>.

³⁵⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.saflii.org/>, for South African domestic legislation.

³⁵⁷ See BBC, *South African Country Profile*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14094760> (2015).

³⁵⁸ 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/ZASession1.aspx>.

³⁵⁹ See Human Rights Watch, South Africa, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/africa/south-africa>.

³⁶⁰ See Amnesty International, South Africa, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/south-africa/>.

³⁶¹ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, South Africa, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=ZA.

³⁶² See United Nations Mission to South Africa, <http://www.southafrica-newyork.net/pmun/>

³⁶³ 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>. See also World Bank, *Doing Business in....*, Economic Reports by Jurisdiction, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>.

³⁶⁴ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in South Africa,” <http://www.pwc.co.za/en/africa-desk/doing-business-africa.html>.

³⁶⁵ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with South Africa* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2898.htm>.

agreements for every nation, including South Africa, and thorough country information and facts.³⁶⁶ 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.³⁶⁷ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in South Africa.³⁶⁸ 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.³⁶⁹ Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes selected laws of South Africa or by topic through its NatLex database.³⁷⁰

TURKISH LAW AND RESEARCH

Turkey has a rich civil and mixed law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as WORLIDLII,³⁷¹ 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.³⁷² The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Turkey's demographics, political system, and transnational issues.³⁷³ GlobaLex also has a wonderful guide for beginning Turkish legal research.³⁷⁴ Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Turkey compiles a terrific overview of Turkey and its history for beginning any legal research.³⁷⁵

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.³⁷⁶ The BBC country profile for Turkey is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁷⁷ 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.³⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch³⁷⁹ and Amnesty International³⁸⁰ also have annual country reports, including those specific to Turkey, for national monitoring of human rights conditions

³⁶⁶ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-South Africa Trade, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/southern-africa/south-africa>.

³⁶⁷ 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>.

³⁶⁸ See OECD, South Africa resources, <http://www.oecd.org/southafrica/> (2016).

³⁶⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Canada, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_r_e/tp414_e.htm.

³⁷⁰ 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.

³⁷¹ See, e.g., WORLIDLII (World Legal Information Institute), <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html>.

³⁷² See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, "Turkey", <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³⁷³ See CIA Factbook, Turkey, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tu.html>.

³⁷⁴ 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>.

³⁷⁵ See Turkey, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.en.mfa>.

³⁷⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html>, for Turkish domestic legislation.

³⁷⁷ See BBC, *Turkey Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17988453 (2015).

³⁷⁸ 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>.

³⁷⁹ See Human Rights Watch, Turkey, Country report, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/turkey>.

³⁸⁰ See Amnesty International, Turkey, Country report, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/turkey/>.

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.³⁸¹ Overall, Turkey has a decent human rights tradition and moderate presence within the United Nations.³⁸²

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > TURKEY

The World Bank³⁸³ and Price Waterhouse Coopers³⁸⁴ 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.³⁸⁵ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Turkey, and thorough country information.³⁸⁶ 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.³⁸⁷ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Turkey.³⁸⁸ 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.³⁸⁹

UNITED KINGDOM LAW AND RESEARCH

The United Kingdom has a rich common law historical tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as BAILII,³⁹⁰ 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.³⁹¹ The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the UK demographics, political system and transnational issues.³⁹² GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of United Kingdom laws.³⁹³ 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.³⁹⁴

³⁸¹ See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Turkey, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=TR.

³⁸² See United Nations Mission to Turkey, <http://turkuno.dt.mfa.gov.tr/>.

³⁸³ 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/>.

³⁸⁴ See Price Waterhouse Coopers, “Doing Business in Turkey,” <http://www.pwc.com.tr/en/publications/arastirmalar/pdf/doing-business-in-turkey.pdf>

³⁸⁵ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with Turkey* (2016), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3432.htm>.

³⁸⁶ Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Turkey, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/turkey>.

³⁸⁷ 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>.

³⁸⁸ See OECD, Turkey resources, <http://www.oecd.org/turkey/> (2016).

³⁸⁹ See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Turkey, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/turkey_e.htm.

³⁹⁰ See, e.g., BAILII (British and Irish Legal Information Institute), <http://www.bailii.org/>

³⁹¹ See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “United Kingdom”, <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide>.

³⁹² See CIA Factbook, United Kingdom, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>

³⁹³ 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>.

³⁹⁴ 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).

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.³⁹⁵ The BBC country profile for the United Kingdom is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.³⁹⁶ 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.³⁹⁷ Human Rights Watch³⁹⁸ and Amnesty International³⁹⁹ 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 Convention.⁴⁰⁰ Overall, the United Kingdom has a very strong human rights tradition and regular presence within the United Nations.⁴⁰¹

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS RESOURCES > UNITED KINGDOM

The World Bank⁴⁰² and Price Waterhouse Coopers⁴⁰³ 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.⁴⁰⁴ The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including the UK, and thorough country information and facts.⁴⁰⁵ 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.⁴⁰⁶ The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in United Kingdom.⁴⁰⁷ When researching UK trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreement summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.⁴⁰⁸ Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in the United Kingdom*, which is indispensable

³⁹⁵ See, e.g., <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/> (Her Majesty’s Stationery Office), for UK domestic legislation.

³⁹⁶ See BBC, *United Kingdom Country Profile*, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-18023389 (2015).

³⁹⁷ See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review—United Kingdom*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/gbssession1.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>.

³⁹⁸ See Human Rights Watch, *United Kingdom, Country report*, <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/united-kingdom>.

³⁹⁹ See Amnesty International, *United Kingdom, Country report*, <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/>.

⁴⁰⁰ ICRC National Implementation Database, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=GB

⁴⁰¹ See United Nations Mission to United Kingdom, <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/organisations/uk-mission-to-un-in-new-york>.

⁴⁰² 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/>.

⁴⁰³ 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.

⁴⁰⁴ See U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Relations with United Kingdom (2015)*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3846.htm>.

⁴⁰⁵ See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, *U.S.-UK Trade Facts*, <https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union>.

⁴⁰⁶ 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>.

⁴⁰⁷ See OECD, *United Kingdom resources*, <http://www.oecd.org/unitedkingdom/> (2016).

⁴⁰⁸ See World Trade Organization (WTO), *Trade Policy Review: United Kingdom*, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/united_kingdom_e.htm.

for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.⁴⁰⁹ The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of the United Kingdom or laws by topic through its NatLex database.⁴¹⁰

SELECTED RESOURCES FOR UNITED STATES LAW AND EUROPEAN UNION RESEARCH

This article 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 Repot 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/book-template/productdetail.jsp?pageName=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

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.

⁴⁰⁹ See, LexisNexis, *Doing Business in United Kingdom*, http://www.lexisnexis.com/counsel/ac_international.asp.

⁴¹⁰ 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.