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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

⁵ Those topics of extraterritoriality (reach of federal statutes and federal common law in cases that have contacts with foreign countries) included cross-border shootings under the FTCA, the Alien Tort Statute after Kiobel, application of the Securities Exchange Act, the Foreign Trade Antitrust Improvements Act (FTIA), the RICO Act, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), the Antiterrorism Act, the Act of State doctrine, and other tort, products liability, contracts, xenophobia statutes in Oklahoma based on adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of Sharia law along with any other foreign law or international law and other States (including Louisiana, Tennessee, Arizona, Kansas, South Dakota, North Carolina, and Alabama that also followed suit which reveals a sort of anti-Sharia movement in the last decade), automobile insurance contracts, marital property and paternity, and enforcement of foreign country judgments. See Symeon C. Simeonides, Choice of Law in the American Courts in 2014: Twenty-Eighth Annual Survey, 63 AM. J. COMP. L. ___ (2015). See also Casey Schutte, Mandating Cultural Competence Training for Dependency Attorneys, 52 FAM CT. REV. 564 (July 2014).
seminars to reach the broadest level of participation by attorneys currently entering legal practice.6 Finally, there are several ethical duties for attorneys to be well-versed in the increasing landscape of cross-cultural lawyering and cultural competence with the expanded outsourcing of legal services and consultation with foreign lawyers to vet clientele.7 There are also important corporate social responsibility norms to be aware of when providing advice to foreign businesses.8 This article will examine the history and various definitions of cultural competency, analyze why cultural competency training is needed in legal education, and offer a more comprehensive approach for integration of cultural competency training within law schools in the future to prepare our student for diverse practice. Then, I will identify helpful resources for demystifying foreign legal systems and cultures prior to embarking on any international legal research. This article will include sources for international professional responsibility when dealing with foreign attorneys and relying on their advice or consultation, international human rights research and available sources for legal systems of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

cross-cultural when dealing with interactions with clients and providing appropriate legal advice. Both Harvard Law School and Stanford Law School have clinical training programs in cultural competency for their clinics. More generally, cultural competency might be defined as a recognition and overall awareness of the implications of individualist, moderate, and collectivist cultures. 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. The more traditional Purnell Model for Cultural Competence, which is used in the health sciences, may also shed light on a useful definition and application in clinical settings through a detailed chart of concepts of cultural consciousness for variant cultural norms: “age, generation, nationality, race, color, gender, religion, educational status, socioeconomic status, occupation, military status, political beliefs, urban versus rural residence, enclave identity, marital status, parental status, physical characteristics, sexual orientation, gender issues, and reasons for migration (sojourner, immigrant, volunteers in ReMADE and San Quentin prison course, Jan. 8, 2015), available at https://www.law.stanford.edu/event/2015/01/08/project-remade-cultural-competency-and-curriculum-training and Harvard Division of Continuing Education, Cultural Competence for the Global Workplace (Oct. 19-20, 2015), available at http://www.dce.harvard.edu/professional/programs/cultural-competence-global-workplace.


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

15 Fordham Law School, Feerick Center for Social Justice, Managing Pro Bono: Training Resources, available at http://law.fordham.edu/feerick-center/30506.htm. These materials integrate a discussion of the impact of the more than 2.3 million litigants without appropriate counsel each year in New York, the number of New Yorkers (over 6.5 million) who are living at or below poverty level, and a discussion about the United Nations definition of poverty. Id. See also Kimberly E. O’Leary, Using a “Difference Analysis” to Teach Problem-Solving, 4 Clinical L. Rev. 65 (1997) (identifying how “difference analysis” might be used in a clinical classroom setting to teach multicultural analysis within client interviewing) and Christine Zuni Cruz, [On the] Road Back In: Community Lawyering in Indigenous Communities, 5 Clinical L. Rev. 557 (1999)(analyzing lawyering within native communities and how instructors/students might prepare and confront communities across cultures within a clinical legal setting).
undocumented status.”16 One of the most prominent studies in legal education and cultural competency, though, by Professors Susan Bryant and Jean Koh Peters identified “Five Habits” and two questions to ask when training culturally competent attorneys: “(1) what is effective cross-cultural lawyering and (2) how can we help ourselves and our students learn to be effective cross-cultural lawyers?”17 With these background questions in mind, Professor Bryant sets out Five Habits to learn cultural competency in lawyering and recognition of the cross-cultural backgrounds of clients:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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18 Id. at 64-78.
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 poverty on clients for more adequate representation.

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

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

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

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

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


23 See below chart of ABA-Accredited Law Schools with study abroad programs. After surveying the ABA law schools and their associated law school websites, it appears that over 140 law schools have study abroad programs and only 35 law schools currently have formal training in cultural competency (although some programs have
International human rights clinics or seminars devoted toward cultural competency in a global setting might be an initial solution, but legal educators or curriculum committees should work toward a more experiential approach of infusion of cultural competency skills throughout first-year and doctrinal courses, when it would be intuitive, as part of the class discussion or via assignments as a learning outcome. 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.

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

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


analyze the differences between the attorney and clients within the patchwork of society\textsuperscript{27} and the evolving nature of legal practice in conjunction with globalization plus the intersection of international law with doctrinal subjects.\textsuperscript{28} This paper proposes that law schools carefully examine clinical, doctrinal, and seminar offerings to include cultural competency training as a necessary skill with the Bryant/Koh model of cultural competency and the “Five Habits” in mind. We have a duty to challenge students’ preconceived notions of what it means to be an attorney within the framework of today’s diverse clientele and an increasingly international practice (whether through traditional or pro bono work). At the very least, law schools may help students grapple with competency in foreign legal traditions and understanding the legal systems of the G-20 countries. In that vein, this article will outline some available resources for practice in basic public international law and private international law in the G-20 nations. Overall, this will equip new attorneys and law students who are studying abroad in legal clinics and other programs with available resources to support an understanding of the legal system in that country and resources for comparative legal research. The focus of this paper will be on academic law library online databases and authoritative, free online legal information for international business research.

A. Argentinian Law and Research

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


\textsuperscript{28} See Simeonides, \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{29} See “Argentina—Legislation and the Judicial System” in Reynolds & Flores, \textit{FOREIGN LAW GUIDE} (2012).

\textsuperscript{30} Id.

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

\textsuperscript{32} See Reynolds and Flores, \textit{Foreign Law Guide}, “Argentina”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.
Additionally, foreign law research often begins with basic country information and economic data, such as the country overviews provided in the CIA World Factbook. 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.

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Argentina

There are myriad helpful websites for beginning to understand the Argentinian legal profession, but the Reynolds and Flores’s Foreign Law Guide and the GlobaLex article with an overview of the legal resources in Argentina by Gloria Orrego Hoyos 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. 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. The BBC also offers a great country overview for Argentina and its political structure through a recent country profile. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International also have annual country reports, including those

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35 See, supra note 29, and accompanying text.
36 See, supra note 31, and accompanying text.
specific to Argentina, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses while monitoring human rights violations on an international scale as NGOs. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Argentina. 43 These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Argentinian research and finding Argentinian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Argentina is a member of the Organization of American States, 44 including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights 45 for human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 46 so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Argentina.

2) International Business Resources > Argentina

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

information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Argentina.\(^{51}\) Finally, the World Bank\(^{52}\) and Price Waterhouse Coopers\(^{53}\) comprehensive *Doing Business in Argentina* reports are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. When researching Argentinian trade laws and agreements, it is also important to consult the SICE foreign trade information database through the Organization of the American States because it includes a comprehensive list of agreements for Argentina.\(^{54}\)

**B. Australian Law and Research**

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Australia

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


\(^{54}\) See OAS, SICE Trade Agreements in Force, [http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements_e.asp](http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements_e.asp). See also Argentina, SICE Trade Agreements, [http://www.sice.oas.org/ctyindex/ARG/ARGagreements_e.asp](http://www.sice.oas.org/ctyindex/ARG/ARGagreements_e.asp).

\(^{55}\) See, e.g., AUSTLII (Australasian Legal Information Institute), [http://www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au).


Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\(^{62}\) Human Rights Watch\(^{63}\) and Amnesty International\(^{64}\) also have annual country reports, including those specific to Australia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Australia.\(^{65}\) These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Australian research and finding Australian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Australia provides a detailed information sheet via their governmental portal\(^{66}\) and a *Law Society* publication for new corporate lawyers, which are both very informative sources for beginning legal research.\(^{67}\) The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade also provides a comprehensive chart for the treaty-making process for researching Australian law.\(^{68}\) Furthermore, Australian legislation is available through the governmental website\(^{69}\) and cases may be searched through AustLII.\(^{70}\) The most recent Corporations Act is available in consolidated form via the Australian government’s website.\(^{71}\) Overall, Australia has a strong human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.\(^{72}\)

2) International Business Resources > Australia

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\(^{70}\) *See*, e.g., [http://w w w.austlii.edu.au/au/cth/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cth/).


The Australian Government’s Trade website provides a comprehensive portal for Australian business, investment, tax, and trade laws.\textsuperscript{73} The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Australia for beginning international business research.\textsuperscript{74} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Australia, and country-specific information and facts.\textsuperscript{75} The American Society of International Law has a very comprehensively written electronic resource guide by Jean Wenger on International Economic Law that will be invaluable to every researcher when beginning international business research for identifying major international and regionals organizations and associated sources for international economic law.\textsuperscript{76} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to \textit{Doing Business in Australia} in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{77} The OECD also has comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Australia.\textsuperscript{78} Finally, the World Bank\textsuperscript{79} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{80} publish comprehensive \textit{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.\textsuperscript{81}

\textbf{C. 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. The Organization of American States also includes Brazil as a Member State and the World Legal Information Institute also includes information for Brazil in its classification of foreign legal resources. 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. 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. The CIA Factbook and BBC Country Profile for Brazil provide comprehensive background information for the country’s economic, political, and social facts. Overall, GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful research guide for beginning legal research in Brazil and discovering authoritative websites or databases for research.

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Brazil

For human rights issues, lawyers should consult the recent Universal Periodic Review for Brazil by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur to learn and gather information about recent human rights monitoring and trends. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International 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-

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85 See, e.g., https://translate.google.com/ for the list of languages, including Portuguese.
specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Brazil.\footnote{See ICRC, National Implementation Database, Brazil, \url{https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-nat.nsf/vwLawsByCategorySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=BR}.} 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,\footnote{See Organization of American States, Member States, \url{http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp}.} including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights\footnote{See Inter-American Court for Human Rights, \url{http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en}.} for human rights disputes between Member States and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,\footnote{See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, \url{http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/}.} so it is important to research those vital portals of information for country-specific human rights information for Brazil.

2) International Business Resources > Brazil

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.\footnote{See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Brazil, \url{https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr383_e.htm}.}

D. **Canadian Law and Research**

Canada has a common law historical tradition derived from the English tradition and numerous helpful websites, such as CANLII,\footnote{See, e.g., CanLII (Canadian Legal Information Institute), \url{http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html}.} 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.\footnote{See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Australia”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.} The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the Canadian demographics, political system and transnational issues.\footnote{See *CIA Factbook, Canada*, \url{https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ca.html}.} GlobaLex (NYU) also has a comprehensive guide for beginning research of Canadian Federal and Provincial laws.\footnote{Ted Tjaden, GlobaLex, *Update: Researching Canadian Law*, \url{http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Canada1.html}. See also Law Library of Congress, Guide to Law Online, “Canada,” \url{https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/canada.php}.} Finally, the Department of Trade in Canada compiles a great overview of Canadian policy and its history for beginning research.\footnote{See, Government of Canada, *Global Affairs Canada*, \url{http://www.international.gc.ca/commerce/index.aspx?lang=eng}.} The Economic Intelligence Unit of the Economist also compiles an excellent overview of policies for beginning Canadian legal research.\footnote{See, e.g., Economist Intelligence Unit, *Canada – Country Profile*, \url{http://country.eiu.com/canada}.}

1) **Legal Profession and Human Rights > Canada**

Like other countries, Canada has a strong foundation for recognition of human rights and also international human rights as a Member of the United Nations although its record has been recently challenged under various UN committee work that highlights compliance with human rights treaties.\footnote{See, e.g., Canada, *Human Rights Failures*, \url{https://www.hrw.org/americas/canada} and UN Report Slams Canada’s Human Rights Record, The Star, \url{http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2015/07/23/anti-terror-bill-not-in-keeping-with-canadas-international-obligations-un.html} (7/23/2015).} The BBC offers a great country overview for Canada and its political structure through a recent country
profile. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International also have annual country reports, including those specific to Canada, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses while monitoring human rights violations on an international scale as NGOs. The International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC") also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Canada. 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 NAFTA and the WTO, so it is important to research those critical portals of information for country-specific trade data for Canada. Overall, the Justice Law portion through the Canadian Government provides comprehensive access to the consolidated version of Canadian laws. The Supreme Court of Canada and CanLII also provide extensive access to full-text judicial decisions in the public domain.

2) International Business Resources > Canada

121 See, e.g., Canadian Legal Information Institute (LexUM - CanLII), http://www.canlii.org/en/index.html.
The World Bank and Price Waterhouse Coopers 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. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Canada, and thorough country information and facts. 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 regionals organizations and associated sources for international economic law. 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. The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Canada. 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. 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.

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

E. Chinese Law and Research

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > China

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

monitoring and trends.\textsuperscript{139} Human Rights Watch\textsuperscript{140} and Amnesty International\textsuperscript{141} have annual country reports, including those covering China, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (‘ICRC’) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Australia.\textsuperscript{142} These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Chinese human rights legislation and finding reports on international human rights issues. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also provides a comprehensive website for researching Chinese trade policy.\textsuperscript{143} Overall, China has a strong and active presence within the international community and the United Nations.\textsuperscript{144}

2) International Business Resources > China

The World Bank\textsuperscript{145} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{146} also publish comprehensive \textit{Doing Business in China} periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Canada for beginning international business research.\textsuperscript{147} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including China, and distinctive country-specific information and facts.\textsuperscript{148} The U.S. Companies Export has a complete guide to \textit{Doing Business in China} in the context of international export law.\textsuperscript{149} The OECD has complete international


\textsuperscript{144} See United Nations Mission to China, http://www.china-un.org/eng/..


business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in China. 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. Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.

F. French Law and Research

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > France

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

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good for a general overview of country conditions and economic data. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International 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. 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.

2) International Business Resources > France

LexisNexis publishes a comprehensive treatise, Doing Business in France, which is wonderful for introductory French business and company law terminology, and this treatise is available online as part of an attorney subscription or in print. The World Bank and Price Waterhouse Coopers 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. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including France, and thorough country information and facts. 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. Finally, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in France. 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. The International Labour Organization also digitizes French laws through its NATLEX database of digitized legislation.

G. German Law and Research

Germany has a historical tradition of civil codes and numerous helpful websites, such as The Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law and WorldLII, 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. The *CIA Factbook* has a great overview of the German demographics, political system and transnational issues. GlobaLex also has a good research guide for


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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Germany

Germany has adopted some domestic legislation, including human rights and commercial law.\textsuperscript{179} The BBC country profile for Germany is also useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.\textsuperscript{180} Lawyers in an international practice are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Germany by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\textsuperscript{181} Further, Human Rights Watch\textsuperscript{182} and Amnesty International\textsuperscript{183} also have annual country reports, including those specific to Germany, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC") also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Germany.\textsuperscript{184} These websites of NGOs can assist researchers with specific German research and finding German reports on international human rights issues. Finally, Germany has a fairly strong recent human rights tradition and active presence within the European Union and the UN.\textsuperscript{185}

2) International Business Resources > Germany

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{178} See Germany, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, https://www.dfa.ie/travel/travel-advice/a-z-list-of-countries/germany/ .
\end{footnotes}
The World Bank\textsuperscript{186} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{187} publish authoritative \textit{Doing Business in Germany} reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Germany for beginning international business research.\textsuperscript{188} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Germany, and thorough country information and facts.\textsuperscript{189} The U.S. Companies Export further has a comprehensive guide to \textit{Doing Business in Germany} in the context of international exports.\textsuperscript{190} On an international scale, the OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Germany.\textsuperscript{191}

When researching German trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the European Union.\textsuperscript{192} Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation and is especially helpful for locating English-translated documents.\textsuperscript{193}

**H. Indian Law and Research**

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

\textsuperscript{186} See World Bank, “Doing Business in Germany” (2016), \url{http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/~/media/giawb/doing%20business/documents/profiles/country/DEU.pdf}.
\textsuperscript{188} See U.S. Department of State, \textit{U.S. Relations with Germany} (2015), \url{http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3997.htm}.
\textsuperscript{189} See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Germany/EU Trade Facts, \url{https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe}.
\textsuperscript{191} See OECD, Germany resources, \url{http://www.oecd.org/germany/} (2016).
\textsuperscript{192} See European Union, Regional Trade Agreements, \url{http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/agreements/}.
\textsuperscript{194} See, \textit{e.g.}, CommonLII (Commonwealth Legal Information Institute), \url{http://www.commonlii.org/resources/221.html}.
\textsuperscript{195} See Reynolds and Flores, \textit{Foreign Law Guide}, “India”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.
political system and transnational issues.\footnote{196} GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of the laws of India.\footnote{197} Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in India compiles a terrific overview of Australia and its history for beginning research.\footnote{198}

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > India

India has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.\footnote{199} The BBC country profile for India is also quite useful for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.\footnote{200} Attorneys should consult the recent Universal Periodic Review for India by the UN Office of the High Commissioner to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\footnote{201} Human Rights Watch\footnote{202} and Amnesty International\footnote{203} also have annual country reports, including those specific to India, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes India.\footnote{204} These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Indian research and finding Indian legislation or reports on international human rights issues. Overall, India has some human rights traditions and an active presence within the United Nations.\footnote{205}

2) International Business Resources > India


Both the World Bank\textsuperscript{206} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{207} publish comprehensive \textit{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.\textsuperscript{208} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including India.\textsuperscript{209} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to \textit{Doing Business in India} in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{210} The OECD also maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in India.\textsuperscript{211} When researching Indian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.\textsuperscript{212}

I. Indonesian Law and Research

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


\textsuperscript{208} See U.S. Department of State, \textit{U.S. Relations with India} (2015), \url{http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3454.htm}.


\textsuperscript{211} See OECD, India resources, \url{http://www.oecd.org/india/} (2016).

\textsuperscript{212} See World Trade Organization (WTO), \textit{Trade Policy Review: India}, \url{https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp413_e.htm}.

\textsuperscript{213} See, \textit{e.g.}, WorldLII (including Indonesia), \url{http://www.worldlii.org/id/}.

\textsuperscript{214} See Reynolds and Flores, \textit{Foreign Law Guide}, “Indonesia”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.

\textsuperscript{215} See CIA Factbook, Indonesia, \url{https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html}.


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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Indonesia

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

2) International Business Resources > Indonesia

The World Bank\textsuperscript{225} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{226} 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.\textsuperscript{227} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for Indonesia with thorough country information and facts.\textsuperscript{228} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Indonesia* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{229} The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Indonesia.\textsuperscript{230} When researching Indonesian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is imperative to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.\textsuperscript{231} The International Labour Organization also digitizes Indonesian laws through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.\textsuperscript{232}

\textbf{J. Italian Law and Research}

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


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

\textsuperscript{228} See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Indonesia Trade Facts, \url{https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/southeast-asia-pacific/indonesia}.


\textsuperscript{230} See OECD, Indonesia resources, \url{http://www.oecd.org/indonesia/} (2016).

\textsuperscript{231} See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Indonesia, \url{https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tratop_e/trp378_e.htm}.


\textsuperscript{233} See, e.g., WorldLII, \url{http://www.worldlii.org/countries.html}.

\textsuperscript{234} See Reynolds and Flores, *Foreign Law Guide*, “Italy”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.
issues. GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning Italian legal research. Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Italy compiles a terrific overview of Italy and its history for beginning research.

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Italy

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

2) International Business Resources > Italy

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238 See, e.g., http://www.camera-arbitrale.it/it/index.php, for Italian domestic legislation.
The World Bank\textsuperscript{245} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{246} publish comprehensive \textit{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.\textsuperscript{247} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Italy, and thorough country information and facts.\textsuperscript{248} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to \textit{Doing Business in Italy} in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{249} The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Italy.\textsuperscript{250} When researching Italian trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the European Union.\textsuperscript{251} Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes Italian laws by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.\textsuperscript{252}

\textbf{K. Japanese Law and Research}

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


\textsuperscript{247} See U.S. Department of State, \textit{U.S. Relations with Italy} (2016), \url{http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4033.htm}.

\textsuperscript{248} See Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.-Italy/EU Trade Facts, \url{https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union}.


\textsuperscript{250} See OECD, Italy resources, \url{http://www.oecd.org/italy/} (2016).

\textsuperscript{251} See World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Policy Review: Italy, \url{https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/countries_e/italy_e.htm}.

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

\textsuperscript{253} See, \textit{e.g.}, ASIANLII, \url{http://www.asianlii.org/}.

\textsuperscript{254} See Reynolds and Flores, \textit{Foreign Law Guide}, “Japan”, \url{http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/foreign-law-guide}.

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Japan

Japan has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is also a party to international human rights conventions. The BBC country profile for Japan is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International also have annual country reports, including those for Japan, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights within the framework of the Geneva Conventions for Japan. Overall, Japan has a history of recently supporting good human rights practices and an active presence within the United Nations.

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258 See, e.g., http://www.nichibenren.or.jp/en/about/judicial_system/judicial_system.html, for a description of the Japanese legal system.
2) International Business Resources > Japan

The World Bank\(^{265}\) and Price Waterhouse Coopers\(^{266}\) publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Japan* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Japan for beginning international business research.\(^{267}\) The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Japan, and thorough country information and facts.\(^{268}\) The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Japan* in the context of international export law.\(^{269}\) The OECD has a comprehensive business information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Japan.\(^{270}\) When researching Japanese trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.\(^{271}\) Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in Japan*, which is indispensable for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.\(^{272}\) The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of Japan through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.\(^{273}\)

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

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


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

**1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > South Korea**

South Korea has adopted selected domestic human rights legislation, including human rights acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.\(^{279}\) The BBC country profile for South Korea is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.\(^{280}\) Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for South Korea by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\(^{281}\) Human Rights Watch\(^{282}\) and Amnesty International\(^{283}\) also have annual country reports, including those specific to South Korea, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international

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

2) International Business Resources > South Korea

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

M. Mexican Law and Research

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


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


detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Mexico.\textsuperscript{304}

Overall, Mexico has a modest human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.\textsuperscript{305}

2) **International Business Resources > Mexico**

The World Bank\textsuperscript{306} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{307} publish comprehensive *Doing Business in Mexico* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with Mexico for beginning international business research.\textsuperscript{308} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Mexico, and thorough country information and facts.\textsuperscript{309} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in Mexico* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{310} The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Mexico.\textsuperscript{311} When researching Mexican trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as NAFTA or the WTO.\textsuperscript{312} The International Labour Organization also digitizes law by country, including Mexico, or by topic through its NatLex database of digitized legislation.\textsuperscript{313}

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N. Russian Law and Research

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Russia

Russia has adopted some domestic human rights legislation and is a party to selected international human rights conventions.\(^\text{319}\) The BBC country profile for Russia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.\(^\text{320}\) Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Russia by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\(^\text{321}\) Human Rights Watch\(^\text{322}\) and Amnesty International\(^\text{323}\) also have annual country reports, including those specific to Russia, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights for Russia. These online, free databases can assist researchers with specific Russian research and finding Russian legislation or reports.

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

2) International Business Resources > Russia

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

O. Saudi Arabian Law and Research

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

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions. The BBC country profile for Saudi Arabia is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International 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. Overall, Saudi Arabia has a decent human rights tradition and a presence within the United Nations.

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336 Id.
2) International Business Resources > Saudi Arabia

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

P. South African Law and Research

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

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352 See, e.g., SAFLII (South African Legal Information Institute), http://www.saflii.org/.
British common law and has both a Parliamentary system and sophisticated judiciary.\textsuperscript{353} The CIA Factbook has a great overview of the South African demographics, political system and transnational issues.\textsuperscript{354} GlobaLex (NYU) also has a wonderful guide for beginning research of South African legal research.\textsuperscript{355} Finally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in South Africa compiles a terrific overview of South Africa and its history for beginning research.\textsuperscript{356}

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > South Africa

South Africa has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions.\textsuperscript{357} The BBC country profile for South Africa is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data.\textsuperscript{358} Attorneys are also advised to look at the recent Universal Periodic Review for South Africa by the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ascertain recent human rights monitoring and trends.\textsuperscript{359} Human Rights Watch\textsuperscript{360} and Amnesty International\textsuperscript{361} 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.\textsuperscript{362} Overall, South Africa has a strong recent human rights tradition and active presence within the United Nations.\textsuperscript{363}

\textsuperscript{354} See CIA Factbook, South Africa, \url{https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sf.html}.
\textsuperscript{356} See South Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs, \url{http://www.dirco.gov.za}.
\textsuperscript{357} See, e.g., \url{http://www.saflii.org/}, for South African domestic legislation.
\textsuperscript{359} See, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, Universal Periodic Review—South Africa, \url{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, \url{http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/ZAIndex.aspx}.
\textsuperscript{363} See United Nations Mission to South Africa, \url{http://www.southafrica-newyork.net/pmun/}
2) International Business Resources > South Africa

The World Bank\(^{364}\) and Price Waterhouse Coopers\(^{365}\) publish comprehensive *Doing Business in South Africa* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with South Africa for beginning international business research.\(^{366}\) The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Canada, and thorough country information and facts.\(^{367}\) The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in South Africa* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\(^{368}\) The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in South Africa.\(^{369}\) When researching South African trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization or the African Union. Finally, the International Labour Organization also digitizes selected laws of South Africa or by topic through its NatLex database.\(^{371}\)

Q. Turkish Law and Research

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

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\(^{372}\) See, e.g., WORLDLII (World Legal Information Institute), [http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html](http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html).

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

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights > Turkey

Turkey has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions. The BBC country profile for Turkey is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International also have annual country reports, including those specific to Turkey, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross ("ICRC") also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions and provides a detailed national implementation database for international humanitarian law that includes Turkey. Overall, Turkey has a decent human rights tradition and moderate presence within the United Nations.

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377 See, e.g., http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2123.html, for Turkish domestic legislation.
2) International Business Resources > Turkey

The World Bank\textsuperscript{384} and Price Waterhouse Coopers\textsuperscript{385} 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.\textsuperscript{386} The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including Turkey, and thorough country information.\textsuperscript{387} The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to Doing Business in Turkey in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\textsuperscript{388} The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in Turkey.\textsuperscript{389} When researching Turkish trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.\textsuperscript{390}

R. United Kingdom Law and Research

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


\textsuperscript{386} See U.S. Department of State, U.S. Relations with Turkey (2016), \texttt{http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3432.htm}.

\textsuperscript{387} Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Turkey, \texttt{https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/turkey}.


\textsuperscript{389} See OECD, Turkey resources, \texttt{http://www.oecd.org/turkey/} (2016).


\textsuperscript{391} See, e.g., BAILII (British and Irish Legal Information Institute), \texttt{http://www.bailii.org/}.


\textsuperscript{393} See CIA Factbook, United Kingdom, \texttt{https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html}
United Kingdom laws. 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.

1) Legal Profession and Human Rights

The United Kingdom has adopted numerous domestic human rights legislation, including Human Rights Acts, and is a party to international human rights conventions. The BBC country profile for the United Kingdom is also informative for a general overview of country conditions and economic data. 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. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International also have annual country reports, including those specific to the United Kingdom, for national monitoring of human rights conditions and abuses. The International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) also monitors any country-specific abuses of human rights in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions. Overall, the United Kingdom has a very strong human rights tradition and regular presence within the United Nations.

396 See, e.g., http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ (Her Majesty’s Stationery Office), for UK domestic legislation.
2) International Business Resources > United Kingdom

The World Bank\(^{403}\) and Price Waterhouse Coopers\(^{404}\) publish comprehensive *Doing Business in the United Kingdom* periodic reports that are invaluable to every researcher in international business law and foreign business conditions. The U.S. Department of State maintains a fact sheet and list of bilateral relations with the United Kingdom for beginning international business research.\(^{405}\) The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also maintains trade agreements for every nation, including the UK, and thorough country information and facts.\(^{406}\) The U.S. Companies Export has a comprehensive guide to *Doing Business in the United Kingdom* in the context of international exports and country-specific commercial law guides.\(^{407}\) The OECD maintains comprehensive business and commercial information for setting up business, trade policies, and competition policies in United Kingdom.\(^{408}\) When researching UK trade laws and agreements, as mentioned before, it is critical to consult any free trade agreements summaries such as those reports provided through the World Trade Organization.\(^{409}\) Finally, LexisNexis publishes a treatise series called *Doing Business in the United Kingdom*, which is indispensable for international business research, and it is available through a standard law firm subscription or in print.\(^{410}\) The International Labour Organization also digitizes laws of the United Kingdom or laws by topic through its NatLex database.\(^{411}\)


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

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


V. CONCLUSION

Although it might be difficult to fully prepare for practice in another jurisdiction or be thoroughly culturally competent when meeting all of international or foreign clients’ needs, there are ways to prepare for interactions with other cultures and practice law in different countries. Such multicultural practice and multi-jurisdictional practice experiences will be very rewarding when attorneys or law students are equipped with prior knowledge of cultural norms, legal history and customs, and understanding of the available legal research for foreign law. It is imperative for anyone anticipating practice in a foreign country to recognize different legal approaches and legal systems, varying sources and publication processes for primary and
secondary legal sources, and also language barriers within certain jurisdictions. After adequately researching these traditions, the attorneys will better be able to problem-solve during international business transactions or other transactional work and will most effectively apply the law to particular legal analyses for their clients and, even further, should have more successful multi-jurisdictional practices.