

# THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

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## WASHINGTON DC

This document currently is provided in basic format to maintain researchers' access to its content. It soon will be revised for style and content.

## AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO SELECTED INTERNATIONAL/FOREIGN LAW INTERNET RESOURCES

July 2007

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Jacob Burns Law Library

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### Reference Tools

#### Comprehensive International and Foreign Law Sites

- [Foreign Law Sites](#)
- [Sites with Foreign Law in Translation](#)
- [International Law Sites](#)

#### Treaties

- [General Sites](#)
- [U.S. Treaty Sites](#)
- [European Treaty Sites](#)
- [Other Treaty Sites](#)

#### Pacific Settlement of International Disputes & Conflicts

- [International Court of Justice](#)
- [Other International Venues](#)
- [Other Sites Concerning International Courts & Tribunals](#)

#### Human Rights

- [Comprehensive Sites](#)
- [Human Rights Bodies Based on the United Nations Charter](#)
- [Human Rights Treaty-Based Mechanisms](#)
- [Other UN Agencies Involved With Human Rights](#)

#### International Trade

- [U.S. Government Agencies With Foreign Trade Responsibilities](#)
- [International Organizations Dealing With Trade](#)
- [Selected Regional Trade, Economic, and Development Organizations](#)
- [Trade Related Organizations Within the U.N. System](#)
- [Other Trade and Development Sites of Interest](#)

#### International Sales of Goods

#### International Commercial Arbitration

- [General Sites](#)
- [International Arbitral Authorities on the Web](#)
- [Selected National and Regional Arbitral Authorities](#)

#### International Banking

#### Air & Space Law

- [Air Law](#)
- [Space Law](#)

#### Law of the Sea

#### International Criminal Courts & Cooperation

- [International Criminal Courts \(Yugoslavia Court,](#)

Issues

- Other International Organizations Involved With Human Rights Issues
- Regional Human Rights Institutions
- Non-Governmental Organizations and Academic Institutions

International Criminal Court, etc.)

- International Criminal Law Cooperation

**International Environmental Law**

- Sources for Treaty Texts
- Web Resources for Environmental Treaty Secretariats and Commissions
- Other International Environmental Law Web Sites

**International Organizations**

- United Nations
- European Union
- Other International Organizations of Interest

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## I. REFERENCE TOOLS

### A. Background Notes (U.S. Department of State)

(Professor Ray August, Washington State University College of Business and Economics, with assistance from others)

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>

According to the website: "Background Notes are factual publications that contain information on all the countries of the world with which the United States has relations. They include facts on the country's land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and its relations with other countries and the United States."

### B. Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations

(Cardiff University)

<http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/>

The Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations, according to the site is a "web-based service allows ou to search for the meaning of abbreviations for English language legal publications, from the British Isles, the Commonwealth and the United States, including those covering international and comparative law. A wide selection of major foreign language law publications is also included. Publications from over 295 jurisdictions are featured in the Index. The database mainly covers law reports and law periodicals, but some legislative publications and major textbooks are also included." The index is also searchable by title and abbreviation.

### C. Library of Congress Country Studies

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html#toc>

Country Studies are a continuing series of books prepared by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress under the Country Studies/Area Handbook Program sponsored by the Department of the Army. The web-based version of this series presently contains studies of over 90 countries.

## D. NationMaster.com

<http://www.nationmaster.com/>

According to the website, *NationMaster.com* is "a massive central data source and a handy way to graphically compare nations. NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, United Nations, World Health Organization, World Bank, World Resources Institute, UNESCO, UNICEF and OECD. Using the form above, you can generate maps and graphs on all kinds of statistics with ease."

## E. yourDictionary.com

<http://www.yourdictionary.com/>

This site provides links to more than 1800 on-line dictionaries and thesauri in more than 250 languages.

## F. World Factbook

(Central Intelligence Agency)

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

The World Factbook is an excellent source for basic social, political, and economic data about countries of the world.

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# II. COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW SITES

## A. Foreign Law Sites:

### 1. Constitution Finder

(University of Richmond, T.C. Williams School of Law)

<http://www.urich.edu/~jpjones/confinder/>

This site offers a list of links to sites which provide the text of individual nation's constitutions, charters, amendments, and other related documents.

### 2. Directory of Online Government Gazettes

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/gazettes/index.htm>

This site provides links, alphabetically by country, to the Official Gazettes for over 50 countries. Each entry provides brief information about the language, frequency, coverage and format of each gazette.

### 3. Embassy.org

<http://www.embassy.org/>

The electronic embassy provides information on each of the embassies in Washington D.C., with links to Web-based resources where available.

4. European Forum of Official Gazettes (European Union)

<http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/opoce/ojf/info/data/prod/html/>

This web site, organized by the European Union was created to provide increased access to the Gazettes of the Member States of the European Union. According to the website "the first part of this website (Gazettes in the EU) attempts to list all the services responsible for publishing the official gazettes of the Member States. The second part contains links to other directories of official gazettes.

5. FindLaw: Foreign & International Resources: Index of Country Pages (FindLaw.com)

<http://www.findlaw.com/search/list.html>

This site provides a searchable list of links to websites for over 70 countries.

6. Foreign and International Law Sources on the Internet: Annotated  
(Cornell University)

<http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/library/guides/foreign2/>

According to the site, "Foreign and International Law Sources on the Internet: Annotated is a selective guide to web sites providing links to texts of laws and court decisions, research guides and commentary on laws, international documents, directories, trade information, and/or statistics. "

7. Foreign Primary Law on the Web

(O'Quinn Law Library, University of Houston Law Center)

<http://www.law.uh.edu/Libraries/fi/foreignlaw.html>

This useful site provides only links to websites that provide primary legal materials for foreign jurisdictions. Many laws are available in translation.

8. Global Legal Information Network (GLIN)

(Library of Congress)

<http://www.glin.gov>

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) provides a database of laws, regulations, and other complementary legal sources of foreign nations in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The basic elements of this database are: (1) full texts of the documents in the official language of the country of origin; (2) summaries or abstracts in English; and (3) thesauri in English and in as many official languages as are represented in the database. Presently only the law summaries portion of the database is accessible to the public.

#### 9. Guide to Law Online

(Library of Congress)

<http://www.loc.gov/law/guide/index.html>

This site offers a list of websites that provide access to significant international and multinational legal materials. Click on "Nations of the World" for foreign materials, and "International and Multinational" for international sites. Links are also provided for U.S. States and Territories as well.

#### 10. Guide to Foreign and International Legal Databases

(New York University School of Law)

[http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign\\_intl/](http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign_intl/)

This site provides extensive lists of links to foreign and international law websites.

#### 11. Multinational Collections Database

(Library of Congress)

<http://www.loc.gov/mulp/index.html?Submit=HOME>

The Multinational Collections Database lists items which reprint the laws and regulations of international jurisdictions on a particular legal topic, comparative in nature. The purpose of the database is to provide additional identifying information about titles, beyond that which is provided in the Library of Congress' Online catalog.

#### 12. Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG) Law Gateway

(UK Resource Discovery Network)

<http://www.sosig.ac.uk/law/>

According to the site, SOSIG "provides guidance and access to global legal information resources on the Internet. The service aims to identify and evaluate legal resource sites offering

primary and secondary materials and other items of legal interest."

### 13. Washlaw Web: Foreign and International Law

(Washburn University School of Law Library)

<http://www.washlaw.edu/forint/forintmain.html>

Washlaw Web is an alphabetical list of Internet links to foreign and international law resources.

### 14. Web Sites on National Parliaments

(Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy, Washington University in Saint Louis)

<http://wc.wustl.edu/parliaments.html>

This site provides links to the legislative bodies of over 60 countries as well as well as other international and regional parliamentary institutions.

### 15. World Legal Information Institute (WorldLII)

<http://www.worldlii.org/>

The World Legal Information Institute, according to the site, "is a free, independent and non-profit global legal research facility developed collaboratively by the following Legal Information Institutes and other organisations: Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII); British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BAILII); Canadian Legal Information Institute (CanLII); Hong Kong Legal Information Institute (HKLII); Legal Information Institute (Cornell) (LII (Cornell)); Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute (PacLII); Wits University School of Law (Wits Law School)."

WorldLII provides a single search facility for databases [maintained by these Institutes and the site] also includes as part of this searchable collection its own databases not found on other LIIs. These include databases of decisions of international Courts and Tribunals, databases from a number of Asian countries, and databases from South Africa (provided by Wits Law School). Over 270 databases from 48 jurisdictions in 20 countries are included in the initial release of WorldLII. Databases of case-law, legislation, treaties, law reform reports, law journals, and other materials are included."

## **B. Foreign Laws in Translation Sites**

### 1. Central Banks Online

(New York University Law, The Center for the Study of Central Banks)

<http://www.law.nyu.edu/centralbankscenter/>

This site provides an alphabetical listing of central banks around the world with addresses and contact information, a listing of full-text central banking documents, including translations of foreign banking laws, and a bibliography of documents in the Center for the Study of Central Banks' collection.

2. Compendium on Energy Conservation Legislation in Countries of the Asia and Pacific Region (United Nations)

<http://www.unescap.org/esd/energy/publications/compend/cec.htm>

This website provides a compilation of the texts of selected national laws and regulations dealing with energy conservation in the Asia and Pacific region.

3. Criminal Law Resources on the Internet

(Buffalo Criminal Law Center)

<http://wings.buffalo.edu/law/bclc/resource.htm>

According to the site, "this page provides on-line access to criminal law materials from the United States and throughout the world, including, among other things, criminal codes, criminal procedure codes, and enforcement codes." English translations are available for selected laws.

4. E-Transactions Law Resources

<http://www.bakerinfo.com/ecommerce/home-transactions.htm>

This site provides full text in translation of selected laws regarding e-commerce and electronic signatures.

5. ECOLEX

( A joint project of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and IUCN-The World Conservation Union.)

<http://www.ecolex.org/>

ECOLEX provides citations and links to environmental legislation worldwide.

5. FAOLEX

(Food and Agriculture Organization)

<http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/>

According to the site, "FAOLEX contains treaties, laws and regulations on food, agriculture and renewable natural resources world-wide. Most of these come from the official gazettes sent by Member Nations pursuant to Article XI of the FAO Constitution...."

#### 6. German Law Archive

<http://iecl.iuscomp.org/gla/>

The German Law Archive publishes cases, statutes and literature on German law in English translation. The site includes bibliographies and a database of german laws available in English.

#### 7. Global Banking Law Database

(World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund)

<http://www.gblld.org/>

According to the site, "the Global Banking Law Database (GBLD) is a joint project of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The GBLD consists of a collection of commercial banking, central bank, and deposit insurance laws of jurisdictions that are representative of the regions of the world as well as international financial centers. The laws are available in English in both MS Word and PDF (Adobe Acrobat) formats."

#### 8. International Digest of Health Legislation

(World Health Organization (WHO))

<http://www.who.int/idhl-rils/frame.cfm?language=english>

The International Digest of Health Legislation contains a selection of national and international health legislation. Texts of legislation are summarized in English or mentioned by their title. Where possible, links are provided to other web sites that contain full texts of the legislation in question.

#### 9. NATLEX

(International Labour Organization)

<http://natlex.ilo.org/>

NATLEX is a continuously-updated database containing

references to over 55,000 national laws on labour, social security, and related human rights, and over 300 laws in full text. Records and texts in NATLEX are in either English, French, or Spanish.

#### 10. United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Legal Library

(UNODP) Legal Library

<http://www.undcp.org/legislation.html>

The Library provides the full text of laws and legislation promulgated by states to give effect to the three main international drug control treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the 1972 protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

### C. International Law Sites:

#### 1. ASIL Guide to Electronic Resources for International Law

(American Society of International Law)

<http://www.asil.org/resource/Home.htm>

Produced by the American Society of International Law, this annotated guide to electronic resources for international law covers areas such as the international sales of goods, international organizations, and international commercial arbitration among others.

#### 2. Central Catalogue of the Peace Palace Library at the Hague

<http://www.ppl.nl/catalogue>

The Central Catalogue of the Peace Palace Library in the Hague, where the International Court of Justice sits provides access to bibliographic data on international law in their collection including books and periodicals.

The website also allows the user to search the Hague Academy's *Recueil des Cours* through the Peace Palace Library's website. Searching is possible by year, title, author, or keywords to find any article published in the *Recueil*-volumes issued since 1923. The *Recueil des Cours* compiles lectures by prominent international law scholars who have lectured at the Hague Academy of International Law. That feature can be found at: <http://www.ppl.nl/bibliographies/all/?bibliography=recueil>

#### 3. Conducting Research in Public International Law: an Introduction to the

## Information Sources

(George Middeldorp, Law Library, Utrecht University)

<http://www.jb.law.uu.nl/jb-vol/cover.html>

A comprehensive guide to print and electronic sources for international law research, with links to available internet documents.

### 4. Electronic Information System for International Law

(American Society for International Law)

<http://www.eisil.org/>

According to the website, EISIL allows web searchers to “easily locate the highest quality primary materials, authoritative web sites and helpful research guides to international law on the Internet. To this end, EISIL has been designed as an open database of authenticated primary and other materials across the breadth of international law, which until now have been scattered in libraries, archives and specialized web sites.” The site is currently in development, and new categories will be available in the future.

### 5. Hiero Gamos: International Law

(Sponsored by Lex Mundi, A Global Association of more than 140 Independent Law Firms)

<http://www.hg.org/internat.html>

This site provides numerous links to international law resources. Also, from the main page, <http://www.hg.org/index.html> select the "70 Areas of Practice" heading under the "Law Practice Center" heading on the right side of the page for topical listings or select "Law for 230 Countries" under the "International Law" heading on the left side of the page for links to foreign law.

### 6. Jurist, the Law Professor's Network, International & Comparative Law

(Bernard J. Hibbitts, Associate Dean for Communications & Information Technology, University of Pittsburgh School of Law)

[http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/sg\\_il.htm](http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/sg_il.htm)

This site offers numerous links to international and comparative law materials on the web, news, book reviews, law reviews and journals, courses, legislation, associations, etc.

## 7. International Website Appendix

(William Slomanson, Thomas Jefferson School of Law)

<http://home.att.net/~slomansonb/intlweb.html>

This site provides an alphabetical subject listing of internet resources on various issues relating to international law, international organizations, and other global concerns. Designed to be used with the text *Fundamental Perspectives on International Law* (4th ed. West, 2002).

Last updated 7/12/07

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## III. TREATIES

### A. General Sites

#### 1. United Nations Treaty Collection

(United Nations Office of Legal Affairs)

<http://untreaty.un.org/>

The *United Nations Treaty Collection* site provides access to over 40,000 treaties and related subsequent actions which have been published in hard copy in over 1,900 volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series. A web version of *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* is also available, providing information on the status of 500 multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This website is updated weekly. Access is restricted to GW law students and faculty.

#### 2. The Multilaterals Project

(Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Tufts University)

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/multilaterals.html>

The Multilateral Project offers texts of international multilateral conventions and other instruments arranged chronologically and by broad subject areas.

#### 3. Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators (ENTRI)

(Center for International Earth Science Information Network  
(CIESIN))

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/entri/>

This site provides full-text access to almost 100 international environment treaties. It also includes status information and state's parties. The database is indexed alphabetically, chronologically, and by subject.

#### 4. The International Law of Treaties

(Walter Gehr, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Austria)

<http://www.walter.gehr.net/>

As the site states: [t]he present website aims at offering to an interested public an introduction to international treaty law, i.e. the law of the treaties concluded between States in written form and governed by public international law....[t]he author's intention is to present international treaty law by starting from its inherent principles as embodied in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969."

#### 5. Investment Instruments Online

(United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

[http://www.unctadxi.org/templates/DocSearch\\_779.aspx](http://www.unctadxi.org/templates/DocSearch_779.aspx)

The website notes that "UNCTAD has been actively monitoring the increase in the number of bilateral treaties for the promotion and protection of foreign investment (BITs). The number of BITs increased dramatically during the 1990s. Their number rose from 385 in 1989 to a total of 2,265 in 2003. They now involve 176 countries.

#### 6. Treaties and International Agreements Online (*TIARA*)

<http://www.oceanalaw.com/gateway/gateway.asp?id=10>

*TIARA* provides access to the full text of over 13,000 treaties and international agreements. It includes all treaties and international agreements ratified by the US, major treaties in the process of ratification, and all tax treaties, even those to which the US is not a party. Basic and advanced searching options provide numerous access points to the data. PDF versions of the official texts of many of U.S. treaties are included that have been taken from sources such as *Senate Treaty Documents*, *TIAS* and *UST*. Access is restricted to GW law students and faculty.

## B. U.S. Treaty Sites

### 1. The Avalon Project at the Yale Law School, Documents in Law, History

## and Diplomacy

(Yale University Law School)

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm>

According to the site, "The Avalon Project will mount digital documents relevant to the fields of Law, History, Economics, Politics, Diplomacy and Government. We do not intend to mount only static text but rather to add value to the text by linking to supporting documents expressly referred to in the body of the text. "

The site includes documents from pre 18th Century until the present, formatted in html. A searchable database is also available.

## 2. Income Tax Treaties

(U.S. Internal Revenue Service)

<http://www.irs.gov/businesses/international/article/0,,id=96739,00.html>

This site, created by the Internal Revenue service provides unofficial versions of the texts of income tax treaties that the United States has concluded with other nations. It includes technical explanations for each treaty as well as the texts of proposed treaties.

## 3. Trade and Related Agreements Database

(U.S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Compliance Center)

<http://www.tcc.mac.doc.gov/cgi-bin/doi.cgi?226:54:67181437:15>

According to the site, the "Trade and Related Agreements Database (TARA) includes active, binding agreements between the United States and its trading partners covering manufactured products and services." It also includes "Exporter Guides" for each treaty, which provide concise explanations of each trade agreement. The site also has both the WTO and NAFTA agreements, as well as bilateral investment treaties concluded by the U.S.

## 4. Treaties in Force, A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States in Force as of ....

(U.S. Dept. of State, Office of the Legal Adviser, Treaty Affairs)

<http://www.state.gov/s/l/treaty/treaties/2007/index.htm>

Treaties in Force, the official State Department-produced index to U.S. treaties currently in force is available in PDF or electronic text format at this site.

5. U.S. Department of State, Treaty Actions

<http://www.state.gov/s/l/index.cfm?id=3428>

This site provides the latest information on U.S. treaties entering into force and includes information about new parties to international conventions. Retrospective information is also provided. At this writing, this site does not appear to be updated.

6. U.S. Senate Web Site, Legislative Activities: Treaties

[http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/d\\_three\\_sections\\_with\\_teasers/treaties.htm](http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/d_three_sections_with_teasers/treaties.htm)

This U.S. Senate site offers a list of treaties received from the President for advice and consent during the current Congress and it also provides information about committee referral actions. Links to the text of treaty ratification resolutions is also provided.

## C. European Treaty Sites

1. Council of Europe Treaty Site

<http://conventions.coe.int/>

This is a searchable site containing the full-text of treaties concluded by the Council.

2. EUR-Lex Treaties

(European Union Office for Publications)

[http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search\\_treaties.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_treaties.html)

This site includes consolidated versions of the constitutive treaties of the European Union as well as other selected instruments.

## D. Other Treaty Sites

1. Australian Treaty Library (AustLII)

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/>

This website provides access to the text of the Australian Treaty Series for the years 1900 to the present. Treaties are searchable by country, keyword and subject. Information about current treaty actions and treaties not yet in force is also available.

## 2. Base Pacte

(French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

<http://www.doc.diplomatie.gouv.fr/pacte/index.html>

This is a database of all French bilateral and multilateral treaties. The database provides unofficial versions of the treaties, but it does include citations to the official source, the Journal Officiel de la République Française.

## 3. Canadian Regional and Bilateral Initiatives

(Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade)

<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/reg-en.asp>

This site provides the text of regional and bilateral agreements that Canada is a party to. It also includes background information and policy documents on the included agreements.

## 4. China's Work on Treaty and Law

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China)

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zzjg/tyfls/tyfl/default.htm>

This site provides access to selected bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded by China. Text is translated into English when available. It also includes the section "China Work on Treaty and Law" which details the country's work in various areas of international law.

## 5. Foreign Trade Information System, Trade Agreements

(Organization of American States)

[http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements\\_e.asp](http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements_e.asp)

This OAS website provides access to trade agreements of OAS members. Treaties include: multilateral agreements, regional agreements, customs unions, temporary non-reciprocal agreements, general association and co-operation agreements,

free trade agreements, and bilateral agreements. Text is available in English.

#### 6. India's Bilateral Treaties

(Indian Ministry of External Affairs)

<http://meaindia.nic.in/tahome.htm>

Provides the English text of Indian treaties for the years 1947-present.

Last edited 7/12/07

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## IV. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION (Also see section IX, International Commercial Arbitration)

### A. International Court of Justice

#### 1. International Court of Justice/Cour internationale de Justice Official Home Page

<http://www.icj-cij.org/>

This site provides case summaries for all contentious cases and advisory opinions of the Court for the period 1946-present. It also includes a list of pending cases before the Court with status information and links to texts of judgments, orders, oral and written pleadings, and press communiqués.

#### 2. Cornell Law Library's International Court of Justice Page

<http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeDo/ResearchGuides/ICJ.cfm>

This is a U.S. mirror site for the International Court of Justice home page. It also includes additional resources on the Court such as Germain's ICJ Research Guide

#### 3. World Court Digest

(Max Planck Society)

<http://www.mpil.de/ww/en/pub/research/details/publications/institute/wcd.cfm>

This site provides a searchable version of the Institute's *World Court Digest* covering decisions of the Court for the period

1986-2000.

## **B. Other International Venues**

### 1. Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

<http://www.pca-cpa.org/>

According to the site, "[t]he Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is an international organization offering a broad range of services for resolving disputes between States, as well as disputes between States and private parties and those involving inter-governmental organizations. Purely private arbitrations may obtain various types of support and assistance. Cases are brought to the PCA by agreement of the parties."

The Permanent Court of Arbitration's site provides access to their rules of procedure, model clauses, and selected awards.

## **C. Other Sites Concerning International Courts and Tribunals**

### 1. Project on International Courts and Tribunals

<http://www.pict-pcti.org/>

According to the site, the Project on International Courts and Tribunals "is the only internationally based effort to address, with a comprehensive and holistic approach, all existing international courts and tribunals. It couples academic research with concrete action aimed at facilitating the work of international courts and tribunals at developing the lawyering skills of potential actors, in particular, in developing countries and economies-in-transition." The site provides access to descriptive information about the various international courts and tribunals, bibliographies, studies, and papers presented at meetings and symposia sponsored by the Project.

### 2. World Courts

(Anatoly Vlasov)

<http://www.worldcourts.com>

As noted on the website, its purpose is "to meet the demand for information related to the procedure, history and judgments/opinions of the various international judicial organizations." The site provides access to selected procedural documents as well as decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Court of Justice. Other historical courts are also represented.

Last edited 7/12/07

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## V. HUMAN RIGHTS

### A. Comprehensive Sites:

1. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. State Department

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/hr/>

This site offers links to State Department policy documents and statements on human rights and labor issues. It also includes reports of international meetings and texts of basic human rights instruments. Texts of the United States' reports to the UN Committee Against Torture and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination are also available here.

2. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

(Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. State Department)

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/hr/index.cfm?id=1470>

As noted on the site, "[t]he Country Reports on Human Rights Practices are submitted annually by the U.S. Department of State to the U.S. Congress. The reports cover internationally recognized individual, civil, political, and worker rights, as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." Reports for 1993-present are available.

3. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/>

Established by General Assembly resolution 48/141 (1993), the High Commissioner for Human Rights is the UN official with principal responsibility for UN human rights activities. This site provides the texts of major human rights instruments and also includes databases providing access to the many documents issued by charter and treaty-based human rights organizations of the U.N.

4. Human & Constitutional Rights

(Human Rights Institute, Columbia Law School)

<http://www.hrcr.org/>

This site provides a numerous links to human rights materials most notably, IGO/NGO country reports and Bills of Rights comparative law materials.

#### 5. University of Minnesota Human Rights Library

(University of Minnesota Human Rights Center)

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/>

The most comprehensive site for materials concerning international human rights law, the Human Rights Library includes texts of treaties, documents from UN and regional human rights bodies, and research guides and bibliographies.

## **B. Human Rights Bodies Based on the United Nations Charter**

### 1. Commission on Human Rights

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/index.htm>

This site provides access to the documents and meeting records of the Commission for the 54th (1998) - 62nd (2006) sessions. On March 27, 2006, the Commission on Human Rights concluded its sixty-second and final session. On March 15, 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/60/251 to establish the Human Rights Council, its successor organization.

### 2. Human Rights Council

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/3session/index.htm>

The Human Rights Council (HRC) was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of March 15, 2006. The HRC will replace the Commission on Human Rights, which was formally abolished on June 16, 2006. The Council's website provides the text of the resolution creating the Council, its rules of procedure, and other documentation issued as a result of its work. On March 27, 2006, the Commission on Human Rights concluded its sixty-second and final session.

#### a. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/subcom/>

The Sub-Commission's site provides meeting records and documents for the past two sessions. This site also includes the texts of studies prepared by Special Rapporteurs.

## 2. Commission on the Status of Women

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/>

This site provides access to documents of the Commission examining human rights issues of particular importance to women.

## C. Human Rights Treaty-Based Mechanisms

### 1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

#### a. The Human Rights Committee (HRC)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/>

State party reports submitted to the Human Rights Committee pursuant to article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights can be found here as well as the Committee's concluding observations regarding them. Sessional/annual reports of the Committee and its jurisprudence under the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is also available.

### 2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

#### a. Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/>

This site provides access to the documents of the Committee, including states party reports and concluding observations, notes on sessions, and the Committee's comments on particular articles of the Covenant. Sessional/annual reports are available from 1995-present.

### 3. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

a. Committee Against Torture (CAT)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/index.htm>

Sessional/annual reports (1994-present) of the Committee and its jurisprudence can be located at this site as well as states party reports and concluding observations by the Committee.

4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

a. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/>

Sessional/annual reports of the Committee (1997-present) and its decisions can be located at this site. States party reports and concluding observations by the Committee are also available.

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

a. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

Sessional/annual reports (1994-present) and other documents of the Committee can be located at this site as well as states party reports and concluding observations by the Committee.

b. UN Division for the Advancement of Women

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/index.html>

The Division for the Advancement of Women is a UN body which provides assistance to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its efforts to monitor the implementation of the legal standards in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women. Their site provides a centralized source of information on the activities of the Committee and the Commission on the Status of Women.

#### 6. Convention on the Rights of the Child

##### a. Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc/>

Sessional/annual reports (1998-present) and other documents of the Committee can be located at this site as well as states party reports and concluding observations by the Committee.

### **D. Other UN Agencies Involved with Human Rights Issues**

#### 1. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

<http://www.unicef.org/>

This site provides access to information on human rights issues relevant to children, statistical data and special reports prepared by Unicef and other agencies of the U.N..

#### 2. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

<http://www.unifem.org/>

The UNIFEM site provides numerous reports and publications dealing with women's empowerment and gender equality both internationally and regionally.

#### 3. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

<http://www.unesco.org/>

This site offers the UNESDOC service, which provides access to full text UNESCO documents. It includes Executive Board documents from 1995, General Conference documents from 1995, and resolutions and decisions from 1946.

#### 4. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<http://www.unhcr.ch/>

The UNHCR website provides access to statistical information on refugee populations, evaluation and policy analysis reports,

and REFWORD, a collection of full-text databases offering legal and policy documents concerning refugee issues.

## **E. Other International Organizations involved with Human Rights Issues**

### 1. International Committee of the Red Cross

<http://www.icrc.org/eng>

The ICRC website offers the IHL (International Humanitarian Law) database, which provides comprehensive access to major international conventions dealing with international humanitarian law.

### 2. International Labour Organization (ILO)

<http://www.ilo.org/>

The ILO's website provides access to ILOLEX, their database on international labor standards.

### 3. World Health Organization (WHO)

<http://www.who.int/>

The World Health Organization's site provides access to the Bulletin of the World Health Organization, World Health Assembly documentation, and the WHO Policy System, a collection of searchable infobases of WHO documents and reports.

## **F. Regional Human Rights Institutions**

### 1. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

(University of Minnesota Human Rights Center)

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/africa/>

This website from the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center offers access to the full-text of the African [Banjul] Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Commission's rules of procedure and resolutions, and state reports to the Commission.

### 2. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

<http://www.achpr.org/html/africancommissiononhuman.html>

This is the official website of the African Commission on Human and

Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).  
The site  
provides access to basic documents, communications, activity  
reports,  
sessional documents, and other product of the Commission.

### 3. Council of Europe, Treaties on Human Rights

[http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?  
CM=7&MA=44&CL=ENG](http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?CM=7&MA=44&CL=ENG)

This Council of Europe website includes the full-text of the  
European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and  
Fundamental Freedoms and its 11 protocols.

### 4. European Court of Human Rights

<http://www.echr.coe.int/>

This site provides access to the Court's Rules of Procedure,  
judgments and decisions, and press releases. The site offers the  
HUDOC database which allows full-text searching of ECHR  
judgments.

### 5. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

(Organization of American States)

<http://www.cidh.org/DefaultE.htm>

The official website of the Inter-American Commission on  
Human Rights includes access to annual and special reports,  
press releases, and speeches of Commission members.

### 6. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

(University of Minnesota Human Rights Library)

<http://heiwwww.unige.ch/humanrts/cases/commissn.htm>

This site, hosted by the University of Minnesota Human  
Rights Library provides access to the case reports of the Inter-  
American Commission on Human Rights for the period 1991-  
1995.

### 7. Inter-American Court of Human Rights

(Organization of American States)

[http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.cfm?  
CFID=249184&CFTOKEN=43888573](http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.cfm?CFID=249184&CFTOKEN=43888573)

The Court's website provides access to its annual reports, statute and rules of procedure, judgments and opinions, and press releases.

## 8. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

(Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE))

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/>

### a. OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

[http://www.oscebih.org/  
oscebih\\_eng.asp](http://www.oscebih.org/oscebih_eng.asp)

### b. OSCE Mission to Kosovo

<http://www.osce.org/kosovo/>

According to their website: "The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is the principal institution of the OSCE responsible for the human dimension. This means the ODIHR works to help OSCE participating States "to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to abide by the rule of law, to promote principles of democracy and ... to build, strengthen and protect democratic institutions, as well as promote tolerance throughout society" (1992 Helsinki Document)." The site offers background documents dealing with subjects such as democratization and election observation. Also available are websites specifically dealing with the OSCE's efforts in Bosnia/Herzegovina and Kosovo.

(Note: For other OSCE missions, go to <http://www.osce.org/sitemap/> and select from list under "Regions.")

## 9. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

<http://www.csce.gov/>

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is an independent agency of the United States government charged with monitoring and ensuring compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and other commitments of the 55 countries participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The website provides access to a large variety of documents issued by the CSCE including hearings, reports, Congressional Record statements, and the CSCE Digest, a monthly publication with up-to-date information about CSCE activities.

## **G. Non-Governmental Organizations and Academic Institutions**

### 1. Amnesty International

<http://www.amnesty.org/index.html>

Their site provides indexes to Amnesty International's investigative reports on human rights conditions as well as their annual reports for the past two years.

### 2. Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

(Washington College of Law)

<http://www.wcl.american.edu/humright/center>

This site provides access to the Center's publication Human Rights Brief and the Inter-American Human Rights Digest Project.

### 3. Derechos Human Rights

<http://www.derechos.org/>

This site is useful for its compilation of human rights materials by country and region. Click on the link "HR around the World" on the left side of the main page.

### 4. Human Rights Institute

(Abo Akademi University, Finland)

<http://www.abo.fi/institut/imr/>

This site provides access to FINDOC, a database containing bibliographic references to human rights literature. The database covers materials from 1966 and includes

approximately 26,000 references to monographs, periodical articles and seminar reports concerning human rights.

#### 5. Human Rights Internet

<http://www.hri.ca/welcome.asp>

Of particular note at this site is the web publication of HRI's annual publication, For the Record : The United Nations Human Rights System. The report is a summary of the human rights documentation produced, and the human rights activities undertaken, by the United Nations for a given year, organized by country and thematically.

#### 6. Human Rights Watch

<http://www.hrw.org/>

Human Rights Watch's site includes web publication of their Human Rights Watch World Report, and the Landmine Monitor Report.

#### 7. Interights

(International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights)

<http://www.interights.org/>

Interights features the International Law Reports database, which indexes recent decisions of tribunals applying international human rights law.

#### 8. World Policy Institute's Project For Global Democracy and Human Rights

(World Policy Institute)

<http://worldpolicy.org/globalrights/>

This site provides links to human rights information on various subjects such as sexual orientation, the environment, and electoral systems. Regional and country-specific information is also available.

#### 9. Women's Human Rights Resources

(Bora Laskin Law Library, University of Toronto)

<http://www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/diana/>

This site offers a comprehensive list of links and documents concerning women's human rights issues. Of particular interest

is the Women's Human Rights database that provides access to periodical articles and documents relating to women's human rights issues.

Last updated 7/12/07

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## VI. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### A. United Nations

#### 1. General Sites:

##### a. United Nations Main Page

(United Nations Department of Public Information)

<http://www.un.org/>

This site is the main United Nations website. It offers access to the databases, publications, and research guides of the entire United Nations system.

##### b. Permanent Missions to the United Nations

(United Nations Development Program)

<http://www.un.int/index-en/index.html>

This site provides links to the websites of the permanent missions of UN members in New York.

##### c. Official Web Site Locator for the United Nations System of Organizations

(United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination)

<http://www.unsystem.org/>

The Official Web Locator includes a listing in alphabetical order of all United Nations Organizations (UNOs) with abbreviations and city locations of headquarters sites. This is an excellent source for locating the web sites of various UN agencies.

##### d. UN Documentation Centre

(United Nations)

<http://www.un.org/documents/>

This site provides access to resolutions/decisions of the General Assembly from the 35th session (1980) to the present in PDF format. Also available is a searchable press release database, and selected documents.

Also available from this site: Security Council resolutions (1946-present); a searchable database of Security Council press releases; selected documents; Presidential statements; exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council; and the Secretary-General's Reports to the Security Council.

Links are also provided to documents of the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat, and the Trusteeship Council.

e. Office of Legal Affairs, Codification Division

(United Nations)

<http://www.un.org/law/lindex.htm>

This site provides links to UN organizations working in the area of codification, development and promotion of international law.

f. Official Documents System of the United Nations (ODS)

<http://documents.un.org/>

As described by the site, "this is the official repository for documents published by the United Nations. The full text of documents dating back to 1992 is accessible in Portable Document Format (PDF) in all official languages of the United Nations - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Documents are stored in two databases, UN Documentation, which includes documents back to 1992 and UN Resolutions, which includes resolutions of the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council since 1946."

g. United Nations Publications

(United Nations)

<https://unp.un.org/>

The United Nations Publications Catalogue, which lists current UN publications for purchase is available at this site.

#### h. Hypertext Chart of the UN System

(United Nations)

<http://www.un.org/aboutun/chart.html>

This site provides an organizational chart for the entire UN system with hypertext links to each organization's website when available.

### 2. United Nations Databases and Research Guides:

#### a. UNBISnet

(United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld Library)

<http://unbisnet.un.org/>

UNBIS contains a catalogue of UN publications and documentation that has been indexed by the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the Library of the UN Office at Geneva. Also included are non-UN publications held in the collection of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

The database also contains voting records for all resolutions which were adopted - either without a vote or by roll-call or recorded vote- by the General Assembly beginning with its 38th session (1983-) and the Security Council beginning with its 1st year (1946-).

Finally, it includes citations to speeches made in the General Assembly beginning with its 38th session (1983-), the Security Council beginning with its 38th year (1983-), the Economic and Social Council beginning in 1983 and the Trusteeship Council beginning with its 15th special session (1982).

#### b. United Nations Documentation: Research Guide

(United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/>

This research guide offers an overview of the documentation of the United Nations, and it provides guidance for conducting research with these materials.

c. United Nations Document Alert

(United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/da/>

Documents Alert is a service provided by the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library which assists in identifying important documents issued recently. A brief annotation is provided. Links to the full-text in PDF format for selected documents is also provided

d. UN-I-QUE : United Nations Info Quest

(United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library)

<http://lib-unique.un.org/lib/unique.nsf>

UN-I-QUE is a database designed to provide quick access to document symbols/sales numbers for UN materials 1946 to date.

e. United Nations System Pathfinder

(UN Dag Hammarskjöld Library)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/pathfind/frame/start.htm>

The UN System Pathfinder is meant to identify major publications of the organizations comprising the United Nations system in 14 broad subject areas. References (document symbols and sales numbers) are given for the latest edition that has been received by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. Links are provided to the full-text if available.

f. United Nations Treaty Collection

(United Nations Secretariat)

<http://untreaty.un.org/>

This treaty collection provides electronic access to over 30,000 agreements published in the United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS). It includes a very current, electronic version of the publication Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General and a glossary of terms related to treaty actions. available. Access is restricted to GW law students and faculty.

3. Principal International Law Bodies of the United Nations

a. International Law Commission

<http://www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm>

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of 34 members who are elected by the General Assembly for five year terms and who serve in their individual capacity, not as representatives of their Governments.

The site provides access to the texts of conventions completed by the Commission as well as an online version of the Analytical Guide to the Work of the International Law Commission, based on the recently published Analytical Guide to the Work of the International Law Commission, 1949 to 1997, which allows a researcher to trace the Commission's work on a particular international law issue.

b. Sixth Committee of the General Assembly

<http://www.un.org/law/cod/sixth/index.html>

Because of the great number of questions which the General Assembly is called upon to consider, the Assembly allocates most questions to its six Main Committees. The Sixth Committee handles legal questions (UN symbol A/C.6/sess./-).

c. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

<http://www.uncitral.org/>

The General Assembly established the U.N. Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in 1966 in order to assist in "the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade." UNCITRAL's site provides access to the model laws completed by the Commission as well as providing access to its CLOUT database (Case Laws [sic] on UNCITRAL Texts) .

4. Other UN-Related Sites of Interest:

a. Academic Council for the United Nations System (ACUNS)

(Yale University)

<http://www.acuns.wlu.ca/>

The Academic Council for the United Nations System (ACUNS) is an international association of scholars, teachers, practitioners, and others who are active in the work and study of the United Nations system and international organizations. The site provides links to many documents concerning the United Nations as well as reports and papers of the Academic Council of the U. N. System, and papers presented for the John W. Holmes Memorial Lecture Series.

b. United Nations Association of the United States of America

(United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA))

<http://www.unausa.org/>

The United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan national organization. Their site provides links to policy documents and current information on U.S. participation in the United Nations.

c. United Nations Foundation

<http://www.unfoundation.org/>

According to the Foundation's site its mission is to "support the goals and objectives of the United Nations and its Charter, in order to promote a more peaceful, prosperous and just world - with special emphasis on the UN's work on behalf of economic, social, environmental and humanitarian causes."

The site provides access to UN Wire, which provides a daily summary of events relating to the UN, global affairs, and international relations. The site also provides access to press releases, UN-related links to information and other materials detailing UN activities.

d. United Nations Scholars' Workstation

(Yale University)

<http://www.library.yale.edu:80/un/>

Maintained by Yale University, the UN Scholars' Workstation offers access to a collection of electronic texts, finding aids, data sets, maps and pointers to print and electronic information about the U.N..

e. United States Mission to the United Nations

(United States Representative to the United Nations)

<http://www.un.int/usa/>

The U.S. Mission's site provides access to speeches and policy documents concerning U.S. participation in the United Nations.

5. Selected Specialized Agencies of the United Nations:

a. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/>

According to the FAO's website, "[t]he Food and Agriculture Organization was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is the largest autonomous agency within the United Nations system with 180 Member Nations plus the EC (Member Organization) and more than 4 300 staff members around the world."

This site provides access to FAOSTAT, which offers statistical databases on subjects such as agriculture, fisheries, and nutrition. Also available are numerous FAO reports, documents, and press releases.

b. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

<http://www.iaea.or.at/>

According to the IAEA's website, "[t]he International Atomic Energy Agency serves as the world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field, and as the international inspectorate for the application of nuclear safeguards and verification measures covering civilian nuclear programmes"

The site provides access the Agency's Annual Report, documents and other materials from AIEA General Conferences, Information Circulars, and databases relating to nuclear science and technology.

c. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

<http://www.itu.int/>

According to the ITU website, "[t]he ITU, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland is an international organization within which governments

and the private sector coordinate global telecom networks and services."

The Union's website provides information and documentation about ITU sponsored conferences and meetings, text of its strategic plan, documents from study groups and databases concerning telecommunication issues.

d. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

<http://www.unido.org/>

According to UNIDO's website, the Organization's mission is "to improve the living conditions of

people and promote global prosperity through offering tailor-made solutions for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition."

The site provides annual reports, conference documents, and Industrial Development Abstracts (IDA), which contains over 11,000 fully indexed abstracts of UNIDO documentation and includes descriptions of major studies and reports, reports resulting from UNIDO's technical cooperation activities, reports and proceedings of expert working groups, workshops and seminars, and publications in series for the period 1981 to the present.

e. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

<http://www.upu.int/>

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland, is the specialized institution of the United Nations that regulates the postal services of its 189 members worldwide.

UPU's site provides access to its agreements and regulations, statistics, and information about the postal administrations of its members.

f. World Health Organization (WHO)

<http://www.who.int/>

According to the WHO's website, it is "a specialized agency of the United Nations with 191 member states, [which] promotes technical cooperation for health among nations, carries out programs to control and eradicate disease, and strives to improve the quality of life."

The WTO site offers the Bulletin of the World Health Organization, the World Health Report, World Health Assembly documentation, and WHOSIS, the WHO Statistical Information System.

g. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

<http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en>

According to WIPO's site, "the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. WIPO is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among States, and for the administration of various multilateral treaties dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property."

The site provides access to the Organization's Annual Report, WIPO Magazine, budget information, and conference documents.

h. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

<http://www.wmo.ch/>

According to the site, "the World Meteorological Organization coordinates global scientific activity to allow increasingly prompt and accurate weather information and other services for public, private and commercial use, including international airline and shipping industries."

The WMO site provides information about major WMO programs, documents from WMO constituent body sessions, press releases, and other documents on meteorological issues.

## B. European Union

### 1. General Sites:

#### a. A TO Z Index Of European Union Websites

(Delegation of the European Commission to the United States)

<http://www.eurunion.org/infores/euindex.htm>

The website of the U.S. Delegation of the European Commission provides information geared to an American audience with such online publications as

*The European Union: A Guide for Americans.* The site's most useful section is the *A to Z Index of European Union Websites*, which provides subject access to EU information sources.

b. Europa

<http://www.europa.eu.int/index.htm>

EUROPA serves as the umbrella site for the EU, providing links to the home pages of all institutions and specialized agencies of the Union. It provides general information on the EU, as well as offering online access to official documents, treaties, legislation in force and such major publications as *The Bulletin of the European Union*. EU bibliographic databases such as IDEA (online directory of officials and services of the institutions); ECLAS (online catalog of the Commission's Central Library); RAPID (Spokesman's Service's database, includes press releases, information memos, memos, speeches, key public documents such as European Council communiqués, Council press releases, and statements on foreign and security policy from 1985-present), are also available.

c. EUROSTAT

(EU Statistical Office)

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Union's website provides a wealth of statistical data on European social and economic conditions, industrial production, trade and agriculture.

2. Web Sites of the Main Institutions Involved in the Legislative Process of the European Union

a. The European Commission

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/index.htm>

The Commission's homepage provides profiles on the commissioners, key speeches of the President, press releases and official documents such as White and Green Papers, reports and work programmes, action plans, and the *Bulletin of the EU* back to 1996. It also provides links to the homepages of the 26 Directorates-General (DGs) as well as other specialized services of the Commission. The DGs are often a good place to start when researching a EU policy on a particular subject as each one has expertise in a particular subject area such as the environment, telecommunications, and

Science, Research, and Development to name just a few examples.

b. Council of The European Union (Council of Ministers)

<http://ue.eu.int/en/summ.htm>

The Council's website provides the full-text of selected instruments taken from treaties, timetables of meetings, a public register of council documents, a database on Common Foreign and Security Policy statements, press releases and a website devoted to the Council President.

c. European Parliament (EUROPARL)

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/>

The Parliament's website is an excellent source for tracking EU legislation and retrieving the resultant documents. It is chock full of materials such as EP News, a four-page monthly newsletter giving a résumé of debates taking place in the European Parliament as well as decisions taken. The site also includes plenary session records, reports, and minutes; rules of procedure; reports of EU Parliament hearings and conferences; and full texts of COM documents published in the Official Journal C series from July 1, 1996.

d. Court of Justice and Court of First Instance (European Union)

<http://curia.eu.int/en/index.htm>

From the Court of Justice's site, one can obtain basic information about the Court; press releases; weekly Proceedings of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance; a daily "diary" of Court activities; an alphabetic list of cases lodged before the Court of Justice and Court of First Instance; and recent case law of both courts.

e. Economic and Social Committee (ESC)

<http://eesc.europa.eu/>

The Committee's website gives basic information about the Committee, membership, selected press releases and the texts of opinions. Coverage of the opinions is January 1998 to date.

f. Committee of the Regions (COR)

<http://www.cor.europa.eu/>

The work product of the Committee are its opinions, which are adopted at one of their four yearly plenary session. Their website provides basic information about the Committee and includes press releases that summarize their plenary sessions. Other links include lists of opinions adopted. The full text of most current opinions can be found on EUR-Lex beginning in 1998. Older items are available via EUDOR or CELEX.

### 3. Key European Union Databases available via the Internet

#### a. ECLAS - Commission's Central Library Catalog

<http://europa.eu.int/eclas/>

The Commission's Central Library Catalog is an excellent source for locating bibliographic information regarding EU law and policy.

#### b. EIRO Online: European Industrial Relations Observatory Online

<http://www.eiro.eurofound.eu.int/>

The European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO) offers news and analysis on European industrial relations. The site is sponsored by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. According to the site, "the database contains more than 5,000 records, dating from 1997 to the present. It includes news and feature articles, comparative studies, annual reviews, annual updates on key issues such as pay and working time, thematic and sectoral analyses, and the EIRObserver Bulletin."

#### c. EUR-Lex

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

According to the site, "EUR-Lex provides direct free access to European Union law. The system makes it possible to consult the Official Journal of the European Union and it includes inter alia the treaties, legislation, case-law and legislative proposals." The site offers direct access to the latest issues of the L (Legislation) and C (Information and Notices) series of the Official Journal, together with the previous 10 days' issues. Entering the date and the publication reference, allows direct access to a particular issue of the Official Journal. Lastly, there is the possibility of consulting the issues of the Official Journal made available online since 1998. The texts published in the Official Journal, including texts prior to 1998, can also be accessed using the search functions provided on the site. "

d. The Legislative Observatory of the European Parliament (OEIL)

<http://www2.euoparl.eu.int/oeil/index.jsp>

OEIL is helpful for tracking the status of legislation on which the Parliament must be consulted or for which it shares joint legislative authority with the Council.

Search in the European Parliament's Legislative Observatory for the references of all documents of all the institutions and the consultative committees (i.e. Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions) involved in the inter-institutional legislative process. OEIL covers all ongoing procedures irrespective of when they began, all terminated procedures and all resolutions on topical and urgent subjects since July 1994, expected procedures in the context of the Commission's annual working programme, and documents forwarded for information by the Commission to Parliament, for one year.

e. PreLex

<http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/apcnet.cfm?CL=en>

According to the site, PreLex, “the database on inter-institutional procedures follows the major stages of the decision-making process between the Commission and the other institutions such as: the stage of the procedure; decisions of the institutions; persons' names; services responsible; references of documents ...etc, and monitors the works of the various institutions involved (European Parliament, Council, ESC, Committee of the Regions, European central Bank, Court of Justice, etc.).

PreLex follows all Commission proposals (legislative and budgetary dossiers, conclusions of international agreements) and communications from their transmission to the Council or the European Parliament. Links allow users to access directly the electronic texts available (COM documents, Official Journal, Bulletin of the European Union, documents of the European Parliament, press releases, etc.). “

f. RAPID

<http://europa.eu.int/rapid/searchAction.do>

RAPID is the database of the Spokesman's Service. Includes press releases, information memos, memos, speeches, key public documents such as European Council's communiques, Council press releases, and statements on foreign and security policy. Coverage

dates from 1985.

## C. Other International Organizations of Interest

### 1. International Governmental Organizations

#### a. African Union/Union Africaine

(Northwestern University Library)

<http://www.africa-union.org/>

The African Union is the successor organization to the Organization for African Unity (OAU). The main objectives of the organization are to "to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonisation and apartheid; to promote unity and solidarity among African States; coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; for the defence of sovereignty, territorial integrity and consolidation of the independence of African States, as well as promoting international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations." The website of the new organization provides access to press releases, statements of Union officials, and meeting documents.

#### b. International Governmental Organizations

(Northwestern University Library)

<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/govpub/resource/internat/igo.html>

This site provides a comprehensive list of links to a large number of International Organizations.

### 2. Council of Europe

<http://www.coe.int/DefaultEN.asp>

According to the Council's website, "the Council of Europe is an international organisation based in the French city of Strasbourg. Its main role is to strengthen democracy, human rights and the rule of law throughout its member states. The defence and promotion of these fundamental values is no longer simply an internal matter for governments but has become a shared and collective responsibility of all the countries concerned."

The Council's site provides the Statute of the Council of Europe, the texts of treaties concluded by the Council on various topics, and documents and reports from the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

### 3. League of Nations Statistical and Disarmament Documents

(Northwestern University Library)

<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/govpub/collections/league/>

According to the site, "Northwestern University Library's "League of Nations Statistics and Disarmament Documents" contains the full texts of more than 250 titles (49,000 pages) of League of Nations documents. The selected documents are focused on three areas: the founding documents of the League; the League's statistical publications, Armaments Yearbook and Statistical Yearbook; and Category IX Disarmament documents. Most of the titles in the collection are Category IX."

### 4. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

<http://www.oecd.org/>

According to OECD's site, "the OECD groups 29 member countries in an organization that provides governments [with] a setting in which to discuss, develop and perfect economic and social policy.... Their exchanges may lead to agreements to act in a formal way - for example, by establishing legally-binding codes for free flow of capital and services, agreements to crack down on bribery or to end subsidies for shipbuilding. But more often, their discussion makes for better informed work within their own governments on the spectrum of public policy and clarifies the impact of national policies on the international community. And it offers a chance to reflect and exchange perspectives with other countries similar to their own. "

Their site offers OECD Policy Briefs, documents and other materials from the Ministerial meetings, the OECD Observer, and OECD in Figures.

#### **a. OECD Decisions, Recommendations, and Other Instruments in Force**

<http://webdomino1.oecd.org/horizontal/oecdacts.nsf/>

This page provides access to OECD decisions, recommendations, and other documents in text format. Documents are accessible by subject, type of act, and reference number. A search engine is also available for keyword searching.

### 5. Organization of American States (OAS)

<http://www.oas.org/>

According to the OAS website, the Organization of American States is "[m]ade up of 35 member states, the OAS is the region's premier

political forum for multilateral dialogue and action. ...Through the Summit of the Americas process, the hemisphere's heads of state and government have given the OAS important responsibilities and mandates, including, 1) strengthening freedom of speech and thought as a basic human right; 2) promoting greater participation by civil society in decision-making at all levels of government; 3) improving cooperation to address the problem of illegal drugs; and 4) supporting the process to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas."

The site provides the text of the OAS Charter, documentation from the various deliberative bodies of the OAS, and the texts of Inter-American Treaties approved within the framework of the Organization.

Last updated 7/12/07

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## VIII. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### A. U.S. Government Agencies with Foreign Trade Responsibilities

#### 1. Bureau of Industry and Security

(U.S. Department of Commerce)

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/>

Formerly the Bureau of Export Administration, the Bureau of Industry and Security's website provides access to export regulations in PDF format, fact sheets, press releases, documents and reports. Information about the various programs administered by the Bureau is also available.

#### 2. Commerce Department

<http://www.doc.gov>

This is the Commerce Department's umbrella site, providing access to the web pages of all subagencies within the Department, policy documents, press releases and statistics.

#### 3. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

<http://www.fedcir.gov>

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has jurisdiction over appeals from final decisions of the U.S. Court of International Trade and it also reviews administrative rulings of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Opinions issued by the Court in the last 90 days are available for downloading from this website. The Court's local rules are also available.

#### 4. International Trade Administration (ITA)

(U.S. Department of Commerce)

<http://www.ita.doc.gov/>

The International Trade Administration administers U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws as well as laws concerning Foreign Trade Zones in the United States.

Their site provides access to antidumping and countervailing duty decisions, regulations, and other useful documents such as the Antidumping Manual and ITA statistical reports on international trade.

#### 5. International Trade Commission (ITC)

<http://www.usitc.gov>

According to the Commission's website, "the ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides objective trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. USITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States."

The Commission's site provides a PDF edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule Annotated (HTSA) as well as a searchable database of the tariff schedule. Also available are their opinions regarding countervailing duties/antidumping investigations and Section 201 and 204 actions.

#### 6. Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)

<http://www.ustr.gov>

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and leading or directing negotiations with other countries on such matters. The U.S. Trade Representative is a Cabinet member who acts as the principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson for the President on trade and related investment matters.

The site provides access to speeches, testimony, and documents issued by the USTR. Those documents include such reports as the National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers and the

## Trade Policy Agenda & Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program.

### 7. U.S. Court of International Trade

<http://www.cit.uscourts.gov/>

According to the United States Government Manual, the United States Court of International Trade "has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases, as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 ( 19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the U.S. to recover custom duties, to recover on a customs bond, or for certain civil penalties alleging fraud or negligence are also w/in the exclusive jurisdiction of the court."

This site also provides access to slip opinions to the Court's decisions from 1999 to the present in PDF format.

## **B. International Organizations Dealing with Trade**

### 1. World Customs Organization (WCO)

<http://www.wcoomd.org/ie/index.html>

According to its site, the World Customs Organization was "established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council The WCO is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. With 151 Member Governments, it is the only intergovernmental world-wide organization competent in Customs matters. It establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the movement of commodities, people and conveyances across Customs frontiers...."

The WCO's site provides access to international customs conventions and recommendations, press releases, speeches and its magazine, WCO News.

### 2. World Trade Organization (WTO)

<http://www.wto.org>

The WTO was established in 1995 and the successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Its objective is the liberalization of world trade. The WTO presently has 132 members.

The WTO's website provides access to WTO panel and appellate body reports issued as a result of its trade dispute settlement mechanism. It also offers access to the Document Dissemination Facility which provides access to WTO documents from 1994 to the present.

## **C. Selected Regional Trade, Economic, and Development Organizations**

### 1. Andean Community

<http://www.comunidadandina.org/endex.htm>

The Andean Community is a subregional organization with an international legal status. It is made up of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela and the bodies and institutions comprising the Andean Integration System (AIS).

The Andean Community's site provides access to the treaties and protocols establishing the Community and reports, studies, and statistics regarding the activities of its members.

### 2. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

<http://www.apecsec.org.sg/>

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence among Asia-Pacific economies. Begun as an informal dialogue group, APEC has since become the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic cooperation.

The present members are: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, United States and Vietnam.

APEC's site includes press releases, leaders' declarations, ministerial statements, meeting reports and documents, and individual and collective action plans.

### 3. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

<http://www.aseansec.org/>

Established in 1967, the ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are: (i) to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations, and (ii) to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of

law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Current members of ASEAN are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The Association's website provides access to the primary treaties, protocols, and declarations of the organization as well as materials from summit meetings, annual reports, statistical documents and press releases.

#### 4. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

<http://www.caricom.org/>

The Treaty of Chaguaramas, establishing the Caribbean Community and Common Market was signed in 1973. The Caribbean Community has three objectives: 1.) economic cooperation through the Caribbean Single Market and Economy, 2.) coordination of foreign policy among the independent Member States: and 3.) common services and cooperation in functional matters such as health, education and culture, communications and industrial relations.

Presently the members of CARICOM are: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

CARICOM's webpage provides access to treaties, protocols, charters, and agreements of the Community, statements from CARICOM meetings, press releases, and statistics.

#### 5. Central American Integration System (SICA)

<http://www.sgsica.org/>

According to the IMF's Directory of Economic, Commodity and Development Organizations, "the Central American Economic Integration Program was formally established on August 27, 1952, when the Ministers of the five States together formed a Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Central American Isthmus, which held its first meeting on that occasion. The basic instrument of the program, which envisages the creation of a Central American Common Market (CACM), is the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, which was signed by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua on December 13, 1960 and became effective in June 1961 after deposit of the required instruments of ratification. Costa Rica acceded to the Treaty on July 23, 1962."

SICA's website provides texts of conventions dealing with Latin-American integration, documents issued by the System, as well as press releases and notices . (Note: website is in spanish).

## 6. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

<http://www.comesa.int/>

According to the site "[t]he history of COMESA began in December 1994 when it was formed to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which had existed from the earlier days of 1981. COMESA (as defined by its Treaty) was established 'as an organisation of free independent sovereign states which have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people' and as such it has a wide-ranging series of objectives which necessarily include in its priorities the promotion of peace and security in the region.

COMESA's current strategy can thus be summed up in the phrase 'economic prosperity through regional integration'. Presently, there are 21 member states: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, D.R.Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

COMESA's website includes basic social and economic statistics about the member countries, documents from Council of Minister meetings, reports, press releases, and detailed information concerning particular economic sectors in the region.

## 7. Council of the Baltic Sea States

<http://www.cbss.st/>

According to the website "[i]n March 1992 the Danish and German Foreign Ministers invited the Foreign Ministers from Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden and a member of the European Commission to meet in Copenhagen in order to strengthen and put into relief existing co-operation among the Baltic Sea States and to decide on the establishment of a "Council of the Baltic Sea States" - CBSS..

The Ministers agreed that The Council of the Baltic Sea States should serve as an overall regional forum focusing on needs for intensified co-operation and co-ordination among the Baltic Sea States. The aim of the co-operation should be to achieve a genuinely democratic development in the Baltic Sea Region, a greater unity between the member countries and to secure a favourable economic development."

There are presently 12 members: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and the European Commission.

The Council's site provides access to the Council's newsletter, documents from CBSS Ministerial Conferences, and meetings of the Heads of Government.

## 8. European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

<http://www.efta.int/>

The European Free Trade Association was founded on January 4, 1960, through the establishment of the Stockholm Convention. EFTA is a free trade area comprising: the Republic of Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Kingdom of Norway, and the Swiss Confederation. These countries have eliminated barriers among themselves for industrial products, but unlike a customs union, they do not have a common external tariff.

EFTA's site provides access to their Annual Reports, the updated text of the constitutive treaties of the EFTA, and trade statistics concerning the region.

## 9. Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)

[http://www.ftaa-alca.org/Alca\\_e.asp](http://www.ftaa-alca.org/Alca_e.asp)

According to the website, "The effort to unite the economies of the Western Hemisphere into a single free trade arrangement was initiated at the Summit of the Americas, which was held in December of 1994 in Miami. The Heads of State of the 34 democracies in the region agreed to construct a "Free Trade Area of the Americas" or FTAA and to complete negotiations for the agreement by 2005.

The current members are: Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haïti, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, USA and Venezuela.

The site includes joint declarations from Ministerial Meetings, documents issued by one of the 12 working groups, annual reports on foreign investment in Latin American and the Caribbean, and compendiums of national laws in trade related areas such as Antidumping and Countervailing duties or practices with regard to Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment.

## 10. The Latin American Economic System (SELA)

<http://www.sela.org/sela/>

According to the site, the "Latin American Economic System (SELA)" is a regional intergovernmental organization that groups 28 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Its headquarters are in Caracas, Venezuela.

SELA was established on 17 October 1975, by the Panama Convention, and currently counts on the membership of the following countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil,

Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela."

SELA seeks to "promote a consultation and coordination system for the consensus on joint positions and common strategies for the Latin American and Caribbean region on economic issues vis-à-vis countries, groups of countries, international fora and organizations." It also seeks to "launch cooperation and integration among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean."

The site includes texts of meeting documents, speeches, press bulletins, and periodicals such as *Capitulos*, a publication covering the main issues of social, economic and political development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### 11. North American Free Trade Agreement Secretariat (NAFTA)

[http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/DefaultSite/index\\_e.aspx](http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/DefaultSite/index_e.aspx)

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an international agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico that entered into force on January 1, 1994. NAFTA phases out tariffs among the three countries over a period of 15 years and liberalizes rules related to investment in Mexico.

The Secretariat's website provides full text access to the agreement itself, rules of procedure and the decisions of the Chapter 19 and 20 binational panels, status reports on pending disputes, and rosters for the binational panels.

#### 12. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)

<http://www.mercosur.org.uy/>

The Treaty of Asuncion between Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, signed in 1992, committed the signatories to the progressive reduction of tariffs culminating in the formation of a common market on January 1, 1995.

The MERCOSUR website provides access to the texts of the MERCOSUR agreements and protocols, the *Official Bulletin of MERCOSUR*, and economic statistics from the region. (Note: website is in Spanish and Portuguese)

### D. Trade Related Organizations within the U.N. System

#### 1. International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)

<http://www.intracen.org/>

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) is the focal

point in the United Nations system for technical cooperation with developing countries in trade promotion. ITC was created by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1964 and since 1968 has been operated jointly by GATT (now by the World Trade Organization, or WTO) and the UN

The site provides access to a number of useful infobases such as their Compendium of Public Procurement Systems. It also includes an Index to Trade Information Sources on the Internet, and access to its press releases and publications such as International Trade Forum.

## 2. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

<http://www.uncitral.org/>

UNICTRAL was established by the General Assembly in 1966 with the general mandate to "further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. The Commission has since become the core legal body of the UN system in the field of international trade law."

The website provides full-text access to the conventions, model laws, and other text resulting from their work. Preparatory documents of UNCITRAL and its working groups are also available. Finally, the site provides access to CLOUT, a compilation of court decisions and arbitral awards relating to Conventions and Model Laws emanating from the work of the Commission.

## 3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

<http://www.unctad.org/>

According to their website, UNCTAD was established in 1964 as "a permanent intergovernmental body, serving as the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly in the field of trade and development. UNCTAD's main goals are to maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries, and to help them face challenges arising from globalization and integrate into the world economy, on an equitable basis. UNCTAD pursues its goals through research and policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations, technical cooperation, and interaction with civil society and the business sector."

The Conference's website consists of synopses of meetings of the Trade and Development Board, the Working Party and Governmental Experts. It also provides PDF versions of UNCTAD's report to the General Assembly, and other reports issued by the various working groups within the Conference.

## **E. Other Trade and Development Sites of Interest**

### 1. Directory of Economic, Commodity, and Development Organizations

(International Monetary Fund)

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/decdo/contents.htm>

This site, maintained by the IMF provides an alphabetic list of economic, commodity, and development organizations. Each entry provides a list of officers and contact information, a general description of the work of the organization, and a list of publications issued by it.

## 2. Foreign Trade Information System

(Organization of American States, Trade Unit)

<http://www.sice.oas.org/default.asp>

This website, maintained by the Trade Unit of the Organization of American States is a comprehensive source for trade information concerning countries in the Organization. It provides full text access to trade agreements between countries of the Western Hemisphere, bilateral investment treaties, national legislation on intellectual property rights, and tariff schedules for selected countries.

## 3. GATT Digital Library

(Stanford University)

<http://gatt.stanford.edu/page/home>

According to the site, "[a]t present this site provides access to over 30,000 public documents and 200 publications of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The public documents include reports, studies, and meeting records covering a broad range of topics related to international trade in the post-war period.

## 4. NAFTALAWCLAIMS.ORG

(Todd Weiler)

<http://naftaclaims.org/>

This site provides information about NAFTA Chapter 11 claims which allow an investor who has suffered loss by reason of a breach of certain NAFTA provisions to have his claim heard by an international tribunal, normally composed of three members appointed by the Investor and the NAFTA Party being sued. Tribunals are formed under the Investor's choice of commercial arbitration rules laid out by either the World Bank (through its International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes – the ICSID) or by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (under the UNCITRAL Rules). These claims are very difficult to locate, and this site provides the most detailed listing of pending and completed cases.

## 5. World TradeLaw.net

<http://www.worldtradelaw.net/>

A comprehensive website containing full-text of GATT/WTO instruments, Appellate Body Reports, and links to international trade news resources. (Note: GWU students, staff, and faculty have access to the Dispute Settlement Commentary (DSC) service. According to the site, it "is a comprehensive legal research tool for WTO dispute settlement. Features include summary/analysis of all reports/arbitrations; up-to-date keyword index; and a database of dispute settlement tables/statistics." Access to the Dispute Settlement Commentary is restricted to GW law students and faculty. Last updated 7/16/07

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# VIII. INTERNATIONAL SALES OF GOODS/PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

## A. Pace Database on the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and International Commercial Law

(Pace University School of Law)

<http://www.cisg.law.pace.edu/>

This site includes an annotated text of the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), diplomatic conference texts, and a useful database of case law on the CISG.

## B. Hague Conference on Private International Law

[Hague Conference on Private International Law](#)

The Hague Conference is an intergovernmental organization, the purpose of which is "to work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law." Their site offers links to the texts of the various Hague Conventions on Private International Law, as well as status information, draft conventions and other publications of the Conference.

## C. Private International Law

(U.S. Department of State)

<http://www.state.gov/s/l/c3452.htm>

This site, from the Department of State site provides a listing of many useful links to sources concerning the international aspects of international trade/business law, international judicial assistance, wills, trusts, and estates and family law.

#### D. Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT)

(United Nations Commission on International Trade Law)

[http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/case\\_law.html](http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/case_law.html)

As noted above, this site provides access to CLOUT, a compilation of court decisions and arbitral awards relating to Conventions and Model Laws emanating from the work of the Commission. At present, the following legal texts are covered by the system: Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 1974), and as amended by the Protocol of 1980; United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 1980); UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985); United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg).

#### E. The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods: Guide to Research and Literature

(Claire M. Germaine, Cornell Law School)

<http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/guides/cisg/>

This site provides a comprehensive guide to research on the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The guide covers print materials only.

#### F. Transnational Law Database and Laweye, Eye on International Business Law

(Center for Transnational Law, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Institute for International Business Law )

<http://www.transnational-law.de/>

This portal provides access to two Internet resources for international business law. The first, the Transnational Law Database, is an online reference tool for transnational commercial law. According to the site, it offers access to the "black letter text and comprehensive references taken from international arbitral awards, domestic statutes, international conventions, standard contract forms, trade practices and usages, other sample clauses and academic sources. All of these sources are, as far as possible, presented in full text versions." A list of lex mercatoria principles is provided, and a searchable database is also included.

The second source available is LawEye, the Eye on International Business Law. It provides links to internet sources on International Trade/Commercial Law, Private International Law, International Commercial Arbitration, and other relevant subjects.  
Last updated 7/16/07

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## IX. INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

## A. General Sites

### 1. International Commercial Arbitration

(Peter Winship, Southern Methodist University School of Law)

<http://faculty.smu.edu/pwinship/intlarb.htm>

This extensive site provides links to texts of arbitration rules, international conventions on arbitration, model laws, and national legislation.

## B. International Arbitral Authorities on the Web

### 1. International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

<http://www.worldbank.org/icsid/>

ICSID is an autonomous international organization with close links with the World Bank. It was established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the Convention) which came into force on October 14, 1966. ICSID provides facilities for the conciliation and arbitration of disputes between member countries and investors who qualify as nationals of other member countries ICSID's site provides links to basic documents and selected decisions and awards, and other materials.

### 2. International Court of Arbitration

(International Chamber of Commerce (ICC))

[http://www.iccwbo.org/index\\_court.asp](http://www.iccwbo.org/index_court.asp)

The International Chamber of Commerce provides international dispute resolution services through its International Court of Arbitration. Selecting link "Arbitration" on the left side of the page provides access to ICC arbitration rules, awards, and model ICC arbitration clauses.

### 3. London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)

<http://www.lcia-arbitration.com>

The LCIA provides a comprehensive international dispute resolution service, both under its own Rules and under the UNCITRAL Rules through the LCIA Arbitration Court. Its site provides access to the Court's rules and model arbitration clauses.

### 4. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Arbitration and Mediation Center

<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/index.html>

According to the site, "Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center was established in 1994 to offer arbitration and mediation services for the resolution of international commercial disputes between private parties." The site provides access to WIPO rules, model arbitration clauses and general information on arbitration and mediation.

## **C. Selected National and Regional Arbitral Authorities**

### 1. American Arbitration Association

<http://www.adr.org/>

The preeminent arbitral organization in the United States. Site includes links to their international arbitration rules, forms and other useful publications.

### 2. Arbitration Foundation of South Africa

<http://www.arbitration.co.za/>

This South African arbitration organization provides access to its rules and model arbitration clauses.

### 3. Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce

<http://www.chamber.se/arbitration/english/index.html>

According to its site, "[t]he Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC Institute) was established in 1917 and is a separate entity within the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. Recognised in the 1970's by the United States and the Soviet Union as a neutral center for the resolution of the East-West trade disputes, the SCC Institute has since expanded its services in international arbitration to over 40 countries."

The Institute's site provides access to its rules, model arbitration clauses, and links to international law and conventions on arbitration.

### 4. British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre (BCICAC)

<http://www.bcicac.com/>

Established in 1986, the British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre is a not-for-profit organization providing commercial arbitration and mediation services.

BCICAC's site provides general information about the arbitration process, and rules of procedure.

#### 5. Centro de Arbitraje de Mexico (CAM)

<http://www.camex.com.mx/>

The Arbitration Center of Mexico (CAM) is a private institution whose function is to provide services for the administration of commercial arbitration in Mexico. Its site provides the text of its rules, model arbitration clauses, texts of international instruments on arbitration and other links to international arbitration sources. (Note: this site is primarily in Spanish)

#### 6. German Institution of Arbitration (DIS)

<http://www.dis-arb.de/>

The German Institution of Arbitration (DIS) is a registered association, with approx. 550 members from Germany and abroad, with the aim of promoting national and international arbitration.

Their sites provides access to their arbitration rules and other international instruments on arbitration.

#### 7. Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC)

<http://www.hkiac.org/>

HKIAC was established in 1985 to assist disputing parties in solving their disputes by arbitration and by other means of dispute resolution.

Their site includes the text of HKIAC's arbitration rules, model arbitration clauses, various guides to arbitration, and other resources on arbitration in Asia.

#### 8. Japan Commercial Arbitration Association (JCAA)

<http://www.jcaa.or.jp/e/index-e.html>

As the only permanent commercial arbitral institution in Japan, JCAA contributes to the resolution of disputes arising from international and domestic business transactions. Their website provides the text of arbitration rules and model clauses as well as their JCA Newsletter.  
Last edited 7/16/07

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## X. INTERNATIONAL BANKING

### A. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

<http://www.adb.org/>

According to its site, "the Asian Development Bank, a multilateral development finance institution, was founded in 1966 by 31 member governments to promote the social and economic progress of the Asian and Pacific region. Over the past 31 years, the Bank's membership has grown to 57, of which 41 are from within the region and 16 from outside the region.

ADB's site offers access to many of its documents in PDF format as well as statistics and other current awareness materials.

#### B. Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

<http://www.bcie.org>

According to the site, "The Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABEI) is a legal entity, with established by-laws of an international orientation. According to its Constitutive Agreement, it is a financial development organization, for the promotion and execution of the economic integration of Central America, by means of its sectarian investment policy."

CABEI's site provides access to the Bank's development projects, its strategic plan, and news about new projects and programs.

#### C. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

<http://www.iadb.org/>

According to IADB's site, "he Inter-American Development Bank, the oldest and largest regional multilateral development institution, was established in December of 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean."

IADB's site provides statistics about the bank, information about current and past projects, its Annual Report, press releases and speeches as well as other materials.

#### D. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

<http://www.imf.org/>

According to its site, "The IMF is an international organization of 182 member countries, established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries under adequate safeguards to help ease balance of payments adjustment."

IMF's site provides financial statements, its Annual Report, the IMF Survey, and IMF Staff and Working Papers.

#### E. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

<http://www.bis.org/>

According to their site, "the BIS is an international organization fostering the cooperation of central banks and international financial institutions. The BIS functions as: a forum for international monetary and financial cooperation, with the services offered by the BIS in hosting meetings of central bankers and in providing facilities for various committees, both standing and ad hoc, making a significant contribution to the promotion of international financial stability; a bank for central banks, providing a broad range of financial services for managing their external reserves; a centre for monetary and economic research, contributing to a better understanding of international financial markets and the interaction of national monetary and financial policies; an agent or trustee, facilitating the implementation of various international financial agreements."

BIS's site provides access to their BIS Review, their Annual Report, their Quarterly Review: International Banking and Financial Market Developments, Conference and Economic Papers and press releases.

#### F. European Investment Bank (EIB)

<http://www.eib.org>

According to the site, "the task of the European Investment Bank, the European Union's financing institution, is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. To this end, it raises on the markets substantial volumes of funds which it directs on the most favourable terms towards financing capital projects according with the objectives of the Union. Outside the Union the EIB implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and cooperation policies."

EIB's site provides access to their Statute, their Annual Report, statistics on borrowing and financing activity, and press releases.

#### G. The World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

According to the Bank's site, "The World Bank is the world's largest source of development assistance, providing nearly \$30 billion in loans annually to its client countries. The Bank uses its financial resources, its highly trained staff, and its extensive knowledge base to individually help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth."

Their website provides access to materials from the five closely associated institutions of the World Bank: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC); Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

The site provides access to the Bank's publications, press releases, and such major documents as their annual publication World Development Indicators. Last updated 7/16/07

## XI. AIR AND SPACE LAW

### A. Air Law

#### 1. International Air Law Documents

(McGill University, Institute of Air and Space Law)

[http://www.mcgill.ca/iasl/research/treaties/air\\_law/](http://www.mcgill.ca/iasl/research/treaties/air_law/)

This site provides texts of major conventions dealing with international aviation and space law in PDF format.

#### 2. International Air Transport Association (IATA)

<http://www.iata.org/>

According to the website, IATA is "the trade association of the world's international airline industry. Originally founded in 1919, it now groups together nearly 270 airlines, including the world's largest. These airlines fly over 95 percent of all scheduled international airline traffic."

IATA's site includes PDF versions of selected publications, their Annual Report, and press releases..

#### 3. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

<http://www.icao.int/>

According to their website, "A fifty-year long history of ICAO started on 7 December 1944 in Chicago, with the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation by 52 States. Pending ratification of the Convention by 26 States, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) was established. It functioned from 6 June 1945 until 4 April 1947. By 5 March 1947 the 26th ratification was received. ICAO came into being on 4 April 1947. In October of the same year, ICAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations linked to Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)."

Their site provides access the 5 volumes of the ICAO Journal, ICAO Update, press releases and other documents of the organization.

### B. Space Law

#### 1. European Center for Space Law

(European Space Agency)

<http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL>

The European Center for Space Law was founded in 1989 on the initiative of the European Space Agency (ESA) and aims at improving space law research, education and practice in Europe.

THE ECSL's site provides access to ECSL News: the Bulletin of the European Centre for Space Law, their Annual Reports, and selected publications of the Center.

## 2. International Space Law Documents

(McGill University)

[http://www.mcgill.ca/iasl/research/treaties/space\\_law/](http://www.mcgill.ca/iasl/research/treaties/space_law/)

This site provides PDF versions of major international instruments dealing with air and space law.

## 3. Office for Outer Space Affairs

(United Nations)

<http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/index.html>

According to the site, "the Office for Outer Space Affairs implements the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The office has the dual objective of supporting the intergovernmental discussions in the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee, and of assisting developing countries in using space technology for development."

Their site provides documents from the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the U.N. Programme on Space Applications. It also includes HTML versions of General Assembly Resolutions and international treaties pertaining to the peaceful uses of outer space.

Last updated 7/18/07

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# XII. LAW OF THE SEA AND MARITIME LAW

## A. AdmiraltyLaw.com

<http://www.admiraltylaw.com>

Sponsored by Canadian law firm Giaschi & Margolis, this site offers coverage of admiralty practice, carriage of goods, fisheries law, pollution and other topics related to maritime law. The site includes an annual summary of Canadian maritime cases as well as a selection of treaties, statutes and cases.

#### B. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

(U.N., Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea)

[http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs\\_new/clcs\\_home.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm)

According to the site, "the purpose of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (the Commission or CLCS) is to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention) in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured." The site provides introductory information about the organization and includes the full text of selected documents of the Commission .

#### C. Comité Maritime International

<http://www.comitemaritime.org/home.htm>

The Comité Maritime International is a non-governmental international organization working towards the unification of maritime laws. Its website provides the text of its uniform rules for sea waybills and electronic bills of lading, and it maintains a useful status list of ratifications for maritime conventions.

#### D. Glossary of Conflict of Laws

(McGill University Faculty of Law)

<http://www.mcgill.ca/maritimelaw/glossaries/conflictlaws/>

*The Glossary of Conflict of Law* provides definitions for key words and phrases used in conflict of laws. It also offers references to Prof. William Tetley's writings and treatises on international maritime and admiralty law and conflict of laws.

#### E. International Maritime Organization (IMO) Home Page

(United Nations)

<http://www.imo.org/>

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the United Nations' specialized agency responsible for improving maritime safety and preventing pollution from ships. This site provides summaries and status information concerning the IMO's many conventions, as well as briefing documents,

meeting information, and IMO News, the Organization's quarterly magazine

#### F. Glossary of International Conventions and National Laws

(McGill University Faculty of Law)

<http://www.mcgill.ca/maritimelaw/glossaries/marlaw/>

The *Glossary of International Conventions and National Laws* provides a listing of relevant international private maritime law for Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China.

#### G. Glossary of Maritime Law Terms, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2004

(McGill University Faculty of Law)

<http://www.mcgill.ca/maritimelaw/glossaries/maritime/>

The *Glossary of Maritime Law Terms* provides definitions for key words and phrases used in maritime law. It also offers references to Prof. William Tetley's writings and treaties on maritime law.

#### H. International Seabed Authority Home Page

<http://www.isa.org.jm/>

The International Seabed Authority is an autonomous international organization established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through which parties to that instrument organize and control activities in the seabed area. Includes a directory of the Authority, full-text of the 1982 convention, and documents issued as a result of the Authority's meetings.

#### I. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

<http://www.itlos.org/>

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), according to their website " is an independent judicial body established by the Convention to adjudicate disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the [United Nations] Convention [on the Law of the Sea]. The Tribunal is composed of 21 independent members, elected from among persons enjoying the highest reputation for fairness and integrity and of recognized competence in the field of the law of the sea." It is based in Hamburg, Germany.

#### J. Law Research: Law of the Sea

(LawResearch)

<http://www.lawresearch.com/practice/ctsea.htm>

This site provides numerous links to research materials dealing with maritime and oceanic law.

#### K. Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

(Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs,  
Department of State)

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/>

This State Department website includes treaty texts and policy documents relating to international law of the sea.

#### L. OceanLaw

<http://www.oceanlaw.net/>

According to the website: "OceanLaw Information and Consultancy Services ("OceanLaw") is a private initiative designed to carry out international law of the sea and international fisheries law research, resource development and consultancy. Formed in 1998, it has steadily expanded both in terms of the numbers of editors, advisors and other experts involved in its projects and in terms of the scope and size of those projects. In the last few years, OceanLaw has been involved in a number of consultancy projects for various international organizations and has developed, and is continuing to develop, leading resources in international fisheries law and the international law of the sea. OceanLaw has developed and published two major resources: the internationally-renowned website "Internet Guide to International Fisheries Law" and its associated journal, "International Fisheries Law and Policy Review."

#### M. U.N. Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/>

This U.N. site offers the full text of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as well as other related instruments. It also includes information about ratifications and accessions, declarations, and dispute resolution procedures under the Convention and resolutions and decisions of the U.N. General Assembly on Law of the Sea issues are also available.

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## **XIII. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW COOPERATION**

### **A. International Criminal Courts (Yugoslavia Court, International Criminal Court, etc.)**

#### 1. American NGO Coalition for the ICC (AMICC)

<http://www.amicc.org/>

The American NGO Coalition for the ICC has created a website to serve as a clearinghouse of sorts for information concerning the International Criminal Court (ICC). It provides news releases, the text of the Rome Statute that creates the ICC and other important documents as well as links to other relevant ICC documents and resources.

## 2. International Criminal Court

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/home.html&l=en>

According to the site, “[t]he International Criminal Court (ICC) is the first ever permanent, treaty based, international criminal court established to promote the rule of law and ensure that the gravest international crimes do not go unpunished.”

The website provides access to the Official Journal of the Court which offers a compilation of legal instruments relevant to the Court, codes of ethics and personnel and financial documents.

## 3. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

<http://69.94.11.53/>

The ICTR's website includes the text of the Tribunal's statute, resolutions of the Security Council, transcripts of hearings, rules of Procedure and evidence, ICTR Yearbooks, Annual Reports and Judgements, Decisions, and Orders of the Chambers.

## 4. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

<http://www.un.org/icty/index.html>

The ICTY's site provides basic legal texts of the Tribunal, Annual Reports, Yearbooks, and indictments, decisions, orders, judgments, and transcripts of Tribunal cases.

## 5. The CICC International Criminal Court Home Page

(Coalition for an International Criminal Court)

<http://www.igc.apc.org/icc/>

The Coalition's website provides text of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and it also includes useful country-by-country information regarding ratification.

## 6. Special Court for Sierra Leone

<http://www.sc-sl.org/>

According to the site, "[t]he Special Court for Sierra Leone was set up jointly by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations. It is mandated to try those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996."

The website includes, in PDF format the statute of the Court, practice directives, ceasefire agreements, and selected Sierra Leon legislation.

## 7. War Crimes Research Portal

(Case School of Law)

<http://www.law.case.edu/war-crimes-research-portal/>

According to the website, the War Crimes Research Portal "contains over a thousand links to websites related to international humanitarian law, arranged alphabetically by subject area and including a summary of the content of each site, making it one of the most comprehensive and usable research sites related to international humanitarian law and international criminal tribunals on the Internet.

The portal also contains the text of over 120 research memoranda on issues pending before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the International Criminal Court. Finally, the Portal contains a Research Guide to international humanitarian law and tribunals, prepared by the Case Law School Law Library."

## 8. International Criminal Tribunals Links

(University of Minnesota Human Rights Library)

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/links/intrib.html>

This site provides links to numerous internet resources dealing with International Criminal Tribunals.

## 9. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Website

(United Nations)

<http://www.un.org/law/icc/index.html>

The official U.N. website of the Rome Statute includes its text, the documents and Final Act of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Preparatory Commission

documents, and relevant General Assembly resolutions.

## **B. International Criminal Law Cooperation**

### 1. Interpol

(International Criminal Police Organization)

<http://www.interpol.int/>

Interpol is an international organization which has coordinated international police cooperation between Member States Police Forces since 1923.

Interpol's site provides access to general information about the organization, keynote articles, technical papers and press releases.

### 2. United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN)

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/uncjin.html>

In cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention maintains the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN ), a substantial database which includes crime statistics, publications, and links to the United Nations agencies and other research organizations and universities.

### 3. United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP)

<http://www.uncjin.org/CICP/cicp.html>

The Centre for International Crime Prevention is the United Nations office responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. It pays special attention to combating transnational organized crime, corruption and illicit trafficking in human beings.

The site provides the text of U.N. documents concerning crime prevention concerns, links to international criminal statistics, and texts of U.N. standards and norms regarding crime prevention and criminal justice.

### 4. United Nations Interregional Crime & Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

<http://www.unicri.it/>

According to the site, "UNICRI was first established in 1968 as the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) by Resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, which requested the Secretary-General to

proceed with arrangements to strengthen the United Nations action in the prevention and control of both juvenile delinquency and adult criminality."

This site provides access to the LMS Bibliographic collection, which is a bibliographic database of materials dealing with the prevention and control of criminality as well as related social problems such as drug abuse. It also includes the World Directory of Criminological Resources, a worldwide database of more than 470 institutions who specialize in criminological issues.

#### 5. United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

<http://www.undcp.org/>

According to the site, "The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) is the umbrella organization that makes up the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). It also includes the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programmes against Money Laundering, Corruption, Organized Crime and Trafficking in Human Beings."

#### 6. World Factbook of Criminal Justice Systems

(U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/wfcj.htm>

Issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Justice Department, The World Factbook of Criminal Justice Systems provides narrative descriptions of the criminal justice systems of 42 countries around the world.  
Last updated 7/18/07

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## **XIV. International Environmental Law**

### **A. Sources for Treaty Texts**

#### **1. Searchable Database of Antarctic Treaty Documents**

<http://webhost.nvi.net/aspire/>

This database provides selected text of conventions, protocols and annexes of the Antarctic Treaty system. Documents are derived from print and electronic copies provided by the U.S. Department of State and the National Science Foundation. The database is searchable by keyword or browseable by year.

## **2. Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators (ENTRI)**

(Center for International Earth Science Information Network  
(CIESIN))

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/entri/>

Provides the full-text of more than 169 international environmental treaties. The site also provides status information and lists of parties to a particular treaty. Treaties are accessible alphabetically, chronologically, by date of adoption, and by subject. Texts are provided in an unofficial, HTML format.

## **3. European Treaties**

(Council of Europe)

<http://conventions.coe.int/Default.asp>

Offers full-text access to a collection of European Conventions and Agreements concluded within the Council of Europe between 1949 and 1998. Under the "search" heading to the left, click "Treaties." On the following page, select "Environment" from the pull-down menu.

## **4. International Energy Treaties**

(University of Colorado School of Law)

<http://lawweb.colorado.edu/eesi/>

This site, sponsored by the Energy and Environmental Security Initiative (EESI) at the University of Colorado School of Law provides a database of international energy agreements and soft law documents. User may search the database by keywords as well as browse the available instruments. Registration is necessary, but no fee is required. EESI also sponsors a Climate Action database that collects proposed federal legislation for climate stabilization and related energy security and national security actions to be undertaken by the U.S. President, executive administrative entities, or the U.S. Congress. This database can be found at: <http://lawweb.colorado.edu/eesi/dms/>.

## **5. Internet Guide to International Fisheries Law**

<http://http://www.intfish.net/>

According to the web site, this is "the largest collection of free information on international fisheries law and related subjects on the web." It includes the International Fisheries Treaty Database which contains over 1000 bilateral and multilateral treaties and other instruments about fisheries and marine living resource management. The site also includes links to news stories on fisheries, a collection of relevant documents and other materials relevant to international

fisheries law.

## 6. The Multilaterals Project

(Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Tufts University)

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/multilaterals.html>

This site provides full text of international multilateral conventions and other instruments arranged chronologically and by broad subject areas, such as atmosphere and space, flora and fauna -- biodiversity, and marine and coastal.

## 7. Transboundary Agreements Infobase

(Commission for Environmental Cooperation)

[http://www.cec.org/pubs\\_info\\_resources/law\\_treat\\_agree/transbound\\_agree/index.cfm?varlan=english](http://www.cec.org/pubs_info_resources/law_treat_agree/transbound_agree/index.cfm?varlan=english)

The CEC's Transboundary Agreements Infobase provides access to agreements and treaties on transboundary environmental cooperation in North America. Presently, the database provides approximately 200 individual agreements. Users may search the database by subject, agreement name, or by party.

## 8. Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database

(Oregon State University, Department of GeoSciences)

<http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/>

Searchable databases are available through this site include:

•**International Freshwater Treaties Database:** Provides summaries and/or full text of more than 400 international freshwater-related agreements from 1820-2002. Both English and non-English language agreements are included. Where available, translations of non-English language documents are provided.

•**International Water Event Database:** Documents historical international water relations from 1948-1999. Information includes the basins and countries involved, date occurred, issue area and detailed summary of the event.

•**International River Basin Register:** Provides a list of international river basins delineated by continent.

## 9. United Nations Treaty Collection

(United Nations Office of Legal Affairs)

<http://untreaty.un.org/>

The UN Treaty Collection provides access to over 40,000 treaties which have been published in the print United Nations Treaty Series. Also included in the Collection is a up-to-date web version of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, which includes information on the status of over 500 major multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## **B. Web Resources for Environmental Treaty Secretariats and Commissions**

Many environmental treaties establish a Secretariat or Commission whose responsibilities include arranging for implementation of the decisions from the meetings of the Conference of the Parties; monitoring the implementation of a convention and protocols; representing a convention and protocols in the relevant international bodies; and providing information. Secretariat and Commission web sites can be valuable sources for documents and information relating to a particular treaty.

### **1. Agreement on Cooperation in Research, Conservation and Management of Marine Mammals in the North Atlantic:**

North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMO)

<http://www.nammco.no/>

The NAMMO was established by the Agreement. Its web site contains selected full text of proceedings, reports and scientific documents.

### **2. Antarctic Treaty Database**

<http://webhost.nvi.net/aspire/>

This database provides selected text of conventions, protocols and annexes of the Antarctic Treaty system. Documents are derived from print and electronic copies provided by the U.S. Department of State and the National Science Foundation. The database is searchable by keyword or browsable by year.

### **3. Arctic Council**

<http://www.arctic-council.org>

The Arctic Council was established on September 19th, 1996 in Ottawa, Canada. It is an intergovernmental forum and provides a mechanism to address the common concerns and challenges faced by the governments and the people of the Arctic. "Archives" links to founding documents as well as Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) documents and proceedings.

#### **4. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal: Secretariat**

<http://www.basel.int/>

This site provides the text of the Basel Convention and its protocols, status of ratification information, meeting documents, technical guidelines, press releases and background information.

#### **5. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

<http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/>

A comprehensive site providing access to the text of the protocol, status information, technical documents and meeting records.

#### **6. Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean**

<http://www.npafc.org/>

The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission was established under the Convention to promote conservation of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. The web site provides the text of the Convention, the Commission's Rules of Procedure, annual reports, statistical yearbooks, technical reports, and newsletters and science plans. Anadromous stocks are fish that are born and develop in rivers and streams, migrate out to sea for as long as seven years or as short as a few months (depending on species), and then return to their birthplace to spawn and die.

#### **7. Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean**

<http://www.nasco.int/>

According to the site, "the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) is an international organization established under the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean which entered into force on 1 October 1983. The objective of the Organization is to contribute through consultation and cooperation to the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks subject to the Convention taking into account the best scientific evidence available to it." The Organization's website provides the text of the Convention as well as resolutions, publications, reports, and press releases issued by it.

#### **8. Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission**

<http://www.iattc.org/>

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, established by the Convention in 1950, is responsible for the conservation and management of fisheries for tunas and other species taken by tuna-fishing vessels in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The site provides the text of the Convention and its protocol, financial regulations, rules of procedure, annual reports and publications.

#### **9. Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)**

<http://www.ices.dk/>

According to its site, the ICES is the “oldest intergovernmental marine science organization in the world and it is a leading forum for the promotion, coordination, and dissemination of research on the physical, chemical, and biological systems in the North Atlantic and advice on human impact on its environment, in particular fisheries effects in the Northeast Atlantic.” The site provides access to its publications, documents, and newsletters, meeting records, and reports of its committees and working groups.

#### **10. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)**

<http://www.ospar.org/eng/html/welcome.html>

The OSPAR Convention, which replaces the Oslo and Paris Conventions dealing with pollution from land-based and off-shore sources, entered into force on March 25, 1998. The website offers the text of the Convention, a list of contracting parties, Ministerial declarations, and meeting documents, data reports and publications, Commission rules of procedure and quality status reports.

#### **11. Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention): Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)**

<http://www.unepmap.org/>

The website of the United Nations Environmental Programme's Mediterranean Action Plan provides texts of the Convention and its protocols, reports of meetings, technical reports and other background information.

#### **12. Convention on Biological Diversity**

<http://www.biodiv.org/default.asp>

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity's

site provides comprehensive information about the Convention on Biological Diversity. It includes the text of the treaty and its protocols, meeting records of the Conference of the Parties (COP), publications, and press materials.

**a. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

<http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/>

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a supplementary agreement to the Convention known as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on 29 January 2000. The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.

**13. Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)**

<http://www.nafo.ca/>

The Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed in 1978 established the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). It replaced the 1949 International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). The prime objective of NAFO is oversight of the utilization, management and conservation of the fishery resources of the Convention Area. The web site provides meeting documents and conservation and enforcement documents.

**14. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**

<http://www.cites.org/>

CITES ensures that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The web site provides background information on the treaty, databases of fauna and flora species, a species photo gallery and information on export quotas. Official documents available through the web site include: the text of the Convention, appendices, reservations, resolutions, decisions and committee reports and documents.

**15. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution**

<http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html>

This site, maintained by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, provides access to the text of the Convention and its eight protocols, status information, documents, decisions, reports of its working bodies, and other related materials.

#### **16. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)**

[http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural\\_co-operation/environment/nature\\_and\\_biological\\_diversity/Nature\\_protection/#%E2%82%AChttp://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural\\_co-operation/environment/nature\\_and\\_biological\\_diversity/Nature\\_protection/](http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/Nature_protection/#%E2%82%AChttp://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/Nature_protection/)

The Bern Convention's objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; to promote co-operation between states; and to give particular emphasis to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species. The website, sponsored by the Council of Europe, provides the text of the convention in addition to other complementary treaties. It also includes bibliographies of publications and electronic access to periodicals such as *Naturoipa* and *Strategy Bulletin*.

#### **17. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources (CCAMLR): Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources**

<http://www.ccamlr.org/default.htm>

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources oversees the implementation of the Convention. The Commission sets policy on, and regulates activities associated with the utilization and management of marine living resources in the Southern Ocean. Decisions and conservation measures can be found on the Commission's web site.

#### **18. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

(CMS or Bonn Convention)

<http://www.cms.int/>

The CMS Convention Secretariat's website provides the text and amendments of the Convention in addition to scientific study reports, bulletins, and meeting records and reports issued by the various bodies administering the treaty.

#### **19. Convention on the Protection of the Rhine**

<http://www.iksr.org/>

The website of the International Commission on the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR) provides the text of the Convention, information about the Commission's working and project groups, action plans, monitoring data, as well as other reports and documents issued by the Commission.

## **20. Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Convention**

(Helsinki Commission or HELCOM)

<http://www.helcom.fi>

The governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area is the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, also known as the Helsinki Commission or HELCOM. The text of the treaty as well as HELCOM documents (in PDF format) are available through the web site.

## **21. Convention to Combat Desertification: Secretariat**

<http://www.unccd.int/main.php>

This site provides the history, text (in PDF) and status of ratification of the Convention. A knowledge base about desertification, official documents of all sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and regional information are also provided.

## **22. Energy Charter: Secretariat**

<http://www.encharter.org/>

The Energy Charter Treaty and the Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects were signed in December 1994 and entered into legal force in April 1998. The Treaty was developed on the basis of the Energy Charter Declaration of 1991. According to the website, "the fundamental aim of the Energy Charter Treaty is to strengthen the rule of law on energy issues, by creating a level playing field of rules to be observed by all participating governments, thereby mitigating risks associated with energy-related investments and trade."

The site includes the texts of the 1991 Charter and the 1994 Treaty and Protocol. It also includes a list of members and observers, as well as the latest report on the Review of the Energy Charter process. The site also includes information and documentation from the subsidiary bodies created by the Treaty.

## **23. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fisheries and**

## **Aquaculture web site**

<http://www.fao.org/fi/default.asp>

This web site provides links to fisheries agreements, instruments and action plans.

### **a. FAO Legal Office Treaty web site**

<http://www.fao.org/Legal/treaties/treaty-e.htm>

This site provides the text of treaties and agreements concluded under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, as well as those treaties concluded outside the framework of FAO of which the Director-General exercises depository functions. Treaties are listed chronologically by the date of conclusion. Later protocols and links to the text and status of treaties is also provided.

### **b. FAOLEX Database**

<http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/>

FAOLEX contains summaries and selected full text, in Word, htm or PDF formats, of national laws and regulations as well as treaties and international agreements relating to food, agriculture and renewable natural resources. Documents are available in French, Spanish and English.

### **b. FISHLEX Database**

<http://faolex.fao.org/fishery/>

FISHLEX is a database containing legislation on coastal state requirements for foreign fishing. According to the site, it "consists of a series of tables summarizing the provisions of national legislation and of bilateral and multilateral agreements governing foreign fishing in waters under national jurisdiction."

## **24. International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)**

<http://www.iccat.es/>

The ICCAT established the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. The Commission is an inter-governmental fishery organization responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas. The Commission's site provides access to meeting records, reports, and statistical documents.

## **25. International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants: International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)**

<http://www.upov.int/index.html>

UPOV was established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. The web site provides the full text of the Convention, national plant variety protection laws and selected documents.

## **26. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling: International Whaling Commission**

<http://www.iwcoffice.org/index.htm>

The International Whaling Commission was established by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. The primary responsibility of the Commission is to review and revise the "Schedule to the Convention" which governs the conduct of whaling throughout the world. The Commission's web site provides the text of the treaty and protocol, proceedings and scientific documents.

## **27. International Joint Commission (IJC)**

[http://www.ijc.org/en/home/main\\_accueil.htm](http://www.ijc.org/en/home/main_accueil.htm)

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between Canada and the United States set forth principles and procedures under which waters along the border were to be managed. It established the International Joint Commission (IJC) to authorize the uses, diversions or obstruction of boundary waters and transboundary streams, and conduct investigations at the request of the governments. The web site provides texts of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Air Quality Agreement, and Boundary Waters Treaty as well as IJC reports. Selected reports are available in PDF format.

## **28. International Plant Protection Convention - South Cone: South Cone**

## **Plant Protection Committee (COSAVE)**

<http://www.cosave.org>

The South Cone Plant Protection Committee (Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur - COSAVE) is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) established in 1989 within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), through an agreement among the governments of its member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay). The site provides access to the Convention, the Committee's annual reports, meeting summaries, COSAVE standards, and other documents issued by the body. (Spanish language only).

## **29. International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

[http://www.imo.org/home\\_noflash.html](http://www.imo.org/home_noflash.html)

IMO oversees the implementation of conventions and treaties by the countries that have accepted them. The text of conventions, codes and other instruments adopted by IMO can be found in the "Publications" section of the IMO web site.

## **30. International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)**

(International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat)

<http://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.htm>

According to the website the "the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP). The IPP is the International Plant Protection Convention portal for official phytosanitary information and is designed to facilitate the exchange of phytosanitary information between countries, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), and the Secretariat to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)." The site provides the text of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), documents from the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM), text of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, information about regional and national plant protection organizations, and other documents relating to plant protection and phytosanitary measures.

## **31. Convention for the Establishment of The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO Convention)**

<http://www.eppo.org/>

EPPO is an intergovernmental organization responsible for international cooperation in plant protection in the European and Mediterranean region. Under the International Plant Protection Convention, EPPO is the regional organization for Europe.

### **32. North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)**

[http://www.nappo.org/menu\\_e.shtml](http://www.nappo.org/menu_e.shtml)

NAPPO, a Regional Plant Protection Organization of the International Plant Protection Convention, coordinates the efforts among Canada, the United States and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating intra/interregional trade.

### **33. International Tropical Timber Agreement: International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)**

<http://www.itto.or.jp/live/index.jsp>

The International Tropical Timber Agreement established the ITTO. ITTO facilitates discussion, consultation and international cooperation on issues relating to the international trade and utilization of tropical timber. The web site provides the text of the Agreement and text of proceedings. ITTO documents are provided in PDF format.

### **34. Pacific Salmon Commission**

<http://www.psc.org/>

The Pacific Salmon Commission is the governing body created by the United States and Canada to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Its site provides access to the documents and reports issued by the various committees and panels created by the treaty.

### **35. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**

<http://www.ramsar.org/>

The website of the Ramsar Convention Bureau provides access to the many working documents of the Conferences of Contracting Parties (COP), an annotated list and directory of wetlands of international importance, and other documents relating to the administration of the Convention.

### **36. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade**

<http://www.pic.int/>

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade was adopted at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998. The website provides the text of the agreement as well as status

information, documents from the meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, lists of designated national authorities, decision guidance documents and news releases.

### **37. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

<http://www.pops.int/>

This site offers access to treaty texts and ratification information, meeting documents, guidelines and standards for managing chemicals covered by the Convention and implementation plans.

#### **a. United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) POPS web site**

<http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/>

The UNEP's website dealing with Persistent Organic Pollutants provides technical reports and documents, proceedings of workshops, regional assessments of POPs, and press reports.

### **38. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**

(United Nations, Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>

This UN website pulls together information about the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea from a variety of sources. Of particular interest is the section dealing with state practice on maritime delimitation. The site also provides access to issues of the Law of the Sea Bulletin, U.N. documentation relating to law of the sea issues, and reports of the meetings of states parties to the Convention.

#### **a. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)**

[http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs\\_new/clcs\\_home.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm)

The Commission is responsible for implementing the portion of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea dealing with the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf. The site provides the text of the relevant

sections of the Convention, documents and reports of the Commission, and scientific and technical guidelines.

#### **b. International Seabed Authority**

<http://www.isa.org.jm/en/home>

The International Seabed Authority web site provides information on the many governing bodies of the Authority, including the Assembly, Council, Legal and Technical Commission, Finance Committee and the Secretariat. The site also includes a full list of documents issued by the Authority at each of its sessions, and the full text of selected documents. Press releases are available for the latest session and links are provided to some of the most important Law of the Sea documents.

#### **c. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea**

<http://www.itlos.org/>

Part XV of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea creates a comprehensive system for the settlement of disputes that might arise with respect to the interpretation and application of the Convention. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is an independent judicial body established by the Convention to adjudicate these disputes. The site provides access to the proceedings and judgments of the Tribunal, rules of procedure, and information about the judges serving on the Tribunal.

### **39. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

<http://www.unfccc.int/>

The Secretariat's site provides access to the text and protocol

of the Convention, status information, official documents, reports of the Conferences of the Parties and other bodies created under the system and states parties communications.

#### **40. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**

<http://www.ipcc.ch/>

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. The role of the IPCC is to assess the scientific, technical and socioeconomic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change. It does not carry out new research nor does it monitor climate related data. It bases its assessment mainly on published and peer reviewed scientific technical literature.

#### **41. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: Ozone Secretariat**

[http://ozone.unep.org/Treaties\\_and\\_Ratification/2A\\_vienna\\_convention.shtml](http://ozone.unep.org/Treaties_and_Ratification/2A_vienna_convention.shtml)

The Ozone Secretariat is the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The web site provides the text of the ozone treaties, status of ratification, Conference of the Parties (COP) reports and documents. Selected publications about the treaty are available in PDF.

##### **a. The Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

<http://www.multilateralfund.org/>

According to the site, "the Multilateral Fund was established by a decision of the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (London, June 1990) and began its operation in 1991. The main objective of the Multilateral Fund is to assist developing country parties to the Montreal Protocol whose annual per capita consumption and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) is less than 0.3 kg to comply with the control measures of the Protocol. Currently, 130 of the 175 Parties to the Montreal Protocol meet these criteria. They are referred to as Article 5 countries."

### **C. Other International Environmental Law Web Sites**

#### **1. Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA)**

<http://www.aginternetwork.org/en/>

AGORA, a website sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), provides access to :over 400 journals from major scientific publishers in the fields of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences."

## **2. Central European Environmental Data Request Facility (CEDAR)**

<http://www.cedar.at/sitemap.htm>

CEDAR provides access to variety of environmental data for Europe including EU environmental legislation, access to archived messages from the INFOTERRA and other documents and reports of interest to European environmentalism.

## **3. Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)**

<http://www.ciel.org/>

According to their website, "the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) is a public interest, not-for-profit environmental law firm founded in 1989 to strengthen international and comparative environmental law and policy around the world." Their site includes a collection of their publications in PDF format, press releases and links to other relevant organizations.

## **4. EurActiv**

<http://www.euractiv.com/>

According to its website, EurActiv.com "is now the leading online media on European Union policies." It offers daily new coverage of EU activities and provides links to official documents, position papers by industry, unions, NGOs and think tanks and other relevant materials. A searchable archive is also available for past reporting. There are separate policy sections for the environment and sustainable development.

## **5. ECOLEX Database**

<http://www.ecolex.org/>

ECOLEX, a joint project of the UNEP and IUCN, is a collection of databases. It utilizes IUCN's Environmental Law Information System (ELIS) as its core archival system and links this data to full text information available within UNEP's Computerized Environmental Law Information Base (CELIB) and other authoritative sources. The ECOLEX databases are: Multilateral Treaties; International Soft Law and Related Documents; Instruments of the European Union; National Legislation; Law and Policy Literature; Court Decisions; and Fauna and Flora. The databases can be searched by topic,

keyword, country, or date.

## **6. Europa: Directorate-General web sites (European Union (EU))**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs_en.htm)

Environment Directorate-General web site:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/environment/index_en.htm)

Environmental documents issued by the EU are available through the Europa web site. The best starting place for locating environmental documents is the Directorate-General sites within Europa, the EU's main web page. In September 1999, the Directorate-General departments were reorganized. They are no longer referred to by number. Changes to the DG web site reflect the new structure. Users can choose between thematic (area of activity) or institutional (Commissioner or department responsible) navigation.

## **7. European Environment Agency (EEA)**

<http://www.eea.eu.int>

The EEA's mission, according to its web site, "is to deliver timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy-makers and the public for the development and implementation of sound environmental policies in the European Union and other EEA member countries." Many full-text PDF documents are available, along with summaries of additional documents.

## **8. World Directory of Environmental Organizations Online**

<http://www.interenvironment.org/general/sitemap.htm>

The World Directory of Environmental Organizations Online, according to the website is "designed to be the definitive global guide in this field, [and] it is an expanded online version of a standard reference book produced since 1973 by InterEnvironment (a program of the nonprofit California Institute of Public Affairs), in cooperation with IUCN - The World Conservation Union and the Sierra Club. This descriptive directory has over 350 Web pages with thousands of entries and links. It has detailed subject and geographic sections, background pages, and numerous cross-references."

## **9. International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON)**

<http://icon.rice.edu/>

According to the website, “[t]he creation of a sustainable nanotechnology industry requires meaningful and organized relationships among diverse stakeholders. The International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON) is the only global organization aimed at providing such interactions for a broad set of members. Managed by Rice University’s Center for Biological and Environmental Nanotechnology, ICON activities ensure effective nanotechnology stewardship through risk assessment, research and communication.”

The website provides ICON’s press releases, summaries of recent peer-reviewed reports of environmental health and safety research on engineered nanoparticles, and a glossary of nanotechnology terms.

#### **10. Office of International Affairs (OIA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

<http://www.epa.gov/oia/>

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) at EPA enlists the cooperation of other nations in solving environmental problems of concern to the United States. The OIA web site contains links to speeches and reports on International Environmental issues and information on EPA’s country and regional programs.

#### **11. International Water Law Project**

<http://www.internationalwaterlaw.org/>

According to the website, "The International Water Law Project website was created to provide pertinent information on international water law and policy and related topics. Specifically, it offers treaties, articles, news stories, case law, Internet links, and other relevant information. Many of the materials, such as treaties and articles, are offered in full text."

#### **12. North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation**

<http://www.cec.org/home/index.cfm?varlan=english>

According to the site: "the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) is an international organization created by Canada, Mexico and the United States under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC). The CEC was established to address regional environmental concerns, help prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts, and to promote the effective enforcement of environmental law. The Agreement complements the environmental provisions of the North

American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)."

The website provides a large number of publications issued by the Commission, most in PDF format. The site also includes a collection of laws, treaties and agreements as well as a number of searchable databases on various subjects such as sustainable tourism, transboundary agreements, and electricity.

### **13. United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)**

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/>

In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio, the assembled leaders signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity; endorsed the Rio Declaration and the Forest Principles; and adopted Agenda 21, a 300-page plan for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED and to monitor and report on implementation of the Earth Summit agreements. The CSD is a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with 53 members. Their site provides the text of Agenda 21, periodicals issued by the Commission, reports and discussion papers.

### **14. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

<http://www.unep.org>

The UNEP web site provides links to the text of environmental legal instruments as well as conference proceedings and other documents relating to the instruments.

#### **a. UNEP's Climate Change Portal**

<http://climatechange.unep.net/>

This portal makes available policy/strategy documents, state of the environment reports, conventions and treaties and other resources relating to climate change.

#### **b. UNEP's European Portal**

<http://europe.unep.net/>

The aim of this site is to provide authoritative information on the environmental situation throughout the pan-European geographic region, will highlighting key issues in specific problematic areas. The site provides access to UNEP documents on European environmental issues, conference proceedings, statistics

and other materials pertinent to Europe.

**c. UNEP's Regional Seas Programme**

<http://www.unep.org/regionalseas/>

This web site provides links to the web sites of Regional Seas Programmes and texts of action plans and conventions.

**15. Commission For Environmental Cooperation (CEC)**

<http://www.cec.org>

The CEC is an international organization whose members include Canada, Mexico and the United States. The CEC was created under the North American Agreement for Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) to address regional environmental concerns, prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts and promote the effective enforcement of environmental law. The Agreement complements the environmental provisions established in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The CEC web site provides links to publications about the environment in North America as well as the CEC's work under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC).  
Last updated 7/18/07