

**Seattle University Law Library**  
**Foreign, Comparative and International Law**  
**Collection Development Policy**

*December 2011, Revised April 2017, October 2019*

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

II. Selection Process

III. Material Types / Formats

- A. Monographs
- B. Looseleaf Services
- C. Periodicals and Indexes
- D. Yearbooks
- E. Digests
- F. Encyclopedias
- G. Proceedings
- H. Choice of Format

IV. Scope of Coverage: Jurisdiction

- A. Commonwealth Countries
  - 1. Canada
  - 2. United Kingdom
  - 3. Australia and Other Commonwealth Countries
- B. Major Trading Partners / Trading Blocks
- C. Other Regions or States
  - 1. Western Europe
  - 2. Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States
  - 3. Asia
  - 4. Israel / Palestine
  - 5. Middle East / Islamic Law
  - 6. Africa
  - 7. All Other States

V. Scope of Coverage: International Organizations

- A. United Nations
- B. European Union
- C. Council of Europe
- D. Organization of American States
- E. World Trade Organization

## VI. Scope of Coverage: International Law

## VII. Scope of Coverage: Subjects

### I. Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the purchase of materials and services related to foreign, comparative and international law (FCIL). Seattle University School of Law has a number of faculty interested in these subjects and several curricular offerings and other educational activities: <https://law.seattleu.edu/academics/international-opportunities>.

Online and print-based sources make up the publication stream for FCIL. Careful, continuing review of new products will ensure that our collection remains relevant to the scholarly pursuits of our students and faculty. Collection decisions will consider the primary modes of communication that are being used by the international law scholars. Treatises, commentaries and other explanatory sources dominate FCIL communication patterns such that careful attention will need to be given to collecting these materials in whatever form they appear.

The library currently supports a variety of online resources in foreign, comparative and international law: <http://lawlibguides.seattleu.edu/az.php>. As new electronic products emerge, the library will systematically evaluate these resources and be guided by the principles enumerated in the *Seattle University Law Library Collection Development Policy*, 1996 (revised March 2019).

## II. Selection Process

Materials are selected by librarians assigned to the foreign, comparative and international law subject areas. The library currently uses the book notification services from Hein and YPB. In addition, the selectors rely on brochures, catalogs, and other publisher's materials. The selectors may also monitor book reviews appearing in major international law journals and recommendations made by participants in listservs, and publications of the American Society of International Law (ASIL).

A first cut is based on overall relevance to the collection. The second cut compares the surviving titles against the S.U. law library's holdings for currency and coverage. Prospective additions are also examined in light of other local library and consortial holdings. For monographic or series titles that are either statistical in nature or have a stronger political science flavor, the Lemieux library catalog is also checked. The regional or special collections that figure into final collection decision include the UW Law School (Asian law, selected comparative business sources) and the UW Libraries (European Union & United Nations depositories, a strong international organizations collection, and a fisheries library for Law of the Sea materials).

### III. Material Types / Formats

#### A. Monographs

As previously stated, monographs are an important source of information and analysis in foreign, comparative and international law. They cover a wide variety of topics within each of these subjects.

Lately, more paperback editions have been published as part of the first print run. These have been preferred especially for hot topic issues whose importance may not be sustained over a long period of time. With the exception of a few titles that are acquired for the Reserve collection, multiple copies are not purchased. Casebooks are not included in the collection unless they represent the only source of current information on a new topic or are authored by a member of the faculty. Handbooks covering specific subject areas are collected in print and online.

#### B. Looseleaf Services

Fewer titles are being published in this format. Prospective looseleaf titles should be carefully evaluated for substantive coverage, organization, and access. The item in question should cover a subject whose changing status requires regular updating. Preference will be given to sources that offer translations of key documents and cover a topic with limited alternative sources of information. Preference will be to obtain this type of resource online.

### C. Periodicals and Indexes

The library is selective in print periodical subscriptions. Preference is for online access through *HeinOnline*, *Westlaw*, *Lexis*, *Bloomberg Law*, and other e-journal platforms offered by the Lemieux Library.

### D. Yearbooks

Yearbooks represent an important source of state practice information and research in international law. Preference is for online access.

### E. Case Digests

Future titles should be considered if they provide a unique or value-added access point to foreign and international cases. Although some case materials are available in full text through *Westlaw*, *Lexis* or on the internet, index tools such as the systematic guides to case law, provide a unique access to cases which is not easily accomplished online (e.g., organized by treaty section). In addition, several titles that summarize ICJ decisions have proven to be invaluable. As new editions are made available, they should be purchased as well. ICJ cases are notoriously long and difficult to research online. Summary sources for case law such as the *African Human Rights Law Reports* or the *Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals* provide not only valuable translations or commentary but also useful indexing for the materials covered.

## F. Encyclopedias

This type of research tool can provide ready access to quick information or essays which summarize key concepts and may include citations to primary sources and a brief bibliography. Encyclopedias are vital to both international and foreign law practice. The library will continue to collect major English-language titles that support its collection goals. Effort should be made to maintain the *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law (online)*, the *Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements*, the *International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law*, and the *Encyclopedia of Human Rights (online through Lemieux)*. New titles should be evaluated for the collection as they become available.

## G. Proceedings and Festschriften

Proceedings are not generally collected unless the title has been recognized as essential by commentators, reviewers, or bibliographers. *Festschriften* are only purchased if their content provides a unique perspective on a topic that is present in the law school curriculum or faculty scholarly work.

## H. Choice of Format

The library will prefer online access for primary sources under the following circumstances: the publisher is a stable source of information; the information itself is authoritative; permanent access to archived materials is available for the foreseeable future; and, citation to the online source is permissible.

Finding tools will be considered in print or online with a preference for electronic availability. Other electronic products will be considered for the collection on an *ad hoc* basis.

#### IV. Scope of Coverage: Jurisdiction

##### A. Commonwealth Countries

##### 1. Canada

Primary Materials: Prefer electronic access to Canadian statutes, regulations and cases for both federal and provincial material primarily through <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.php>.

Legal Periodicals: Prefer access through online services. A number of Canadian titles are now available through *HeinOnline*.

Other Secondary Source Materials: The collection should concentrate primarily in the commercial law area with special attention to items which cover NAFTA. We should seek any British Columbia materials dealing with commercial law, trade, the fisheries law or environmental law topics that may be associated with Washington State, and collect any practice materials that cover transborder law practice between British Columbia and Washington State.

We should select monographs on law-related First Nations' topics that draw comparisons with U.S. indigenous populations and consider materials on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms that offers a comparative analysis with the U.S. Constitution.

Electronic Materials: Our collection should prefer electronic access from major vendors and monitor developments regarding the availability of primary sources through the Canadian Legal Information Institute ([www.canlii.org](http://www.canlii.org)) and the acceptability of those sources for citation purposes. *Westlaw* and *Lexis* should be monitored to assess the state of their Canadian collections.

## 2. United Kingdom

Collection emphasis will be given to England. Ordinarily the library will not purchase primary or secondary sources for the law of Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.

Primary Materials: The collection will rely on *Lexis* for English statutes, cases, and statutory instruments. The library will also use the resources of the British and Irish Legal Information Institute ([www.bailii.org](http://www.bailii.org)) as an additional research avenue.

Legal Periodicals: The collection will rely primarily on electronic access and supplement with print as needed.

Finding Tools / Encyclopedias: *Legal Journals Index*, a finding tool for selected British and European periodical titles, is available on *Westlaw*.

Other Secondary Sources: Titles should continue to be acquired in substantive areas to satisfy comparative research needs. Ordinarily, the library will not purchase practitioner-oriented material unless specifically requested by a faculty member or in the event that the title provides a unique perspective on a contemporary problem which is not covered elsewhere in the legal literature.

Special attention should also be given to materials on English legal history. Texts should be purchased carefully, with consideration to the major topics covered in a source such as J.H. Baker's *An Introduction to English Legal History*.

Electronic materials: *Lexis* and *Westlaw* have selected U.K. resources with others available through the internet. Generally, the library should not purchase any additional electronic access to U.K. materials.

### 3. Australia and Other Commonwealth States

Primary Sources: The Australian Legal Information Institute (<http://www.austlii.edu.au/>) provides a comprehensive site for Australian legal information including statutes, regulations, and state and federal case law.

Unless directly related to a specific faculty interest, the library will favor electronic access to cases, statutes and regulations from other Commonwealth countries. *WORLDLII* will be the source for most of these materials.

Secondary Materials: HeinOnline carries a number of journals from several Commonwealth states and this access should be adequate for our current needs.

#### B. Major Trading Partners / Trading Blocs

The United States Census Bureau and the International Trade Administration of the United States Department of Commerce regularly publishes a list of the major trading partners of the United States<sup>1</sup>. These major trading partners are more likely to be stable and have vigorous regimes with respect to property ownership, banking, dispute resolution, and commercial relations. At a

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/highlights/top/index.html>

minimum, the library should attempt to collect titles from these states in English translation which cover constitutional law, intellectual property, trade, commercial and financial law. Comprehensive titles that are regularly updated (such as the *Lexis Doing Business in...* series) and include translated documents, should be preferred in print form if unavailable online and funds allow.

Publications that explain the state's legal organization especially in the context of legal research should be added.

As trading blocs mature and assume a significant role in commercial relations between the member states and the U.S., consideration should be given to collecting major primary and selected secondary sources for these international organizations. Electronic access is preferable but print resources should be added if they comment on significant trade-related issues.

### C. Other Regions or States

#### 1. Western Europe

Primary Sources: Rely on materials available through the internet.

Occasionally, translated code sections or specialized laws will be published in comparative works which include coverage of the United States. These should be added if the main focus of the work is one of importance to the U.S.

Secondary Sources: At a minimum the library will purchase monographs which describe the legal structure and bibliography for a particular state. Other secondary sources which comment on comparative issues where the U.S. figures

prominently and on topics identified for comparative treatment in Section VII will be considered for purchase.

## 2. Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Primary Sources: The library relies primarily on online sources for access to major codes and other primary materials.

Secondary Sources: At a minimum the library will purchase monographs in English which describe the legal structure and bibliography for a particular state. Strong comparative material where the U.S. is prominent will be considered as would monographs which treat Russian trade-related or commercial laws. The library will not collect trade-related or commercial law commentary for the CIS member states.

## 3. Asia

Primary Sources: Outside of the Asian states mentioned in the section on major trading partners (see section IV.B.) special consideration should be given to up and coming states that are establishing vigorous trading relationships with the U.S. namely, Indonesia, India, and Malaysia. As funds permit, translations should be sought for trade-related laws. Access to general legal research guides should be primarily through online sources.

Secondary Sources: Emphasis should be on topics of comparative interest especially if they reflect comparisons with the United States.

#### 4. Israel / Palestine

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has produced many novel issues which will form a permanent legacy in the literature of international law. Among those topics are the laws of occupation, refugees, water rights, self-determination, boundaries, citizenship, and human rights. As such, the international implications of their relationship should form the emphasis of collections in this area.

Primary Materials: Translations of primary municipal materials should not be purchased as a general rule. Titles which pertain to the interaction of these states on the international plane generally are included in the United Nations collection or in volumes of diplomatic material. The library should add titles as needed and not received as a part of any other standing order.

Secondary Sources: Commentaries which describe and analyze issues pertaining to this conflict or to any resulting international legal proceedings should be collected comprehensively.

#### 5. Middle East and Islamic Law

Primary Sources: The library will not collect any codes or cases from states in this region. It will, however, purchase basic texts of the Islamic legal family (such as the Quran and other Islamic sources which serve as commentaries on this book). Only those in English translation or synoptic texts will be added.

Secondary Sources: Commentaries in secondary sources are an important source of information for understanding various facets of Islamic law. Titles will be purchased which elaborate basic principles of the Islamic legal system as well as those which illuminate issues in family law, Islamic finance, gender issues, trade, human rights, and works of a comparative nature where comparisons with the U.S. are prominently covered. Additionally, historic materials which provide an analysis or commentary on different schools of Islamic jurisprudence should also be collected in English.

## 6. Africa

Primary Sources: Primary sources will not be collected for any state in the African continent. Selected documents of the African Union (AU) will be purchased primarily in compilations of such works and only in English. The focus of these AU materials will be on human rights, humanitarian intervention, or refugees.

Secondary Sources: The library will collect monographs which generally explore human rights or issues of humanitarian intervention from an African perspective. As Africa becomes a fuller participant in international commerce increased attention may be warranted for states with strong commercial relations rooted in the rule of law such as Kenya, South Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, and states of the Maghreb region. Particular attention should also be given to Africa and international arbitration.

## 7. All Other States and Antarctica

Primary Sources: Generally primary sources from states other than those listed in this document will not be purchased although selected titles may be added through the gift selection process at the discretion of the selector.

Secondary Sources: Only monographs that describe governmental structures and research sources should be acquired for every state.

Antarctica: The international legal system which governs Antarctica exists nowhere else in the world. The singular nature of its legal organization mandates that we continue to collect commentaries on the laws, regulations, and governing system of Antarctica. All primary source material is available online at <http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>.

## V. Scope of Coverage: International Organizations

### A. United Nations

The United Nations was established in 1945 as a successor to the League of Nations. It is governed by its Charter which now has over 190 parties. Its central roles are in the areas of peace and security, dispute resolution, and international cooperation. As the premier international organization in the world, the library has a responsibility to collect significant materials from this institution.

Primary Sources: The library holds the *Readex United Nations Law Library* microfiche program. This material includes the official records and working documents from five of the six principal organs (excluding the Secretariat) in the form of plenary series documents, verbatim records, summary records,

resolutions, supplements, annexes, sessional fascicles, committee documents, petitions and observations. *Ad hoc* and expert committee publications are also incorporated into the Readex product. Starting in 2012, the library has relied on the UN Official Documents System for access to the texts of UN publications (excepting those only available for sale). The library also uses the *United Nations Treaty Series* and indexes through the UN service available on the internet. A number of UN yearbooks are available on *HeinOnline Foreign and International Law Resources* database. Special reports and other documents are purchased as needed if they fit within the scope of the collection or are requested by a faculty member.

The library currently receives some decisions, pleadings, and oral arguments of the International Court of Justice in print and should continue to do so. The library has begun to collect some annotated opinions of other UN *ad hoc* criminal courts. The library will rely on online resources for any other dispute resolution panels.

Encyclopedias: The UN ODS system as serves as the primary access point for the UN document research. The *United Nations Treaty Index* on the internet provides access to the United Nations treaty texts as well as to other important research tools such as the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*. Encyclopedias on both the United Nations and the topic of human rights should be updated as new editions are published.

Secondary Sources: The library will collect to level 3 or 4 (see section VII for a reference to the collection levels used in this document), works that deal with the UN's power as a law-creating institution especially with respect to the roles of the following organs: Security Council, General Assembly, United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, and the International Law Commission. Additional titles will also be purchased for UN bodies to which the United States has either a reporting responsibility (as a result of a treaty obligation) or where the U.S. maintains an active interest in its affairs (e.g., International Criminal Court). Consideration will also be given to the publications of United Nations specialized agencies which affect the legal posture of states relative to their development, or their ability to engage in trade relations. The current list of agencies to monitor include: Food and Agricultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank/IMF), International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

#### B. European Union

The European Union is a supranational organization of states that range geographically from Scandinavia to the eastern Mediterranean. Although its original purpose centered on economic relations, the purview of the EU has grown to include agricultural policy, common currency, foreign policy, common defense, immigration, asylum and environmental concerns among other topics. Its organizational and decisional structures are complex. The EU Institutions

alone produce a considerable body of literature. The directorates and other associated organs generate even more publications. Given the volume of information produced, collection intensities have been specified by the topics given below. These priorities may change as the U.S. position on the European Union evolves or the scope of EU policies changes. These may also change based on the United Kingdom's evolving relationship with the EU.

Primary Sources: The library relies on both the *Europa* and *Eur-Lex* internet services for access to primary source material from the EU Institutions, Directorates and their many sub-groups. These two sources complement those available through *Lexis* and *Westlaw* which are especially strong in decisional materials from the European Court of Justice and the General Court. Loose-leaf services, systematic guides or online systems are used as finding tools. The European Union's web site offers a variety of primary materials as well as reports and studies.

Secondary Sources: Monographs which provide an analysis of EU law should also be selectively added according to the collection intensities outlined below:

- Commercial Law (3)
- Common Defense (2)
- E-Commerce Law (3)
- Economic and Monetary Union (2)
- Environmental Law (3)
- Foreign and Security Policy (2)
- Human Rights (3)
- Immigration and Asylum (3)
- Intellectual Property (3)
- International Law of the EU (3)
- International Trade (3)
- Legal Structure (3)

Potential EU secondary source purchases should be evaluated in light of existing resources on *Lexis* and *Westlaw* and other platforms that may offer coverage of the same subject.

### C. Council of Europe (COE)

The Council of Europe oversees the human rights regime for Europe. Established by convention in 1949, its organization and decision-making structures are a model for multilateral institutions of this type. It includes a Committee of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly, and the European Court of Human Rights.

Primary Sources: The following sources are available online: *European Treaty Series, Texts Adopted* (Committee of Ministers); *Official Report of Debates, Documents / Working Papers, Texts Adopted* (Parliamentary Assembly), European Court of Human Rights decisions.

Secondary Sources: The library collects a small number of monographs covering a variety of issues. Subjects include: human rights, domestic violence, social rights, minorities, and democracy. The bulk of these publications are at the level 2 intensity although some would qualify as level 3.

Digests: The library has *A Systematic Guide to the Case-Law of the European Court of Human Rights*. This set should be maintained as it provides unique access points to the cases as well as summaries of the decisions.

#### D. Organization of American States

As a successor to one of the oldest multilateral organizations in the world (International Union of American Republics, 1890), the OAS is the preeminent international body in Latin America. Its original human rights focus has now expanded to embrace trade, security, sustainable development, science and technology, and communications among other issues. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court remain its two primary organs of greatest interest to our students and faculty.

Primary Sources: The library will rely primarily on internet resources for treaties and case law materials. Other official reports which reflect primarily on the human rights work of the organization will also be acquired as needed in print unless otherwise available on the internet.

Secondary Sources: Monographs which elaborate on the human rights regime of this organization will be collected. In addition, the library should also consider a finding tool for the Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court decisions if and when it becomes available.

#### E. World Trade Organization

The WTO and its GATT predecessor together provide the basis for the international trading system. Originally started in 1948, successive meetings of the parties (called rounds) have established the institutional and legal framework for the conduct of trade around the world. The current WTO oversees the development of international law in the areas of most favored nation status,

tariff issues, dumping, subsidies, and state trading. Its dispute settlement mechanisms form the heart of the process for resolving trade disputes.

**Primary Sources:** The WTO web site is the main repository for many of the primary sources emanating from this organization. Copies of the basic instruments are reprinted in a variety of secondary sources. Decisions rendered through the dispute resolution process are available on the site as well as widely reprinted in a variety of online and print sources.

**Secondary Sources:** The activities of the WTO cut across a variety of other areas including but not limited to international environmental law and the law of sustainable development. The monographic literature is particularly important in understanding law and practice under the GATT/WTO as well as the intricacies of the dispute resolution process. In addition, publications dealing with the law of the WTO topical treaties such as TRIPS and GATS are important to the collection. Titles which support these subjects will be collected with special care as to their organization, coverage and indexing. Continued updating of the *WTO Analytical Index* is recommended.

## VI. Scope of Coverage / International Law

**Primary Sources:** As documented in other sections of this policy, the library holds a comprehensive collection of international treaties on both microform and online. The Council of Europe instruments as well as O.A.S. documents are covered in a similar manner. Regional topical treatises and guides should be

collected if relevant to law school curricular and scholarly interests and not available online.

The case law of international tribunals is represented in our collection or available on the internet. Topical national cases on international issues should be sought only in English translation and on issues of importance to U.S. practitioners. We currently make these types of cases available through the print *International Law Reports* or online via OUP's *International Law in Domestic Courts* service. Additional international arbitration cases in English should be added as they are made available in affordable editions.

Collection intensities for specific areas of international law are specified in section VII below.

## VII. Scope of Coverage / Subjects

This section will utilize the collection levels identified and explained in the *Seattle University Law Library Collection Development Policy* (1996, revised 2019).

<u>Levels</u>	<u>Subject Area</u>
2	Abortion Law - Comparative with US
3	Administrative Law - Comparative with US
2	- U. K.
2	- Canada
2	Air Law - Foreign law
3	- International aspect

- 2            Antarctica, Law Governing  
Note: The 1959 Antarctic Treaty created a unique regime of interstate cooperation. See section IV.C.7(c).
- Antitrust / Competition Law  
Note: In most countries Competition Law comes under national jurisdiction even though the effects may occur extraterritorially. This topic may also be the subject of multilateral agreements.
- 3            - Comparative with US  
2            - EU (and other International Organizations)  
2            - UK
- Arbitration, International  
Note: Very few arbitral cases are published. Secondary sources should focus on practice issues and the enforcement of arbitral decisions.
- 3            - Primary Sources (as to select regimes)  
2            - Secondary
- 2            Arctic Council  
Note: Established in 1996 by the [Ottawa Declaration](#) as a high-level intergovernmental forum to promote cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, and the Arctic Indigenous communities primarily on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.
- 2            Arms Control and Development
- Art Law and Cultural Property  
2            - International
- Asylum & Refugee Law  
Note: The focus of this collection should primarily be in the international area. This literature has a natural tie in with human rights and is also the subject of a variety of international instruments as well as a major United Nations agency. The collection intensity for this topic does not reflect its treatment under U.S. domestic law.
- 3            - International
- Banking Law  
3            - Comparative with the US  
2            - International

### Bankruptcy (International Insolvency)

Note: This is a growing area of interest in the international arena. Several projects are ongoing, especially within economic blocks, to harmonize legislation. Careful attention should be paid to this area.

- 3 - Comparative with the US
- 2 - Secondary sources (other than comparative works)

### Bioethics & Biotechnology (see also Intellectual Property)

- 3 - Comparative with US
- 1 - Foreign (unless a special trend is occurring in a particular state)

### Business Law

- 3 - Comparative with US
- 2 - Foreign (see also section IV.B. on major trading partners)

### Business Organizations

Note: Monitor this topic for developments in foreign and international corporate governance issues.

- 3 - Comparative with US
- 2 - Foreign (limit to major trading partners)

### Canon Law

Note: Rely on Lemieux Library for collection development in the area of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law. Collection intensity designation applies to materials which cover international law issues viewed through the Catholic intellectual tradition.

### Children's Rights

Note: Collection should anticipate that the US will eventually become a party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- 3 - International

### Civil Law

Note: Applies to civil law as a legal system.

### Civil Procedure

Note: See section IV.B. Major Trading Partners. Collect civil procedure code in translation for Russia. Collect other translated civil procedure codes for comparative purposes if the purchase only requires a modest investment. Codes reflecting major countries in other legal families should also be acquired.

- 3 - Comparative with US

### Civil Rights (see also Human Rights)

Note: For UK, selectively collect only basic, analytical works which describe the application of the Human Rights Act. For Canada, works analyzing the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms or the Canadian Human Rights Act should be selectively purchased. Works dealing with ethnic, racial or gender discrimination in states representing other legal families should be selectively collected.

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 3 - Gender discrimination, comparative
- 3 - Race discrimination, comparative
- 3 - Sexual Orientation, comparative

### 3 Commercial Law

Note: Prominence should be given to collecting works that deal with transnational transactions or which cover important transactional regimes (to which the U.S. is a party) such as the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Emphasize works which consider the activities of major trading partners.

- 2 - Comparative with US

### Communications Law (Mass Media)

- 1 - Comparative with US

### Communications Law (Telecommunications)

- 2 - Comparative with US

Company Law, see Business Organizations

### Comparative Law

Note: Section IV covers collection development for specific states. Collection intensity under this heading covers materials dealing with the academic study of comparative law and its methodologies.

- 3 - Generally

Competition Law (see Antitrust/Competition Law)

Computer Law (see under specific topics: Intellectual Property, Internet Regulation, and Privacy).

### Conflicts of Law/Private International Law

Note: Prefer publications that emphasize transnational litigation issues rather than focusing primarily on theory. Include works

	covering other countries only if the U.S. is prominently compared with the subject state.
2	- Canada
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Generally
2	- Mexico
2	- UK
	Constitutional Law
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Foreign
2	Consumer Protection
	Contracts
2	- Canada
3	- Comparative with US
3	- International
2	- UK
	Corporate Crime
2	- International
	Corporate law (see Business Organizations)
1	Corrections
	Courts (see section V. A. 1 for United Nations sponsored panels. Decisions of other international courts (EU, COE, and OAS) are also covered in the same section).
3	- Arbitral tribunals
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Foreign
3	- International tribunals, practice and procedure
3	- Regional
	Criminal law (see War Crimes for international criminal law; see also International Criminal Court)
2	- Canada
3	- Comparative with US
2	- UK
	Criminal Procedure

- 3 - Comparative with US
- 2 - UK
  
- Criminology/Criminal Justice
- 2 - Comparative with US
  
- 4 Customary International Law
  
- 2 Customary Law (aboriginal or tribal law)
  
- Death Penalty
- 2 - Comparative with US
  
- Diplomacy
- 2 - Generally
- 3 - International law of
  
- Disability Law
- 2 - Comparative with US
- 3 - International
  
- Dispute Settlement, International (Legal Aspects); see also Arbitration.  
 Note: Covers the non-judicial settlement of international disputes. Focus is primarily on techniques used in international fora. For reports of cases, see note under heading Courts in this section.
- 2 - Mediation
- 2 - Negotiation
  
- 2 Domestic Violence Law (see also Family Law)
  
- Drug Policy (see also Criminal Law)
- 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 - International
  
- Economic Sanctions (see Trade Law)
  
- Employment Law (see Labor Law)
  
- 2 Entertainment/Sports Law
  
- Environmental Law
- 2 - Canada

2	- Comparative with US
2	- EU
4	- International
	Ethics (see Legal Ethics)
	Evidence
2	- Comparative with US
	Family Law
2	- Comparative with US
3	- Islamic
3	- UK
	Fisheries, International (see also sec IV.A.1 on Canada)
3	- Canada
2	- Generally
	Foreign Relations
	Note: Covers the domestic foreign relations law of a state. Prefer titles which treat foreign relations from a legal rather than political perspective.
2	- EU
2	- Foreign
3	- US
3	GATT/WTO (see also section V. E.)
	Gay Rights (see under Civil Rights—Sexual Orientation)
	Gender Discrimination (see under Civil Rights)
4	General Principles of Law (International)
3	Genocide (Legal Aspects)
	Health Law
3	- Comparative with US
2	- EU
3	- International
2	Holocaust (Jewish) (Legal Aspects)
3	Humanitarian Intervention, Law of

Note: Many of the primary sources and significant commentary emanate from the International Committee for the Red Cross which serves as the depository for the Geneva Conventions and associated instruments.

#### Human Rights (see also Civil Rights)

Note: Where the human right at issue flows from a multilateral treaty, regardless of whether the US is a party, use collection intensity 3.

- 2 - Children's Rights
- 3 - Comparative with US (generally)
- 2 - Indigenous Peoples
- 4 - International (generally)
- 3 - Islamic Law
- Women's Rights
- 2 ----Comparative with US
- 3 ----International

#### Immigration and Emigration (see also Refugees)

Note: Limited to international and foreign aspects only. For US domestic law see the SU Law Library's general collection development policy. Intensities for the subject under EU and COE are covered sections V.B.2 and V.C., respectively.

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 - Foreign
- 3 - International

#### Indigenous Peoples (see under Human Rights)

#### Intellectual Property

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 3 - EU
- 2 - Foreign (see also under Major Trading Partners, sec. IV.B.)
- 3 - International
- 3 - WIPO

#### International Criminal Court

Note: Although the US is not a party to the Rome Statute, this convention is important enough to merit significant collection activity. For primary sources prefer online if citable. Case collections in print should include substantial legal analysis.

- 4 - Cases
- 4 - Treatises

2	International Development
2	International Finance (see also Banking Law)
2	International Labour Office (ILO)
	International Law (see also under Section VI).
2	- Arms Control
3	- Bibliography
3	- Codification of the Law of Nations
3	- Collective security
3	- Damages
3	- Domestic enforcement of, in U.S.
3	- Enforced settlement of international disputes
2	- History
3	- Intergovernmental conferences
3	- Intergovernmental legal regimes
3	- International organizations
2	- Law of the Sea
3	- Law of treaties
3	- Law of War and Neutrality
3	- Legal Research
2	- Methodology
3	- Objects of the Law of Nations (Territory)
3	- Remedies
3	- Sources
2	- Space Law
3	- Subjects of the Law of Nations (not otherwise listed)
3	- Treaties and other international agreements (unavailable online)
2	- Theory and principles
3	- Judicial decisions and arbitral awards
3	- War crime trials
2	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
	International Organizations (see also generally sec. V. for particular organizations and section IV.C.6 for the African Union.)
3	- Law of,
3	International Relations (Legal aspects)
	International Security (see Security, International)
	International Trade (see Trade)

3	Internet Regulation
3	Investment, International
3	Islamic Law (see also section IV.C.5 on Middle Eastern states and Islamic Law; see also under Family Law and Human Rights)
2	Jewish Law
2	Judicial Reform
	Judiciary
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Foreign
	Jurisprudence
	Note: This term is used to denote a study of the general elements of a legal system.
1	- Canada
2	- Comparative with US
2	- EU
1	- Foreign
2	- International
2	- UK
	Labor Law
2	- Comparative with US
2	- EU
2	- International
	Law of the Sea
3	- Cases
3	- Generally
	Legal Ethics
2	- Comparative with US
	Legal History
1	- Foreign
3	- UK
2	Legal Profession/Lawyering
2	Legislation

- 2 Maritime Law
- Medical laws and Legislation (see Health law)
- Media (see Communications Law)
- 2 Monetary Policy and Monetary Unions (Bretton Woods and EMU))
- 2 Money Laundering
- 3 NAFTA (North American Free Trade Act)
- Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament (see Arms Control and Disarmament)
- Organization of American States (see sec. V.D.)
- 2 Peacekeeping (legal aspects)
- Philosophy of Law (see Jurisprudence)
- Privacy
- 2 - Comparative with US
- Private International Law (see Conflicts of Law)
- 2 Privatization
- Property
- 2 - Foreign law
- Public International Law (see sec. VI and under heading International Law in this list).
- Race Discrimination (see Civil Rights)
- 3 Refugees, International Law of
- Roman Law
- 2 - Comparative Law
- 2 - History

- 2 Rule of Law
  - Comparative with US
- 2 Securities
  - Security, International (see also United Nations, sec. V.A. and the European Union, sec. V.B.)
    - 3 - Dispute settlement (legal aspects)
    - 2 - Nuclear arms control (see Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament)
    - 2 - Peacekeeping (see Peacekeeping)
- 3 Self-Determination
- 3 Sovereignty
- 3 State Succession
- Taxation
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  - 1 - Foreign
- Telecommunications (see Communications Law)
- 3 Terrorism (Legal Aspects)
- Torts
  - 3 - Comparative with US
- Torture (see also Human Rights)
  - 3 - International aspects
- Trade (see also under WTO/GATT; see also Section V.E.)
  - 3 - EU
  - 3 - International
  - 2 - Foreign (see Major Trading Partners note in sec. IV.B)
- 3 Travaux Préparatoires
 

Note: Defined as the working papers of a diplomatic conference developed during the treaty drafting process. Collection intensity applies to the acquisition of materials representing instruments to which the U.S. is or may become a party.

- 4        Treaties (see also section V.A. United Nations)
  - 4        - International
  - 3        - Law of,
  - 4        - United States
  
- 3        United Nations (see also section V.A.)
  - Note: Collection of UN publications will focus on its legal activities. Collections for various UN courts will focus on primary sources with selected practice materials and finding tools.
  - 4        - International Court of Justice
  - 4        - International Criminal Court
  - 4        - International Criminal Tribunals (ad hoc)
  
- War (Legal Aspects) (see under Armed Conflict, Law of)
  
- 3        War Crimes
  
- 3        WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) (see also section V.A.3.)
  
- Women's Rights (Legal Aspects) (see under Human Rights)
  
- World Bank (see under Monetary Policy and Monetary Unions)
  
- 3        WTO/GATT (see also section under Trade; see also under section V.E., World Trade Organization)