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**A Guide to Researching the Law of
AFGHANISTAN
at the University of Michigan Law Library**

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**Reference Department
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This guide is intended to assist researchers in studying the law of Afghanistan through sources available at the University of Michigan Law Library and the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library. Certain relevant issues relating to international law, such as human rights, are also included. The guide does not purport to provide either a complete discussion of the Afghan legal system or an exhaustive list of sources.

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❖ ***About the Law Library's Afghanistan Collection***

The Afghanistan collection at the University of Michigan Law Library is limited, due to the unsettled state of Afghan law during the last century and the general lack of publication of Afghan legal materials. The Law Library's Afghanistan collection includes materials from the 1930s through the 1990s, in print, microform, and electronic formats. The Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library also holds materials on Afghanistan legal topics, which have been included in the discussion of sources, below.

The majority of the Afghanistan collection is in print format, housed in the Legal Research Stacks under call numbers FL8 A2.1 *et seq.* Because this area of the Library is closed to the public, researchers must either request that books from the Afghanistan collection be paged to them, or receive a pass to enter the closed stacks area. Closed stack pull requests and passes may be obtained at the Circulation Desk.

The official languages of Afghan legal publications are Pushtu (or Pashto, Pushto, or Pushta) and Dari (the Afghan variant of Farsi, or Persian).

❖ ***History of Afghanistan and the Afghan Legal System***

Afghanistan is a mountainous country, which since ancient times has been peopled by tribes of distinct ethnic and linguistic origin, living in relative isolation in the few fertile valleys of the land. Because of its geographic location, bordering on Russia, China, Pakistan and Iran, Afghanistan has long been considered a "crossroads of civilization;" as such, it has been the subject of conquest and subjugation for at least two thousand years. Notable conquerors have included Alexander the Great (4th century B.C.), Genghis Khan (13th century) and Tamerlane (14th century).

In the 18th century the first attempt at a unified state of Afghanistan emerged. This so-called Afghan Kingdom was actually a confederation of tribes, formed under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Durrani, but the empire collapsed after his death in 1773. Afghanistan began to establish itself as a nation again in the mid-19th century; however, colonial ambitions of Great Britain and Russia spawned yet another series of invasions at that time, all of which ultimately failed. The Anglo-Afghan war of 1878-1880 resulted in the creation of an

independent Afghan state, though still under the British sphere of influence.

From 1880 through the early 1900s Afghanistan enjoyed relative stability under the rule of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, who instigated extensive economic and social modernization programs. By the 1920s and 1930s, however, these reforms were reversed by conservative rulers who imposed near-absolute monarchies.

During the 1970s and 1980s Afghanistan became embroiled in civil war, and the government changed hands many times as the result of various coups and insurgencies. In the late 1970s, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and took control of the country under a Communist regime. After intervention by the United Nations beginning in 1982, peace agreements were finally signed in 1988, which led to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. At that time, a coalition of rebel forces set up a fragile interim government, but interethnic tensions and infighting among rival militia led to its eventual collapse.

Currently there is no single group or government that holds sway over the entire country of Afghanistan. The majority of the country, including its major cities, is under the rule of the Taliban Islamic organization, which seeks to create a strict Islamic state. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates acknowledge the Taliban government of Afghanistan. The remainder of Afghanistan is controlled by the United Front, which is recognized by the United Nations, the United States, and the rest of the world as the country's legitimate government. The Taliban have recently declared the country to be an Emirate; however, the United Front and its supporters still refer to the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The troubled and turbulent history of Afghanistan has led to its overall lack of a modern unified legal system. For centuries, the principal source of Afghan law was Shari'a (the uncoded body of Islamic law and practice, based on the Holy Qu'rān and the Sunnah of the Prophet). The reform movements of the early 20th century gave rise to several essentially unsuccessful efforts to secularize and/or westernize the Afghan legal system. Since that time, the law in Afghanistan has developed into a disunified amalgamation of secular legislation, Shari'a, and local custom, variously applied according to local practice and adherence to governmental authority. Islamic law of the Hanafi School of jurisprudence remains, however, substantially controlling¹.

¹ Islam is divided into two major sects: the Shi'a, who believe that Ali, a relative of the Prophet Mohammad, and his descendants are the proper rulers of the Islamic

Afghanistan's rapidly changing governments have contributed to the general disarray of its legal system. For example, quite a number of dissimilar constitutions have been issued by various regimes over a relatively short period of time. The first Afghan constitution was promulgated in 1923, followed by a similar constitution in 1931; these were extremely non-liberal documents that emphasized Islamic law. In 1964 the first nominally liberal constitution was issued, emphasizing the secularization of Afghan law. Following the coup of 1973, a series of "Republic decrees" served as a constitution until the promulgation of a western-style constitution on February 24, 1977. One year later, a new coup resulted in the abrogation of the 1977 constitution and the issuance of a new set of decrees of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of April 30 and May 1, 1978. Three more decrees were then issued, which resulted in a body of "constitutional laws" March 27, 1979. A provisional constitution, the "Basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," was promulgated on April 21, 1980. A new constitution was enacted in November 1987, and further amendments to it approved in May 1990, but it is unknown whether this constitution was ever officially promulgated. There is currently no constitution in effect throughout Afghanistan.

At present, it is difficult to know exactly what is the law of Afghanistan. Various statutes enacted prior to the Soviet takeover of the country are still technically in force, but they are apparently neither followed nor enforced. Certain Afghan legal publications, including the official gazette and court reports, have now ceased publication; it is unclear whether publication will ever resume. In view of the fact that Islamic law is the one constant that has survived throughout the upheaval in Afghanistan, it seems a safe assumption that Shari'a will continue to play a major role as a primary source of Afghan law.

Sources: See Reynolds and Flores, Vafai, under "General Secondary Sources, below.

community; and the Sunnites, who believe that the leader should be chosen by the companions of the Prophet and approved by the Islamic community at large. Over the course of centuries, four major schools of thought have developed among the Sunnites, including the Hanafi, the Maliki, the Shafi'i and the Hanbali. The Hanafi school is the oldest and least rigid of the four, placing emphasis on the intent of the Holy Qur'an rather than literal readings.

➤ ***The Afghan Legislative and Judicial System as of 1980***

During most of the 20th century Afghanistan was governed by a single ruler in conjunction with the *Loya Jirgah*, or Grand National Assembly. The Assembly, a national council of notables, tribal chiefs and religious leaders numbering up to 1,000 or more, ratified national constitutions and approved policies of the ruler. The Assembly was not called upon, however, to ratify the constitutions of 1980 or later; the body has been non-functioning since 1995.

The Afghan judicial system consisted of a Supreme Court and a High Central Court of Appeals, which heard appeals from the provincial courts in each of the 28 (or possibly 30) provinces. Theoretically, decisions of the higher courts of appeal were legally binding on lower courts; however, there has never been a defined system of precedent or regular case reports. The Supreme Court and High Central Court of Appeals have been non-functioning since 1993.

Sources: See Reynolds and Flores, Vafai, under “General Secondary Sources, below; see *Law Library of Congress Guide to Law Online: Afghanistan*, under “Selected Afghan Law-Related Internet Sources,” below.

❖ ***Researching the Law of Afghanistan***

As is the case with all legal research involving foreign law, the very important first step is to plan a research strategy. Consultation of general secondary sources and research guides will provide citations to likely subject-specific secondary sources, which will in turn provide citations to primary materials. Although there are a very limited number of available primary legal materials relating to Afghanistan, there are several good secondary sources in English that discuss Afghan law in some detail.

Below is a bibliography of the Afghan law sources at the University of Michigan Law Library and the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library. Sources are in English unless otherwise noted.

Key to Source Listings:

Sources listed below as [selected] have been selected by librarians for addition to the collection but not yet ordered. Sources listed as [on order] have been ordered but not yet received by the Law Library.

Periodically check Lexcalibur to determine the status of these materials.

Sources listed as [in process] have been received and are being prepared for shelving in the Law Library. In process sources may be pulled for patrons' use; forms are available at the Circulation Desk.

Sources listed as [Grad:] are held at the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library; sources listed as [Grad/Buhr:] are held in storage at the Buhr facility. Buhr sources are easily recalled; ask at any desk at the Graduate Library.

➤ **Secondary Sources**

▪ **General Secondary Sources**

- Reynolds, T. and A. Flores. ***Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World*** (1989-) [Ref Coll: Bibliog Reynolds]. Commonly known as "Reynolds & Flores," this multi-volume looseleaf set is the definitive tool for foreign legal research. "Afghanistan" appears in Volume 3-A, which includes Asia and the Middle East. Includes historical development of the Afghan legal system; lists of major codifications, other laws, and court reports, including English translations; and a subject index of legislation.
- Vafai, G. ***Afghanistan: A Country Law Study*** (1988) [FL8 A2.9 V1254a 1988]. Detailed overview of the Afghanistan's history, legal system, government, and criminal, family and contract law, all as of the early 1980s.
- ***Constitutions of the Countries of the World*** (1971-) [Ref Coll: Const]. Includes an extensive legal and political history.
- ***Library of Congress Accessions List, Afghanistan*** (1978) [Bibliog Library]. List of publications on Afghanistan acquired by the Library of Congress.

- **Subject-Specific Treatises and Secondary Sources**
 - **Civil Rights**
 - ♦ See “Human Rights,” below.
 - **Contracts**
 - ♦ Vafai, G. *Afghanistan: A Country Law Study* (1988) [FL8 A2.9 V1254a 1988]. Includes overview of Afghan contracts law, as of the early 1980s.
 - **Constitutional Law**
 - ♦ Boragay, M. *Da Afghanistan dreyam asasi qanun tah yawah katanah* (1998) [selected]. Analysis of the third constitution of Afghanistan. In Pushtu.
 - ♦ Chishti, N. *Constitutional development in Afghanistan* (1998) [selected]; [Grad: KNF 2101 .C481 1998].
 - ♦ *Matn-i kúamil-i qavúanúin-i asúasúi-i Afghúanistúan: az 1301 túa 1372* (1995) [Grad: JQ 1762 .A44 1995]. On constitutional law. Includes texts of constitutions from 1921 through the 1990s. In Persian.
 - ♦ Amin, S. *Law, reform, and revolution in Afghanistan: implications for Central Asia and the Islamic World* (3rd rev. ed. 1993) [Grad: KFN 2070 .A45 1993].
 - ♦ Muôhaqqiq, Â. and VúÂiôz, N., eds. *ôTarôh-i Qúanúun-i asúasúi-i Dawlat-i Jumhúurúi Fidirúal-i Islúamúi-i Afghúanistúan* (1993) [JQ 1762 .A44 1993]. On the pattern of the constitution of Islamic Democratic Federal Government of Afghanistan. In Persian.
 - ♦ ôHabúibúi, Â. *Junbish-i mashrúuôtiyat dar Afghúanistúan* (1993) [Grad: DS 361 .H33 1993]. On the “movement of constitution” in Afghanistan. In Persian.

- ♦ ***Fardúa-yi Afghúanistan-i Islúamúi: Simúinúar-i duvvum: MuôtúalaÁah-i Niôzúam-i QaözúaĀi va ĀAdli dar JúamiÁah-Āi úAyandah-Āi Afghúanistúan, 13-16 Jawzúa 1369*** (1990) [Grad/Buhr: DS 371.2 .S561 1990]. Discussion of Islamic and constitutional law in Afghanistan. In Persian.
- ♦ Kamali, M. ***Law in Afghanistan : a study of the constitutions, matrimonial law and the judiciary*** (1985) [FL8 A2.9 K153L 1985].
- ♦ Moltmann, G. ***Die Verfassungsentwicklung Afghanistans 1901-1981: von der absoluten Monarchie zur sozialistischen Republik*** (1982) [Grad: DS41 .H22 no.18]. Includes English translations of Afghan constitutions of 1923, 1931, 1964, and 1977. Text in German.
- ♦ Lux Wurm, P. ***L'evolution politique de L'Afghanistan et la reforme constitutionnelle*** (1964) [FL6 F8154n]. In French.
- ♦ ***Fundamental principles of the government of Afghanistan*** (1931) [JX2 G7]. Issued by the British Foreign Office.

- **Courts**

- ♦ Kamali, M. ***Law in Afghanistan : a study of the constitutions, matrimonial law and the judiciary*** (1985) [FL8 A2.9 K153L 1985].
- ♦ ***Tamassuk al-qdat al Amanlya*** (1953?) [Film 4]. “The handbook for judges in Afghanistan.” In Persian.

- **Criminal Law**

- ♦ Vafai, G. ***Afghanistan: A Country Law Study*** (1988) [FL8 A2.9 V1254a 1988]. Includes overview of Afghan criminal law, as of the early 1980s.

- **Criminal Procedure**

- ♦ Vafai, G. *Afghanistan: A Country Law Study* (1988) [FL8 A2.9 V1254a 1988]. Includes overview of Afghan criminal procedure, as of the early 1980s.

- **Family Law**

- ♦ Vafai, G. *Afghanistan: A Country Law Study* (1988) [FL8 A2.9 V1254a 1988]. Includes overview of Afghan law of domestic relations, as of the early 1980s.
- ♦ Kamali, M. *Law in Afghanistan: a study of the constitutions, matrimonial law and the judiciary* (1985) [FL8 A2.9 K153L 1985].
- ♦ *Lawasia family law series* (1979) [JX9 LAAWP L4161 F198 L41 1979]. Includes discussion of Afghan family law as of 1979.

- **Foreign Relations**

- ♦ Henricksen, J. *International claims to anticipatory self-defense: a juridical analysis* (1981) [JX3 H5186i 1981]. Analysis of Soviet-Afghan foreign relations.
- ♦ Schwager, J. *Die Entwicklung Afghanistans als Staat und seine zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen* (1932) [JX3 L531ab]. In German.

- **History**

- ♦ Adamec, L. *Dictionary of Afghan wars, revolutions, and insurgencies* (1996) [Grad: DS 356 .A261 1996].
- ♦ Rubin, B. *The fragmentation of Afghanistan: state formation and collapse in the international system* (1995) [FL8 A2.9 R896f 1995]. History of the state of Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation, 1979-1989.
- ♦ Nyrop, R. and D. Seekins, eds. *Afghanistan, a country study* (1986) [FL8 A2.9 A257 C855 S93 1986]. Part of

the *Area Handbook* series, published by the United States GPO. Includes maps.

- ♦ Fraser-Tytler, W. *Afghanistan: a study of political developments in central and southern Asia* (1967) [FL8 A2.9 F8427a 1967].
- ♦ Nimat Allah (fl.1613-1630). *History of the Afghans* (translated from the Persian by B. Dorn 1965) [FL8 A2.9 N713m 1965e].

- **Human Rights**

- ♦ *Afghúanistúan-i fardúa: súimúinúar-i davúazdahum, AÔsarúat-i Manfúi-i Asnúad-i Qúanúunú-i ôSúadira-h-i Niôzúam-i Kumúunúistúa va AwôzúaĀ-i Mutashannij-i FiĀlúi bar Sayr-i IjrúaĀuat-i Súalim-i QaôzúaĀúi va ôHuqúuq-i Afrúad: 13-15 Sunbulah 1372* (1993) [Grad: DS 357.5 .S4514 1993]. Proceedings of the Congress on human rights in Afghanistan. In Persian.
- ♦ *Abortion policies: a global review* (1992) (JX9 UN.8 XIII A154 P76 1992). Includes brief discussion of Afghan law and policy on abortion.
- ♦ Amnesty International. *Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: an Amnesty International report* (1979) [Grad: JC599.A3 A451 1979a].
- ♦ *Seminar on human rights in developing countries, Kabul, Afghanistan, 12-25 May 1964* (1964) [HV 7243 .S96 1963]. Seminar organized by the United Nations in cooperation with the government of Afghanistan.

- **International Law and Afghanistan**

- ♦ Francis, D., ed. *Mediating deadly conflict: lessons from Afghanistan, Burundi, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Haiti, Israel/Palestine, Liberia, Sierra Leone, & Sri Lanka* (1998) [Grad: JC 328.6 .M44 1998].

- ♦ Hardt, J. *An assessment of the Afghanistan sanctions: implications for trade and diplomacy in the 1980's* (1981) [Grad: (Microform) CIS 81 H382-31]. U.S. government report.

- **Islamic Law and Afghanistan**

- ♦ McChesney, R.D. *Waqf at Balkh: A study of the endowments at the shrine of Âali ibn Abúi Túalib* (1973) [Grad: Microform]. A study of waqfs (charitable trusts under Islamic law).
- ♦ Amin, S. *Law, reform, and revolution in Afghanistan: implications for Central Asia and the Islamic World* (3rd rev. ed. 1993) [Grad: KFN 2070 .A45 1993].
- ♦ Marty, M. and R. Appleby, eds. *Fundamentalisms and the state: remaking politics, economies, and militance* (1993) [Grad: (closed reserves) BT 82.2 .F85 1993, BL 238 .F831 1993 v.3].
- ♦ Diyobandúi, G. *Hidúayat al-mujúahidúin: Muftúi-i sangar* (1984?) [Grad: BP 182 .G971]. On the law of *jihad*. In Persian.

- **Labor Law**

- ♦ Thirkield, P. *Labor Law and Practice in Afghanistan* (1969) [FL8 A2.9 T445L 1969].

- **Women and the Law**

- ♦ Rahimi, W. *Status of women: Afghanistan* (1991) [HQ 1735.6 .R2911 1991]. Discusses women's rights and social condition in Afghanistan.

➤ **Primary Sources**

▪ **A Note on Translations**

Unless a researcher is very fluent in Pushtu and/or Persian, the official languages of Afghanistan, it will be necessary to work with translations of primary materials, when available. The most authoritative translation is one that is officially provided by the promulgating source; lacking an official translation, the most reliable alternative is one prepared by a certified legal translator. In the absence of these sources, a respected commercial or unofficial translation must be used.

• **Finding Aids for Sources of Afghan Primary Materials in English**

- ◆ Reynolds, T. and A. Flores. ***Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World*** (1989-) [Ref Coll: Bibliog Reynolds]. Includes lists of major codifications, other laws, and court reports, including English translations. "Afghanistan" appears in Volume 3-A, which includes Asia and the Middle East.
- ◆ ***See also*** world-wide compilations of laws in translation:
 - ***Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World*** (1956-) [JX9 UN.96 C78L]. Includes English text of Copyright Provisions in the Press Act, 1950.
 - ***Tax Laws of the World*** (1974-) [FL7 23 T235 1974]. Includes English text of Afghan tax laws as of 1978.

▪ **Legislation**

• **Constitution**

- ◆ ***Matn-i kúamil-i qavúanúin-i asúasúi-i Afghúanistúan: az 1301 túa 1372*** (1995) [Grad: JQ 1762 .A44 1995]. Includes texts of constitutions from 1921 through the 1990s. In Persian.

- ♦ English text of the 1990 constitution, in ***Constitutions of the Countries of the World*** (1971-) [Ref Coll: Const]. English texts of 1964 constitution and 1978 constitutional decrees in ***Constitutions of the Countries of the World: Historical Constitutions*** (1971-) [Ref Coll: Const].
- ♦ English text of the constitutions of 1923, 1931, 1964, and 1977 in Moltmann, G. ***Die Verfassungsentwicklung Afghanistans 1901-1981: von der absoluten Monarchie zur sozialistischen Republik*** (1982) [Grad: DS41 .H22 no.18].
- ♦ English text of the 1964 constitution in ***Constitution of Afghanistan*** (1964) [FL8 A2.18 1964].
- ♦ English text of the 1931, 1980 constitution in Peaslee, A. ***Constitutions of nations*** (1950, 1974) [FL7 18 P363c 1950e; FL7 18 P363c 1974e].
- ♦ French text of the 1964 constitution in ***Constitution de l'Afghanistan, 1er octobre 1964*** (1965) [FL6 F8145n].
- ♦ French text of the 1931 constitution in Godchot, J. ***Les constitutions du Proche et du Moyen-Orient: Afghanistan, Arabie seoudite, Egypte, Erythree, Ethiopie, Grece, Irak, Iran, Israel, Jordanie, Liban, Libye, Soudan, Syrie, Turquie, Yemen*** (1957) [FL7 18 G577c 1957].
- ♦ Italian text of the 1931 constitution in Giannini, A. ***Le costituzioni degli stati del vicino Oriente: Afghanistan, Egitto, Higiiaz, 'Iraq, Libano e Siria, Palestina, Persia, Transgiordania, Turchia*** (1931) [FL7 18 G433c 1931].
- ♦ ***Also available*** on the Internet (see "Selected Internet Sources for Afghan Law," below).

• Major Codifications

The laws discussed below are at least technically still in force in Afghanistan; however, it is unknown to what extent they are currently followed or enforced.

◆ Civil Code

Afghanistan's civil code is generally based on Islamic law and the Hanafi School of jurisprudence, but shows influence of the French civil code in matters relating to official documentation.

- Madani Qanun Decree 1,458 of January 5, 1977, in ***Resmi jarīdah Da Adli Vizarat*** (see “Official Gazette,” below) 1977, no. 353. Essentially a codification of Islamic law.

◆ Code of Civil Procedure

- Law of 1958 (Code of civil and commercial procedure).

◆ Commercial Code

The commercial law of Afghanistan, enacted in 1955, is essentially an Afghan translation of the Ottoman commercial code of 1850, including some later Turkish amendments.

- English text in ***The law of commerce (commercial law of Afghanistan)*** (1967) [FL8 A2.353 1967e].

◆ Criminal Code

The criminal code enacted in 1976, influenced by the French penal code, signaled a departure from Islamic criminal justice in favor of European criminal systems.

- Penal code of 1976, in ***Resmi jarīdah Da Adli Vizarat*** (see “Official Gazette,” below) 1976, no. 347.

◆ Code of Criminal Procedure

- Criminal procedure code of May 1965. Amended by Law of discovery and investigation of crimes, in ***Resmi jarīdah Da Adli Vizarat*** (see “Official Gazette,” below) 1979, no. 24 and 1983, no. 498.

- **Islamic Laws**

- ♦ ***Madani qanun: da Afghanistan Jamhuri Dawlat rasmi khprawannah*** (1976-) [microform; selected].
Islamic laws of Afghanistan.

- **Session Laws**

Afghanistan does not publish any equivalent of American session laws.

- **Official Gazette**

The official gazette of Afghanistan is the *Resmi jaridah Da Adli Vizarat*. This was published starting in 1963, but has been inactive since at least 1980.

- ♦ ***Resmi jaridah Da Adli Vizarat*** [selected].

- **Court Reports**

Afghanistan has no official or systematic method of reporting judicial decisions. The *Afghan judicial reports*, an official government publication that began in 1976, is no longer published.

- ♦ Csaplar, Jr., R., ed. ***A collection of Afghan judicial decisions*** (1976) [FL8 A2.65 C697 J9 1976]. Reports of Afghanistan cases from the 1970s in English, by a Fulbright legal scholar who spent a year in Afghanistan. Includes subject index, table of statutes, discussion of the Afghan court system.
- ♦ ***Tamassuk al-qdat al Amanlya*** (1953?) [Film 4]. “The handbook for judges in Afghanistan.” In Persian.

- **Treaties**

Afghanistan has no publications of treaties.

- ♦ ***The Geneva Accords: agreements on the settlement of the situation relation to Afghanistan*** (1988) [Grad: JX 1015 .A26 G33 1988]. Includes Bilateral Agreement Between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Principles of Mutual Relations, in Particular on Non-interference and Non-intervention; Declaration on International Guarantees; Bilateral Agreement Between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Voluntary Return of Refugees; Agreement on the Interrelationships for the settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan.
- ♦ ***Turkey-Afghanistan Treaty of 1921***
<<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkce/gruph/ikili/03.htm>>
In Turkish.
- ♦ ***Also available*** on the Internet (see “Selected Internet Sources for Afghan Law,” below).

- **Administrative Laws**

Afghanistan has no published body of administrative law.

❖ ***Special Topics and Sources***

➤ **Legal Dictionaries**

- Afnāan, M. ***Fahrang-i òHuqāuqāi*** (1998) [selected]. Persian-English pocket law dictionary.

➤ **Language Dictionaries**

- Hayyāim, S. ***Farhang-i jāami°-i Fāarsāi-Ingilāisāi*** (1999 or 2000) [selected]. Persian-English dictionary.
- Gilani, D. ***An English-Persian dictionary*** (1999) [selected].

- Raverty, H. *A dictionary of the Pukhto, Pushto, or, Language of the Afghans* (1980) [Grad: PK6791 .R25 1980].

➤ **LEXIS-NEXIS and WESTLAW**

Specific information on Afghan laws is not available on LEXIS nor on WESTLAW.

➤ **Selected Afghan Law-Related Internet Sources**

This list focuses on web sites that provide free access to Afghan primary materials and on gateway sites that provide directories of Afghan legal information sources available on the Internet.

- ***Online Center for Afghan Studies***
<<http://www.afghan-politics.org>> Includes scanned images of original constitutions from 1964, 1976, 1990 and others. Also includes texts of various treaties and accords, as well as sections on human rights and women's rights, among others. In English.
- ***Law Library of Congress Guide to Law Online: Afghanistan***
<<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/glin/afghanis.html>>
Annotated compendium of internet sources of law-related information and government bodies. The "Legal Guides and Miscellaneous" directory points to research guides available online. In English.
- ***Afghan-www-Links*** <<http://www.afghan-web.com/www.html>> Directory of links to numerous Afghan-related sites.
- ***Internet Law Library (Pritchard Law Webs)***
<<http://www.priweb.com/internetlawlib/250.htm>>
Includes U.S. State Department Reports on Human Rights in Afghanistan, 1993-1997.

❖ ***Further Questions?***

If you have further questions or need additional help researching the law of Afghanistan, please ask a librarian! The Law Library is open daily from 8 a.m. till midnight. The Reference Desk is staffed daily from 9 a.m. till midnight, and professional reference librarians are either at the Desk or available to assist you from 9 a.m. till 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. (Hours may vary during holiday and interim term periods; call the Reference Desk at (734) 764-9324 to verify the Library's schedule.)

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