



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



CHIEF CORONER

# **MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER AND INFANTICIDE OF BRITISH NATIONALS ABROAD**

## **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**between the**

**FOREIGN, COMMONWEALTH &  
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

**and**

**NATIONAL POLICE CHIEFS' COUNCIL**

**and the**

**CHIEF CORONER OF ENGLAND AND WALES**

## Introduction

1. This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) only applies to England and Wales.
2. Families bereaved through murder, manslaughter and infanticide that takes place abroad are likely to face additional legal, financial and logistical challenges. This may include difficulties in obtaining information from overseas authorities, navigating a foreign criminal justice system, accessing translation services and arranging repatriation of their loved one.
3. Where a British national dies as a result of murder, manslaughter or infanticide overseas, jurisdiction for the investigation is most likely to remain with the authorities in that country. In these circumstances a coronial investigation in England and Wales will only take place if the body is repatriated, reported to the coroner, and the death is violent, unnatural, or of unknown cause.
4. When a death overseas occurs, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) is the government department immediately responsible for supporting bereaved families and providing information about customs, procedures and support services. The FCDO does not have an investigative capability or role. Responsibility for the investigation into the circumstances of the death rests with the authorities in the country where the death occurred. The FCDO cannot interfere in any other country's investigative or judicial processes but will utilise diplomatic channels to register UK interests.
5. Deaths overseas that are not being investigated as a [potential] homicide by the relevant overseas authorities, fall outside the scope of this MoU. Nevertheless, the Parties<sup>1</sup> will seek to apply the principles set out below, and in the Annexes, to offer support to bereaved families where possible.

## Purpose

6. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to set out how the Foreign, Commonwealth, & Development Office (FCDO), the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC)<sup>2</sup>, and the Chief Coroner of England and Wales<sup>3</sup> the "Parties") will co-

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to paragraph 6 for the definition of Parties.

<sup>2</sup> On behalf of Police forces in England and Wales

<sup>3</sup> On behalf of Coroners in England and Wales

ordinate delivery of their respective functions and responsibilities in relation to deaths resulting from murder, manslaughter or infanticide of a British national whilst abroad.

7. This MoU seeks to provide a consistent level of service to bereaved families and promote public confidence in the response to deaths abroad.
8. This MoU is not legally binding. It sets out the understanding reached by the Parties within their appropriate statutory and other remits. Its purpose is to provide clarity and consistency to the procedures by which the FCDO, Coroners and Police Forces in England and Wales will co-operate in a single concise document.

### **Aims**

9. By recognising the importance of the Parties adopting a joint approach to obtain information from overseas authorities the Parties aim to achieve the following:
  - Support the bereaved families of British nationals who are victims of murder, manslaughter or infanticide whilst abroad
  - Engage with the overseas authority where the death has occurred to seek to register UK interest, facilitate communication, and encourage a professional and thorough investigation
  - Ensure each of the Parties understands the local and cultural context, and how this is likely to impact the timing and progress of investigative and judicial processes
  - Where the death is reported to a Coroner, ensure as far as possible that relevant material that can assist the Coroner is properly identified, requested and obtained


### **Responsibilities**

10. The Parties recognise that each has its own responsibility and that no Party can direct the other. This MoU takes into account relevant legislation, and the Parties' respective roles and responsibilities (more detail regarding their roles and responsibilities can be found in **Annexes 1 to 3**).
11. Whilst the circumstances of each death will always need to be considered on an individual basis and will depend on the jurisdiction where the death has occurred, the parties to this MoU have collectively reached the understanding that they will as far as practicable:
  - establish points of contact for each Party;

- clarify the Parties' respective roles and responsibilities in each particular case;
- openly share relevant information with each other as soon as possible when legally able to do so;
- make arrangements for communicating with the bereaved families, and decide, in consultation with the family, how and when future updates will be provided, and by whom;
- refer bereaved families to appropriate support services, interpreters and/or lawyers as soon as possible;
- improve the flow of information between the Parties, including about the likely progress of the overseas authority's investigation and any investigation within England and Wales;
- provide information to families regarding repatriation and the subsequent coronial process, including the timing of any pre-inquest review hearing (PIR) and of the inquest itself; and
- where the overseas judicial system permits, the Parties will obtain updates on the ongoing criminal investigation or judicial proceedings, or provide details of how the bereaved family may be able to do so, to help establish a chronology of events.

## **Review**

12. This MoU will be monitored by each Party on a regular basis to ensure that the Parties are effectively working together in their response to British nationals killed abroad as a result of murder, manslaughter or infanticide.
13. The Parties recognise the importance of consulting representatives of bereaved families and relevant organisations as part of any review process undertaken in order to identify ways to further improve the support provided to bereaved families.
14. The undersigned Parties have each decided to co-operate according to the principles outlined in this Memorandum of Understanding and to formally review every five years or more frequently if the need arises.

Signed by 

Dated 2 September 2020

**Jennifer Anderson Director of Consular Services, on behalf of Foreign,  
Commonwealth & Development Office**

Signed by 

Dated 2 September 2020

**Deputy Assistant Commissioner Stuart Cundy QPM, on behalf of the National  
Police Chiefs' Council**

Signed by 

Dated 2 September 2020

**His Honour Judge Mark Lucraft QC, Chief Coroner of England and Wales**

## **Annex 1**



Foreign &  
Commonwealth  
Office

### **Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - Role and responsibilities**

1. The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) promotes the UK's interests overseas, supporting our citizens and businesses around the globe. The FCDO is responsible for supporting British nationals around the world through modern and efficient consular services. This support is provided by the FCDO's Consular Directorate, and is delivered overseas by Consular staff at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates. Staff abroad are supported by their Consular Directorate colleagues in London. Where a British national dies abroad as a result of murder, manslaughter or infanticide, the bereaved family may be offered support from the FCDO's Murder and Manslaughter Team (MMT) or, particularly in Europe, from consular officers in the country where the death occurred. The FCDO will advise on this depending on the facts of each case. Further information on the MMT is provided at paragraph 10 below.
2. Under Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) all countries have an obligation to inform the relevant consular post within which district a death occurs, 'without delay'. However, foreign governments are under no obligation to provide the FCDO with any further information in relation to the death of a British national abroad. In some countries the investigating authorities and courts may refuse to answer enquiries from third parties, which can include British consular staff. For avoidance of doubt, the FCDO does not provide legal advice. This is why consular staff often recommend that the bereaved family consider engaging a lawyer who can represent their interests in the foreign country.

### **Notification of the death**

3. When the FCDO Consular Directorate is first notified of a death of a British national abroad they will arrange for the relevant police force to sensitively notify the next of kin as soon as possible. The consular officer (or, out of hours, the FCDO Global Response Centre) will ask the relevant police force notifying the next of kin to pass on the details for the consular officer, to ensure that the family member has a contact point for the FCDO. The next of kin will be notified of the existence of this MoU as standard when a FCDO bereavement pack is issued.

4. The FCDO will always try to ensure that the next of kin do not hear about a death through a third party, however due to social media this cannot always be prevented.
5. Following notification of the death, a consular officer will be assigned as a designated point of contact and will offer a face-to-face (or virtual) meeting with the bereaved family. There will also be an out of hours team able to access the case file, ensuring when urgent advice is needed, the bereaved family can speak to consular staff 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

### **Role of the FCDO**

6. The FCDO Consular Directorate has an important role to play in supporting the bereaved family and providing as much information as possible about customs and procedures in the country where the person died. This advice can support families in making key decisions on issues such as repatriation, attending trials, and how to engage with the overseas authorities. The FCDO cannot interfere in another country's processes and must respect their systems, just as we expect them to respect the UK's laws and legal processes. Where possible the FCDO will utilise the diplomatic channels available to it, to obtain information to assist bereaved families.
7. The FCDO will seek to raise every murder or manslaughter of a British national with the relevant overseas authorities. This will include highlighting the requirements of the coroner should the deceased be repatriated to England or Wales. The FCDO will seek updates on the investigation or trial on behalf of the bereaved family. They will also support the family in any arrangements they wish to make to attend a trial or visit the place where their loved one died. This support can include (where applicable):
  - advising on customs in the relevant foreign country;
  - referrals to travel care companies in UK airports;
  - offering a meeting at the nearest consular post;
  - helping to arrange a meeting with the foreign investigating body or police force;
  - providing advice on handling media attention;
  - providing families with an up-to-date list of English-speaking lawyers based in (or who can practice in) the relevant foreign country;
  - lists of translators or interpreters; and
  - offering to accompany the bereaved family on the first and last day of the trial and the verdict.

The FCDO recognises that each family will have different needs and will adapt their support accordingly. The FCDO cannot provide legal advice.

8. The FCDO will provide information on repatriation of the deceased to the UK or advice on burials or cremations in the relevant overseas country. Each bereaved family will receive information regarding coroners and the consequences of not repatriating the deceased; in particular, bereaved families will clearly be informed that if a body is not repatriated to England or Wales there will be no coronial inquest. Families will be provided with a list of international funeral directors and advised on any practices in the foreign country that may delay or cause difficulties in this process (e.g. organ retention). The FCDO is unable to provide financial assistance; this is a matter for the bereaved family and any insurance providers that may be involved. The FCDO may however be able to help the bereaved family liaise with insurance companies, and signpost families to other sources of help including Victim Support Homicide Service<sup>4</sup>.
9. All requests by coroners for information from foreign authorities are routed through the FCDO Consular Directorate's Coroners' Liaison Officer (CLO). The CLO will be asked to forward the request to the relevant consular post overseas who themselves will request the information of the foreign authority.
10. The Murder and Manslaughter Team (MMT) is a dedicated team within the FCDO's Consular Directorate who provide support to families bereaved through murder and manslaughter abroad. MMT also provide oversight of cases to ensure consistency of service. The MMT have a role in offering to refer all eligible families resident in England and Wales to the Victim Support Homicide Service<sup>5</sup> within 24 hours of receiving consent from the bereaved family; where families are not eligible the FCDO will offer referrals, or signpost, to other support services.
11. The Victim Support Homicide Service can offer support such as specialist bereavement counselling, peer support and practical help. On a needs assessed basis they may be able to provide financial assistance (for example, and not an exhaustive list, providing funding towards translation of documents and legal expenses), or advice on the financial implications of a death abroad.

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<sup>4</sup> Refer to paragraph 11 for some details of what support that can be accessed.



12. The FCDO will set up regular meetings with key organisations involved in supporting those bereaved through murder or manslaughter overseas (to be attended by the FCDO, the NPCC, the Chief Coroner, Victim Support Homicide Service and representatives from victim organisations, such as Murdered Abroad, among others). These meetings will act as a dedicated forum for the Parties and relevant organisations to discuss ways to further improve the support provided to bereaved families.

## **Police forces in England and Wales - Role and responsibilities**

1. Where a British national dies as a result of murder, manslaughter or infanticide overseas, it will be investigated by the appropriate authorities in that country. However, there are circumstances where it may be best practice for the police in England or Wales to be involved.
2. There are limited circumstances where the Police have a legal authority to investigate the death of a British national that occurs overseas, for example section 9 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861. The usual approach for police forces to become involved is through other countries or states requesting assistance. These are typically considered first by the United Kingdom Central Authority (UKCA), which is part of the Home Office.

## **Notification of the death**

3. The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) Consular Directorate has the principal responsibility for the communication and liaison with a bereaved family following the death of a British national abroad. The FCDO will typically notify the relevant police force in England or Wales of the death and ask them to inform the bereaved family. The police officers responsible for delivering the death notification will sensitively pass on all information received from the FCDO regarding the circumstances of the death, as well as providing the contact details of the designated FCDO contact.
4. The police may be called upon by the FCDO to support FCDO Consular staff through the appointment of a Family Liaison Officer. The FCDO has a dedicated consular team, the Murder and Manslaughter Team who manage such cases. The Murder and Manslaughter Team's responsibility is outlined in the FCDO section at Annex 1 above.

## **Role of the police**

5. There are a number of considerations regarding the role of the police where a death of a British national occurs overseas. The decision whether to provide any assistance in

relation to a death of a British national abroad, is a matter for the Chief Officer of Police<sup>6</sup> of the appropriate police force in England and Wales.

6. The circumstances where consideration to assist in such an investigation may include the following:

- Identification of the deceased is an issue and there is a request for forensic samples to be obtained. For example, dental records, DNA analysis and fingerprints.
- The overseas police service or relevant authority specifically request for enquiries to be conducted in the UK. An example of this would be where the overseas authority contacts police via Interpol or Europol.
- The deceased's body is returned to England and Wales and the local coroner requests police assistance for the purposes of an inquest.
- Murder or manslaughter cases which occur abroad and where the suspect is a British national. Section 9 of the Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 deals with the murder or manslaughter of a British national abroad; there are certain circumstances where the suspect can be prosecuted in England and Wales, however these cases are infrequent and are particularly challenging with many legal issues to overcome.
- The death involves a conspiracy to murder, which has taken place in England and Wales, but the actual death occurs overseas.
- Bereaved families request police to assist in establishing the circumstances of the death of a British national. This can arise where the family are dissatisfied with an investigation overseas and seek advice on murder investigations. It is important to note that a police force in England and Wales has no power to conduct criminal investigations overseas and the primacy of the relevant foreign jurisdiction must be respected.
- There is a formal request from an overseas authority for direct investigative assistance in the country where the death occurred. These requests are first considered by the

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<sup>6</sup> Chief Officer of Police – Chief Constable of the relevant police force, or Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police

United Kingdom Central Authorities (UKCA) unit in the Home Office, parameters may be set on what and how assistance may be provided by police.

7. In cases of murder and manslaughter abroad it is recommended that consideration be given to a police Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) and Family Liaison Officer (FLO) being deployed.
8. In cases involving the death of a child, multi-agency child safeguarding procedures are required.

### **Senior Investigating Officer (SIO)**

9. Irrespective of the circumstances in which the police become involved in an investigation it is considered best practice to appoint a Senior Investigating Officer or Officer In the Case, since such investigations often present unique legal and cultural challenges. The appointment of a Senior Investigating Officer in support of any investigation into the death of a British national abroad is a decision for the local Chief Officer of Police.
10. Dependent on the circumstances of the case the Senior Investigating Officer may wish to consider the opportunities available to assist the investigation process, such as forensic and documentary evidence.
11. All actions of the Senior Investigating Officer must comply with the law in England and Wales and be documented to assist any investigative process.
12. In cases where there is more than one death arising from the same incident and the families are from different areas of England and Wales, operating protocols should be agreed by the respective police forces. It is recommended that a single Officer in Overall Command is appointed, to provide a consistent approach to families.

### **Family Liaison Officer (FLO)**

13. The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office Consular Directorate has the principal responsibility for the communication and liaison with a bereaved family following the death of a British national abroad. The police may be called upon by the FCDO to support FCDO Consular staff through the appointment of a locally based Family Liaison Officer.

14. The primary role of police Family Liaison Officer is that of an investigator. The deployment of a Family Liaison Officer in support of any investigation into the death of a British national abroad is a decision for the local Chief Officer of Police.
15. The Family Liaison Officer forms an integral part of the investigation team and assists the Senior Investigating Officer of the investigation to achieve their investigative objectives. This often involves becoming the single point of contact between the family and the Senior Investigating Officer.
16. The terms of reference for the deployment of a Family Liaison Officer should be discussed and agreed with the FCDO's Murder and Manslaughter Team, including who will take primacy for family communication and how it will be conducted.
17. It is important that the Family Liaison Officer and the FCDO's Murder and Manslaughter Team agree roles and responsibilities, this will include the plan for communication with the bereaved family. The Family Liaison Officer may be able to provide background information, whilst the FCDO can provide information on repatriation, foreign policy and judicial systems, cultural issues and the likelihood of obtaining information from overseas authorities.
18. It is important that the bereaved family understands that the police and the FCDO are working in partnership. A record should be made of all information that is shared between the Family Liaison Officer and FCDO's Murder and Manslaughter Team. This should ensure there are no misunderstandings and a record is retained for any future proceedings. It may be necessary for both Family Liaison Officers and the FCDO to directly contact families. Where this occurs, it is important that police and the FCDO inform each other of such contact in support of families.
19. In cases involving murder and manslaughter it should be made clear that the Coroner may request formal identification of the deceased and a visual identification may not be sufficient. In incidents where more than one person has died, it is vital that the identification is conducted according to international standards to ensure the correct body repatriated.
20. Where the deceased is repatriated to England or Wales and identification is necessary, Family Liaison Officers should obtain all the relevant information from the family. This may include DNA, medical and dental records, fingerprints or other forensic samples. The

police will ensure the integrity of any evidential exhibits; where appropriate advice may be provided through the FCDO to overseas authorities in respect of evidential requirements.

21. Where the deceased is repatriated to England and Wales, the Coroner may ask police for assistance when conducting an inquest, such as enquiries to establish how that person died. The Coroner may also require a post mortem even if one was conducted abroad. Securing evidence for an inquest is difficult in those cases where bodies are returned from abroad, since it relies on the voluntary co-operation of overseas authorities. Where required by the Coroner, the police Family Liaison Officer may provide information to families about the inquest process, organ retention and the release of the deceased's body.

### **Homicides due to terrorism**

22. A police Counter Terrorism Senior Investigating Officer will be appointed to lead any criminal or coronial investigation for deaths abroad as a result of terrorism. They will also respond to requests to lead criminal or coronial terrorist related homicide investigations overseas.

### **Mass fatalities abroad**

23. Where there are mass fatalities abroad due to criminal acts or otherwise, the police will respond in accordance with the International Incidents Memorandum of Understanding between the National Police Chiefs Council and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office.

## Annex 3



### Coroner (England and Wales) - roles and responsibilities

#### Background

1. Coroners are independent judicial office holders (judges). They have statutory responsibility (see section 1, Coroners and Justice Act 2009) to investigate a death reported to them which may be violent, unnatural, of unknown cause or where the cause of death arose in prison or otherwise in state detention as well as in certain other circumstances where the body lies within that coroner's jurisdiction. These investigations can lead to a type of court hearing, called an inquest.
2. In cases involving deaths abroad, if there is to be no repatriation of the body, there will be no involvement of, nor investigation conducted by, any coroner in England and Wales. The repatriation of cremated ashes will not incur any coroner involvement.
3. Not all deaths reported to coroners lead to an inquest. The coroner must first decide whether their duty to investigate the death under section 1 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 is triggered.
4. The Ministry of Justice produces a document called a Guide to Coroner Services which aims to explain the process; please refer to Annex 4 (*Useful links*) for the latest version, published in January 2020.
5. The coroner has lawful control of the body in such circumstances and until such time as a decision is made for the release of the body by the coroner, is the only person who can authorise a post mortem examination.
6. The Coroners' service is in essence a local service. England and Wales is divided into a number of Coroner Areas. Areas vary according to the size and nature of its population. Each coronial area has a senior coroner who is primarily responsible for the provision of their local coroner services. The senior coroner is typically supported by other coroners who work within the coroner area, including some who are part time coroners. Judicial work, including inquests, can be carried out by any of the coroners in the area. The coroner

service locally is supported by staff (coroner's officers and other administrative staff) supplied by the local authority and/or local police force. Staffing levels vary from area to area. In some areas the level of support is very limited, as are the resources for administrative and judicial work.

7. The Chief Coroner, an office created by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, is the judicial head of the coroner system, providing leadership for coroners in England & Wales.
8. The coroner's jurisdiction is territorial, and it is generally the location of a body that determines which coroner may have jurisdiction in any particular case. Subject to the Chief Coroner directing that another coroner deal with a case, or the appointment of a judge to be the coroner (both of which are rare) the coroner for the area where the body is to be buried/cremated will normally take jurisdiction when a body is repatriated.

### **The Inquest**

9. The purpose of the inquest is to provide answers to four factual questions: who the deceased person was; and how, when and where they came by their death. In most inquests the 'how' component is taken as meaning "by what means" the deceased person came to die, a question directed to the immediate means of death. At the end of an inquest, the coroner or jury make determinations which answers the four statutory questions.
10. The inquest is not a trial of rights and obligations, but a fact-finding exercise, with no parties or pleadings. The participants are known as 'interested persons'. The inquest finding cannot determine or appear to determine civil liability. Findings appearing to determine criminal liability are permitted, but not on the part of a named person.
11. The coroner must ensure that the relevant facts are fully and fairly investigated and are the subject of public scrutiny during the inquest hearing. The coroner alone is responsible for deciding on the scope of the inquest and the evidence to be called. The relevant issues will vary from case to case and may or may not be the subject of disputed evidence. This means that the nature of an inquest (what evidence is heard and what the inquest looks at) can vary from case to case.



12. There is no provision for the coroner to hold any form of inquiry overseas or to summon witnesses from another country.
13. The coroner will, as a matter of statutory obligation, inquire into deaths that are violent or unnatural, or where the cause of death is unknown even if the Death Certificate from foreign authorities records that the death was attributed to natural causes. The fact that the medical cause of death is stated to be a natural cause by foreign authorities does not necessarily mean that the death was not unnatural from the point of view of the law in England and Wales. The Coroner may require a post mortem even if one was conducted abroad.

### **Requests for information when a death has occurred abroad**

14. All requests by coroners for information from foreign authorities are routed through the FCDO Consular Directorate's Coroners' Liaison Officer (CLO). The CLO will be asked to forward the request to the relevant consular post overseas who themselves will request the information of the foreign authority. The report, when provided, will then be returned to the Coroner through the same channels. The coroner will ensure that he or she liaises with the CLO (and Family Liaison Officer, where applicable) regularly in advance of the inquest, in order to obtain all relevant information that may be of assistance. Information that may be requested includes:

- Death Certificate;
- Post Mortem Report (including photographs if taken);
- Toxicology reports (if samples taken);
- Any medical reports;
- Any photographs, plans or drawings of the scene;
- Any witness statements;
- Available Police Reports

15. It is important to note that the above list remains subject to determination by the coroner. The evidence considered by the coroner will vary depending on the facts of each particular case. It is not a legal requirement for coroners to obtain or consider all of the material in this list and the evidence considered by the coroner will vary.

16. In accordance with the *Chief Coroners' Guidance No. 21 dated 19 October 2015*<sup>7</sup>, the translation of documents into English may be required to ensure that bereaved families, as interested persons, are able to participate fully in the inquest process. As this Guidance sets out, which documents should be translated (etc) is ultimately a matter for the coroner to determine. As Guidance 21 says:

*“Often it will not be necessary to translate in full all (or any) documents which are disclosed. There is no duty on a coroner to disclose in another language. In some instances a coroner may decide that a summary or brief description of one document or a series of documents is sufficient or that key documents or key parts of documents may have to be translated. In each case it is a question of involving the interested person to an appropriate extent...”*

17. Disclosure of documents (translated or otherwise) by the coroner should be done so in advance of the inquest to enable proper participation by the bereaved family (and other Interested Persons).

### **Working with the Police**

18. Coroners routinely rely on other investigative bodies and agencies to provide evidence and information which can form part of the coroner investigation. The police will provide information gathered in the course of their own investigation to the coroner to inform the coronial investigation. The coroner has no power to direct a police investigation. However the coroner may request that the police assist with coronial inquires.

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<sup>7</sup> See: <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/guidance-no-21-translators-interpreters.pdf>

## **Annex 4      Useful links**

Courts and Tribunals Judiciary - Office of the Chief Coroner

<https://www.judiciary.uk/related-offices-and-bodies/office-chief-coroner/>

Ministry of Justice – Guide to Coroner Services

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-coroner-services-and-coroner-investigations-a-short-guide>

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office Support for British nationals abroad: A guide

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/support-for-british-nationals-abroad-a-guide>

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Coping with death abroad, including links to country-specific bereavement information

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coping-with-death-abroad>

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Consular support for those bereaved through murder or manslaughter abroad

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/helping-british-people-abroad-murder-and-manslaughter/consular-support-for-those-bereaved-through-murder-or-manslaughter-abroad-web-version>

College of Police Authorised Professional Practice – Unexpected Death of a Child

<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/child-abuse/police-response/risk-and-associated-investigations/#unexpected-death-of-a-child>

College of Police Authorised Professional Practice – Disaster Victim Identification National and International Arrangements

<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/civil-emergencies/disaster-victim-identification/national-and-international-arrangements/>

College of Police Authorised Professional Practice – Family Liaison

<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/investigations/victims-and-witnesses/#family-liaison>

Victim Support Homicide Service

<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/more-us/why-choose-us/specialist-services/homicide-service>

Murdered Abroad: A support group for families, partners and friends of the victims of murder and manslaughter abroad

<http://www.murdered-abroad.org.uk/>