1. CITATIONS

a. Books

i. In footnotes

(1) Main elements

*Name author/editor*

— Initials should come before the surname.
— Editor(s) take “ed.” or “eds.” in parenthesis after their names.
— If the (part of the) book has both an author and an editor, the name of the editor comes before the title of the book.

*Title*

— Book titles are in italics.
— Chapter titles are in roman and in quotation marks.

*Series/volume*

— Series title is in roman followed by “no.” and series number.
— Volume number followed by a colon and volume title (if any) in italic.

*Publication/facts*

— Edition, place (followed by a colon), publisher and year should be placed in parentheses.
— The edition (except if it is a first edition) using “ed.” should always be given.
— The publisher and year of publication should always be given; the place should be specified if possible.

*Pagination*

— Always state the page from which material was drawn, using “p.” (for a single page) or “pp.” (for multiple pages), or where relevant “para.” or “paras.”.
— For consecutive pages, use “et seq.” not “ff.”.

(2) Examples


**ii. In bibliographies and lists of references**

The same as the citations in footnotes/endnotes, except two things:

— The initials and surname of the first author should be reversed.
— No page numbers.

**b. Journals**

*i. In footnotes*

(1) Main elements

**Name author**

— Initials should come before the surname.

**Title**

— The title of the article should be in italics.
— The name of the journal should be in roman.
— Do not use abbreviations for Journal titles.

**Issue information**

— In references to journals, volume should be cited first, followed by the Journal title, issue number after “no.,” and year.
— Where the year is essential in the reference, it is in square brackets; where the Journal uses volume numbers and the year is additional information only, it is in round brackets.

**Pagination**

— State the page from which material was drawn, but without “p.” or “pp.”
— If you wish to state the entire article pages and also wish to cite a specific page number(s) as particularly relevant, first state the entire pages, without “p.” or “pp.”, and state the specific page(s), using “at” after a comma.
— For consecutive pages, use “et seq.”, not “ff.”

(2) Examples


**ii. In bibliographies and lists of references**

The same as the citations in footnotes/endnotes, except two things:

— The initials and surname of the first author should be reversed.

— No page numbers.

c. **Reports, papers and other documents**

i. **In footnotes**

— Published reports and papers should be treated as other published works.

— Newspaper reports should be cited with the title in quotation marks, followed by the newspaper title in roman, and the date and year without brackets.

— Conference proceedings and papers should be cited with the title in roman, stating the date or year and place of the conference in round brackets.

Examples:


C J. Lipton, *Forms of Agreements*, paper no. 7 given at United Nations Inter-Regional Workshop on Drafting Mining Agreements (Buenos Aires, 1973).

J. Litman, *Consumers and the Global Copyright Bargain*, paper given at the Centre for intellectual Property Rights Congress (Detroit, February 9, 1996).

ii. **In bibliographies and lists of references**

The same as the citations in footnotes/endnotes, except two things:

— The initials and surname of the first author should be reversed.

— No page numbers.

d. **Internet references and websites**

The internet reference should give the full title of the material referred to, following the book, journal or other documentation style as outlined above. The web address (URL) should be in chevrons “< >”, followed by “available at” and a semicolon. The date that the website was accessed should be given, followed by “accessed” if the cited internet reference is the only reference.

Examples:


e. Case law, legislation, etc.

— Case reports and legislations should be cited in a manner conventionally used in the jurisdiction in which the cases are reported and the statutes are legislated.

Examples:

USA


U.K.

*Re Drummond* [1909] 2 KB 622.


The Finance Act 1993, s. 7(1).

The Agriculture Act 1970, Sch. 2, paras 3-9, Sch. 5, para. 26(1).

EC/EU


EC Treaty 1957.

Regulation 40/94 on the Community trade mark.


GATT/WTO


Agreement on Safeguards, art. 4.2.

GATT, art. I.

2. CROSS-REFERENCES AND SHORT REFERENCES

Cross-references should be to numbered parts of the publication, e.g., “see supra note 17”, “as outlined in Chapter 5 infra”. The terms, “supra” and “infra” are used to refer to materials cited above and below, respectively.
“Ibid” (short for “ibidem”) is used to refer to the citation in the immediately preceding footnote and only if that footnote contains no more than one citation. “Ibid.” takes the place of the entire citation and may also include page number(s) after a comma. “Id.” (short for “idem”) is used to replace the author’s name in a list of titles by the same author in the same footnote or the title of the work immediately preceding. The terms “op. cit.” and “loc. cit.” should not be used.

All references in footnotes must be mentioned in full on first mention. In subsequent instances, use short references – reference by author’s last name and year - with a cross-reference to the location of the full reference (e.g., Lee (2006), supra note 1.).

State page numbers where relevant, using “p.” for a single page and “pp.” for multiple pages or, alternatively, using “at” for both single and multiple pages (e.g., Lee (2006), supra note 1, pp. 121, 124. or Lee (2006), supra note 1, at 121, 124.).