

European Investment Law and Arbitration Review

Citation and Style Guide

February 2021



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1. Introduction

This citation and style guide is to be used for all submissions to the *European Investment Law and Arbitration Review (Review)*.

The purpose of this guide is to assist the author in achieving consistency in the citation of legal and other sources. It also aims to help the reader follow the material in the Review in a coherent way across all submissions in each edition.

As authors refer to a wide variety of sources, this guide does not purport to be comprehensive. Insofar as guidelines cannot be found on how to cite a particular source, authors are referred to prior published issues of the Review. In case of absence of a relevant precedent, the authors may consult the editorial committee of the Review.

The Review only accepts submissions in English. Authors are expected to provide manuscripts written in English. Authors who are not native in English are encouraged to have their manuscript reviewed by a native speaker before submission.

2. Style and Cross-Referencing

2.1 General

Save for the title of the article (explained below), the font for all submissions should be Times New Roman, size 12, justified, and with a line spacing of 1.5. Footnotes should be in Times New Roman, size 10, justified, and with a line spacing of 1.5.

Please note that the publisher, Brill, will convert all submissions using its own house-styles. Authors are therefore requested only to follow the guidelines set out herein. They should not attempt to follow the style of the Review from published volumes (i.e. authors should not attempt to use the indent spacing or a font that looks similar the one used in published versions of the Review.)

2.2 Title, Author Name and Abstract

The first page of any submission should consist of a title in bold, Times New Roman, size 14.

The title of a book review should indicate that it is a book review and state the name of the book. Thereafter, the full citation of the book should be provided, in line with the format in Section 3.4 below.

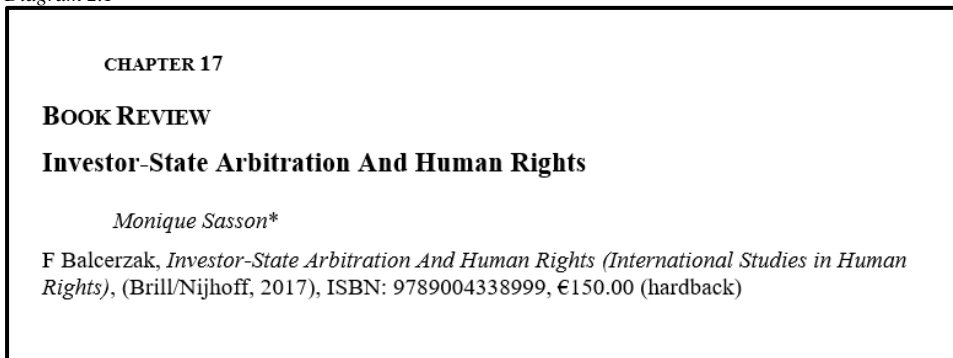
Below the title should be the name of the author with an asterisk (*) footnote with his or her affiliation. If there are more than two authors, letters of the alphabet should be used for the affiliation footnote. The affiliation footnote should not be numeric and should not form part of the corpus of numeric footnote references for the main text. This line should be italicized and aligned with an indent of 1.0 cm from the left margin. See Diagram 2.0 below as an example for articles.

Diagram 2.0



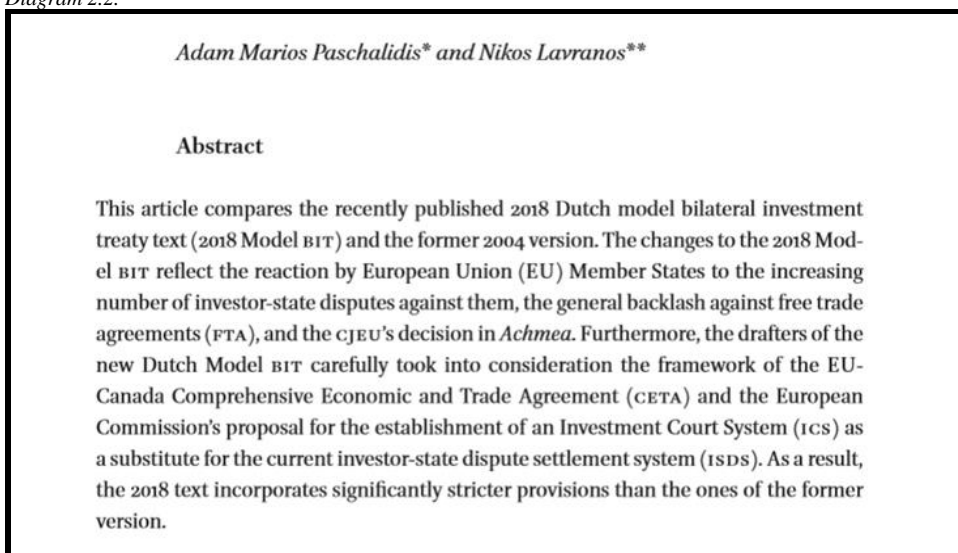
See Diagram 2.1 below as an example for book reviews.

Diagram 2.1



The title and the name of the author should then be followed by the title “Abstract”, in bold and with an indent of 1.0 cm from the left margin, see Diagram 2.2 below. The abstract itself should be left aligned and consist of a maximum of 200 words. The abstract should provide an overview of the submission.

Diagram 2.2.



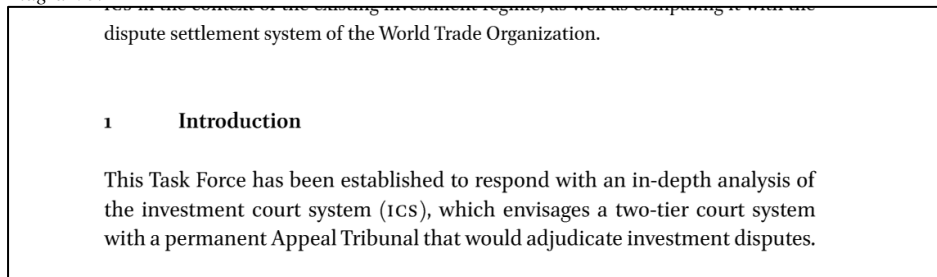
2.3 Headings

Authors are advised not to go beyond three levels of headings. Authors should also strictly adhere to the following guide for headings:

First-Level Headings

First-level headings should be in numbered order (*e.g.*, 1, 2, 3) but without a period following the numeral. First-level headings should also be in bold, and with an indent of 1.0 cm between the left margin and the text of the heading. A line's space should be left before and after the first level heading. See Diagram 3.1 as an example.

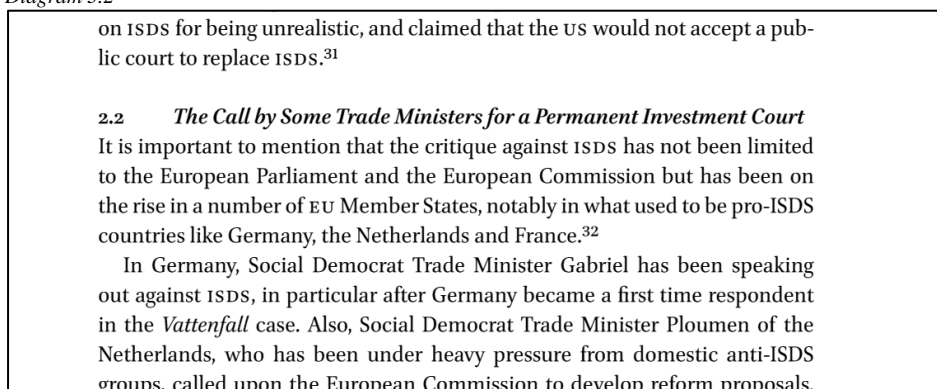
Diagram 3.1



Second-Level Headings

Second-level headings should be in numbered order (*e.g.*, 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2) but without a period following the second numeral. Second-level headings should be in bold, and with an indent of 1.0 cm between the left margin and the text of the heading. The text of the heading should be italicised. A line's spacing should only be left *before* the second level heading, but not after. See Diagram 3.2 as an example.

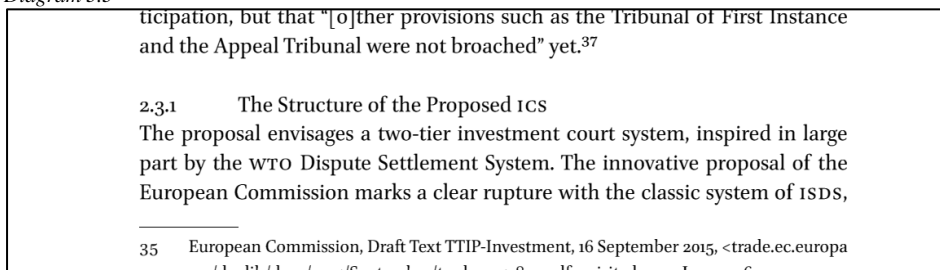
Diagram 3.2



Third Level Headings

Third level headings should be in numbered order (*e.g.*, 1.1.1, 1.1.2) but without a period following the third numeral. Third level headings should not be in bold or italicised, and should have an indent of 1.5 cm between the left margin and the text of the heading. A line's spacing should only be left *before* the second level heading, but not after. See Diagram 3.3 as an example.

Diagram 3.3



Text immediately after headings

Text immediately after headings should be aligned to the left margin. Subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 0.5 cm from the left, per Diagram 3.2 above.

2.4 Elements of Style (Text)

Authors should adhere to the following elements of style:

Spelling: When in doubt, authors should consult the Oxford English Dictionary. British English spelling should be used (e.g., authorised and not authorized).

Emphasis: Words may in exceptional cases be emphasised. However, where they are emphasised, they should only be in italics (and not in bold or underlined). As stated below, Latin words should always be italicised.

Bullets: When bullets are used, the first word of each sentence should be in upper case, and should end with a full stop. The Review prefers use of bullets in this order:

- (1)
- (a)
- (i)
-

Abbreviations and Defined Terms: Abbreviations and acronyms should be set out in parentheses, but without quotation marks or bolding. Therefore they should not appear as (“**BIT**”) but rather, per Diagram 4.1 below:

Diagram 4.1



Use of Upper and Lower Case: In most situations, concepts or phrases should be in lower case unless reference is made to a defined or formal term (*e.g.*, State, Contracting Parties, Member States). For example, authors should use “investment treaty arbitration” instead of “Investment Treaty Arbitration”. Authors are encouraged to use the following in upper case in the form of defined terms, as these normally refer to a particular party or organisation within the context of their submission: Court, Claimant, Respondent, Tribunal.

Definite articles: When referring to the parties, the definite article should be used (*e.g.*, the Claimant, the Respondent).

Punctuation: Between sentences, a single space should be left after a full stop.

Figures and numerals: Numbers one to ten should be spelt out, except in the case of page references, figures used in numerals, dates or similar reference. Numbers 11 and above should be in numerals. Numerals should be used for dates and times.

Percentages: Authors should use “per cent”, and not the symbol %.

Fractions: Fractions should be spelt out, *e.g.*, “two-thirds”.

Page ranges: Page ranges should be separated by an en-dash, *e.g.*, 24–28.

Foreign and Latin words: These should be italicised. However, commonly used Latin abbreviations (such as, *i.e.* or *n.b.*) need not be italicised or followed by a comma.

Currencies: Do not use symbols. Instead, use USD 100, SEK 50, EUR 10, etc. The use of “million” or “billion” should be as follows: USD 100 million, SEK 50 million, EUR 10 billion.

Date and Time: For dates including day, month and year, use the following format: 1 January 2003. If only month and year are referenced, use the following format: January 2003. If only month and day are referenced, use the following format: 1 January. Lastly, years should be separated by a dash, for *e.g.*, 1980-1986 and time periods (such as decades) can be referred to as the 1980s or 2000s.

Quotation Marks: Shorter quotes can be included in the main text and enclosed in double quotation marks (“”). Quotation marks should come before all punctuation, except where the whole sentence is a quoted, *e.g.*, He said “I agree with you”. “Don’t do it.”

Where the quoted material begins with a capital but is being placed in the middle of a sentence and the letter should grammatically be lower case, place the letter in square brackets and change to lower case, *e.g.*, As explicitly stated in Article 20 “[a]ny propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law”.

Larger sections of quoted text – anything above five lines – should be placed as a block quote without quotation marks, *per* Diagram 4.2 below. The block quotation should be with an indent of 1.0 cm from both the right and left margin. The paragraph immediately following the block quotation should not be indented.

Diagram 4.2

The final text relating to ISDS, amended pursuant to a proposal by rapporteur Lange,²⁶ reads as follows:

[the Commission is recommended] to ensure that foreign investors are treated in a non-discriminatory fashion while benefiting from no greater rights than domestic investors, and to replace the ISDS system with a new system for resolving disputes between investors and states which is subject to democratic principles and scrutiny, where potential cases are treated in a transparent manner by publicly appointed, independent professional judges in public hearings and which includes an appellate mechanism, where consistency of judicial decisions is ensured the jurisdiction of courts of the EU and of the Member States is respected, and where private interests cannot undermine public policy objectives.²⁷

The discussion leading to the European Parliament's vote featured repeated matter-of-fact rejections of the traditional system of ISDS, characterising it as

Single quotation marks are to be used for concepts or short phrases.

Omissions and Ellipses: Ellipses (“...”) are used to designate quoted material that has been omitted. When used within quotations, omit all punctuation (including full stops) immediately prior to the ellipses. It is unnecessary to include ellipses at the beginning of a quote if the first letter of the quoted material is in lower case. The lower-case letter denotes that the quote comes from the middle of a sentence, *e.g.*, Article 6 also states that the right to life “shall be protected by law”.

Diagram 4.3

request for consultations. Article 3.33(3) indeed provides that “[a]ll the claims identified by the claimant in the submission of its claim [...] must be based on measures identified in its request for consultations pursuant to subparagraph 1(c) of Article 3.30 (Consultations)”.

2.5 Elements of Style (Footnote References)

EILAR generally follows the approach set out in Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities (4th edition, February 2012) (OSCOLA) and the OSCOLA 2006 Citing International Law Sources Section (OSCOLA 2012 does not cover international law). Authors are directed to OSCOLA in relation to any matters concerning footnote referencing not addressed below.

Generally, multiple references in a footnote should be separated by a semi-colon and the footnote should end with a full stop.

Online References

As far as possible, references to all government or international body publications, national laws and domestic court decisions, awards or decisions of tribunals (except freely available investment treaty awards) which are available online should include a current and working URL. URLs need only appear in the first time the reference appears and need not be repeated. URLs should be hyperlinked so that readers of the digital version can click on the links and be taken to the relevant source.

Repeated and Subsequent Citations

If a particular text or document is being referred to extensively by the author, that text or document should first be cited in full and subsequently be defined or given a shorthand reference, *e.g.*, Council Directive (EU) 2018/1713 of 6 November 2018 amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards rates of value added tax applied to books, newspapers and periodicals [2018] OJEU L286/20 (EU Directive

2018/1713). The shorthand reference in the example is “(EU Directive 2018/1713)”. The shorthand reference or definition should come after the hyperlink of an online source.

Where a footnote refers to a document which is cited in the footnote immediately preceding it, authors should use “*ibid*” to refer to the preceding document. Where authors are cross-referring to an earlier citation, but not one which is immediately preceding, they should instead use “(n x)” to refer to the prior footnote reference. The “(n x)” should never be placed in square brackets, *viz*, “[n x]”, and no punctuation marks should be placed before or after it. The footnote number reference in all cross-citations ought to be verified once all footnotes are finalized. (It is recalled that the first footnote in every draft, setting out the author(s) details, must carry an asterisk mark. Therefore, the footnote numbering must therefore start from the second footnote in the draft.)

Authors should not use square brackets, e.g., [n x]. Authors are also encouraged to ensure that the first mention of a document or work, which is cited subsequently, is fully and correctly cited.

Where helpful, in lieu of a defined term, authors should use the name or names of authors of an article or the name of the case before “(n x)”. \

Diagram 5

35 P. Fitzmaurice, 2041, L. P. Wilkinson, *State Succession and Relations with Federal States*, (1992) 86 ASIL Proc 12.

28 Zimmermann and Devaney (n 24) 529.

29 B Stern, ‘La succession d’États’ (1996) 262 Rec. des Cours 291–295; Hafner and Novak (n 24) 416; P Pazartzis, *La succession d’États aux traités multilatéraux à la lumière des mutations territoriales récentes* (Pedone 2002) 143–151, 158–159; International Law Association, *Rapport final sur la succession en matière de traités*, Committee on Aspects of the Law of State Succession, New Delhi Conference 2002, 14–15 (ILA, Rapport final); H Bokor-Szego, ‘Continuation et succession en matière de traités internationaux’, in G Burdeau and B Stern (eds), *Dissolution, continuation et succession en Europe de l’Est* (Cedin-Paris 1994) 54; V Degan, ‘La succession d’États en matière de traités et les États nouveaux (issus de l’ex-Yougoslavie)’ (1996) 42 AFDI 222; Zimmermann and Devaney (n 24) 528–530; V Bilkova, ‘La succession aux traités internationaux suite à la dissolution des fédérations ex-socialistes après 1990’, in G Distefano, G Gaggioli and A Hêche (eds), *La Convention de Vienne de 1978 sur la succession d’États en matière de traités: Commentaire article par article et études thématiques*, (Bruylant 2015) 1807, 1851; Zimmermann (n 24) 1564–5.

30 This is discussed in Pazartzis (n 29) 212. One writer who affirms the customary status of Article 34 is: Zimmermann (n 24) 1559. In fact, a number of authors have, on the contrary, argued in favour of the application of the rule of *tabula rasa*: P.M Eisemann, ‘Rapport du

Latin ‘gadgets’

Avoid using latin gadgets such as *supra*, *infra*, *contra*, *ante*, *id*, *op cit*, *loc cit*, *et seq*, which are not commonly understood.

One exception is “*ibid*”, which can be used to repeat a citation in the immediately preceding footnote. It should be used without italics, without punctuation, and without a capital letter (e.g., *ibid* 6).

Signals

Signals in footnotes should not be italicised. For example: see, see also, cf, but see, but cf, see generally, i.e., and e.g. The first letter of the signal should be in upper case if at the beginning of a sentence or footnote.

3. Citation

3.1 Treaties

International Treaties

Cite the formal title of the international treaty, followed by the year the treaty was signed or adopted. If possible, a reference to a website where the treaty can be found should be added, including the date the website was last accessed. Where the treaty is being referred to multiple times by the author, it should be defined or given a shorthand reference.

Reference to articles of the treaty should give only the article number, not the title of the article (if there is a title). Use “Article” in the text and “Art” in the footnotes.

Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, 1965 (ICSID Convention)
<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/documents/icsidocs/icsid%20convention%20english.pdf> accessed on 12 December 2017.

shorthand:

Article 52 (1)(a) ICSID Convention.

Bilateral Investment Treaties

Cite the formal title of the bilateral investment treaty, followed by its date of signature.

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Republic of France Concerning the Promotion and the Protection of Investments, 18 October 1976 (France-Singapore BIT).

EU–Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EU-SG FTA) Chapter Nine, ‘Investment’, text of 2014 https://efila.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/EU-Singapore-Free-Trade-Agreement_-_Investment-Chapter-2014-version.pdf accessed on 18 July 2018.

EU-Canada Comprehensive and Economic Trade Agreement (CETA), Council of the European Union Interinstitutional file 2016/0206 (nle), 14 September 2016, Chapter 8, Article 6(4) <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10973-2016-INIT/en/pdf> accessed on 18 July 2018.

European Treaties

Include both the formal and informal/shortened names of the treaty (if the latter exist) in the first reference to a treaty. Give the informal/shortened title in parentheses before the pinpoint reference. Cite protocols to treaties by their names, preceded by the name of the treaties to which they are appended. Dates are generally not to be included when citing European treaties, as they may have been amended several times. Include the year if it appears in the standard title of the treaty or if it improves clarity.

Treaty on European Union, 1992 (TEU)

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

shorthand:

Article 207 TFEU

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights, as amended) (ECHR)

shorthand:

Article 3 ECHR

If the author wishes to refer to add reference to the provisions of the EC Treaty or older EU treaties, this should be done by mentioning the current provision and treaty, followed by the provision of the older treaty in parentheses, *e.g.*, Article 207 TFEU (ex Article 133 EC Treaty).

3.2 *Legislation*

National Legislation

Common law

Cite an Act by indicating its short title and year in numerals, using capitals for the major words, and without a comma before the year. If you are referring to a particular Act several times in short succession, it is usually acceptable to use an abbreviated form of the title in the footnotes, without a cross-citation, provided this has been notified to the reader upon the first reference to the Act. The abbreviation is usually the initials of the main words in the title, and should always include the year.

¹ Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA 1998)

...

¹⁰ HRA 1998

Civil law

France: Cite the article number followed by the abbreviation for the Constitution (La Constitution du 4 octobre 1958), *i.e.* “Const.”, *e.g.*, Art. 18 Const.

Cite statutes and decrees by type (*e.g.*, “L. const.,” “Loi,” “ord.,” or “Décret”), followed by n° and reference number [last two digits of the year in which the law was enacted - serial number], and date [day, month (spelled out), year]. Some statutes are cited by the name of the senator or deputy who introduced the bill, *e.g.* loi Royer, loi Badinter:

L. const. n° 95-880 du 4 août 1995.

Loi n° 67-1828 du 27 juillet 1967.

Ord. n° 59-2 du 2 janv. 1959.

Décret n° 56-1128 du 9 novembre 1956.

Laws and decrees are published in the official gazette, the Journal Officiel de la République française (abbreviated “J.O.”). Cite laws and decrees published in the official gazette by the above standard, followed by “J.O. du” and date of the gazette, and page referenced, *e.g.*, Loi n° 67-1828 du 27 juillet 1967, J.O. du 27 juil. 1967, p. 1234.

Cite codes by article number, followed by the abbreviated title of the code. A letter may precede the article number: “L” if it is a parliamentary law (loi), “D” if it is a decree (décret), “R” if it is a regulation (règlement):

Art. 2012 C. civ. Art. 223 N.C.P.C. Art. L. 311-11 C. org. jud.

Germany: Cite the Constitution (*Grundgesetz der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) by subdivision referenced, followed by abbreviated title (“GG”), e.g., Art. 1 Abs. 3 GG.

Cite statutes, laws, and decrees by passage referenced, full title, short title (in parentheses), date [day.month.year], followed by abbreviated title of the official gazette in which it is published (e.g., “BGBI.”), volume, year, and page referenced, e.g., § 1 Gesetz über die politischen Parteien (Parteiengesetz) v. 31.1.1994, BGBI. I 1994, p. 149.

Cite Codes by subdivision referenced, followed by abbreviated title of the Code, e.g., § 812 Abs. 1 S. 1 BGB.

If several jurisdictions are discussed in a work, it may be necessary to add the jurisdiction of the legislation in brackets at the end of the citation, e.g. Human Rights Act 1998 (UK); Loi n° 67-1828 du 27 juillet 1967 (France).

Legislations can be divided into pages, parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs. In addition, the main text of the statute may be supplemented by schedules, which are divided into paragraphs and subparagraphs. The relevant abbreviations are:

Page/pages	p/pp
part/parts	pt/pts
section/sections	s/ss
subsection/subsections	sub-s/sub-ss
paragraph/paragraphs	para/paras
subparagraph/subparagraphs	subpara/subparas
schedule/schedules	sch/schs

Use these abbreviations in footnotes. In footnote citation of parts of legislations, insert a space but no full stop between the abbreviation and the initial number, letter or opening bracket.

s 15(1)(b), Human Rights Act 1998

EU Legislation

When citing EU treaties and protocols, give the title of the legislation, including amendments if necessary, followed by the year of publication, the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) series and the issue and page numbers. Older treaties were published in the C series. With notable exceptions, such as the Lisbon Treaty, legislation is now published in the L series.

Protocol to the Agreement on the Member States that do not fully apply the Schengen acquis—Joint Declarations [2007] OJEU L 129/35 Consolidated Version of the Treaty on European Union [2008] OJEU C 115/13

Cite Regulations, Directives, Decisions, Recommendations and Opinions by giving the legislation type, number and title, followed by publication details in the OJEU.

Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 of 25 May 2018 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements [2018] OJEU L 139/1 (EU Council Directive 2018/822).

Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1001 of 16 July 2018 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Republic of Maldives [2018] OJEU L 180/1 (EU Regulation 2018/1001).

3.3 Cases and arbitral awards

When citing ICSID and UNCITRAL awards, **the names of the parties as well as the “v” between names of parties should be in italics** (please ignore past examples where the “v” is not italicized). The names of the parties, case number (if any), reference to the award/decision and the date, should be separated by commas. The type of decision should always be indicated, e.g., a ‘Decision on Jurisdiction’, an ‘Interim Order’, a ‘Procedural Order’, an ‘Award’ or ‘Final Award’. The date should be written out in full. If quoting a specific paragraph, use ‘para’ (or ‘paras’) after comma at the end of the date. A full stop is not required after the “v”, ‘Case No’ (for ICSID cases only) or ‘para’. A reference to the website where the award can be found should be added with the date of access to the website.

AES Summit Generation Limited and AES-Tisza Erőmű Kft v The Republic of Hungary, ICSID Case No ARB/07/22, Award, 23 September 2010, para 4.1 https://www.italaw.com/sites/default/files/case-documents/ita0014_0.pdf accessed on 12 December 2010.

Jan Oostergetel and Theodora Laurentius v Slovak Republic, UNCITRAL, Decision on Jurisdiction, 30 April 2010, para 104 https://www.italaw.com/sites/default/files/case-documents/ita1073_0.pdf accessed on 12 December 2011.

For Judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and General Court, give the case registration number in numerals and then the name of the case in italics, with no punctuation between them. Give the report citation in the same form as for English cases. Where possible, refer to the official reports, which are cited as ECR or ECLI. The volume number, which is in numerals, attaches to the page number with a dash. Use ‘para’ (or ‘paras’) after comma at the end of the case name. When citing an opinion of an Advocate General, add the words ‘Opinion of AG [name]’ after the case citation and a comma, and before any pinpoint.

CJEU Case C-411/05 *Palacios de la Villa v Cortefiel Servicios SA* [2007] ECR I-8531.

CJEU Case C-411/05 *Palacios de la Villa v Cortefiel Servicios SA* [2007] ECR I-8531, Opinion of AG Mazak, paras 60-62.

CJEU Case C-542/09 *Commission v The Netherlands* EU:C:2012:346.

For Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, cite either the official reports, the Reports of Judgments and Decisions (cited as ECtHR) or the European Human Rights Reports (cited as EHRR). References to unreported judgments should give the application number, and then the court and the date of the judgment in brackets. When pinpointing, use ‘para’ or ‘paras’ after a comma. Italicize the entire case name.

ECtHR Judgment on the merits delivered by the Grand Chamber, *Campbell v Ireland* [GC], no. 45678/98, § 24, ECHR 1999-II.

ECtHR Decision on admissibility delivered by a Chamber, *Campbell v Ireland* (dec.), no. 45678/98, ECHR 1999-II.

ECtHR Decision on admissibility delivered by the Grand Chamber, *Campbell v Ireland* (dec.) [GC], no. 45678/98, ECHR 1999-II.

ECtHR Judgment on preliminary objections delivered by a Chamber, *Campbell v Ireland* (preliminary objections), no. 45678/98, § 15, ECHR 1999-II.

Decisions of the European Commission in relation to State Aid should be cited by reference to the decision number, to the Official Journal of the EU where it has been published, and the website (where available).

Commission Decision, SA.40348 (2015/NN), OJEU 2017/C 442/01) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2017:442:FULL&from=EN> accessed on 12 December 2017.

Communications from the European Commission should be cited by reference to the full text, with the main title placed in single (‘) quotation marks. The description should include the file number and date, and the website (where available).

Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council ‘Protection of intra-EU investment’, COM 2018/547 final, 19.7.2018 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0547> accessed on 28 June 2020

Reference to decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or the Iran-US Claims Tribunal (IUSCT) should be cited as follows:

ICJ *Case Concerning the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary v Slovakia)*, Judgment of 25 September 1997, ICJ Rep 1997, 3 <https://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/92/092-19970925-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf> accessed on 12 December 1998.

IUSCT *Amoco International Finance Corporation v Iran*, IUSCTR Vol. 15 1987–ii, 222 [http://www.iusct.net/General%20Documents/AWARD/1-A-AWARD%20NO.%20602-A15%20\(IV\)A24-FT-EN.pdf](http://www.iusct.net/General%20Documents/AWARD/1-A-AWARD%20NO.%20602-A15%20(IV)A24-FT-EN.pdf) accessed on 12 December 2008.

For English case law, provide the case name, the neutral citation, the volume and number of the first page of the relevant law report, and the court (if appropriate). It is not necessary to repeat the case name in the footnote if it is given in the text. Italicize the entire case name.

Micula v Romania [2020] UKSC 5, [2020] 1 WLR 1033.

For cases from other jurisdictions, cite them as they are cited in their own jurisdiction, using commas to separate the name of the court, the date and file number. If the name of the law report series cited does not itself indicate the court, and the identity of the court is not obvious from the context, you should also give this in either full or short form in brackets at the end of the citation. When citing a decision of the highest court of a state of the United States, the abbreviation of the name of the state will suffice. Italicize the entire case name. A reference to a website from which a copy of the decision can be downloaded should be included (where available).

Slovak Republic v Achmea, BGH, 03.03.2016, I ZB 2/15
<http://juris.bundesgerichtshof.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bgh&Art=en&nr=74612&pos=0&anz=1>
accessed on 12 December 2016.

Quasar de Valores SICAV S.A, Orgor de Valores SICAV S.A, GBI 9000 SICAV S.A and ALOS 34 S.L v The Russian Federation, SCC, Case No 24/2007.

Micula v Government of Romania, 104 F Supp 3d 42 (DDC 2015).

3.4 Books

Provide the citation of the book relied on in a footnote. The first name of the author should be indicated by the first letter and the last name should be in full and the title of the book should be in italics. There is no need to provide the place of publication unless it is necessary to avoid confusion. If the cited edition is not the first edition, include the number of edition, or ‘rev edn’ for revised edition. Do not place “st” or “th” in superscript before the “edn”.

The volume number should follow the publication details. If there is no author, cite the editor or translator as you would cite an author, adding ‘(ed)’ or ‘(tr)’ after their names. If an editor or translator is also acknowledged on the front cover of the book, attribute the editor or translator at the beginning of the publication information, in parentheses.

When citing a chapter or essay in an edited book, cite the author and the title of the contribution, in a similar format to that used when citing an article (see below), then give the editor’s name, the title of the book in italics, and the publication information. It is not necessary to give the pages of the contribution unless you are providing a pinpoint citation for a proposition.

Books published before 1800 commonly have as ‘publisher’ a long list of booksellers; in such cases it is appropriate to cite only the date and place of publication. Well-known publishers such as Oxford University Press and Cambridge University Press should be referenced in shorthand (i.e., OUP and CUP).

Books

G Jones, *Goff and Jones: The Law of Restitution* (1st supp, 7th edn, Sweet & Maxwell 2009).

V Lowe, *International Law* (OUP 2007).

Chapters

A Zimmermann and J G Devaney, ‘Succession to Treaties and the Inherent Limits of International Law’ in C J Tams, A Tzanakopoulos, and A Zimmermann (eds), *Research Handbook on the Law of Treaties* (Elgar 2014).

3.5 Articles

Articles

For articles, the first name of the author should be indicated by the first letter followed by the last name, followed by a comma. Then give the title of the article within *single quotation marks*. After the title, give the publication information in the following order: (i) year of publication, in square brackets if it identifies the volume, in parentheses if there is a separate volume number; (ii) the volume number if there is one (include an issue number only if the page numbers begin again for each issue within a volume, in which case put the issue number in square brackets immediately after the volume number); (iii) the name of the journal in numerals, in full or abbreviated form, with no full stops; and (iv) the first

page of the article. For open source articles or articles exclusively on SSRN/other online sources, refer to the citation style for online articles (see next heading).

V Barausova, 'Slovak Republic v. Achmea from a public international law perspective: Is State consent to arbitrate under intra-EU BITS still valid?' [2018] 3 EILA Rev 55.

Online articles

For online articles, give the publication details as for articles in hard copy journals. If citation advice is provided by the online journal, follow it, removing full stops as necessary to comply with this guide. Follow the citation with the web address and the date you most recently accessed the article. Page numbers follow the citation and come before the web address.

G Greenleaf, 'The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information' (2010) 1(1) EJLT <http://ejlt.org/article/view/17> accessed on 27 July 2010.

3.6 Other sources (blogs, news reports, etc.)

Websites and blogs

For websites and blogs, give the first name of the author by the first letter followed by the family name, the title and the name of the source, and reference to website with date of access of the website.

N Lavranos, 'Beyond USMCA: ISDS à la carte', Kluwer Arbitration Blog, 8 October 2018 <http://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2018/10/08/beyond-usmca-isds-la-carte/> accessed on 12 December 2018.

Newspaper articles

For newspaper articles, give the author, the title, the name of the newspaper in italics and then in brackets the city of publication and the date. Some newspapers have 'The' in the title and some do not. If known, give the number of the page on which the article was published, after the brackets. If the newspaper is divided into sections, and the page numbering begins afresh in each section, put the section name in numerals before the page number, with a space but no comma between the two.

If the reference is to an editorial, cite the author as 'Editorial'. If the article is sourced from the web and there is no page number available, provide the web address and date of access.

J Croft, 'Supreme Court Warns on Quality' *Financial Times* (London, 1 July 2010) 3 <https://www.ft.com/content/e31dd2f8-846e-11df-9cbb-00144feabdc0> accessed on 12 December 2011.