1. Introduction
This guide is the BU version of the Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA) guide, Citing International Law Sources (2006) http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA_2006_citing_international_law.pdf. Please note that some changes have been made to the original guidance from OSCOLA.

For a LAW assignment, you must cite references in two places:
- In the text of your work, using footnotes
- In a list at the end of your work (a bibliography).

If you wish to cite UK and EU legal materials, see the BU Guide to Citing UK & EU Law References http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-ukeulaw

1.1 Who should use this guide?
- If you are a LAW student, you should use this guide to help you cite ALL types of sources in your work. You should use the footnote system of referencing, which is conventional in legal academic writing.

- If you are NOT a law student, you should ONLY use this guide to help you cite legal materials (cases, treaties and agreements). You should NOT use the footnote system of referencing. The majority of courses at BU require you to use the Harvard system of referencing, see BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style. Psychology students should follow APA http://ww.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/how-to/citing-refs-psychology.html.

1.2 Why you need to reference
- When writing a piece of work, you need to indicate in the text where you have referred to sources written or produced by others
- Consistency and accuracy of referencing is important to verify quotations, and enable readers to follow up and read cited author’s arguments
- Referencing is necessary to avoid plagiarism which is a serious offence against University rules http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/how-to/plagiarism.html
- You should follow the examples in this guide every time you cite and reference.

1.3 Footnotes (continues on next page)
In the text of your work, insert a superscript number at the end of a sentence (or directly after a word or phrase, if more appropriate). Put the superscript number after any punctuation in the text. If referencing text in brackets, place the superscript number before the closing bracket.

In the corresponding footnote at the bottom of the page, give a reference to the source (e.g. a book) used. End the footnote with a full stop. If you have more than one reference in the footnote, separate them with semi-colons.

For an assignment, number footnotes continuously (start with footnote ‘1’ and continue in numerical sequence to the end of the assignment). For a dissertation, organize your footnotes chapter by chapter (start each chapter with footnote ‘1’ and continue in numerical sequence to the end of each chapter).
Citing References: International Law

- Cases: if the case name (e.g. *Prosecutor v Tadic*) is given in the text of your work, give only the case citation in a footnote. If not, give a full reference (including the case name) in a footnote.

- Legislation: if the title of the legislation is given in the text of your work (e.g. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) give only the citation in a footnote. If not, give a full reference to the legislation in a footnote.

- Secondary sources (e.g. UN documents, books, journals, year books, newspapers; websites and web documents): give the full reference in a footnote.

1.4 Repeated references
You may refer to the same source several times in your work. The first time it is mentioned, you must use the guidance in 1.3. After that, you can reference the source in a footnote as follows:

1. Give a shortened form of the source name:
   - Case – use one of the party names, e.g. *Tadic*
   - Legislation – use an abbreviation of the title, e.g. ICCPR for International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
   - Secondary source – use the author’s surname, e.g. Poole.

2. Indicate the footnote number where the full reference was last given (n…).

For example, the case citation for *Prosecutor v Tadic* is given in footnote 1. The next time the case is referenced in a footnote, it is given as a repeated reference. This tells the reader that the *Tadic* case is being mentioned again and directs them to look back to footnote 1 for the case citation.

1.5 Latin terms
Do not use Latin ‘gadget’ such as supra, infra, ante, id, op cit, loc cit and contra. The abbreviation ibid (meaning ‘in the same place’) can be used to repeat a citation in the immediately preceding footnote. Never italicize or capitalise ibid. If there is more than one citation in the preceding footnote, use ‘ibid’ only if you are referring again to ALL the citations in that footnote.

1.6 Bibliography (continues on next page)
A bibliography contains full references to all the sources you have cited or relied on for your assignment or dissertation. The bibliography should be divided into the following categories, as appropriate:

- Legislation
  - UK statutes (Acts)
  - UK statutory instruments
  - EU legislation
  - International legislation
- Cases
  - UK cases
  - EU cases
  - International cases
- Official materials (e.g. UN documents, reports)
- Books
- Journal articles and year books
- Newspaper articles
- Websites / web documents
- Other materials.

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1 (Judgement in Sentencing Appeals) IT-94-1-A (26 January 2000).
3 Jill Poole, *Casebook on Contract Law* (12th edn, OUP 2014).
4 *Tadic* (n 1).
Citing References: International Law

List sources in alphabetical order within each category.

An author's name is referenced differently in a footnote and a bibliography. This applies to ANY source with a named author.

In a footnote, cite the author's name exactly as it is given in the source used:

  e.g. Jill Poole, *Casebook on Contract Law* (12th edn, OUP 2014).

In a bibliography, give the author's last name followed by his/her initial(s) with no punctuation between them:

  e.g. Poole J, *Casebook on Contract Law* (12th edn, OUP 2014).

2. Treaties and Agreements

   Please note: the guidance applies whether you found the document in print or online.

2.1 United Nations Treaty Series (continues on next page)

| title | (opened for signature date OR signed/adopted date, entered into force date) | volume | treaty series | page |

Footnote and bibliography:

  e.g. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 19 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171

(a) Title

  o Do not include 'The' at the beginning of the title
  o Use capitals for the major words
  o Include details of amendments in the title, if necessary.

(b) Date

  o If parties can accede to the treaty, cite the full date that the treaty was opened for signature
  o Otherwise, cite the date that it was signed or adopted
  o If available, then give the date that it entered into force.

(c) UNTS citation


(d) Pinpoint

   Treaties are divided into articles and paragraphs.

   These divisions are referenced using either a term (e.g. article 4) or an abbreviation (e.g. art 4) as follows:

     o In a footnote, use the abbreviation
     o In the text of your work, use either the term or the abbreviation but...
     o Use the term at the beginning of a sentence
     o When referring to paragraphs, always use the abbreviation.

   To pinpoint, follow the citation with the relevant term or abbreviation and a number. To pinpoint several articles or paragraphs, insert a dash between the numbers: e.g. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 19 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171 arts 6-8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>article/articles</td>
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<td>paragraph/paragraphs</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If citing a paragraph as part of an article, use only the abbreviation for the article. For example, paragraph 1 of article 31 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is referenced as follows: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 19 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171 art 31(1).

2.2 League of Nations Treaty Series

title | (opened for signature date OR signed/adopted date, entered into force date) | volume | treaty series | page

Footnote and bibliography:
  e.g. Slavery Convention (signed 25 September 1926, entered into force 9 March 1927) 60 LNTS 254

(a) Title
See 2.1(a) above.

(b) Date
See 2.1(b) above.

(c) LNTS citation

(d) Pinpoint
See 2.1(d) above.

2.3 Bilateral treaty

title | (parties to bilateral treaty) | (opened for signature date OR signed/adopted date, entered into force date) | treaty series reference

Footnote and bibliography:
  e.g. Rehabilitation and Development Co-operation Agreement (Australia-Nauru) (signed 5 May 1994, entered into force 5 May 1994) ATS 1994 15

(a) Title
  o Do not include ‘The’ at the beginning of the title
  o Use capitals for the major words
  o Include details of amendments in the title, if necessary
  o Include parties to a bilateral treaty in (round brackets) after the title with party names separated by a dash, e.g. (Australia-Nauru).

(b) Date
See 2.1(b) above.

(c) Pinpoint
See 2.1(d) above.

2.4 GATT agreement (continues on next page)
GATT documents date from before 1 January 1995.

title | (date) | series | supplement number/first page number

Footnote and bibliography:
  e.g. Declaration on Trade Measures Taken for Balance-of-Payments Purposes (28 November 1979) BISD 26S/205

(a) Title
See 2.1(a) above.
(b) Date
The date is always given in (round brackets).

(c) Series
The preferred source for GATT documents is the BISD 68 (Basic Instruments and Selected Documents). You can find BISD 68 on Lexis Library as follows:
  - Login to Lexis Library http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/resources/law.html
  - In ‘Find a Source’ on the Lexis homepage, enter: basic instruments and selected documents
  - Click ‘Find’
  - Tick the box next to GATT Basic Instruments and Selected Documents
  - Click ‘OK-Continue’
  - Search for the required GATT document.

(d) Pinpoint
GATT documents have page numbers in the printed version of BISD 68. These aren’t included in the Lexis Library version. If a document has paragraph numbers, follow the citation with ‘para’ and a number. To pinpoint several paragraphs, use ‘paras’ and insert a dash between the numbers:
  e.g. Declaration on Trade Measures Taken for Balance-of-Payments Purposes (28 November 1979) BISD 26S/205 para 10.

2.5 WTO agreement
WTO documents date from 1 January 1995 onwards.

| title | (date) | treaty reference number |

Footnote and bibliography:
  - e.g. Agreement on Agriculture (15 April 1994) LT/UR/A-1A/2

(a) Title
See 2.1(a) above.

(b) Date
See 2.4(b) above.

(c) Treaty reference number
The preferred source for WTO agreements is the WTO Online Database https://docs.wto.org. The treaty reference number may not be given in the document itself, but should be located in information about the document.

(d) Pinpoint
See 2.1(d) above.

3. International Cases and Decisions
Please note: the guidance applies whether you found the case in print or online.

3.1 International Court of Justice (ICJ) (continues on next page)
  - case name | (type of document) | [year] | report series | first page

Footnote and bibliography:
  - e.g. Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Advisory Opinion) [2004] ICJ Rep 136
Citing References: International Law

(a) Case name
   - Always give a case name in italics
   - Separate adverse parties with an italic v
   - If multiple parties, name only the first claimant and the first defendant
   - If an individual, don't include forenames or initials.

(b) Type of document
   After the case name, give the document type in (round brackets), e.g. (Advisory Opinion).

(c) Year
   The year is always given in [square brackets].

(d) Law report series
   International Court of Justice (ICJ) decisions are compiled in the series Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders available from the ICJ website http://www.icj-cij.org/homepage/index.php.

(e) Law report abbreviation
   - Use the standard abbreviation for the Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders - ICJ Rep
   - No punctuation is needed - use ICJ Rep, not I.C.J. Rep.

(f) Pinpoint
   To pinpoint, follow the citation with a comma and the page number. To pinpoint several pages, insert a dash between the page numbers: e.g. Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Advisory Opinion) [2004] ICJ Rep 136, 141-142.

3.2 International Criminal Court (ICC)

Footnote and bibliography:
   e.g. Prosecutor v Lubanga Dyilo (Judgment) ICC-01/04-01/06 (14 March 2012)

(a) Case name
   See 3.1(a) above.

(b) Type of document
   After the case name, give the document type in (round brackets), e.g. (Judgment).

(c) Case reference
   ICC cases are available from the ICC website http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/Pages/situations%20and%20cases.aspx.

(d) Date
   The date is always given in (round brackets).

(e) Pinpoint
   To pinpoint, follow the citation with the paragraph number in square brackets. To pinpoint several paragraphs, insert a dash between the paragraph numbers: e.g. Prosecutor v Lubanga Dyilo (Judgment) ICC-01/04-01/06 (14 March 2012) [81]-[83].

3.3 International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) (continues on next page)

   case name | (type of document) | case reference | (date)
Citing References: International Law

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. Prosecutor v Tadic (Judgement in Sentencing Appeals) IT-94-1-A (26 January 2000)

(a) **Case name**
See 3.1(a) above.

(b) **Type of document**
After the case name, give the document type in (round brackets), e.g. (Judgement in Sentencing Appeals).

(c) **Case reference**
ICTY cases are available from the ICTY website http://www.icty.org/action/cases/4.

(d) **Date**
See 3.2(d) above.

(e) **Pinpoint**
See 3.2(e) above.

3.4 **International Criminal Tribunal for the Rwanda (ICTR)**

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. Prosecutor v Akayesu (Judgment) ICTR-96-4-T (2 September 1998)

(a) **Case name**
See 3.1(a) above.

(b) **Type of document**
After the case name, give the document type in (round brackets), e.g. (Judgement).

(c) **Case reference**
ICTR cases are available from the ICTR website http://www.unictr.org/en/cases.

(d) **Date**
See 3.2(d) above.

(e) **Pinpoint**
See 3.2(e) above.

3.5 **Nuremberg Tribunal** (continues on next page)

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. Judgment of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal 1946 (1947) 41 AJIL 172

(a) **Case name and date**
- Always give party names in *italics*
- Separate adverse parties with an *italic v*
- If multiple parties, name only the first claimant and the first defendant
- If an individual, don't include forenames or initials
- If available, include the judgment date (e.g. 1946).

(b) **Year**
The year of publication is given in (round brackets).
(c) Volume
Include the volume number, e.g. 41. Do not include the issue number, e.g. 41(1).

(d) Journal
Judgments of the Nuremberg Tribunal are published in the *American Journal of International Law*. This is available from the library's e-journals database http://atoz.ebsco.com/home.asp?Id=ZPBNHU.

(e) Journal abbreviation
- Use the standard abbreviation for the *American Journal of International Law* - AJIL
- No punctuation is needed - use AJIL, not A.J.I.L.

(f) Pinpoint
See 3.1(f) above.

3.6 GATT decision
GATT documents date from before 1 January 1995.

- case name | (year) | series | supplement number/first page number

Footnote and bibliography:
- e.g. *Swedish Anti-Dumping Duties* (1955) BISD 3S/81

(a) Case name
See 3.1(a) above.

(b) Year
The year is always given in (round brackets).

(c) Series
The preferred source for GATT documents is the BISD 68 (Basic Instruments and Selected Documents). You can find BISD 68 on Lexis Library as follows:
- Login to Lexis Library http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/resources/law.html
- In 'Find a Source' on the Lexis homepage, enter: basic instruments and selected documents
- Click 'Find'
- Tick the box next to GATT Basic Instruments and Selected Documents
- Click 'OK-Continue'
- Search for the required GATT document.

(d) Pinpoint
To pinpoint - GATT documents have page numbers in the printed version of BISD 68. These aren't included in the Lexis Library version. If a document has paragraph numbers, follow the citation with the paragraph number in square brackets. To pinpoint several paragraphs, insert a dash between the paragraph numbers: e.g. *Swedish Anti-Dumping Duties* (1955) BISD 3S/81 [2]-[3].

3.7 World Trade Organization (WTO) decision (continues on next page)
WTO documents date from 1 January 1995 onwards.

- case name | (date) | reference number

Footnote and bibliography:
- e.g. *India: Measures Affecting the Automotive Sector - Report of the Appellate Body* (19 March 2002) WT/DS146/AB/R and WT/DS175/AB/R
Citing References: International Law

(a) Case name
- Always give a case name in italics
- Separate adverse parties with an italic v
- Use capitals for the major words
- Include the document type in italics, e.g. Report of the Appellate Body.

(b) Date
See 3.2(d) above.

(c) Reference number
The preferred source for WTO decisions is the WTO Online Database https://docs.wto.org.

(d) Pinpoint
See 3.2(e) above.

3.8 International Labour Organization (ILO) recommendation
ILO Recommendation | reference number: | title | (sub-title) | (conference session | location | date)

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. ILO Recommendation R020: Labour Inspection Recommendation (Recommendation Concerning the General Principles for the Organisation of Systems of Inspection to Secure the Enforcement of the Laws and Regulations for the Protection of the Workers) (5th Conference Session Geneva 29 October 1923)

(a) ILO recommendation

(b) Title and sub-title
- Use capitals for the major words
- Include the sub-title (e.g. Recommendation Concerning the General Principles...) in (round brackets) after the title (e.g. Labour Inspection Recommendation)
- Include details of amendments in the title, if necessary.

(c) Conference
Give information about the conference session in (round brackets).

(d) Pinpoint
See 3.2(e) above.

3.9 Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) (continues on next page)
case name | (year) | volume | report series | first page

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Case (GB v USA) (1910) 1 Scott Hague Court Rep 141

(a) Case name
See 3.1(a) above.

(b) Year
See 3.6(b) above.
(c) Series
The main awards and adjudications of the PCA are published in Scott (ed), *Hague Court Reports* (1916, 1932). Other awards are published in Moore, *History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a Party* (1898). You can find both of these publications on HeinOnline as follows:
- Login to HeinOnline http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/resources/law.html
- Select ‘Legal Classics’
- Click on ‘H’.

(d) Pinpoint
See 3.1(f) above.

3.10 Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR)

(case name, | type of document | reference number, | report series | case number | (date)

Footnote and bibliography:
- e.g. Juridical Condition and Rights of the Undocumented Migrants, Advisory Opinion OC-18, Inter-American Court of Human Rights Series A No 18 (17 September 2003)

(a) Case name
See 3.1(a) above.

(b) Series
Judicial publications of the IACHR are published in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Series A–E. Judgments and decisions are published in Series C. You can find IACHR publications on the IACHR website http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en/jurisprudencia.

(c) Case number
No punctuation is needed in the case number, even though it is given in the original document. Cite as No 18, not No. 18.

(d) Date
See 3.2(d) above.

(e) Pinpoint
See 3.2(e) above.

4. United Nations Documents

Please note: this guidance applies whether you found the item in print or online.

4.1 UN Security Council (UNSC) (continues on next page)

(author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:
- e.g. United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Res 1373 (28 September 2001) UN Doc S/RES/1373

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations Security Council (UNSC). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNSC.
Citing References: International Law

(b) Title
- Abbreviate resolution to 'Res'
- Do not cite resolution titles
- Do not include 'The' at the beginning of the title
- Use capitals for the major words.

(c) Date
The date is always given in (round brackets).

(d) Document number
Each UN document has a unique reference number ('symbol') located at the top right of the document. You can find a guide on what UN symbols mean on the UN website http://research.un.org/en/docs/symbols.

(e) Pinpoint
To pinpoint, follow the citation with a comma and the page number. To pinpoint several pages, insert a dash between the page numbers: e.g. United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Res 1373 (28 September 2001) UN Doc S/RES/1373, 2.

4.2 UN General Assembly (UNGA)

author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNGA.

(b) Title
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) Date
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) Document number
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

4.3 UN Sixth Committee (continues on next page)

author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNGA.

(b) Title
See 4.1(b) above.
(c) **Date**  
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) **Document number**  
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) **Pinpoint**  
See 4.1(e) above.

### 4.4 UN Secretary-General

author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:  

(a) **Author**  
The author of a document from the Secretary-General is usually given as the UN body to which the document is addressed.

The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNCHR.

(b) **Title**  
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) **Date**  
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) **Document number**  
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) **Pinpoint**  
See 4.1(e) above.

### 4.5 UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) (continues on next page)

author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:  

(a) **Author**  
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNCHR.

(b) **Title**  
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) **Date**  
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) **Document number**  
See 4.1(d) above.
(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

4.6 UN Special Rapporteurs or Representatives
author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNCHR.

(b) Title
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) Date
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) Document number
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

4.7 UN Diplomatic Conference
author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. United Nations (UN) Final Act of the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (17 July 1998) UN Doc A/CONF.183/10

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations (UN). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UN.

(b) Title
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) Date
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) Document number
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

4.8 Other UN agencies (continues on next page)
author | title | (date) | UN Doc | document number

Footnote and bibliography:
Citing References: International Law

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNICEF.

(b) Title
See 4.1(b) above.

(c) Date
See 4.1(c) above.

(d) Document number
See 4.1(d) above.

(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

4.9 UN Yearbook
author | ‘title’ | (year) | journal abbreviation | first page of article

Footnote and bibliography:
e.g. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), ‘Report of the Ad Hoc Committee’ (1979)
UNYB 1146

(a) Author
The first time you reference the document, give the name of the author in full, e.g. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). After that, it can be given in abbreviated form, e.g. UNGA.

(b) Title
  o Enclose the title in ‘single quotation marks’
  o Give the first letter of all major words a capital letter. Minor words (e.g. ‘for’, ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘the’) should not be capitalized, unless they begin a title or a subtitle
  o If an article has a title and a subtitle that are not separated by punctuation, insert a colon : between them.

(c) Year
The year is always given in (round brackets).

(d) Journal abbreviation
  o Use the standard abbreviation for the United Nations Yearbook - UNYB
  o No punctuation is needed - use UNYB, not U.N.Y.B.


(e) Pinpoint
See 4.1(e) above.

5. Books
If you are a law student, see the BU Guide to Citing UK & EU Law References http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-ukeulaw for guidance on how to reference books using OSCOLA.

If you are not a law student, see the BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style for guidance on how to reference books.
6. Law journals
If you are a law student, see the BU Guide to Citing UK & EU Law References
http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-ukeulaw for guidance on how to reference
journals using OSCOLA.

If you are not a law student, see the BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style
http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style for guidance on how to reference
journals.

7. Newspaper articles
If you are a law student, see BU Guide to Citing UK & EU Law References
http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-ukeulaw for guidance on how to reference
newspaper articles using OSCOLA.

If you are not a law student, see the BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style
http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style for guidance on how to reference
newspaper articles.

8. International year books (continues on next page)
Please note: this guidance applies whether you found the item in print or online.

author, | 'title' | (year) | volume | journal abbreviation or name if no abbreviation is available | first page of article

Footnote:
e.g. Michael Akehurst, ‘Jurisdiction in International Law’ (1972-1973) 46 Brit Y B Int'l L 145

Bibliography:
e.g. Akehurst M, ‘Jurisdiction in International Law’ (1972-1973) 46 Brit Y B Int'l L 145

(a) Author
- In a footnote, cite an author’s name as: first name(s) or initial(s) | surname
- In a bibliography, cite an author’s name as: surname | initial(s)
- Do not include postnominals, such as QC
- If no individual author is identified, but an organisation (e.g. BBC) claims responsibility for
  the work, then cite it as the author
- If no person or organisation claims responsibility for the work, begin the citation with the
title.

(b) Title
- Enclose the title in 'single quotation marks'
- Give the first letter of all major words a capital letter. Minor words (e.g. ‘for’, ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘the’)
  should not be capitalized, unless they begin a title or a subtitle
- If an article has a title and a subtitle that are not separated by punctuation, insert a colon :
between them.

(c) Year
The year is always given in (round brackets).

(d) Journal abbreviation
Give the title of a year book in abbreviated form with no full stops. For guidance on abbreviations,
check the Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/. If no
abbreviation is available, give the journal title in full.
(e) Pinpoint
To pinpoint, follow the citation with a comma and the page number. To pinpoint several pages, insert a dash between the page numbers: e.g. M Akehurst, ‘Jurisdiction in International Law’ (1972-1973) 46 Brit Y B Int'l L 145, 149-150.

9. Websites / web documents
If you are a law student, see BU Guide to Citing UK & EU Law References http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-ukeulaw for guidance on how to reference websites using OSCOLA.

If you are not a law student, see the BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style for guidance on how to reference websites.

10. Further Information
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