

AUTHORS' GUIDELINES NIPR

QUOTATIONS

- 'aaaa'
- C Quotations are to be placed between single quotation marks, both in the text and in the footnotes.
 - C It is a rule of thumb that quotations longer than four lines are to be typed as a block.
- 'aaaa "bbbb" aaaa'
- C When a quotation forms part of another quotation, it is to be placed between double quotation marks.
- [xxxxxx]
- C Should a contributor wish to insert his own words into a quotation, such words are to be placed between square brackets.
- [emphasis added]
- C When a quotation includes italics supplied by the contributor, state: [emphasis added].

ABSTRACT

The paper should include an abstract of minimum 100 and maximum 250 words.

REFERENCES

As a rule, specific references should be avoided in the main text and preferably placed in the footnotes. Footnote numbers are placed after the final punctuation mark when referring to the sentence and directly after a word when referring to that word only.

Where it is necessary or desirable to place references in the main text, attention should be paid to the following:

1. REFERENCES IN THE MAIN TEXT

1.1 References to judicial decisions

When a judicial decision is referred to by citing the parties' names, the parties' names are italicized, but not the v.

Thus: *Trendtex Trading Corporation v. Central Bank of Nigeria*.

1.2 Reference to legislation and treaties

When a statute, treaty, or other legislative instrument is referred to in the text, its full title should be provided.

If it is desired to use an abbreviated title for subsequent references, the abbreviation to be used should be given with the initial reference.

Thus: Article 6(3)(a) European Convention on Human Rights 1950 (hereafter: Human Rights Convention).

N.B. 'Article', 'section', 'paragraph' are written in full when they appear in the main text. If it is considered necessary to place them between parentheses (although a footnote is normally employed) then the abbreviated form is used.

Thus: . . . this has now been resolved (Art. 17).

2. REFERENCES IN FOOTNOTES

2.1 Reference to judicial decisions

As in the main text.

Thus: *Trendtex Trading Corporation v. Central Bank of Nigeria* [1978] 1 *All ER* 881

When citing the case reference, the use of a method of citation corresponding to the national method is recommended: e.g.,

- (a) HR 10 December 1976, *NJ* 1977 No. 275
- (b) BGH 4 October 1974, *BGHZ* 67, 207; *NJW* 1977 p. 35
- (c) Cass.civ. 5 October 1971, *Bull.civ.* III, no. 204; *D.S.* 1971 p. 191
- (d) *Travers v. Reinhardt*, 205 US 423 (1906)
- (e) *In re Nation Life Insurance Co. Ltd.* [1978] 1 *WLR* 45; [1978] 1 *All ER* 242.

2.2 Reference to legislation and treaties

As in the main text.

2.3 References to books

2.3.1 First reference

References should include, in the following order:

- 1) author(s)' or editor(s)' initials and surnames(s)
- 2) full title of the book (in italics)
- 3) edition or volume
- 4) place of publication (where more than one place of publication is given, only the first is mentioned)
- 5) publisher
- 6) the year and
- 7) the page number(s) referred to.

For placement of punctuation, parentheses, etc., see the following examples:

General: J.E.S. Fawcett, *The Law of Nations*, London: Penguin Press 1968, p. 11.

With reference to edition/volume: G. Schwarzenberger, *International Law*, Vol. 1, 3rd edn., London: Stevens & Sons 1957, p. 15.

Two authors: L. Erades and W.L. Gould, *The Relation between International Law and Municipal Law in the Netherlands and the United States*, Leiden: Sijthoff 1961, p. 10. In the event of there being more than two authors 'et al.' will follow the name of the first author and the other authors will be omitted.

2.3.2 Subsequent references

This should be done by the use of the author's name and the year of publication, followed by 'supra' and the relevant footnote number between parentheses, e.g., Fawcett 1968, p. 201 (*supra* n. 16).

2.4 References to contributions in edited collections

2.4.1 First reference

References should include, in the following order:

- 1) author(s)' or editor(s)' initials and surnames(s)
- 2) full title of the contribution (between single quotation marks)
- 3) name(s) of the editor(s) of the collection, followed by 'ed.,' or 'eds.,'
- 4) full title of the collection (in italics)

- 5) place of publication (where there are more places of publication given, only the first is mentioned)
- 6) publisher
- 7) the year and
- 8) starting page of the contribution, followed by the page referred to, if necessary.

For placement of punctuation, parentheses, etc., see the following examples:

J.H.H. Weiler, 'European Citizenship and Human Rights', in: J.A. Winter et al. (eds.), *Reforming the Treaty on European Union: The Legal Debate*, The Hague: Kluwer 1996, p. 27.

N. Mugerwa, 'Subjects of International Law', in: M. Sørensen (ed.), *Manual of Public International Law*, London: Macmillan 1968, p. 247 at p. 260.

See also 2.3.1.

2.4.1. *Subsequent references*

As for books; see 2.3.2.

2.5 **References to an article in a periodical**

2.5.1 *First reference*

References should include, in the following order:

1. the author(s)' initials and surname(s)
2. the title of the article (between single quotation marks)
4. the title of the journal (in italics; in full, if not internationally well-known, otherwise it may be abbreviated)
5. the year of publication and
6. the starting page of the article, followed by the page referred to.

For placement of punctuation, parentheses, etc., see the following examples:

J. Crawford, 'Democracy and International Law', *BYIL* 1994, p. 113-133.

E. McFadden, 'Nuclear Weapons Free Zones: Toward an International Framework', *California Western International Law Journal* 1986, p. 217.

R.S.J. Martha, 'Precedent in World Trade Law', *NILR* 1997, p. 346 at p. 350.

2.5.2 *Subsequent references*

As for books; see 2.3.2.

2.6 **References in the media**

2.6.1 *References to articles in newspapers or items in radio/tv programmes*

1. author(s)/editor(s)' initial(s) and surname(s) – if applicable
2. full name of the article between single quotation marks, in Sentence case
3. title of the newspaper c.q. radio/tv programme, followed by the date.

Thus: T. Padoa-Schioppa, 'Il carattere dell' Europa', *Corriere della Sera*, 22 June 2004, p. 1.

2.6.2 *References to websites / Internet*

For journals, books, caselaw, newspaper articles and other documents accessed via the Internet simply cite as described above and add the URL (website address) in angle brackets (omitting the http://) followed by the date the material was accessed. E.g., <www.un.org/icty>, visited February 2005.

2.7 **Abbreviated references**

Where use is made of abbreviations to refer to published source material or to organizations that may not be internationally well-known, the full title of such material or organization should be given at the place where the abbreviation is first used. Thus, e.g., *NJB* (Nederlands Juristenblad) 1974 p. 1256; or, e.g., IEA (International Energy Agency).

2.8 Cross-references

In referring to other chapters and sections of the text, as well as other footnotes, the following method should be used:

See *supra* 2.1.2; or see 2.1.2 *supra*.

See *infra* n. 22; or see n. 22 *infra*.

Do not refer to specific page numbers.

2.9 Citing authority

In citing authority, the following introductory terms should be used:

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| See | C | if the authority cited tends to support the statement made in the text; |
| See also | C | if the authority cited tends to support the statement made in the text and also provides further elaboration; |
| Cf., | C | if the authority cited tends to reach the same conclusion or is otherwise worthy of attention without supporting or tending to support the reasoning advanced in the text; |
| But see | C | if the authority cited tends to contradict the statement made in the text; |
| Contra | C | if the authority cited squarely contradicts the statement made in the text. |