

# CONSOLIDATED INTERNAL STYLE GUIDE<sup>1</sup>

December 2010

for authors preparing texts for the book on ‘The European Court of Human Rights’

## A. Headings

We would ask authors to use only three grades of headings. The following hierarchy should be used:

### 1. Section

#### 1.1 Subsection

##### 1.1.1. Title

## B. Spelling

Spelling should follow the *Oxford English Dictionary* or *Concise Oxford Dictionary*. Where there is a choice we prefer the endings **-ise** and **-isation** as opposed to **-ize** or **-ization**. Use case load (not caseload), case law (not case-law).

## C. Abbreviations

1. Render the following with no full points: NATO, USA, EU, UNTS etc.
2. Use the words Committee and Court if it is clear which treaty body or court is meant in the context.
3. In order to cut down on jargon, do not use abbreviations that are not commonly known, e.g. ESR (examination of state report), TB (treaty body), or OP (Optional Protocol).
4. Please find at the end of this document a list of common and acceptable abbreviations for use. Any additional abbreviations used in your article, which are not listed at the end of this document, should be brought to our attention by being included in an appendix to your text (Word document).

## D. Abbreviations for Journals in Footnotes

1. Use standard abbreviations.
2. Journals that are not among the most commonly known, such as ZaöRV, spell out fully, e.g. Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht.

## E. Brackets

Use square brackets for editorial interpolations within quoted matter, round brackets for nested brackets (brackets within brackets).

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<sup>1</sup> This style guide has been consolidated with CUP’s requirements.

## **F. Use of Capital Letters and Italics**

Use capital letters sparingly, e.g. states rather than States, contracting parties, rather than Contracting Parties. However, use capital letters if the word is a *terminus technicus*, e.g. Views, Grand Chamber, Concluding Observations and Communication.

The word 'Act' should always be capitalised, even in non-specific references, to avoid ambiguity, but 'bill' can be lower case. Unless a specific court is referred to by name, 'court' is normally lower case; the same applies to 'judge' and other generic terms. Titles of statutes always have the first and chief words capitalised (e.g., 'the Representation of the People Act 1911').

The word 'article' should be spelled with a small a (see below F. 12).

Please keep italic to a sensible minimum. We prefer not to italicise the following words and phrases: bona fide, caveat, de facto, de jure, dicta, dictum, gratis, habeas corpus, intra vires, mala fides, mandamus, prima facie and ultra vires.

## **G. International Case Law**

1. When citing legal cases, use *italics* for the parties involved; a Roman 'v', followed by a full point; and a full point after abbreviations such as 'Co.' – e.g., '*Trendtex Trading Corp. v. Central Bank of Nigeria*'.
2. Court judgments or formal legal rulings should be spelt 'judgment', even if 'judgement' is used elsewhere. The citation style should be similar to the one that the Court or Tribunal uses when citing its own jurisprudence.
3. Cite always the printed version of a decision (e.g. not HUDOC, but where the case is reprinted).
4. When citing a judgment by the first parties' name, the following manner should be used: the *Aksoy* Judgment.

### ***International Court of Justice***

*Case Concerning Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)*  
ICJ Reports (2003) 161, para. 10.

### ***UN Treaty Bodies***

When citing decisions of international institutions, such as UN treaty bodies, you should provide all the details regarding the date of publication, the document number, the name of the source, and the page number.

CERD Committee, Concluding Observations: United Arab Emirates, 21 September 2009, UN Doc. CERD/C/ARE/CO/17, para. 16.

HRC, General Comment No. 2, UN Doc. 28/07/81 (1981), para. 2.

CRC Committee, State Party Report: India, 16 July 2003, UN Doc. CRC/C/93/Add.5.

HRC, *Hertzberg et. al v. Finland*, Communication No. 61/1979, 2 April 1982, UN Doc. CCPR/C/OP/1 at 124 (1985), para 10.3.

### ***ECtHR***

When citing the Court's Judgments and decisions, the European Human Rights Reports (E.H.R.R.) source should not be used. Instead, authors should resort to the official collection of the ECtHR, namely the Reports of Judgments and Decisions. The final date of the Judgment should be omitted. When a Judgment has not yet been published, the following should be mentioned in the footnote: (not reported). The abbreviations "Appl. No." and "No." should be capitalized. Also, hyphens (-) should be used in the citation of official reports (Reports 1996-II).

The Court changed its method of citation several times. We cite like the Court uses its own references:

*Feldbrugge v. the Netherlands* (Appl. No. 8562/79), Judgment (Plenary), 29 May 1986, Series A, Vol. 99. (until 1995)

*Aksoy v. Turkey* (Appl. No. 21987/93), Judgment (Chamber), 18 December 1996, Reports 1996-VI, 2260, para. 53. (from 1996 until 1 November 1998)

*Tashin Acar v. Turkey* (Appl. No. 26307/95), Judgment (Grand Chamber), 6 May 2003, ECHR 2003-VI, 1. (since 1 November 1998 until now)

*Memis v. Turkey* (Appl. No. 42593/98), Judgment (Second Section), 21 February 2006, not reported.

### ***European Commission of Human Rights***

*Gussenbauer v. Austria* (Appl. Nos 4897/71; 5219/71), Decision (Commission), 14 July 1972, Y.B. 15, 448.

### ***European Committee of Social Rights***

ECSR, *International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) v. France*, Decision on the Merits, Complaint No. 14/2003, paras. 26–29.

### ***Inter-American Court of Human Rights***

IACtHR, *Five Pensioners v. Peru*, Judgment, 28 Feb. 2003, Series C No. 98, para. 20.

### ***Inter-American Commission on Human Rights***

IACHR, *Ana Victoria Villalobos et al. v. Costa Rica*, Report (2004), No. 25/04, Case 12.361, OEA/Ser.L/V/II.122 Doc. 5 rev. 1 at 237, para. 70.

## **H. Dates**

Please use the following format: 1 January 2007.

## **I. Ellipses**

Indicate ellipses with a series of three points (with no square brackets round them). Do not follow ellipses of three points at the end of a sentence with another, final full point. Do not use ellipses at the beginning and end of quoted matter unless necessary.

## **J. Hyphenation**

non-state actor  
law-making  
non-governmental  
non-compliance  
non-judicial

However, use longer hyphen for paragraph, page and year ranges (e.g. 22–48).

## **K. Numbers**

Years should be elided in the text (1924–5) but given in full in titles, subtitles and chapter titles (1924–1925). Write out numbers up to 100, except in a discussion that includes a mixture of numbers above and below this, in which case all of them should be in figures. Precise measurements, ages, money etc. (£3.54, 7 stone, 23.4 mm, 39 years) should be in figures. In non-technical books, use a comma in numbers with four or more digits (2,000, 11,000). Spell out large, general numbers: ‘about a thousand years ago’.

## **L. Percentages**

Percentages should be in figures, with the words ‘per cent’ spelt out (‘25 per cent’); exceptions to this are books containing technical discussions or a series of comparisons where a group of percentages would look better on the page with the ‘%’ sign.

## **M. Punctuation**

1. Use single quotation marks, except for extracts broken off from the text (which should have no quotation marks) and quotations within quotations (which should have double quotation marks).

e.g. Stated differently, ‘when a process is qualified as “codification” or “development” in fact only the prevailing one is meant’.

2. Punctuation should follow closing quotation marks except for grammatically complete sentences beginning with a capital – e.g., He maintained: ‘The book under discussion breaks new ground.’

3. We prefer not to use the serial comma (i.e., the one before ‘and’ in ‘red, white, and blue’) in UK-style books.

e.g. The picnic basket contained sandwiches, salad, drinks and dessert.

4. The word following a colon should not be capitalised (unless, of course, it is a proper noun).

e.g. The project will succeed only if: (1) the aforementioned conditions are met; (2) a deadline is agreed upon; and (3) Chairperson Holbrooke is regularly in touch with all participants.

5. Spaced en-rules ( – ) should be used for parenthetical dashes.

e.g. The aforementioned requirements – efficiency and effectiveness – have been met.

## **N. Quotations**

1. Follow the original text for capitalisation, italics, punctuation, and normally for spelling. Keep quotations within the text if short (fewer than about sixty words), unless you wish to set them off from the text because they are of particular importance or are the focus of your discussion.

2. Set off quotations should be indented on both sides by 0.50 centimetres. If such a quotation starts with an incomplete sentence, indent the first word to indicate its approximate position in the complete sentence.

3. Please move all references to emphasis added or emphasis in original from the main body of your text to the footnotes.

## **O. Reference to another Chapter in our Volume**

Ex.:

See Arai, The Margin of appreciation, this volume, section 3.3.5.

We suggest the following short titles for the book chapters:

Ulfstein Follesdal and Schlütter, Introduction

Villiger, The Strasbourg Judge

Cameron, Procedural Aspects

Arai, The Margin of Appreciation

Letsas, Dynamic Interpretation

Leach, Remedies

Andenaes and Bjorge, Implementation

Lambert-Abdelgawad, The Council of Europe

De Schutter, The EU

Tomuschat, The United Nations  
Ulfstein Follesdal and Schlütter, Conclusions

## **P. References inside the Chapter**

See section 2.2.4. *supra*.

## **Q. URLs**

Make sure URLs are not underlined, are not preceded with ‘http://’ if they begin with ‘www’ or similar and are not within angled brackets. Try not to include very long URLs that, in practice, the reader is unlikely to key in, and if you include ‘last visited’ dates, do so consistently and make sure they are up-to-date to the same date for the whole chapter.

## **R. Literature and Reference Systems**

1. The names of published complete works and all periodicals should be italicised.

e.g. H.L.A. Hart, *The Concept of Law*  
*European Journal of Human Rights*

2. Chapter titles in edited books, journal articles, dissertations and papers should be within single inverted commas.

e.g. K. Wolfke, ‘Can Codification of International Law be Harmful?’, J. Makarczyk (ed.), *Essays in International Law in Honour of Judge Manfred Lachs* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1984) 313–350, at 314.

Please do not refer to a chapter but to an actual page or pages in support of what you are asserting (unless an entire chapter supports your point).

3. All journal volume numbers should be Arabic and all book volume numbers Roman.

e.g. H. Krieger, ‘A Conflict of Norms: The Relationship between Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law in the ICRC Customary Law Study’, *J. Conflict & Security L.* 11:3 (2006) 265–300, at 270.

J.L. Brierly, ‘The Future of Codification’ *BYBIL* XII (1931) 1–50, at 3.

4. Do not use ‘pp.’ or ‘p.’.

e.g. M. O’Flaherty, ‘The Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies’, *Human Rights Law Review* 6:1 (2006), 27–52, at 30.

5. Use a ‘maximum capital’ style (all main words capitalised) in the titles of books, chapters and journal articles, no matter how the title appeared in the original work.

e.g. C. Harland, 'The Status of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in the Domestic Law of States Parties: An Initial Global Survey Through UN Human Rights Committee Documents', *Human Rights Quarterly* 22:1 (2000), 187–260, at 200.

6. Where there are more than three authors or editors, only the first author or editor should be cited.

e.g. K. Ambos, 'Nulla Poena Sine Lege in International Criminal Law', R. Haveman and O. Olusanya (eds.), *Sentencing and Sanctioning in Supranational Criminal Law* (Antwerp/Oxford: Intersentia, 2006) 17–35, at 25.

S. Lamb, 'Nullum Crimen, Nulla Poena Sine Lege in International Criminal Law', A. Cassese *et al.* (eds.), *The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: A Commentary*, Vol. I (Oxford University Press, 2002) 733–755, at 747.

7. Use of 'at' preceding a pinpoint is to be limited to secondary literature such as book chapters and journal articles or UN reports (see citations above under point 6). It is not to be used for official treaty output (e.g. Concluding Observations, Views, General Comments), case law, statutes or treaties.

8. When both a page and paragraph number are provided for text in a book or article, the format should be as follows: citation, at 345, para. 4.

9. In footnotes, use of see should never be followed with punctuation.

- a. See generally
- b. See for example
- c. See *inter alia*

10. When referring to a paragraph as a pinpoint, use the abbreviations para. or paras.

11. Use *et seq.* instead of ff.

12. Replace Article with article and make sure article is spelled in full (not art.)

13. Spell *ibid.* instead of id. or *id.*

14. Spell *supra* without a period.

15. Please insert page numbers without using p. or pp.

### ***Full References***

Give details for each work in the following order:

#### ***Books***

- author's/editor's initials;
- author's/editor's surname;
- complete title (including subtitle, if any);

- editor, compiler or translator, if any;
- series title, if any;
- edition, if not the original;
- number of volumes, if applicable;
- place of publication (note there is no need to give the location if this is implicit in the publisher's name; e.g., Cambridge University Press);
- publisher;
- year of publication;
- volume number (in Roman numerals);
- page numbers.

e.g., A. Ashworth, *Principles of Criminal Law*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2003) at 10.

#### *Chapters in edited books*

- author's initials;
- author's surname;
- name of chapter;
- name(s) of volume editor(s);
- complete title or the series title (ev. the edition number or volume number);
- place of publication (note there is no need to give the location if this is implicit in the publisher's name; e.g., Cambridge University Press);
- publisher;
- year of publication;
- page numbers.

e.g., B. Broomhall, 'Article 22', O. Triffterer (ed.), *Commentary on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (Munich: C.H. Beck, 2008) 713–729, at 717.

#### *Journal articles*

- author's initials;
- author's surname;
- title of the article;
- name of the journal;
- volume number (in arabic numerals) plus the issue number;
- date of volume;
- page number(s) (without p. or pp.).

e.g., C. Droege, 'Elective Affinities? Human Rights and Humanitarian Law', *Int. 'l Rev. of the Committee of the Red Cross* 90:871 (2008) 501–548, at 505

#### *Unpublished material (including unpublished theses or dissertations)*

- author's initials;
- author's surname;
- title of document;
- volume or batch number, where applicable;
- name of collection, if known;
- folio number, or call number, if known;
- depository and where located (or academic institution, with year, for PhD theses and dissertations);

e.g., A. R. Southam, 'The Theory of Precedents in the Common Law', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Cambridge (1984);



## ***Short References and Cross References***

1. We cite every source on first mention in each chapter in full and then refer to it in the footnote with a short reference indicating the footnote with the first full information and adding a short title.

### Short titles

Subsequent citations in the notes to a source already given in full should take a shortened form. A shortened reference includes only the last name of the author and the short title of the book (containing the key word or words from the main title, so as to make the reference easily recognisable and not to be confused with any other work), followed by the page number of the reference. In general, titles of only two or three words should not be shortened. Do not use *op. cit* or *loc. cit.* in place of a short title.

### Shortened references to books

author's surname (no first name unless there is more than one author with the surname)

short title of the book

volume number, if applicable

page number(s)

e.g. Henckaerts and Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, 98

e.g. Gordley, 'Good faith in contract law', 93

e.g. Edwards, 'Age and gender dimensions', 78

### Shortened references to journal articles

author's surname (no first name unless there is more than one author with the surname)

short title of the article (in inverted commas)

page number(s) (without p. or pp.)

e.g. Weiler, 'Genschler-Colombo draft', 129.

2. Cross-references to the same work should be made as follows:

Ulfstein, World Court, *supra* note 10, at 34. [without inverted commas for the short title]

'Op. cit.' should be avoided. *Ibid.* is used where there are two or more **consecutive** references to the same work.

*Ibid.* (where there is a single reference in the footnote above and the pinpoint is identical)

*Ibid.* at 34. (where there is a single reference in the footnote above and the pinpoint is different)

Ulfstein, *ibid.* at 34. (where there are multiple references in the footnote above)

3. Cross reference to chapter in our volume

See Arai, *The Margin of Appreciation*, this volume, section 3.3.5. [without inverted commas for the title]

The number in the footnote should be done by an automatic cross-reference in Word so that the number will be updated any time you change something in the numbering of the footnotes.

4. Cross-references to other chapters in this volume should be in the footnotes and not appear in the main body of your chapter.

## **S. International Treaties**

1. When referring to an international law instrument, authors should mention the United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) source.

e.g. *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*, 1155 UNTS 331, entered into force 27 January 1980.

You find a list of commonly cited treaties annexed to this style guide. You can extract relevant information for your citation from that table.

2. All the international human rights treaties that are in the list of abbreviations can be cited with the abbreviation without further details

3. When authors refer to a provision of a UN treaty, they can use the following form: “Article 19(3) ICCPR”. Protocols to UN treaties should be cited with the correct name: First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.

4. All treaties by the Council of Europe should be cited with their ETS no.

e.g. *European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, ETS 126, entered into force 1 February 1989.

5. When referring to an article or rule in a treaty or set of rules, please use the following format in the main body of your text: Article 7 of the ICCPR (not Article 7 ICCPR, ICCPR Article 7 etc.)

## **T. UN Documents**

### ***Security Council Resolutions***

UN SC, Resolution 1441 (2002) concerning Iraq, 8 November 2002, UN Doc. S/RES/1441.

### ***General Assembly Resolutions***

UN GA, Resolution on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/54/581) 54/85. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, 27 January 2000, UN Doc. A/RES/54/85.

### ***General Assembly Official Records***

UN GA, 52nd Session. [*Provisional Verbatim Record*], 83rd Plenary Meeting, 27 April 1998, GAOR A/52/PV.83.

### ***Other UN Bodies***

ECOSOC, Commission on Human Rights, 52nd Session. *Further Promotion and Encouragement of Human Rights. Human Rights and Mass Exoduses: Report of the Secretary-General*, 8 February 1996, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1996/42.

## **U. Citation of domestic and EC legislative material**

### (a) generally

Where sections/articles of legislation are divided into numbered paragraphs, we prefer to cite these as, e.g.

section 19(3)

article IV(6)

Rather than as

section 19, para. 3

article IV, para. 6

When citing a domestic statute or law for the first time, the author should include as much information as possible, including the year of entry into force and the publication source (usually the official gazette). If official translations of the title and text of the statute or law are provided, they should also be used. The title and quotation of the statute or law should be mentioned in English (e.g., the Swiss Code of Criminal Procedure), however they can – and sometimes they should – be followed by the original title or quotation (in parentheses) in the respective language. If the document is available on the internet, include a hyperlink.

e.g. Albanian Criminal Code (Kodi Penal I Republikës së Shqipërisë), law no. 7895, dated 27.01.1995, amended version 2002.

### (b) References to statutes

Statutes should be cited in the form 'Finance Act 1963', without a comma between the word 'Act' and the year, and with the title in roman (not in italics). The word 'of' should not appear before the date ('of 1963') except for US statutes.

The § symbol (plural §§) may be used if that is the common style of citation in a particular country, but should be used consistently.

(c) References to statutory instruments

The titles of statutory instruments (delegated legislation such as Orders and Regulations) may be followed by the year and number in parentheses or they may be referred to by year and number alone. Thus:

'According to the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988 (SI 1988 No. 1813) ...'

or simply:

'According to SI 1988 No. 1813 ...'

(d) References to (UK) parliamentary papers and debates

Parliamentary papers should be cited in roman type followed, in brackets, by year, House concerned and serial number, e.g.

Reports from the Select Committee on Agriculture (1995 HC 223)

References to *Hansard* should be cited thus:

*Hansard*, HC, vol. 123, col. 456, 31 December 1987

Please use HC and HL for House of Commons and House of Lords. Pre-1909 references (before the two Houses had separate volumes) should be cited as follows:

Parl. Deb., vol. 16, ser. 3, col. 123, 31 January 1901

(e) EC legislation

OJ references should be to the English-language version of the OJ and should always be given whenever EC material (Directives, Regulations, Commission Decisions and Commission Notices) is first referred to.

OJ references can be in the form of either:

OJ 1985 No. L372, 31 December 1985, 5

Examples

Article 8(2) of the Merger Control Regulation, Council Regulation 4064/89, OJ 1989 No. L395, 21

Council Directive 85/577/EEC of 20 December 1985 on consumer protection in the case of contracts negotiated off business premises, OJ 1985 No. L372, 31 December 1985

Council Directive 87/102/EEC of 22 December 1986 on consumer credit, OJ 1987 No. L42, 12 February 1987

Note that in the second example the substantive description of the Directive, i.e. 'on consumer protection in the case of contracts negotiated off business premises', is all lower case; the titles are often so long that using upper case looks too cumbersome on the printed page.

(f) US statutes

A USC citation should be given for all references to federal US statutes. A reference to a statute of a state of the USA should always give a citation to that state's legislative code.

Examples

Trade Agreements Act of 1979, § 3(a) and (f), 19 USC § 2119(a) and (f) (1988)

Trade Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (1975), codified at 19 USC §§ 2111-2487 (1976)

11 USC §§ 101 et seq. (1993)

## V. Citation of domestic and EU cases/case-law

(a) UK case law

References to UK case law should cite the official law reports first if possible (e.g. [1993] 2 Ch 215; [1993] P 215; [1993] 2 AC 215; [1993] 2 QB 215). Then the WLR reference, then the All ER reference can be added. Specialist reports can be also be cited if the author thinks that a sufficient number of his readers will have access to those reports, or if the case is unreported elsewhere.

References to cases should be given in the form *Foss v. Harbottle*, the name of the plaintiff and defendant being italic, and the v. roman and followed by a full point. Where the plaintiff is the state, the abbreviation R (rather than Reg.) should be used for both Rex and Regina. The names of companies should be cited as 'Co. Ltd'. Ampersands may be used in the names of companies but should not be used to join the names of two parties: thus *Smith & Co. Ltd.* but *Smith and Jones v. Anderson*.

References to law reports are conventionally in the following formats:

[1986] AC 839 (where there is one volume per year and the year forms the number of the volume)

[1986] 2 All ER 613 (where there is more than one volume per year)

(1986) 279 EG 501 (where the volumes are numbered independently of the year: here, the date appears within parentheses rather than square brackets).

Note that there is no comma between the name of the report or periodical and the column/page number. References to specific pages within a report should be cited as e.g. *Brown v. Sparrow* [1982] 1 WLR 1269 at 1274-5

Examples

*Moorgate Mercantile Co. Ltd v. Twitchings* [1977] AC 890; [1976] 3 WLR 66; [1976] 2 All ER 641

*R v. Secretary of State for the Home Department ex parte Benwell* [1985] QB 554; [1984] 3 WLR 843; [1984] 3 All ER 854; [1984] ICR 723

*Trendtex Trading Corp. v. Central Bank of Nigeria* [1977] QB 529; [1977] 2 WLR 356; [1977] 1 All ER 881; [1977] 1 Lloyd's Rep 581

References to Scottish cases do not use parentheses where the year forms an integral part of the citation of the report. Cases reported in the Sessions Cases reports are styled as, for example, *Winston v. Patrick* 1980 SC 246; cases in the Justiciary Cases reports are styled as, for example, *Mackenzie v. HM Advocate* 1983 JC 13.

(b) EU/EC case law

European Community cases are numbered as they are registered at one of the two Community courts - the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) (formerly: European Court of Justice, ECJ) and the General Court (EGC) (formerly: the Court of First Instance, CFI, established in 1989). From 1989, ECJ (now: CJEU) cases were prefixed by 'C-' and CFI (now EGC) cases are prefixed by 'T-'. Before the establishment of the CFI (now EGC), ECJ numbers had no prefix. ECJ and CFI cases should have a *European Court Reports* (ECR) reference.

Since 1989, the volume number has been given in upper case roman before the page number, e.g. [1988] ECR II-1234. Volume I contains ECJ cases and volume II contains CFI cases.

Examples

Case 148/78, *Pubblico Ministero v. Tullio Ratti* [1979] ECR 1629

Case 152/84, *Marshall v. Southampton and South-West Hampshire Area Health Authority* [1986] ECR 723

Case 66/80, *International Chemical Corp. SpA v. Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato* [1981] ECR 1191

Case C-159/90, *Society for the Protection of Unborn Children Ireland Ltd v. Stephen Grogan* [1991] ECR I-4685

Case T-194/94, *Carvel and Guardian Newspaper v. Council* [1995] ECR II-2765; [1995]

(c) US case law

*Chevron USA Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 467 US 837 (1984)

*NationsBank v. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co.*, 513 US 251 (1995)

*Franklin Savings Association v. Office of Thrift Supervision*, 934 F 2d 1127 (10th Cir. 1991)

*Hindes v. FDIC*, 137 F 3d 148 (3rd Cir. 1998)

*Branch v. United States*, 69 F 3d 1571 (Fed. Cir. 1995), cert. denied 117 S. Ct 55 (1996)

*Lucas v. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond*, 59 F 2d 617 at 621 (4th Cir. 1932)

*Huntington Towers Ltd v. Franklin National Bank*, 559 F 2d 863 (2nd Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 434 US 1012 (1978)

(d) Commonwealth countries

Many Commonwealth countries (e.g. Australia, New Zealand, Canada) cite cases in much the same way as in the UK, and so the comments on UK case law above will apply.

(e) Other countries

For other countries, use a style of citation of cases that is common in the particular country, and be consistent in using that style. Authors should include as much information as possible (and available), namely the number of the claim, the name of the court, the date of the judgment, and the source where it was published. If available, the names of the parties or the nickname by which it is commonly referred to can also be mentioned. The name of highest Court in a given jurisdiction can be written in the domestic language and its translation needs to be provided only once.

**W. Passages not Finalized in Text**

All passages in the manuscript that are not yet final should be marked with a ###. Please do not use ? or other signs. Delete all other symbols or words indicating missing information (e.g. insert, ??? etc.)

**X. Descriptions of Authors**

Descriptions of authors are not to be included in the chapters but rather in a section titled List of Authors. Accordingly, please do not insert an asterisk at the beginning of your chapter stating the position you hold.

**Y. Hardcopy Check**

Please take a few minutes to print out your chapter and make sure that the formatting you see in the electronic version appears in the hard copy version. Sometimes a hard copy can contain formatting errors that are not visible in an electronic version.

Last updated: September 2011

## List of Common Abbreviations

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACtHPR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACHR	American Convention on Human Rights
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CAT Committee	Committee against Torture
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDAW Committee	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CERD Committee	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Communities (since 2009)
CMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CMW Committee	Committee on Migrant Workers
CoM	Committee of Ministers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRC Committee	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CPED	Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CPED Committee	Committee on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRPD Committee	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
EC	European Commission
ECHR	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights (as amended))
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
ECommHR	European Commission of Human Rights
ECJ	European Court of Justice
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECSR	European Committee of Social Rights
EGC	General Court of the European Union (since 2009)
ETS	European Treaty Series
HRC	Human Rights Committee
HRCouncil	Human Rights Council
IACtHR	Inter-American Court of Human Rights
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICESCR Committee	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICJ	International Court of Justice



ICJ Statute	Statute of the International Court of Justice
ILA	International Law Association
ILC	International Law Commission
ILM	International Legal Materials
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCIJ	Permanent Court of International Justice
Rome Statute	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UN Charter	Charter of the United Nations
UN GAOR	United Nations General Assembly Official Records
UN GA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN SC	United Nations Security Council
UNTS	United Nations Treaty Series
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VCLT	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
WGAD	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
WGEID	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
WTO	World Trade Organization

## ANNEX:

### List of commonly cited treaties

Attention: This list contains extended citations, please use only the relevant information for your citation.

<b>Treaty</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (26 June 1981) OAU Doc CAB/LEG/67/3 rev.5; 1520 UNTS 217; 21 ILM 58 (1982), entered into force 21 October 1986	African Charter
Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis, and Establishing the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (8 August 1945) 82 UNTS 279, entered into force 8 August 1945	London Agreement, London Charter
Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis, and Establishing the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (8 August 1945) 82 UNTS 279 (annex), entered into force 8 August 1945	Nuremberg Charter
American Convention on Human Rights (22 November 1969) 1144 UNTS 123, entered into force 18 July 1978	ACHR
Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (19 January 1946), TIAS No 1589, entered into force 19 January 1946	CIMTFE
Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945) 59 Stat 1031; TS 993; 3 Bevans 1153, entered into force 24 October 1945	UN Charter
Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (10 December 1984) 1465 UNTS 85, entered into force 26 June 1987	Torture Convention, CAT
Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (12 December 2000) UN Doc A/55/383, entered into force 29 September 2003	
Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, Convention No 169, 2 International Labour Conventions and Recommendations 1919–1991 p 1436, entered into force 5 September 1991	ILO Convention 169
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (14 May 1954) 249 UNTS 240, entered into force 7 August 1956	Cultural Property Convention, CCP
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (4 November 1950) 213 UNTS 222; 312 ETS 5, entered into force 3 September 1953	European Convention on Human Rights, ECHR

<b>Treaty</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (12 October 1929) 137 LNTS 11; 2 Bevans 983; 49 Stat 3000; TS 876, entered into force 13 February 1933	Warsaw Convention
Convention on Asylum (20 February 1928) OAS Official Records; OEA/Ser.X/1 Treaty Series 34	1928 Asylum Convention
Convention on Civil Procedure (1 March 1954) 286 UNTS 265, entered into force 12 April 1957	HCCP, Hague Convention
Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Brussels, 27 September 1968) (1969) 8 ILM 229	Brussels Convention
Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Lugano, 16 September 1988) (1989) 28 ILM 620	Lugano Convention
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II, and III) (10 October 1980) 1342 UNTS 137, entered into force 2 December 1983	Conventional Weapons Convention, CCW, CUSHIE
Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (18 December 1979) 1249 UNTS 13, entered into force 3 September 1981	CEDAW
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (9 December 1948) 78 UNTS 227, entered into force 12 January 1951	Genocide Convention
Convention on the Rights of the Child (20 November 1989) 1577 UNTS 3, entered into force 2 September 1990	CRC
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States (18 March 1965) 575 UNTS 159, entered into force 14 October 1966	ICSID Convention
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (21 March 1983) CETS No 112, entered into force 1 July 1985	
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (28 July 1951) 189 UNTS 137, entered into force 22 April 1954	Refugee Convention
Energy Charter Treaty (17 December 1994) 2080 UNTS 100; (1995) 10 ICSID Rev—Foreign Investment L J 258, entered into force 16 April 1998	ECT
European Convention on Extradition (13 December 1957) 359 UNTS 273; CETS No 024, entered into force 18 April 1960	
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1 February 1995) CETS No 157, entered into force 1 February 1998	

<b>Treaty</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12 August 1949) 75 UNTS 35, entered into force 21 October 1950	Geneva Convention I, First Geneva Convention
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (12 August 1949) 75 UNTS 81, entered into force 21 October 1950	Geneva Convention II, Second Geneva Convention
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (12 August 1949) 75 UNTS 287, entered into force 21 October 1950	Geneva Convention IV, Fourth Geneva Convention
Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August 1949) 75 UNTS 135, entered into force 21 October 1950	Geneva Convention III, Third Geneva Convention
Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence (18 March 1970) 847 UNTS 231, entered into force 7 October 1972	Evidence Convention
Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex: Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land (18 October 1907) 36 Stat 2277; 1 Bevans 631; 205 Consol TS 2773; Martens Nouveau Recueil (3d) 461, entered into force 26 January 1910	1907 Hague Regulations
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (21 December 1965) 660 UNTS 195, entered into force 4 January 1969	ICERD
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (30 November 1973) 1015 UNTS 243, entered into force 18 July 1976	Apartheid Convention
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (16 December 1966) 999 UNTS 171, entered into force 23 March 1976	ICCPR
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (16 December 1966) 993 UNTS 3, entered into force 3 January 1976	ICESCR
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (30 October 1947) 55 UNTS 187, provisionally entered into force on 1 January 1948	GATT 1947
Montreal Protocol No 4 to amend the Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (25 September 1975) 6943 UNTS 2145, entered into force 14 June 1998	Montreal Protocol
North American Free Trade Agreement (12 December 1992) US Gov't Printing Office (1992), entered into force 1 January 1994	NAFTA

<b>Treaty</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
North Atlantic Treaty (4 April 1949), 34 UNTS 243, entered into force 24 August 1949	NATO Treaty, Washington Treaty
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) (8 June 1977) 1125 UNTS 3, entered into force 7 December 1979	Additional Protocol I
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) (8 June 1977) 1125 UNTS 609, entered into force 7 December 1979	Additional Protocol II
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (31 January 1967) 606 UNTS 267, entered into force 4 October 1967	1967 Protocol
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (17 July 1998) UN Doc A/CONF.183/9, entered into force 1 July 2002	Rome Statute, ICC Statute
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (15 December 1989) UN Doc A/RES/44/128, entered into force 11 July 1991	Second Optional Protocol
Slavery Convention (25 September 1926) 60 LNTS 253, entered into force 9 March 1927	
Statute of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights OAS Res 448 (IX-0/79)	IACHR Statute
Statute of the International Court of Justice (26 June 1945) 3 Bevans 1179; 59 Stat 1055; TS No 993, entered into force 24 October 1945	ICJ Statute
Statute of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Annex IV of UN Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted 10 December 1982) 1833 UNTS 3, entered into force 16 November 1994	ITLOS Statute
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (7 September 1956) 266 UNTS 3, entered into force 30 April 1957	
Treaty on European Union (7 February 1992) Official Journal C 325 (24 December 2002), entered into force 1 November 1993	EU Treaty, Maastricht Treaty
Treaty Establishing the European Community (25 March 1957) Official Journal C 325 (24 December 2002), entered into force 1 January 1958	EC Treaty, Rome Treaty
*United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (11 April 1980) 1489 UNTS 3, entered into force 1 January 1988*	International Sale of Goods Convention

<b>Treaty</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (10 December 1982) 1833 UNTS 3, entered into force 16 November 1994	UNCLOS, Montego Bay Convention
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (24 April 1963) 596 UNTS 261; 21 UST 77; TIAS No 6820, entered into force 19 March 1967	VCCR
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (18 April 1961) 500 UNTS 95, entered into force 24 April 1964	VCDR
Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (23 August 1978) 1946 UNTS 3; (1978) 17 ILM 1488; (1978) 72 AJIL 971, entered into force 6 November 1996	
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (23 May 1969) 1155 UNTS 331; 8 ILM 679 (1969); 63 AJIL 875 (1969), entered into force 27 January 1980	Vienna Convention, VCLT