

Suggested Style Sheet for Scientific Work in International Law

Prof. Wolfgang Benedek

1. Introduction

There are no universally applicable citations guidelines in international law. This style sheet is therefore only to be considered as a suggestion. What is universally accepted, however, are the following rules: **Uniformity, completeness, verifiability.**

2. Monographies

Name of the author (last name und first name(s)) in italics, title (and sub-title), places of publication (if more than one: only the main place of publication (and “etc.”) or at the most two places of publication), if possible: publisher (in brackets), year of publication, edition, year of publication (re-prints should be cited with place of publication, publisher, year of publication and (original) year of publication, page. In the bibliography it should be mentioned, if the book is part of a series.

- Examples:**
- a) *Schmalenbach Kirsten*, Die Haftung internationaler Organe, Frankfurt am Main (Peter Lang GmbH), 2004, 39.
 - b) *Wilcox Clair*, A Charter for World Trade, New York (Macmillan Co.) 1949, reprint New York (Arno Press), 1972.
 - c) *Seidl-Hohenveldern Ignaz/Stein Torsten/von Buttlar Christian*, Völkerrecht, Köln etc. (Carl Heymanns), 11. Aufl., 2005.

3. Volumes of collected articles

See 2. The name of the editor(s) replaces the name of the author(s).

- Examples:**
- a) *Benedek Wolfgang* (ed.), Understanding Human Rights, Vienna etc. (NWV/BWV/Intersentia), 2nd ed., 2006.
 - b) *Benedek Wolfgang/Bauer Veronika/Kettemann Matthias C.* (eds.), Internet Governance and the Information Society. Global Perspectives and European Dimensions, Utrecht (Eleven International Publishing), 2007.
 - c) *Neuhold Hanspeter/Hummer Waldemar/Schreuer Christoph* (Hg.), Österreichisches Handbuch des Völkerrechts, Bd.I, Wien (Manz), 4. Aufl., 2004.
 - d) *Marko Josef/Boric Tomislav* (Hg.), Slowenien – Kroatien – Serbien. Die neuen Verfassungen, Wien etc. (Böhlau), 1991 (*Brünner Christian/Mantl Wolfgang/Welan Manfried* (Hg.), Studien zu Politik und Verwaltung, Bd. 39).

4. Articles

Sometimes, (a-b) *journals* contain specific citation rules. If not, author (last name, first name(s) in italics), title, in: journal, volume, year (in brackets), if applicable: number, page. Similar rules apply for (c) *contributions to edited volumes* and (d) *Festschriften*.

- a) Schmalenbach Kirsten, Immunität von Staatsoberhäuptern und anderen Staatsorganen, in: Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht, Bd. 61 (2006), 397-432.
- b) Murphy Dale D., The Tuna-Dolphin Wars, Journal of World Trade, Bd. 40 (2006) Nr. 4, 597-617.
- c) Benedek Wolfgang, Recht des internationalen Handels, in: Neuhold Hanspeter/Hummer Waldemar/Schreuer Christoph (Hg.), Österreichisches Handbuch des Völkerrechts, Bd. I, Wien (Manz), 4. Aufl., 2004, 479-489, (Rz. ...).
- d) Benedek Wolfgang, Developing the Constitutional Order of the WTO – The Role of NGOs, in: Benedek Wolfgang/Isak Hubert/Kicker Renate (eds.), Development and Developing International and European Law, Essays in Honour of Konrad Ginther on the occasion of his 65th birthday, Frankfurt am Main (Peter Lang), 1999, 228-250.

5. Cross-referencing within your paper

Three possible approaches:

- a) Complete citation followed by a simple reference, e.g. Zemanek (Anm./FN/note/n. 3), 12.
- b) Complete citation in the bibliography and only short citation in the footnotes, e. g. Oberleitner (2005), 12. If the author has published more than one article/book in a year, cite as follows: Oberleitner (2005a), Oberleitner (2005b) etc., both in the bibliography and at the short citation ("cited as Oberleitner (2005a)").
- c) Complete citation with short title (with the first meaningful word), e. g.
First citation: Kicker Renate, Prevention of Human Rights Violations: Standard-Setting through Monitoring – A European Approach, in: Neuhold Hanspeter (Hg.), Transatlantic Legal Issues – European Views, Vienna Diplomatic Academy, Favorita Papers (2005) Nr. 3, 39-54.
Subsequent citations: Kicker, Prevention (2005), 50.

Secondary literature:

e. g. Jean Bodin, ..., cited after ...

6. Documents

You do not need to cite the UNTS source of well-known treaties. If treaties are less well-known, cite name and source.

Documents need to be cited with their title.

Examples: SC Resolution 217 (1965), Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia, vom 20.11.1965 [in German: SR Res.].

GA Resolution 61/3 (2006), Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, vom 13.10.2006 [in German: GV Res.].

Deklaration über die völkerrechtlichen Grundsätze der freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen Staaten und Völkern, VN Dok. GV/Res. 2625 (XXV) vom 24.10.1970 [in English: UN Doc. GA/Res. 2625 (XXV)].

Trade and Environment, Factual Note by the Secretariat, GATT Doc. L/6896 of 18 September 1991.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, OJ L 139 of 30 April 2004.

Richtlinie 2006/24/EG des Europäischen Parlamentes und des Rates vom 15. März 2006 über die Vorratsspeicherung von Daten, die bei der Bereitstellung öffentlich zugänglicher elektronischer Kommunikationsdienste oder öffentlicher Kommunikationsnetze erzeugt oder verarbeitet werden, und zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG, ABl. L 105/54 vom 13.4.2006 (zit. als: „Vorratsdatenspeicherung-RL“).

Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1996, U.S.C. Title 22, sections 6021-6091.

Protocol on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and People's Rights, adopted 10 June 1998, entered into force 25 January 2004, OAU Doc. OAU/LEG/MIN/AF-CHPR/PROT.1/rev.2/1997.

7. Decisions

Decison-making organ (court), name and quality of the decision, date, source

Examples: PICJ, Nationality Decrees in Tunis and Morocco, Gutachten vom 7.2.1923, *PICJ Reports* (1923), Series B, No. 4 [in German: StIGH].

ICJ, Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited (Belgium v. Spain) (Second Phase), Judgment of 5 February 1970, *ICJ Reports* (1970), 3 [in German: IGH].

ECtHR, United Communist Party of Turkey and others, Judgement of 30 January 1998, *RJD* 1998-I, at 45 [in German: EGMR].

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Mexico Election Decisions, Cases 9768, 9780, 9828, Inter-Am. CHR 97, 108, OEA/ser.L/V/11.77, doc. 7, rev. 1 (1990), 97.

8. Articles in newspapers

Author(s) (name and first name(s) in italics), title, in: journal name, date, page

Examples: *Pippa Christian*, Der Präsident als oberster Herr über die Gerichte. Die fragwürdigen Verfahren gegen die Gefangen auf Guantánamo, in: *NZZ am Sonntag*, Internationale Ausgabe, 13. Juli 2003, 19.

9. Internet sources

Institution/author, title, URL, date of last access

Documents: African Union, Status List of Treaties, Conventions, Protocols and Charters, <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/treaties.htm> (24.10.2006)
ASEAN, Overview – political cooperation, <http://www.aseansec.org/64.htm>
BBC, Burma will not take ASEAN chair, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4715283.stm> (26.7.2005).
State of the Union Address by the President of the United States of America, George W. Bush of 31 January 2006, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/stateoftheunion/2006/index.html> (24.10.2006).

Article: *Kettemann Matthias C./Bauer Veronika*, The First Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum: On the Right Track to Inclusive Internet Governance?, *Panóptica* Vol. 1 (2007) No. 9, 112-128, http://www.panoptica.org/julho_agosto07/009_81A6.pdf.

10. Miscellaneous

- Cite every source!
- Use quotation marks when citing a source directly. Use “cf.” when referring to the contents of a source without quoting it directly.
- When translating foreign languages, indicate who has done the translation.
- When quoting an author directly, or directly citing his proposition, you do not need to add *See/Cf.* (*Siehe* or *S. /Vgl.*). In all other case, you should follow the following rules (as elaborated in the Hart Publishing Guide, <http://www.hartpub.co.uk/style.html>):
 - **Eg or See, eg:** The authority cited provides qualified support for the proposition or is one of several supporting the proposition in the text.
 - **See especially:** The authority cited is the strongest of several which support the proposition in the text.
 - **See also:** The authority cited provides added, additional qualified, or general support for the proposition in the text.
 - **See generally:** The authority cited gives background information on the topic discussed in the text.
 - **Compare:** The authority cited provides a useful contrast to illustrate the proposition in the text.
 - **But see:** The authority cited partially disagrees with the proposition in the text.
 - **Against:** The authority cited directly contradicts the proposition in the text.
 - **(No signal):** The authority cited is directly quoted or states the proposition made in the text.”
- In German, you may decide not to use “S.” (in English: “pg.”) to indicate the page, if it is clear that you are referring to page numbers. If your source stretches over more than one page you may use “f.” or “ff.” (for “folgende” or “fortfolgende”/“following”) or *et seq.*
- “Bände” in German is abbreviated as “Bd.”, in English and French as “Vol.”
- “A.a.O.” or “Ebd.” in German, and “Ibid.” and “Id.” in English should only be used when referring to the immediately preceding note.
- Should the author be unknown, you may write “o.V.” (ohne Verfasser) or “w.a.” (without author). Should you not be able to find the year of publishing, you may use “o.J.” (ohne Jahr) or “w. y.” (without year).
- If you are quoting from a text that has not yet been published you should substitute the year of publishing and the publisher with “in Druck” or “in print” or “unveröffentlichtes Manuskript”. If the text is available from you, you can add “manuscript/text available from the author”.
- If you are quoting from a talk or an interview, cite as follows: *Author*, in: Talk entitled ... on ... in or *Author*, in Interview ... on ... in, published in *Journal* ...
- The headings of chapter and part titles should always be indicated clearly. Try to aim at formulating headings which are easy to understand. Depending on the paper you write, you will use more than one level of heading. To differentiate parts, you should use the following numbering/lettering system.
 - First level of heading: I., II., III., ...
 - Second level of heading: A., B., C., ...
 - Third level of heading: 1., 2., 3., ...
 - Fourth level of heading: a., b., c., ...
 - Fifth level of heading: aa., bb., cc., ...