Style Sheet
for authors preparing manuscripts for the
German Yearbook of International Law

PART I: LAYOUT OF THE MANUSCRIPT

A. Headings and Subheadings
In order to clearly present publications it is useful to use a consistent system of headings. We would ask authors to use only three grades of headings, although up to five can be accommodated. The following hierarchy should be used (please do not use CAPITALS in headings)

1. Part One
   A. First Subheading
      1. Second Subheading
         a) Third Subheading

All nouns, verbs, and adjectives should begin with Capital letters.

B. Spelling
Spelling should follow the Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

C. Use of Italics
Use *italics* for the following:

1. The names of *cases*, e.g.
   Defrenne v. Sabena Watson & Belmann case
   Rutili judgment
   Golder case

2. The titles of published books, e.g. Robertson’s book *Human Rights in the World*

3. The titles of periodicals, e.g. *European Journal of International Law*

4. Short foreign phrases, names, or individual words, e.g. *Cour de Cassation, sui generis*, but common Latin abbreviations or words commonly used should **not** be italicised, including cf., e.g., ad hoc, i.e., per se.

5. Words or phrases which the author wishes to emphasise. Emphasis added by the author in a quoted passage should be explained in the corresponding footnote, with ‘(emphasis added)’.

6. Emphasising by **use of Bold** is to be avoided. Exceptions may apply for quoted passages where the original already contains certain emphasised passages in italics and the author wishes to add (other) emphases. The corresponding footnote should then contain the explanation: ‘(italic emphasis in the original, bold emphasis added)’.

7. An analogous rule applies for the opposite case. Where the author wishes to **omit an emphasis in a quoted passage**, this should be explained in the corresponding footnote: ‘(emphasis omitted)’.

If these rules are followed it is normally not necessary to include the phrase ‘(emphasis in the original)’ in a corresponding footnote, if the author does not change the text of a quote. However, this may be done for clarification where necessary.
D. Abbreviations

1. Abbreviations for expressions or institutions may be used, but should be introduced when first appearing, e.g.

   American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
   or
   Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (hereinafter the ‘Social Charter’)

2. Generally, abbreviations should be followed by a full stop, e.g.

   Appl.
   Doc.

3. However, acronyms do not have full stops, e.g.

   WHO
   UN

4. The abbreviated titles of periodicals should be italicised, e.g.

   EJIL
   GYIL

5. However, abbreviated law reports are not italicised, e.g.

   ECR
   WLR

E. Punctuation

1. Quotations: single inverted commas should be used throughout, double inverted commas being reserved for quotations within quotations. If the quotation forms a complete sentence, the closing full stop should be inside the closing quotation mark. If not, it should be outside it. Passages of more than three lines should be printed as a separate paragraph and indented without quotation marks. Style in quotations should be maintained. No changes should be made in order to bring them into line with our house style.

2. Omission of words in quotations: three full stops within square brackets should be used to indicate an omission of words in a quotation, with a space either side. For example, ‘There is no suggestion in the present case […] that the father is in any way unfit to have access.’, or, where the sentence is complete: ‘We are only concerned here with the welfare of the child. […] We uphold the appeal.’

3. The GYIL employs the serial/Oxford/Harvard comma before the last item in a list of three or more items. E.g.: Author 1, Author 2, and Author 3.

4. Footnote numbers should be placed after the punctuation mark. E.g.: This was stated by the Court in Defrenne.¹

5. Hyphens joining composite words should be short and with no space before or after the hyphen. M-dashes (i.e. long dashes) should be used as a punctuation device, with a space either side. Note that when there is a choice we, along with the Oxford dictionary, prefer not to hyphenate words, e.g. coordination, intergovernmental.
6. **Parentheses**: generally, authors should use single (parentheses) for all remarks and explanations in the text and in footnotes. However, [brackets] should be used in the following cases:

For the year of law reports, e.g.

[1987] ECR 855

For modifications and explanatory remarks within quoted passages, e.g.

The Court continued by stating that ‘[t]here is no suggestion in the present case that he [the father] is in any way unfit.’

{Braces} should be avoided. They may, however, be retained if included in quoted passages. The same applies for » «.

7. **Numbers**: Numbers below 10 should be spelt out in full, otherwise arabic numbers should be used, e.g.

There were 11 cases, but only three were heard.

Numbers should not be elided, e.g. 126-129. This applies also to years, e.g. 1992-1997. Therefore, dates should be written as follows: 23 December 1999. Arabic numbers should be always used with centuries: 1st century, 19th century.

**F. Use of Capital Letters**

1. In headings:

   A. The **Origins of the Draft Treaty**

2. In acronyms:

   EFTA
   NATO

3. In quoted titles of books, articles, and legal materials:

   the **Equal Treatment Directive**

4. In other cases, when speaking of specified acts, organs, etc.:

   **Directive 76/206**
   **Article 130**
   [...] in the **Treaty of Rome** [...]  
   [...] the **Court of Justice** went on [...]

5. But, capital letters should not be used when the reference is not to a specific directive, article, tribunal, etc., e.g.:

   [...] as decided by a tribunal the year before [...]  

6. The word ‘State’ is capitalised, e.g. ‘the State has a role to play’.

Otherwise, standard rules should be applied.

**G. Font, Size, and Margins**

Articles should be submitted in ‘Times New Roman’, font 12, with 1.5 or double spaces between lines.
PART II: REFERENCES

References should be cited in the following form:

A. Books

[Author’s Full Name], [Title], [vol. if applicable] ([ed., date]), [at exact page if a direct quote or paraphrase].


B. Edited Books

[Editors’ Full Names (ed./eds.)], [Title], [vol. if applicable] ([ed., date]).


C. Journal Articles

[Author’s Full Name], ['Article Title'], [volume number] [Periodical — full title (abbreviation, if used again later in footnotes)] [(date)] [first page of article], at [page number if a direct quote or paraphrase].


N.B. the volume number of the periodical should precede the title of the periodical.

Articles in printed newspapers should be cited as journal articles.

D. Chapters in Books

[Author’s Full Name], ['Chapter Title’], in [Editor (ed./eds.)], [Book Title] ([Date]) [first page of chapter in book], at [page number if direct quote or paraphrase].


E. Unpublished Theses

[Author’s Full Name], ['Thesis Title’] ([date, if available]) (LLM/PhD thesis on file at [name of the University, Place]).


F. Internet Sources

[Author’s Full Name (individual author/s if named, organisation if authors unnamed)], [Title], [date of publication (in parenthesis if year only)], available at [insert full URL], at [page number if a direct quote or paraphrase].

G. Cross-references

Cross-references within the same work should be made as follows:

Fawcett, supra note 31, at 12.

If that particular note contains two references by Fawcett, a short title should be given:

Fawcett, Supranationality, supra note 31, at 12.

‘Op. cit.’ and ‘id./ead.’ should be avoided. ‘Ibid.’ is used where there are two or more consecutive references to the same work.

Ibid., at 12.

H. Multiple Authors

When there are two authors, separate their names with ‘and’ rather than by an ampersand (‘&’). Where there are three authors, separate the first and second with a comma, and the second and third with an ‘, and’.


Where there are more than three authors only the first author should be cited, e.g.


PART III: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS

A. Treaties

The relevant UNTS/ETS/OAS etc. number should be provided when referring to any treaty. If no such reference is available, then reference should be made to an unofficial reference such as ILM or IHRR. The citation should be preceded by the year of adoption.

[Article xy] [Name of the Treaty (abbreviation)] (in text)

Article 2(3)(a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

[Art. xy] [Name of the Treaty (abbreviation)] [year of adoption], [UNTS/ETS/OAS]. (in footnote)


B. Judgments, Decisions, etc.

The general rule for citing international legal decisions is as follows:

[Court Name (abbreviation, if used again later in footnotes)], [Chamber, if applicable], [Case Name (Parties, if applicable)], [Phase, if applicable], [Court Action], [date], [Document/Report Number], [first page if applicable], at [page or paragraph number if a direct quote or paraphrase].

Examples:

1. International Court of Justice


References to unreported judgments should give the name of the judgment, the date of the judgment, and the paragraph number if a direct quote or paraphrase:


References to separate/concurring/dissenting opinions should be made at the end of the citation:


2. Permanent Court of International Justice


3. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea


4. European Court of Human Rights

ECtHR, Grand Chamber, Al-Skeini and Others v. United Kingdom, Appl. No. 55721/07, Merits and Just Satisfaction, Judgment, 7 July 2011.

ECtHR, Chamber, X v. Germany, Appl. No. 54646/17, Decision, 7 November 2017.

5. European Commission of Human Rights


6. Inter-American Court of Human Rights


7. ICC and other international(ised) criminal tribunals

ICC, Appeals Chamber, Prosecutor v. Laurent Koudou Gbagbo, Judgment on the appeal of Mr Laurent Koudou Gbagbo against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I on jurisdiction and stay of the proceedings, 12 December 2012, ICC-02/11-01/11-321, at paras. 83-84.


8. ICSID


9. WTO


10. NAFTA


C. UN Documents

1. UNSC/UNGA Resolutions

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Res. 181, 7 August 1963  
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Res. 832 (IX), 18 December 1954

Since the 31st session the session number is cited in arabic numbers

UNGA Res. 41/133, 4 December 1986

2. ECOSOC Resolutions

First and second session

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Res. 1/8, 15 February 1946  
ECOSOC Res. 2/24

From 3rd session until 1978 (63rd session)

ECOSOC Res. 801 (XXX), 21 December 1966

From 1978

ECOSOC Res. 3, 4 May 1981

or if no date is indicated

ECOSOC Res. 1981/3

3. Other UN Documents

[Issuing body (abbreviation, if used again later in footnotes)], [Document Title], [UN document number], [date], at [page or paragraph number if a direct quote or paraphrase].

PART IV: EU Documents and Texts

A. ECJ Decisions

European Court of Justice (ECJ), if used again later in footnotes, [Case Name], [Case Number], [Court Action], [date], [ECLI code], at [page or paragraph number if a direct quote or paraphrase].

European Court of Justice (ECJ), Peter Gauweiler and Others v. Deutscher Bundestag, Case C-62/14, Judgment, 16 June 2015, ECLI:EU:C:2015:400.

The case name can either be the full name as published in the ECR or an abbreviated version of the full name if it is commonly used and unequivocal. It should be printed in italics. The ECLI code should always be indicated.

European Court of Justice (ECJ), Draft agreement between the Community, on the one hand, and the countries of the European Free Trade Association, on the other, relating to the creation of the European Economic Area, Avis 1/91, Opinion, 14 December 1991, ECLI:EU:C:1991:490, at para. 21.

B. Commission Decisions:

Commission Decision [number] of [date], OJ L [issue/first page].


C. Other Documents:

[Legislation type], [number], [OJ L issue/first page].

Council Regulation 1612/68, OJ 1968 L 257/2

All regulations, directives, and decisions should be cited with their number and their publication in the OJ. The date of their adoption and their full or abbreviated title (if a commonly used abbreviation exists) may be added.

The date of their publication in the OJ should not be quoted unless it is of importance of its own.

PART V: CITATION OF DOMESTIC CASE LAW AND LEGISLATION

A. Case Law

While it is difficult to propose a standard citation style applicable over many different municipal jurisdictions, the GYIL generally requests contributors to indicate the name of the Court delivering the verdict or the decision, with a translation (of the name of the Court) before the exact citation of the verdict/decision. Authors are welcome to use the format most commonly used in the country in question.
A few examples:

1. German Courts

Decisions of the Federal Constitutional or Federal Supreme Court published in the following collections:

   Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht), BVerfGE 111, 307, 315.
   Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof), BGHZ 86, 240, 242.

Decisions of other courts or decisions not published in the aforementioned collections:


   Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht), 2 BvR 2115/01 of 19 December 2006.

Standardised English name of the German lower courts:

   District Court (Amtsgericht)
   Regional Court (Landgericht)
   Higher Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht)
   Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgericht)
   Higher Administrative Court (Oberverwaltungsgericht)
   Social Court (Sozialgericht)
   Higher Social Court (Landesarbeitsgericht); etc.

Standardised English abbreviations of the German high courts:

   Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) (FCC)
   Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof) (FCJ)
   Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht) (FLC)
   Federal Social Court (Bundessozialgericht) (FSC)
   Federal Fiscal Court (Bundesfinanzhof) (FFC)
   Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht) (FAC)

2. US Courts

   US Supreme Court, Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

3. UK Courts

   The King v. Sussex Justices Ex parte McCarthy [1924] KB 256.

B. Legislative Materials

[English Title (Original (Short-)Title)], [date of publication], [official source (if not available: internet source)].

Examples:

   German Parliament (Bundestag), Cleansing of PCB-Contaminated Buildings, 15 January 2014, Bundestagsdrucksachen (BT-Drs.) 18/293.
   Alien Tort Claims Act (ATCA), 28 U.S.C. § 1350
   Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 244