LEGAL REFERENCING:

UNIFIJ SI SCHOOL OF LAW

STYLE GUIDE

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FORMAT OF STRUCTURE, FONT AND FOOTNOTES

PART A

In this section students will be exposed to rules of formal academic writing standards. These rules and procedures should be followed in all School of Law assignments and research papers.

1. FORMAT

All academic writing should be:

- in “Times New Roman” font;
- Main Text 12 points;
- Footnotes 10 points;
- Long (indented) Quotations 10 point (refer to Part A (6));
- Abstract 10 point;
- Page number 8 point;

2. MARGINS

All text should be justified and all new paragraphs should be indented.

3. PARAGRAPHS

All paragraphs should be in 1.5 spacing.

4. HEADINGS

Major headings are indicated by numbers, capitalise the first letter of each word except articles and bold.

For example: 1. Introduction to Torts

Minor headings are indicated by roman numerals and are bold.

For example: (i) Duty of care

5. Numbers and Dates

Use numerals as opposed to writing numbers out in full, for example, use ‘24’ instead of ‘twenty four’.
Percentages should be written in this format: “34 per cent”.

Dates should be written in this format: 20 June 2011.

6. Quotations

General Rule

A full stop is placed inside quotation marks, for example, “Minor Clause.”

Two types of quotations:

- Short quotation (fewer than 3 lines) – these are not indented and remain part of the text but must be within double quotation marks.

  For example:

  The case of *Blyth v Birmingham* provides that “Negligence is the omission to do something, which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs”.

- Long quotation (more than 3 lines) – these should be inset from both left and right margins in 10 point. Quotation marks are not necessary for longer quotes which have been indented.

  For example:

  The case of *Blyth v Birmingham* provides that:

  Negligence is the omission to do something, which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable person would not do.

7. Footnotes

Footnotes are notes placed at the bottom of the page of a book or manuscript that comments on or cites a reference for a designated part of the text.

How to footnote

Footnotes must be placed at the foot of the page on which the footnote reference appears.

Footnotes should be numbered consecutively from the beginning to the end of the whole essay or paper.

Footnotes should begin with an initial capital letter and should conclude with a full stop.
Footnote font should be smaller than the font in the main text; for example in a footnote a 10 pt font should be used for a text which is in 12 or 14 point font.

For example: At the end of the page:

5 Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd v Fiji Industries Ltd [2000] 1 FLR 311, para 5 (CA) Casey J.

6 Prasad v Republic of Fiji & Attorney-General No 2 [2000] 2 FLR 44, 46 (HC) Gates J.

PART B

1. Language

Avoid using language that is racist, sexist or otherwise discriminatory;

Gender-specific language should be avoided unless it is necessary. Use the word ‘person’ instead of ‘man’ and ‘humankind’ instead of ‘mankind’.

2. Spelling

Use English spelling as opposed to American for example ‘labour’, not ‘labor’.

3. Punctuation

Use Punctuations only where they are grammatically necessary.

4. Italics

The following should be italicized:

- Names of parties to cases, for example, Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd v Fiji Industries Ltd [2000] 1 FLR.
- Titles of books, for example, Stephen Offei Law of Torts in the South Pacific.

5. Active Sentences

Active sentences are easier to read than passive ones, for example use “The doctor saw me” and not “I was seen by the doctor”.

6. Meaningful Expressions

Ensure every word you use is necessary. Stock phrases, clichés and sweeping generalizations should not be used at all.

Ensure the language you use is simple, to the point and brief. Brevity is probably the most useful word in the lawyer’s repertoire of words.
FOOTNOTES AND THE CITATIONS OF SOURCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

CASE CITATIONS

1. GENERAL RULES

In common law legal systems such as Fiji, cases and legislation are the two major sources of legal authority. Cases are either reported or unreported. Reported versions are published in reporter series such as the Fiji Law Reports and are regarded as the most authoritative versions of a case, so should be used if they are available. Unreported cases are supplied directly by the court, and are often available in online databases (for example Pacliil), in paper form or, for important cases, are made available by the court itself.

The use of square brackets and rounds brackets are important. Square brackets are used to indicate the year of the volume the case appears in. Round brackets are used to indicate the year the case was decided.

(a) General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURT OF APPEAL</th>
<th>CASE NAME</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>VOL OR PART</th>
<th>REPORTER SERIES</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>COURT IDENTIFIER</th>
<th>JUDGE IDENTIFIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd v Fiji Industries Ltd</td>
<td>[2000]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FLR</td>
<td>311,</td>
<td>para 5</td>
<td>(CA)</td>
<td>Casey J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGH COURT</th>
<th>CASE NAME</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>VOL OR PART</th>
<th>REPORTER SERIES</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>COURT IDENTIFIER</th>
<th>JUDGE IDENTIFIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prasad v Republic of Fiji &amp; Attorney-General (No 2)</td>
<td>[2000]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FLR</td>
<td>44,</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(HC)</td>
<td>Gates J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd v Fiji Industries Ltd ……

In footnotes: 5 Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd v Fiji Industries Ltd [2000] 1 FLR 311, para 5 (CA) Casey J for the Court (note: font size 10)
(b) **Parties to a case**

**Format:** Only the first named party on each side is cited.

Delete from the title of the case the following phrases: “& others”, “& another” “(in liq)”, “(in rec)”.

**Example:** *Equiticrop Industries Group Ltd (in statutory management) & Anor v Attorney-General & others (No 47)* [1996] 3 NZLR 586.

**Becomes:** *Industries Group Ltd v Attorney-General (No 47)* [1996] 3 NZLR 586.

(c) **Year**

Each citation should include the appropriate year of the case. This will be either the year in which the case was decided, or the year in which the case was reported. Where law reports are organized into volumes by year, the year will be cited in square brackets [ ]. Square brackets indicate that the year is the essential piece of information needed to locate the case. Where the report can be located without a date, the date is enclosed in round brackets ( ). In these instances the reports will be organized by volume number.

(d) **Volume or part**

If the volume number is not the year of the case (the year is in round brackets), the volume number of the reporter series cited should be used. However both the year and the number of the volume must be cited if the reporter series is organized into volumes by year (such as FLR), and the year’s reports are split into volumes.

(e) **Reporter series.**

All citations of cases should be to a reporter series if possible (for unreported cases below).

In Fiji, the official reports are called the Fiji Law Report (FLR).

(f) **Page**

Always cite the page number at which the case begins.

Do not use “page” rather use the abbreviations “p” or pp” in footnotes.

(g) **Pin-Point citation**

The pin-point citation should be to a paragraph number where the court has adopted sequential paragraph numbers in its decisions: where a paragraph number is unavailable the page number should be used.

The abbreviation used should be “para”.
The line on which the material is found should not be used.

(h) Court identifier

The court identifier should follow the pin-point citation, or page reference if there is no pin-point citation, and precede the judge identifier.

The court identifier should consist of an abbreviation of the court’s name enclosed in brackets, for example, (CA).

(i) Judge Identifier

A judge identifier explains to the reader not only the judge whose judgment is being cited but also whether the judgment was written as part of a majority or dissent.

If a judge is writing in dissent the fact that the judge is dissenting should be noted, for example, Casey J (dissenting).

For example: Casey J (dissenting).

Additional information

Procedural phrases

“In re” and “In the matter of” should be abbreviated to “Re”.

“Ex parte” and “In the marriage/guardianship of” should be written in full.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be avoided in the main text. In particular:

“For example” should always be used instead of “eg”

“Etc and et cetera” should never be used.

However in case names certain abbreviations can be used.

Example: Company becomes “Co”

Limited becomes “Ltd”

Corporation becomes “Corp”
2. UNREPORTED CASES

(a) General Rule

Unreported cases are cases that are yet to be included in reporter series such as the FLR. ALWAYS remember that preference should be given to citing the reported version of a case.

In general “neutral citation” (in which an abbreviation of the court’s name is used and sequential numbers are assigned to cases in the order in which they are decided each year) should be used to cite unreported cases.

General Form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF JUDGMENT</th>
<th>COURT ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>FILE NUMBER</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>JUDGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malinavitilevu v Uluivuda</td>
<td>(29 January 2010)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>CA 005/2005,</td>
<td>para 15</td>
<td>Byrne J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lok v Singh</td>
<td>(20 January 2010)</td>
<td>HC</td>
<td>HBC 321 of 2000L,</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Inoke J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Malinavitilevu v Uluivuda......

In footnotes: Malinavitilevu v Uluivuda (29 January 2010) SC CA 005/2005, para 15 John Byrne J. (note smaller font size for footnote)

NOTE When citing unreported cases, it is necessary to provide sufficient information so that the case can be located readily.

(b) Date of judgement

The date on which the judgment was delivered should be given in square brackets.

(c) Registry

The registry is the place where the case is lodged. The Registry location is required for High Court and District Court cases. Court of Appeal cases require neither a court identifier nor Registry location. This information is provided in the file number.

(d) File number

This is the unique identifying number given by the court to the case, for example, HBC 321 of 2000L.
Additional Information On Noted Decisions

Format: Where an unreported decision has been noted in a journal, the citation reads as follows: case name, comma, “noted in”, year, journal abbreviation, starting page number.


3. DECISIONS OF STATUTORY TRIBUNALS AND OTHER QUASI-JUDICIAL REPORTS

(a) General Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE NAME</th>
<th>JUDGMENT DATE</th>
<th>NAME OF TRIBUNAL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DECISION REFERENCE</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the main text: Transport Workers Union v Air Pacific Ltd.......

In Footnotes: Transport Workers Union v Air Pacific Ltd (17 June 2008), ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL, SUVA, NO 32 OF 2008, para 10

NOTE: If reported, the reported version of the decision should be referred to. Otherwise, citations of unreported tribunal decisions should follow a similar format to unreported judgments.

4. CASES OF SPECIFIC JURISDICTIONS

(a) GENERAL RULES

The above general rules on the citation of cases should be followed when citing cases from overseas jurisdictions.

Official reporter series should be used if possible.

(b) AUSTRALIA

Where possible, cases should be cited from the official reporter series. Examples of official reporting series in Australia are:

- Commonwealth Law Reports (CLR);
- Federal Court Reporter (FCR);
- Victoria Reporter (VC);
Queensland Reporter (QLD R)

New South Wales Law Reports (NSWLR).

(c) UNITED KINGDOM

In England the Official Report series (Appeal Cases, Queens Bench, Chancery and Family Reports) should be used in preference to other reporter series.

If a case is not reported in one of these, or the report is otherwise unavailable, the All England Reports should be used in preference to the Weekly Law Reports.

(d) NEW ZEALAND

In New Zealand some official series are:

- New Zealand Law Report;
- Criminal Law Reports of New Zealand;
- Employment Reports of New Zealand;
- Human Rights Reports of New Zealand;
- New Zealand Business law Cases.

(e) UNITED STATES

General Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Reporter abbreviation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Pin-point citation</th>
<th>Court identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the main text: *Miranda v Arizona...* 6


NOTE: Cases from the United States should be cited consistently with the practice for citing Fiji cases. It is important that all citations to United States case materials give sufficient guidance to enable the reader to determine whether the case is decided by a federal or state court, the level of the court and the location of the court.
LEGISLATION

1. GENERAL RULES

PRINCIPLES OF CITING LEGISLATION

The same general format is used for the citation of different types of legislation: statutes passed by parliaments, bills, and delegated legislation such as regulations:

A. STATUTES

RULE: A statute should be cited by its short title. The title is not italicized and is not to be preceded by “the” unless it is incorporated into the title, which is not usually the case in Fiji. The date indicates the year in which the Act was passed.

When citing foreign legislation, the relevant country or state is to be abbreviated and placed in citation.

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT TITLE</th>
<th>YEAR ENACTED</th>
<th>LOCATION INFORMATION</th>
<th>INDICATION OF ENACTING JURISDICTION</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarries Act</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td>(FJ),</td>
<td>s 60.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Section 60 of the Quarries Act 1939 (FJ)..... [Note: No footnote is required]

In footnotes: Quarries Act 1939 (FJ), s 60.

B. BILLS

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT TITLE</th>
<th>CHAPTER NUMBER</th>
<th>READING</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADIATION HEALTH BILL 2006,</td>
<td>no 17</td>
<td>-2,</td>
<td>clause 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Clause 1 of the Radiation Health Bill 2006... [Note: No footnote is required].

In footnotes: Radiation Health Bill 2006, no 17-2, clause 1.

{NOTE}: Bills should be cited in a similar manner to Acts, except that “sections” become “clauses” and “subsections” become “subclauses”.
C. REGULATIONS

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGULATION NAME</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In the main text:** Regulation 5(1) (b) of the Public Emergency Regulations 2009... [Note: footnote is required]

**In footnotes:** Public Emergency Regulations 2009, reg 5(1) (b).

**NOTE:** Regulations and other subordinate legislation follow the same format as statutes.

D. COURT RULES

High Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE RULES</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Court Rules,</td>
<td>o 19, r1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In the main text:** Order 19, r 1 of the High Court Rules. [Note: No footnote is required]

**In footnotes:** High Court Rules, o 19, r1.

The High Court Rules should be cited as Regulations.

E. OTHER JURISDICTIONS

In general, New Zealand, Australian and United Kingdom statutes may be cited in the same way as Fiji.

It is necessary, however, to follow the title of the statute with an abbreviation indicating the jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction abbreviations for Australia are:

- Commonwealth (Federal) – (Cth)
- Australian Capital Territory – (ACT)
- Northern Territory – (NT)
- New South Wales – (NSW)
- South Australia – (SA)
- Queensland – (Qld)
Western Australia – (WA)

Victoria – (Vic)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I. Amendments

If the amendment is to a particular provision that is being referred to or discussed in the main text, the amendment must be cited as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITATION OF MAIN STATUTE</th>
<th>CITATION OF AMENDING STATUTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine Act, 1986, s143</td>
<td>As amended by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine (Amendment) Act 1998, s 143 (A).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Repealed Acts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITATION OF MAIN STATUTE</th>
<th>CITATION OF AMENDING STATUTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ombudsman Act No. 14 of 1995</td>
<td>As repealed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Ombudsman (Repeal) Act No. 15 Of 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME IF STATUTE (IF NECESSARY) / TITLE</th>
<th>VOLUME / CHAPTER</th>
<th>ABBREVIATED CODE NAME</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Act</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>§ 8271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Section 8271 of the Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Act... .⁴ OR 42 USC section 8271... .

[Note: No footnote is required in this case]

CONSTITUTIONAL, PARLIAMENTARY AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES

a) CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

General Form- FIJI

| The Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, | Chapter, sections and subsections |

For example, The Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, Chapter 4 S 30 (i)

b) GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS

Gazette

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>ARTICLE TITLE</th>
<th>REFERENCE NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PERIODICAL TITLE</th>
<th>CITY OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Inter-Pac Trading (Fiji) Limited (in Liquidation)”</td>
<td>MO No 1172/10</td>
<td>(9 July 2010)</td>
<td>Republic of Fiji Islands Government Gazette</td>
<td>Suva</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: “Inter-Pac Trading (Fiji) Limited (in Liquidation)” ...

In footnotes: “Inter-Pac Trading (Fiji) Limited (in Liquidation” MO No 1172/10 (9 July 2010) Republic of Fiji Islands Government Gazette Suva 2.

c) REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND LAW COMMISSION PAPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>OFFICIAL CITATION</th>
<th>PUBLISHER</th>
<th>PLACE OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Law Reform Commission</td>
<td>Legal Response to Domestic Violence: Criminal Justice System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suva</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Legal Response to Domestic Violence: Criminal ...

In footnotes: Fiji Law Reform Commission Legal Response to Domestic Violence: Criminal Justice (Suva, 2004).

NOTE: Papers and reports should be cited in the style of texts.
OTHER PRIMARY SOURCES

i. NEWSPAPERS AND NON-ACADEMIC PERIODICALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>ARTICLE TITLE</th>
<th>DATE OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PERIODICAL TITLE</th>
<th>CITY OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the main text: “Billing system under scrutiny” ..... 6


SECONDARY SOURCES

a) TEXTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>EDITION</th>
<th>PUBLISHER</th>
<th>PLACE OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the main text: Trust Law in the South Pacific .... 3

In footnotes: Robert A. Hughes Trust Law in the South Pacific (Institute of Justice and Applied Legal Studies Suva 1999 40).

i. Authors

Write both the surname and the first name of the author.

If there appears to be no author cited for a publication, reference should begin with the title of the work.

{NOTE}: Word “anonymous” should not be used in place for the author’s name.

Do not refer an author with its title or honorific when footnoting.

If a publication has three or fewer authors, all authors should be referenced;
BUT If there are more than three authors, it may be most convenient to cite one name only, followed by “and others” to indicate that there are unnamed authors. Do not use the Latin “et al”.

ii. **Title**

The title must be in italics and the initial letter of important words should be capitalised.

iii. **Edition**

This should be the edition of the text being referenced, for example, 2\textsuperscript{nd} ed 2005.

iv. **Publisher**

Always cite the publisher’s name if it is available. It is found on the inside of the title page at front of the text.

v. **Place of publication**

The place of publication should be the city location of the publisher’s main office need to be cited.

b) **JOURNALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE OF THE ARTICLE</th>
<th>YEAR OF THE ARTICLE</th>
<th>VOLUME NUMBER</th>
<th>JOURNAL ABBREV</th>
<th>PAGE NO ON WHICH ARTICLE BEGINS</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In the main text:** “Conference Report - Securing A Peaceful Pacific” … ⁴


i. **Author**

Write both the surname and the first name of the author

ii. **Title**

Double quotation marks should be placed on the title of the article, with capitals for the initial letters of significant words.

iii. **Volume**

The part of the volume being referred to should be included, for example, (2004).

iv. **Year of the journal**

The year of journal should be given in round brackets.
v. **Journal abbreviation**

Generally the Journal should be cited with the abbreviation of the particular journal.

A list of common journal abbreviations is contained in Appendix 1.

**C) BOOKS OF ESSAYS, CONFERENCE PAPERS AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE OF ESSAY FOLLOWED BY “IN”</th>
<th>CITATION OF GENERAL TEXT</th>
<th>PAGE ON WHICH ESSAY BEGINS</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In the main text:** “Hayek’s Liberalism: The Constitution of Perpetual Privilege”.  


**D) DIGESTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF DIGEST</th>
<th>PUBLISHER</th>
<th>PLACE OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</th>
<th>VOLUME /BINDER NO (IF NEEDED)</th>
<th>TOPIC NAME</th>
<th>PAGE NO</th>
<th>PARAGRAPH NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In the main text:** *European Law Digest*...  

E) UNPUBLISHED THESES AND RESEARCH PAPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>TYPE OF PAPER</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanism in the Financial Service Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: Regulating Financial Products and Providers: A New Consumer Redress Mechanism in the Financial Service Industry...... 5


INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL

A) AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES

Treaties should be cited, using the same format as for reported cases.

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATY TITLE</th>
<th>DATE OF SIGNATURE</th>
<th>VOLUME</th>
<th>TREATY SERIES</th>
<th>LOCATOR</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</td>
<td>(19 December 1966)</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>UNTS</td>
<td>171,</td>
<td>art 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the main text: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights... 3

In footnotes: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (19 December 1966) 999 UNTS 171, art 5.
**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)**

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FULL CASE NAME</th>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>KIND OF DECISION</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PUBLICATION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>PAGE PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>PARAGRAPH PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>JUDGE IDENTIFIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In the main text:** The Case Concerning Pulp Mills On The River Uruguay....

**In footnotes:** Case Case Concerning Pulp Mills On The River Uruguay Between Argentine c. and Uruguay (Argentine c. v Uruguay) (Jurisdiction and indication of provisional measures) [2010] ICJ Rep 6,8 para 4 Judgment of the majority.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)**

General form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE NAME</th>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REFERENCE NUMBER</th>
<th>PIN-POINT CITATION</th>
<th>COURT IDENTIFIER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filártiga v. Peña-Irala</td>
<td>(Filártiga Peña-Irala)</td>
<td>(1980)</td>
<td>630 F.2d</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>(ICC)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

General format

Despite the increasing use of the Internet for legal research, it is still standard to cite to a written work rather than any equivalent sources on the Internet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell Olivier</td>
<td>“New companies law in Fiji: expected to commence during 2013”</td>
<td>(20 May 2013)</td>
<td>LEXOLOGY</td>
<td>&lt;www.lexology.com&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the footnotes: Rockwell Olivier “New companies law in Fiji: expected to commence during 2013” (20 May 2013) LEXOLOGY <www.lexology.com>.

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VI. Pinpoint

After the URL, give pinpoint reference if available or use ‘para’ and number it.

In all referencing for Law School work, students are advised to pay attention also to the Legal Method course materials for the standard required for legal writing and skills.

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