

Taylor & Francis Standard Reference Style: OSCOLA

The Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities is designed to facilitate accurate citation of authorities, legislation, and other legal materials. It is widely used in law schools and by journal and book publishers in the UK and beyond. For detailed information, please see OSCOLA 4th edition,

http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA_4th_edn_Hart_2012.pdf and
https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA_Quick_Reference_Guide_001.pdf

Version 1.1

Date of issue: 21 August 2015

Date of version: 28 September 2021

Updates in this version: FORCE11-compliant software model added

Contents of this guide

[References in the text](#)

[Tables and figures](#)

[Primary sources](#)

[Secondary sources](#)

[Book](#)

[Multi-volume work](#)

[Journal](#)

[Parliamentary report](#)

[Law Commission report](#)

[European Commission document](#)

[Command paper](#)

[Working paper](#)

[Conference](#)

[Thesis](#)

[Internet](#)

[Newspaper](#)

[Interview](#)

[Personal communication](#)

[Dataset](#)

[Software](#)

[Other reference types](#)

Warning: not controlled when printed.

Maintained by Head of Copyediting, Taylor & Francis Journals

Page 1 of 12

In the text	
Footnotes	<p>All citations appear in footnotes. OSCOLA does not use endnotes or in-text citations, such as '(Brown, 2007)'.</p> <p>Indicate footnotes with a superscript number which should appear after the relevant punctuation in the text (if any). A quotation need not be footnoted separately from the name of the source from which it is derived if the two appear in the same sentence. Otherwise, separate notes should be used.</p> <p>¹⁵Elizabeth Fisher, <i>Risk Regulation and Administrative Constitutionalism</i> (Hart Publishing 2007).</p>
Order of footnotes	<p>When citing more than one source of the same kind for a single proposition, put the sources in chronological order, with the oldest first. Separate the citations with semi-colons, and do not precede the final citation with 'and'.</p> <p>If citing legislation and case law for a single proposition, put the legislation before the cases, and if citing primary and secondary sources for a single proposition, put the primary sources before the secondary ones.</p> <p>¹FH Newark, 'The Boundaries of Nuisance' (1949) 65 LQR 480; Richard Kidner, 'Nuisance and Rights of Property' [1998] Conv 267; Ken Oliphant, 'Unblurring the Boundaries of Nuisance' (1998) 6 Tort L Rev 21; Paula Giliker, 'Whither the Tort of Nuisance? The Implications of Restrictions on the Right to Sue in <i>Hunter v Canary Wharf</i>' (1999) 7 Torts LJ 155.</p> <p>²<i>Brent v Haddon</i> (1619) Cro Jac 555, 79 ER 476; <i>Broder v Saillard</i> (1876) 2 Ch D 692 (Ch); <i>Pemberton v Bright</i> [1960] 1 All ER 792 (CA). See also <i>Torette House Pty Ltd v Berkman</i> (1939) 62 CLR 637, 659 (Dixon J).</p>
In-text citations	<p>Incorporate quotations of up to three lines into the text, within single quotation marks:</p> <p>The Chief Justice explained that this power 'is not limited to defence against aggression from a foreign nation'.⁶¹</p> <p>Quotations longer than three lines should be indented with no quotation marks, except for single quotation marks around quotations within quotations. Leave a line space either side of the indented quotation:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[T]he House of Lords also concluded that the civil standard of proof (on the balance of probabilities) should be applied in</p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	<p>such a way as to be sensitive to the ‘seriousness of the matters to be proved and the implications of proving them’, which in effect means proof beyond reasonable doubt (ie the criminal standard).²⁷</p> <p>When intervening text is missing from the quotation, or if it ends mid-sentence in the original text, use an ellipsis (...) to indicate that some of the original text is missing.</p>
Citations within quotations	<p>When it is necessary to attribute a quotation or citation within a quotation to its original source, omit the footnote marker from the original text in your quotation, and give the original author’s citation in your footnote.</p> <p>If it is not necessary to attribute such a quotation or citation because it is either implicit or irrelevant, omit the footnote markers or citations and add ‘(footnotes omitted)’ or ‘(citations omitted)’ after the citation in your own footnote.</p> <p>Similarly, if you add emphasis to a quotation put ‘(emphasis added)’ after the footnote citation.</p>
Subsequent citations	<p>In a subsequent citation of a source, briefly identify the source and provide a cross-citation in brackets to the footnote in which the full citation can be found. If the subsequent citation is in the footnote immediately following the full citation, you can generally use ‘ibid’ instead.</p> <p>For subsequent citations of cases, a short form of the case name is sufficient to identify the source. Subsequent citations of legislation may use abbreviations or other short forms. Subsequent citations of secondary sources require only the author’s or authors’ surname(s), unless several works by the same author are being cited, in which case the surname and the title of the work (or a short form of the title) should be given.</p> <p>Note that it is also acceptable to give the full citation every time a source is cited- please follow author’s preference.</p>
Subsequent citation of a case	<p>In this example, a citation for <i>Austin v Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis</i> is provided in footnote 1. As the name of the case is given in the text, it is not given in the footnote. The second citation at footnote 2 pinpoints several paragraphs in the case with an attribution to the relevant judge in brackets. The third citation at footnote 7 gives a short form of the case name and a cross-citation to the full citation.</p> <p>¹[2009] UKHL 5, [2009] AC 564. ²ibid [34] (Lord Hope), [39] (Lord Scott), [43]-[47] (Lord Walker), [58]-</p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	[60] (Lord Neuberger). ⁷ <i>Austin</i> (n 1).
Subsequent citation of legislation	This example shows legislation for which a short form could be used in a subsequent citation. The short form is indicated in brackets at the end of the full citation. In such cases, the short form can be used without a cross-citation to the full citation where the proximity of the full citation enables this to be done without confusing the reader. Where that is not the case, a further full citation should be provided, with the result that cross-citation is never necessary. ³² Council Directive (EC) 93/104 concerning certain aspects of the organization of working time [1993] OJ L307/18 (Working Time Directive). ... ⁴⁰ Working Time Directive, art 2.
Subsequent citation of a book	¹ Robert Stevens, <i>Torts and Rights</i> (OUP 2007). ... ²⁶ Stevens (n 1) 110. ²⁷ <i>ibid</i> 271-78. Two works by the same author: ²⁷ Andrew Ashworth, 'Testing Fidelity to Legal Values: Official Involvement and Criminal Justice' (2000) 63 MLR 633, 635. ²⁸ Andrew Ashworth, <i>Principles of Criminal Law</i> (6th edn, OUP 2009) 68. ... ³⁵ Ashworth, 'Testing Fidelity to Legal Values' (n 27) 635-37. ... ⁴⁶ Ashworth, <i>Principles of Criminal Law</i> (n 28) 73.
Tables and figures	
Table of cases	Table of cases are not common in journal articles but some authors may wish to use these. In a table of cases, case names are not italicised. Unless there are very few cases, divide the table into separate sections for different jurisdictions. Cases should be listed in alphabetical order of first significant word. Thus, <i>Re Farquar's Estate</i> should be tabled as 'Farquar's Estate, Re'. Cases identifying parties by initial only should be listed under the initial, so <i>Re F</i> (mental patient: sterilisation) becomes 'F (mental patient: sterilisation), Re'. When listing cases with names such as <i>R v Smith</i> in works on criminal law, drop the 'R' and list the case as 'Smith', but if citing such cases in a

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	<p>work primarily concerned with another area of law, list them by their full names, under 'R', and also do this when citing judicial review cases with the Crown as the first-named party.</p> <p>List trademark cases and shipping cases under the full case name, but insert an additional entry in the table under the trademark or the name of the ship (again using the first significant word, so that The Starsin becomes 'Starsin, The'), with a cross-reference to the full name.</p> <p>Starsin, The. See Homburg Houtimport BV v Agrosin Private Ltd.</p> <p>If not listed separately, EU cases should be arranged alphabetically by first party name in the table of cases, with the case number following the name of the case in brackets, so that 'Case T-344/99 Arne Mathisen AS v Council [2002] ECR II-2905' is cited in the table of cases under 'A' as 'Arne Mathisen AS v Council (T-344/99) 11 [2002] ECR II-2905'.</p> <p>If the table of cases is divided by jurisdiction, list ECJ, CFI and Commission decisions separately, in chronological and numerical order, citing the cases as in footnotes, with the case number first, but omitting the word 'Case'. If a large number of such cases are cited, it may be helpful to compile a separate table of the cases in alphabetical order.</p>
<p>Tables of legislation and other tables</p>	<p>Tables of legislation and other tables, such as tables of international treaties and conventions, UN documents, official papers and policy documents, should follow the table of cases.</p> <p>A table of legislation should list every statute cited in the work, with the entry for each statute being sub-divided to show which parts of the statute (sections, sub-sections and so on) are cited where. Statutory instruments should be listed separately, at the end of the list of statutes. If there are a large number of citations of statutory instruments, it may be helpful to have wholly separate tables of statutes and statutory instruments.</p> <p>In tables of legislation, legislation should be listed in alphabetical order of first significant word of the title, not chronologically by date of enactment. If legislation from more than one jurisdiction is cited, it may be helpful to have separate lists for each jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Primary sources</p>	
<p>Cases</p>	<p>Give the party names, followed by the neutral citation, followed by the Law Reports citation (eg AC, Ch, QB). If there is no neutral citation, give the Law Reports citation followed by the court in brackets. If the case is not reported in the Law Reports, cite the All ER or the WLR, or failing that a specialist report.</p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	<p>Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884</p> <p>R (Roberts) v Parole Board [2004] EWCA Civ 1031, [2005] QB 410</p> <p>When pinpointing, give paragraph numbers in square brackets at the end of the citation. If the judgment has no paragraph numbers, give the page number pinpoint after the court.</p> <p>Callery v Gray [2001] EWCA Civ 1117, [2001] 1 WLR 2112 [42], [45]</p> <p>R v Leeds County Court, ex p Morris [1990] QB 523 (QB) 530-31</p> <p>If citing a particular judge:</p> <p>Arscott v The Coal Authority [2004] EWCA Civ 892, [2005] Env LR 6 [27] (Laws LJ)</p>
EU legislation and cases	<p>Consolidated Version of the Treaty on European Union [2008] OJ C115/13</p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) 139/2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (EC Merger Regulation) [2004] OJ L24/1, art 5</p> <p>Case C-176/03 Commission v Council [2005] ECR I-7879, paras 47-48</p>
Statutes and statutory instruments	<p>Act of Supremacy 1558</p> <p>Human Rights Act 1998, s 15(1)(b)</p> <p>Penalties of Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166</p>
European Court of Human Rights	<p><i>Omojudi v UK</i> (2010) 51 EHRR 10</p> <p><i>Osman v UK</i> ECHR 1998-VIII 3124</p> <p><i>Balogh v Hungary</i> App no 47940/99 (ECHR, 20 July 2004)</p>
Secondary sources	
Book	
One author	John Smith, <i>This is a Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Hart Publishing 2007)
Two authors	John Smith and Jane Jones, <i>This is a Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Hart Publishing 2007)

Warning: not controlled when printed.

Three authors	John Smith, Jane Jones and Mary Green, <i>This is a Book Title: And Subtitle</i> . (Hart Publishing 2007)
More authors	If there are more than three authors, give the name of the first author followed by 'and others'. John Smith and others ...
Organization as author	American Psychological Association, <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Routledge 2015)
No author	If no person, organization or institution claims responsibility for the work, begin the citation with the title.
Chapter	John Smith, 'Title of Chapter' in Jane Jones and Mary Green (eds), <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (additional information, publisher 2014) Justine Pila, 'The Value of Authorship in the Digital Environment' in William H Dutton and Paul W Jeffreys (eds), <i>World Wide Research: Reshaping the Sciences and Humanities in the Century of Information</i> (MIT Press 2010)
Edited	John Smith (ed), <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Routledge 2000) John Smith and Jane Jones (eds), <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Routledge 2012) John Smith, Jane Jones and Mary Green (eds), <i>Edited Online Book: And Subtitle</i> . <http://xxxxxx> accessed 1 January 2015 NB. Include 'http://' only if the web address does not begin with 'www.'
Edition	John Smith, <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Jane Jones ed, 2nd edn, publisher 2015) HLA Hart, <i>Punishment and Responsibility: Essays in the Philosophy of Law</i> (John Gardner ed, 2nd edn, OUP 2008)
Translated	John Smith, <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (Jane Jones tr, 3rd edn, publisher 2015) Konrad Zweigert and Hein Kötz, <i>An Introduction to Comparative Law</i> (Tony Weir tr, 3rd edn, OUP 1998)
Translation with no author	John Smith (tr), <i>Book Title: And Subtitle</i> (publisher 2015) Peter Birks and Grant McLeod (trs), <i>The Institutes of Justinian</i> (Duckworth 1987)
Older works	Books published before 1800 commonly have as 'publisher' a long list of booksellers, in such cases it is appropriate to cite merely the date and place of publication. When citing a recent publication of an older work, it may be appropriate

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	<p>to indicate the original publication date within the brackets and before the publication details of the recent publication.</p> <p>Thomas Hobbes, <i>Leviathan</i> (first published 1651, Penguin 1985) 268</p>
Books of authority and institutional works	<p>A small number of older works, such as Blackstone's <i>Commentaries</i>, are regarded as books of authority, and are therefore generally accepted as reliable statements of the law of their time. These works have evolved commonly known abbreviations and citation forms, which should be used in all footnote references to them.</p> <p>3 Bl Comm 264 Co Litt 135a</p> <p>Similarly, there are a small number of 'institutional works' which are regarded as formal sources of Scots law. In footnote references, these works should also be referred to by their commonly known abbreviated forms.</p> <p>Bankton <i>Institute</i> II, 3, 98 <i>Stair Institutions</i> I, 2, 14</p>
Multivolume works	
Multiple volumes from a multi-volume work	<p><i>Halsbury's Laws</i> (5th edn, 2010) vol 57, para 53</p> <p>Julian V Roberts and Mike Hough, Public Opinion and the Jury: An International Literature Review (Ministry of Justice Research Series 1/09, 2009) 42</p>
Journal	
Hard copy	<p>John Smith, 'Title of Article' [2005] Journal Name or Abbreviation first page of article</p> <p>Paul Craig, 'Theory, "Pure Theory" and Values in Public Law' [2005] PL 440</p> <p>[OR]</p> <p>John Smith, 'Title of Article' (2005) Vol Journal Name or Abbreviation first page of article</p> <p>Alison L Young, 'In Defence of Due Deference' (2009) 72 MLR 554</p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	Please note, use square brackets if it identifies the volume or round brackets if there is a separate volume number.
Online article	John Smith, 'Title of Article' [2010] volume(issue) Journal Name or Abbreviation <URL> date accessed Graham Greenleaf, 'The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information' [2010] 1(1) EJLT < http://ejlt.org//article/view/17 > accessed 27 July 2010
Forthcoming articles	Cite forthcoming articles in the same way as published articles, following the citation with '(forthcoming)'. If volume and/or page numbers are not yet known, simply omit that information.
Parliamentary report	
	In the House of Commons, written answers are indicated by the suffix 'W' after the column number; in the House of Lords, they are indicated by the prefix 'WA' before the column number.
House of Commons	HC Deb 3 February 1977, vol 389, cols 973-76 W
House of Lords	HL Deb 21 July 2005, vol 673, col WA261
Public Bill committees of	Cite debates in the Public Bill committees of the House of Commons with the title of the Bill, followed by 'Deb', followed by the date and the column number. Health Bill Deb 30 January 2007, cols 12-15 If the Bill title is very long, begin the citation with 'PBC Deb', followed by the Bill number in brackets, as in the alternative form shown in the first example. The second example shows how to cite debates in the old standing committees. PBC Deb (Bill 99) 30 January 2007, cols 12-15 SC Deb (A) 13 May 1998, col 345
Joint committees	When citing reports of select committees of either House, or joint committees of both Houses, give the name of the committee, the title of the report in italics, and then in brackets HL or HC, the session and after a comma the paper number and volume number in roman numerals (if applicable). For reports of joint committees, cite both the House of Lords and House of Commons paper numbers, in that order. Science and Technology Committee, <i>Genomic Medicine</i> (HL 2008-09, 107-1) Health Committee, <i>Patient Safety</i> (HC 2008-09, 151-1) paras 173-75 Joint Committee on Human Rights, <i>Legislative Scrutiny: Equality Bill</i>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	(second report); Digital Economy Bill (2009-10, HL 73, HC 425) 14-16
Law Commission reports	
	<p>Cite Law Commission reports by title in italics, Law Com number and year. For Law Commission consultation papers, give the Law Com CP/DP number.</p> <p>Law Commission, Reforming Bribery (Law Com No 313, 2008) paras 3.12-3.17</p> <p>Scottish Law Commission, Damages for Psychiatric Injury (Scot Law Com No 196, 2004)</p> <p>Law Commission, Privity of Contract: Contracts for the Benefit of Third Parties (Law Com CP No 121, 1991)</p>
European Commission documents	
	<p>When citing European Commission documents (such as proposals and action plans), give the body that produced the document, followed by the title in quotation marks, and the COM number. Describe the document type in brackets after the title if appropriate. In subsequent citations give only the COM number.</p> <p>Commission, 'Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol on the Implementation of the Alpine Convention in the Field of Transport (Transport Protocol)' COM (2008) 895 final, ch I, art 3</p> <p>Commission, 'Action Plan on consumer access to justice and the settlement of disputes in the internal market' (Communication) COM (96) 13 final</p>
Command papers	
	<p>The abbreviation preceding a command paper number depends on the year of publication:</p> <p>1833-69 (C (1st series)) 1870-99 (C (2nd series)) 1900-18 (Cd) 1919-56 (Cmd) 1957-86 (Cmnd) 1986- (Cm)</p> <p>Home Office, <i>Report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment</i> (Cmd 8932, 1953) para 53</p> <p>Department for Children, Schools and Families, <i>2008 Autumn</i></p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	<p><i>Performance Report (Cm 7507, 2008) 54</i></p> <p>Department for International Development, <i>Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future (White Paper, Cm 7656, 2009) ch 5</i></p>
Working papers	
	<p>Working papers may be available online on institution websites and on sites such as the Social Science Research Network (www.ssrn.com). They should be cited in a similar fashion to electronic journal articles. Because the content of working papers is subject to change, the date of access is particularly important. If a working paper is subsequently published in a journal, cite that in preference to the working paper.</p> <p>John M Finnis, 'On Public Reason' (2006) Oxford Legal Studies Research Paper 1/2007, 8 <http://ssrn.com/abstract=955815> accessed 18 November 2009</p>
Conference	
Published paper	If a conference paper has been published, cite the published version instead; papers that are available online should include a web address and date of access.
Unpublished paper	<p>John Smith, 'Title of conference paper' (Title of conference, location, date of conference)</p> <p>Ben McFarlane and Donal Nolan, 'Remedying Reliance: The Future Development of Promissory and Proprietary Estoppel In English Law' (Obligations III conference, Brisbane, July 2006)</p>
Thesis	
	<p>John Smith, 'Title of thesis' (type of thesis, University 2014)</p> <p>Javan Herberg, 'Injunctive Relief for Wrongful Termination of Employment' (DPhil thesis, University of Oxford 1989)</p>
Internet	
Websites and blogs	<p>If there is no author identified, and it is appropriate to cite an anonymous source, begin the citation with the title in the usual way. If there is no date of publication on the website, give only the date of access.</p> <p>Sarah Cole, 'Virtual Friend Fires Employee' (<i>Naked Law</i>, 1 May 2009) <www.nakedlaw.com/2009/05/index.html> accessed 19 November 2009</p>
Newspaper	
	John Smith, 'Title of article' <i>Financial Times</i> (London, 1 July 2010) 3

Warning: not controlled when printed.

	Jane Jones, 'Title of article' <i>The Guardian</i> (London, 19 June 2014) < www.guardian.co.uk > accessed 19 November 2014
Interview	
	<p>When citing an interview you conducted yourself, give the name, position and institution (as relevant) of the interviewee, and the location and full date of the interview. If the interview was conducted by someone else, the interviewer's name should appear at the beginning of the citation.</p> <p>Interview with Irene Kull, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Law, Tartu University (Tartu, Estonia, 4 August 2003)</p> <p>Timothy Endicott and John Gardner, Interview with Tony Honoré, Emeritus Regius Professor of Civil Law, University of Oxford (Oxford, 17 July 2007)</p>
Personal communication	
	<p>When citing personal communications, such as emails and letters, give the author and recipient of the communication, and the date. If you are yourself the author or recipient of the communication, say 'from author' or 'to author' as appropriate.</p> <p>Letter from Gordon Brown to Lady Ashton (20 November 2009)</p> <p>Email from Amazon.co.uk to author (16 December 2008)</p>
Dataset	
	<p>Guang-Yan Wang and others, 'Data from: Glucocorticoid Induces Incoordination Between Glutamatergic and GABAergic Neurons in the Amygdala' (<i>Dryad Digital Repository</i>, 11 August 2017 [dataset]). <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.k9q7h> accessed 22 December 2017.</p>
Software	
	<p>Kendall Hecht and others, 'Spectrum' (ver 6.06, Avenir Health, 3 February 2021). <https://avenirhealth.org/Download/Spectrum/SpecInstall.EXE> accessed 26 February 2021.</p>
Other reference types	
	<p>For other reference types please see the full OSCOLA guide:</p> <p>http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA_4th_edn_Hart_2012.pdf</p>

Warning: not controlled when printed.

Warning: not controlled when printed.

Maintained by Head of Copyediting, Taylor & Francis Journals

Page 13 of 12