



THE JCLG GUIDE TO BLUEBOOK 20TH EDITION

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Purpose and limitations of the guide

The Journal on Corporate Law and Governance (the Journal) encourages a uniform style of citations for a better readability of its articles. The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (20th Edition) serves as the widely accepted standard for citation of legal authorities in the academic domain. Compiled by the editors of the Columbia Law Review, the Harvard Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Law Review and the Yale Law Journal, the Bluebook contains comprehensive rules for various types of citations and incorporates all the possible nuances in setting down rules for such citations. Despite the simplicity and organised arrangement of rules, it can be an arduous task to locate the relevant rule. In an attempt to ensure that it does not pose a difficulty for the editors and authors, the Journal has created a citation guide to the 20th edition of the Bluebook, containing references to the most basic and predominant citations that are frequently dealt with. However, it is strongly recommended that the editors and the authors refer to the Bluebook to meet the requirements of a particular citation, as this is not a comprehensive guide to all forms of citations and their respective nuances.



Introduction to Bluebook

The Bluebook is structurally divided into three parts. The first part comprises the Bluepages, which is a guide to the most basic legal citations. It does not go into greater complexities of the legal citations and thus, should not be considered sufficient by itself for the purposes of the Journal.

The second part, printed on white paper, is described as the heart of the Bluebook. It consists of (i) general standards of citations and style for all forms of legal writing; and (ii) rules on specific kinds of authorities such as cases, statutes, periodicals, books etc. The third part consists of tables specifying guidelines on the authorities to be cited according to different jurisdictions, abbreviations etc. Among the tables, due reference should be made to India specific rules when citing for Indian authorities.

Rules of Citation

1. Periodical materials.

i. Journal Articles

To cite specific pages of any journal article, we require Author's name, title of the article, Journal volume number, name of the journal, the starting page number of the cited article, the page number cited and the year of publication.

D Kennedy, <i>The International Anti-Corruption Campaign</i> , 14 CONN. J. INT'L L. 450, 455 (1999).						
Author's name	Title of article	Vol. no.	Journal's name	Start page	Page cited	year

The title of the article shall be italicized and the name of the journal shall be in small caps and abbreviated according to Table T10 at page 502 (Geographical terms) and Table T13 at page 510 (Periodicals).

ii. Newspaper Articles

Newspaper articles are cited similar to journal and academic articles. Rule 16.6 at page 163 covers Newspapers. To cite a newspaper, we need the name of the author, title of the article, name of the newspaper, date of publication, year of publication and page number.

Ari L. Goldman, <i>O'Connor Warns Politicians Risk Excommunication over Abortion</i> , N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 15, 1990, at A1					
Author's name	Title of the article	Newspaper's name	Date	year	page



The title of the article shall be italicized and the name of the newspaper shall be in small caps and abbreviated according to Table T10 at page 502 (Geographical terms) and Table T13 at page 510 (Periodicals). The month shall be abbreviated according to table T12 on page 510.

Note: For both Journal Articles and Newspaper Articles -

- In case of two authors, the names shall be separated with an ampersand (&). For example: Ashutosh & Robb Stark.
- In case of more than two authors, the name first author mentioned in the article shall be used by et al. For example: If the article is authored by Ashutosh, Oberynt Martell and Steve Rogers, then it shall be written as Ashutosh et al.

Please see Rule 16 on page 159 for further information on citing Periodical Materials.

2. Unpublished and Forthcoming Sources

i. Working papers

Working papers are unpublished materials cited according to Rule 17.4 at page 175. To cite a working paper, we need the name of the author, title of the article, name of the sponsoring organization, working paper number (if assigned), year and link to the paginated print version if available (PDF is preferred).

Author's name	Title of paper	Sponsoring Institution
Richard Briffault, The Political Parties and Campaign Finance Reform (Columbia Law Sch. Pub. Law & Legal Theory, Working Paper No. 12, 2000), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id:223729 .		
Working paper no.	Year	Link to PDF if available

The title of the paper shall **not be italicized** and the name of the sponsoring institution shall **not be in small caps**. The name of the sponsoring institution shall be abbreviated according to Table T6 on page 496 (Case Names and Institutional Authors in citations) and Table T10 on page 502 (Geographical terms).

Note: The rule of two authors and more than two authors used for journal articles and newspapers shall be applied for working papers too.



Please see Rule 17 on page 172 for further information on citing Unpublished and Forthcoming Sources.

3. Nonperiodic Materials

i. Books

Books are cited according to Rule 15 on page 149. For citing books, we need the name of the author, title of the book, page cited, editor(s) name(s) if available, edition cited and year of publication.

FRANCIS A. CAREY, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 310 (Kent A. Peterson et al. eds., 6 th ed. 2006)					
Author's name	Title of the book	Page cited	Editor(s) name(s) if available	Edition cited	year

The name of the author(s) and title of the book shall be in small caps. editor/editors shall be abbreviated as eds. And edition as ed

Note: For books –

- In case of two authors or editors, the names shall be separated by an ampersand (&).
- In case of more than two authors or editors, the name first author mentioned in the article shall be used by et al.

ii. Institutional Authors

Books by institutional authors is cited according to rule 15.1(c). For this, we need author's name (if available), name of the institution, page number and year.

JUDITH LHAMON, NAT'L ASS'N FOR LAW FOR LAW PLACEMENT, A FAIR SHAKE: EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING 3 (1987)			
Author's name	Title of the book	Page cited	year

The name of the author, name of the institution and the title of the book shall be in small caps. The name of the institution shall be abbreviated according to according to Table T6 on page 496

Note: for institutional authors –

- The same rule as books shall apply for citing two authors and two or more authors.
- The subdivisions of the institute involved shall be named (abbreviated) only if no individual author is credited.



(Case Names and Institutional Authors in citations) and Table T10 on page 502 (Geographical terms).

iii. Special citations

Special citations such as the bluebook itself and legal dictionaries shall be cited as per Rule 15.8 on page 155.

<i>Good-Faith Bargaining</i> , BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (9th ed. 2009)			
The word	Name of the dictionary	edition	year

Please see Rule 15 on page 149 for further information on citing Books, Reports and Other Nonperiodic Materials. **(Special emphasis on *Works in Collection generally* in Rule 15.5.1 on page 153 – 154).**

4. Internet Sources

i. Dynamic webpages such as blogs, newspaper websites etc.

Dynamic internet sources such as blogs and online newspapers are cited as per Rule 18.2 on page 179. To cite these webpages, we need the name of the author(s), title of the post, date of posting and the link.

Author's name	Title of the post	Website's name	Date	Year
Asahi Shimbun, <i>A-Bomb Disease Ruling</i> , JAPANESE L. BLOG (Mar.27, 2009) http://japanese law.blogspot.com/search?q=A-Bomb+Disease+Ruling .				
Link				

The title of the post shall be italicized and the name of the website shall be in small caps. The name of the website shall be abbreviated as per table T10 at page 502 (Geographical terms) and table T13 at page 510 (Periodicals). The month shall be abbreviated according to table T12 on page 510. The hyperlink shall be removed.

ii. Government Websites and Authenticated or Official Documents

For Government Websites and official documents available online, the **Rules applicable to Institutional Authors** (see pg. 4 of the guide) shall apply with addition to a link at the end. The hyperlink shall be removed.

Author's/Department's name	Title of the document/post	Cited page	Year
OFFICE OF MGMT. & BUDGET, A NEW ERA OF RESPONSIBILITY: RENEWING AMERICA'S PROMISE 25 (2009), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2010-BUD/pdf/BUDGET-2010-BUD.pdf			
Link			



In case the source is a post and not a document, then replace cited page and year with date and year in the format of dynamic webpages (**see above**).

iii. Press release

Press releases are cited as per Rule 17.2.3 on page 173. The format is similar to that of a dynamic webpage with few changes.

Press release	Department's name	Title of the press release	date	Year
Press release, Prime Minister's Office, India-Sri Lanka Joint Statement on Virtual Bilateral Summit (Sept. 26, 2020), https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=1659357				
Link				

The citation shall start with Press release. Department's name and title of press release shall be in normal text. The month shall be abbreviated according to table T12 on page 510. The hyperlink shall be removed.

Note: For dynamic webpages, government websites and official documents and press releases-

- In case of two authors, the names shall be separated with an ampersand (&)
- In case of more than two authors, the name of one author shall be mentioned followed by et al.
- If a source is available in both HTML and PDF (which preserves the pagination of the print version), then you should only cite to the PDF.
- If there is no date associated with the specific webpage, then the citation should be listing the date when the website was "last modified" or "last updated" after the URL. If these indicators are unavailable, use the date on which you "last visited" the webpage

Please see Rule 18 on page 178 for further information on citing The Internet, Electronic Media, and Other Nonprint Resources.



5. Statutes (India, UK and USA)

i. India

Indian statutes are cited as per table T2.18 on page 378. We need the title of the statute, act number, enactment year and section cited and jurisdiction if not evident from context or title.

Banking Regulation Act, No. 10 of 1949, §15 (Ind.)				
Name of the Act	Act No.	Year	Section cited	Jurisdiction

The section symbol (§) must be used to cite the relevant section. The jurisdiction is abbreviated as per table T10 on page 502.

The constitution of India shall be cited as INDIA CONST. art.1.

Please see Table 2.18 Page 376 for further information on citation of Session Laws and abbreviations of different codes.

ii. U.S.A

U.S. Statutes shall be cited as per Rule 12 on page 120. The statutes of U.S. are codified under the *United States Code* and it shall be used as the primary source of citation. We need the Official name of the Act, year of enactment, section cited, U.S.C title number, abbreviation of the code cited (U.S.C.), Section symbol span of statute in code and date of code edition cited.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 §102, 42 U.S.C. §432 (2012).				
Name of the Act	year	Section	Span of statute	Date of code

The Section Symbol (§) must be used to cite specific sections. Please see Table T1 for citation forms for codes and session laws of the federal and state governments and other United states jurisdictions.

Please see Rule 12 on page 120 for further information on citing U.S. Statutes.

iii. UK

The UK statutes shall be cited as per table T 2.42 on page 475. We shall need the Statute title, year of enactment, regnal years (for statutes enacted prior to 1963), name of the monarch, chapter number, section number, schedule number and specific jurisdiction (abbreviated) if any.

Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1925, 15 & 16 Geo. 5 c.59, §226, sch.6 (Eng.)				
Short title	year	monarch	Section	Juris.



Short title of the statute shall be used if available. Regnal years and name of monarch shall be used only for statutes enacted prior to 1963. Name of the monarch shall be abbreviated as per table T2.42 on page 476. Chapter number shall be abbreviated as “c.” and schedule shall be abbreviated as “sch.”. Section symbol (§) shall be used to cite specific section. Jurisdiction shall be abbreviated as per table T10 on page 502.

Note:

- For UK statutes enacted since 1963, omit the regnal years and name of the monarch.
Example: Climate Change Act 2008, c.27, §2, sch.8 (Eng.)
- For determination of regnal years in UK statutes, see
https://hls.harvard.edu/content/uploads/2015/07/regnal_years.pdf
- For all the statutes, when citing a span of sections, use §§ to indicate the span. For
Example: Sections 15 to 20 of the Banking Regulations Act shall be cited as -
Banking Regulation Act, No. 10 of 1949, §§ 15-20 (Ind.).

Please see Table 2 on page 307 for further information on citation of statutes of prominent jurisdictions like U.K., India, Germany etc.

6. Rules and Regulations

i. India

Indian Rules and Regulations are cited as per table T 2.18 on page 378 – 379.

For **Rules**, we need Title of the Rule, Year of enactment, source, date and year of notification and specific rule or regulation cited. There are 3 sources for rules in India namely, *General Statutory Rules and Orders* (Gen, S.R. & O.), *Current Indian Statutes* (CIS) and the Gazette of India. For the sake of uniformity, we shall use the *Gazette of India* as the primary source. Rules can be found in part II, Section 3(i) of the Gazette of India.

Title of the Rule	Year	Source	Rule cited
Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, Gazette of India, pt. II sec.3(i), Rule 3 (Feb. 27, 2014).			
Date and year of notification in the Gazette			



For the source (Gazette of India), part shall be abbreviated as “pt.” and section shall be abbreviated as “sec.”. The month in the date shall be abbreviated as per table T12 on page 510.

If the Rule is not available on Gazette of India, please see T 2.18 at page 378 – 379 for citation of rules from alternate sources (Gen, S.R. & O. and CIS).

For **Regulations**, we need the title of the Regulation, year of enactment, source and specific regulation cited. For the sake of uniformity, we shall use the *Gazette of India* as the primary source. Regulations can be found in part III, Section 4 of the Gazette of India.

Title of Regulation		Year
Indian Medical Council (Profession Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, Gazette of India, pt. III sec. 4, Reg. 2 (Apr. 6, 2002).		
Source	Regulation cited	Date of notification

For the source (Gazette of India), part shall be abbreviated as “pt.”, section shall be abbreviated as “sec.” and specific regulation shall be abbreviated as “Reg.”. The month in the date shall be abbreviated as per table T12 on page 510.

ii. U.K.

Rules and Regulations of UK shall be cited as per table T 2.42 at page 476-477. For this, we need the title of the Rules/Regulations, year of enactment, Publication, instrument number, article number, paragraph number and specific jurisdiction if needed. For regulations enacted in the period 1890 – 1947, the publication shall be *Statutory Rules and Orders* (abbreviated as Stat. R & O). For regulations enacted post 1947, the publication shall be *Statutory instruments* (abbreviated as SI).

Title of Rules/Regulations	Year	Instrument no.	para	Juris.
The Certification of Enforcement Agents Regulations 2014, SI 2014/421, art.3 ¶ 3 (Eng.)				
	publication	Article		

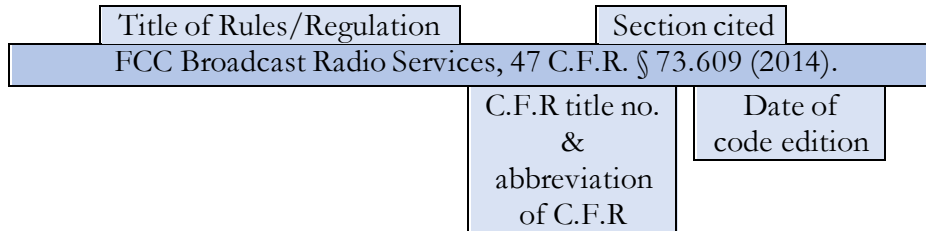
As stated above, the publication shall be abbreviated. Article shall be abbreviated as “art.” and paragraph symbol (¶) shall be used for paragraph number. The jurisdiction shall be abbreviated as per table T10 on page 502.

iii. USA

Rules and Regulations of USA shall be cited as per Rule 14 (Administrative and Executive materials) at page 143. For Rules and Regulations, The USA has two sources namely, the *Code of Federal Regulations* (C.F.R.) and the *Federal Register* (Fed. Reg.). Whenever possible, cite federal rules



and regulations to the C.F.R. for the sake of uniformity. We shall need the title of the Rule or Regulation, C.F.R. title number, abbreviation of set of regulation cited (C.F.R. here), section cited and date of code edition cited.



Section symbol (§) shall be used for citing specific section.

Note:

- Certain titles of the Code of Federal Regulations focused on specific subjects have unique citation. **For such citations, see Table T1.2.**

For example, Federal Acquisition Regulations shall be cited as “FAR.” Thus it becomes FAR §52.249-2(e) (2014).

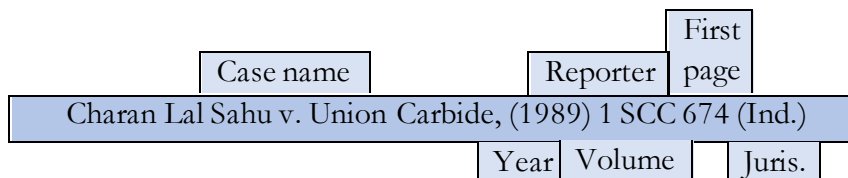
- It is not necessary to give the name of the rule or regulation if it is in the C.F.R. Give the name of the rule or regulation only if the rule or regulation is commonly cited that way or the information will aid in identification

Please see Rule 14 on page 143 for further information on citing Administrative and Executive Materials (US specific).

7. Cases

i. India

Indian cases shall be cited as per table T2.18 on page 376. For the standard rule of citation, we shall need the name of the case, year reported, volume number of the reporter, name of the reporter, starting page number in the reporter.



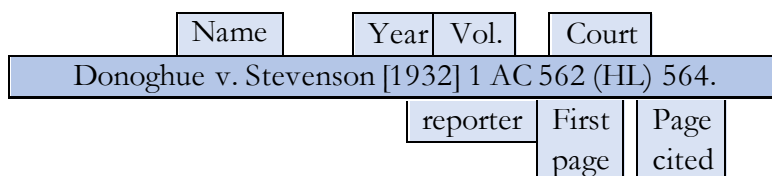
While citing Indian cases, the name of the reporter shall be abbreviated according to T2.18 on page 376-377. For citing cases from Privy Council; different Supreme Court reporters & their



order of preference and High Court judgements (form of citation may slightly vary for different reporters). The jurisdiction shall be abbreviated as per table T10 on page 502.

ii. UK

UK cases shall be cited as per table T 2.42 on page 472. For the standard citation of UK judgements, we shall need the name of the case, year of publication, volume (if any), name of the reporter, first page, name of the court and page cited.

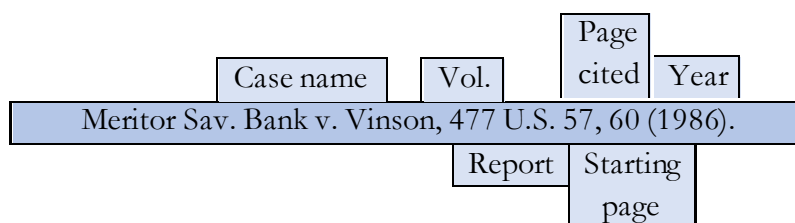


The name of the case shall be abbreviated as per table T6 on page 496 (Case Names and Institutional Authors in citations) and table T10 on page 502 (Geographical terms). In addition to these, common abbreviations in T 2.42 at page 479 shall be used too. The name of the reporter and the court shall be abbreviated as per table T2.42 on pages 472 - 475.

Please see Table 2.42 on page 472 for further information about citing cases from UK.

iii. USA

US cases shall be cited as per Rule 10 on page 94. For the standard rule of citation, we shall need the name of the case, reporter volume number, reporter name, starting page, specific page cited and the year.



The name of the case shall be abbreviated as per T6 on page 496 (Case Names and Institutional Authors in citations) unless the word is part of a state, country other geographical unit and table T10 on page 502 (Geographical terms) unless the geographical unit is the entire name of the party. Also abbreviate the case name as per widely known acronyms under Rule 6.1(b). The name of the Reporter shall be abbreviated as per table T1 on page 233 (United States Jurisdictions) and Court name shall be abbreviated according to table T7 on page 498 (Court Names).

Please see Rule 10 on page 94 for further information on citing US cases.



8. Government Reports

i. India

Since Indian Government Reports are authenticated and official documents, the rules For Government Websites and official documents available online (**see pg.5 of the guide**), shall apply with slight change. We shall need the name of the department, title of the report, year and the link to the report.

Department, Govt. of India	Page cited	Year
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMP', GOV'T OF IND., ANNUAL REPORT, 25 (2018-19), https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final_AR_English_21-7-19.pdf .		
Link		

The name of the department, Government of India and the title of the report shall be in small caps. The year shall be cited as session year (for eg: 2018-19). The hyperlink shall be removed. The name of the institution shall be abbreviated according to according to Table T6 on page 496 (Case Names and Institutional Authors in citations) and Table T10 on page 502 (Geographical terms).

ii. UK

UK Government reports shall be cited as per table T2.42 on page 478. We shall need the Department or committee name; report title; session year; applicable house where the report was issued, paper number; paragraph number or page number cited and jurisdiction if not evident.

Department or Committee's name	Report title										
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND A SUPREME COURT (COURT OF FINAL APPEAL), 2003-4, HC 48-I, at 12 (UK).											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>House</th> <th>Paper no.</th> <th>Page cited</th> <th>Juris.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	House	Paper no.	Page cited	Juris.					
Year	House	Paper no.	Page cited	Juris.							

Government department or committee name and report title shall be in small caps. Applicable house of parliament where the report was issued shall be abbreviated as per table T2.42. Paragraph symbol (¶) shall be used for citing specific paragraphs and “at” shall be used for citing page number of specific materials.

iii. USA

US Government reports shall be cited as per Rule 13.4 on page 138 (Reports, Documents and Committee Prints). We shall need name of the author/department, type of document, number of congress, number of Report, specific page/paragraph number and year of publication.



CARLTON KOEPGE, THE ROAD TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE, H.R. DOC. NO. 82-563, at 29-30 (1953).						
Author/department	Report title	Doc. type	Congress no.	Report no.	Page cited	Year

The name of the Author, the title of the report and the document type shall be in small caps. There are several types of documents that shall be abbreviated and used as per Rule 13.4 page 138-139. . Paragraph symbol (¶) shall be used for citing specific paragraphs and “at” shall be used for citing page number of specific materials.

Note: For US Government Reports –

- If the name of the author isn’t available but the name of the department is, then the rules applicable to the name of the institution while citing institutional authors (see pg.4 of the guide) shall be used.
- If print version is accessible, then print version must be cited in accordance with rule 18.2.2(d).

Example - An Act Prohibiting Writing a Text Message While Driving, H.R. 34, 2009 Sess. (N.H. 2009), <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2009/HBoo34.html>.

9. Introductory Signals

Unlike the citation rules stated above that directly quote from the source, introductory signals are shorthand message to the reader about the relationship between a proposition and a source or authority cited for that proposition. These signals or footnotes can support, provide additional materials, contradict or provide background material related to the proposition. Some commonly signals used are:

i. See

See is used when the authority clearly supports the proposition but does not directly state the proposition.

⁶ *See* THE WORLD BANK, FROM DISINTEGRATION TO REINTEGRATION: EASTERN EUROPE 28 (Harry G. Broadman ed., 2004).

ii. See also

See also is used when the authority provides additional material supporting the proposition when authorities that state or directly support the proposition have already been cited.



⁸ See also, Jashid Normatov, *Uzbekistan's Long Way to the World Trade Organization* 385, L'EUROPE EN FORMATION 104,111 (2018).

iii. *Contra*

Contra is used when the authority directly states a proposition contrary to the main proposition.

⁸ *Contra* Blake v. Kline, 612 F.2d 718, 723-24 (3d Cir. 1979)

iv. *See generally*

See generally is used when the authority provides helpful background material related to the proposition.

¹ *See generally*, Mark Wu, *Rethinking the Temporary Breach Puzzle: A Window on the Future of International Trade Conflicts*, 40 YALE J. INT'L L. 95 (2015).

Note: The introductory signals must be italicized when used. Please see Rule 1.2 on page 58 for further information on using introductory signals.

10. Internal Cross-Reference

i. *Id*

Id is used when citing the immediately preceding authority (but only when the preceding citation contains only one authority).

⁶ THE WORLD BANK, FROM DISINTEGRATION TO REINTEGRATION: EASTERN EUROPE 28 (Harry G. Broadman ed., 2004).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.* at 12.

ii. *Supra and hereinafter*

Supra and *hereinafter* are used for materials cited earlier in the paper.

⁶ THE WORLD BANK, FROM DISINTEGRATION TO REINTEGRATION: EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 28 (Harry G. Broadman Ed., 2004) [hereinafter THE WORLD BANK, INTERNATIONAL TRADE].

⁷ Jashid Normatov, *Uzbekistan's Long Way to the World Trade Organization* 385, L'EUROPE EN FORMATION 104,111 (2018).

⁸ THE WORLD BAN, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, *supra* note 6 at 78.

Supra and *hereinafter* are used to refer to legislative hearings, court filings, books; reports; unpublished materials; non-print resources; periodicals and international agreements. *Supra* and



hereinafter shall not be used to refer to cases, statutes, constitutions, legislative materials, Restatements, model codes or regulations except in extraordinary circumstances, such as when the name of the authority is too long.

*iii. **Infra***

Infra is used when the material cited appears and has been dealt with properly later in the paper.

⁶ *Infra* note 8 at 78.

⁷ Jashid Normatov, *Uzbekistan's Long Way to the World Trade Organization* 385, L'EUROPE EN FORMATION 104,111 (2018).

⁸ THE WORLD BANK, FROM DISINTEGRATION TO REINTEGRATION: EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 28 (Harry G. Broadman Ed., 2004) [hereinafter THE WORLD BANK, INTERNATIONAL TRADE].

Note: Internal Cross references (except hereinafter) must be italicized when used.

Please see Rule 4 on page 78, Rule 3.5 on page 79 and 16.9 on page 170 for further information on using Internal Cross-references and Short Citation Forms.