OSCOLA: Creating a Bibliography

In addition to footnotes, students are required to include a comprehensive bibliography including all sources cited at the end of the main body of text and any appendices. A bibliography should have three sections:

1. **Table of Cases**  
   - Don’t italicise case names.  
   - Divide the table into separate sections for different jurisdictions, unless there are few cases.  
   - List cases in alphabetical order of the first major word.  
   - Cases identifying parties by initial only should be listed under the initial.  
   - List trade-mark and shipping cases under the full case name, but insert an additional entry under the trade-mark or name of the ship, using the first major word.  
   - If not listed separately, arrange EU cases alphabetically by first party name followed by the case number in brackets.

   **Examples:**


2. **Table of Legislation (and other tables of international instruments, official papers etc.)**
   - The Table of Legislation follows the Table of Cases.  
   - List every statute cited in the work, followed by any statutory instruments.  
   - List legislation in alphabetical order of the first significant word of the title; not by date.  
   - If citing legislation from more than one jurisdiction, consider using separate lists.

3. **Secondary sources**
   - Items in bibliographies take the same form as all other citations in OSCOLA, with three exceptions:  
     - Use author initial(s) instead of forenames.

   **Examples:**

   *Footnote*


   *Bibliography*


   *Authors and co-authors*

   --‘Varieties of Responsibility’ (1967) 83 LQR 346.  
   --Punishment and Responsibility (OUP1968).  
   --and Honoré AM, ‘Causation in the Law’ (1956) 72 LQR 58.  

See the Law School Citation Guide or [http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/publications/oscola.php](http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/publications/oscola.php) for more detail.