

Text font: Times New Roman 12p, justified.

Line spacing: 2.0 throughout the text, except 1.5 only for the main title. Leave some space (press TAB once) at the beginning of each paragraph, even for the summary.

Titles:

**ALCOHOL ORIGIN LABEL LITIGATION:
THE IMPLICATIONS OF SHALIKAR v ASAHI BEER, U.S.A.
(Times New Roman 14p, bold, capitalized, centered)**

**I. CHALLENGES CREATED BY INCREASED LABEL LITIGATION
(Times New Roman 12p, bold, capitalized, centered)**

**1. PREEXISTING CHALLENGES TO INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS
(Times New Roman 12p, capitalized, centered)**

1.1 – CAUSES (Times New Roman 12p, italic, capitalized, justified)

1.1.1 – Competitor litigation (Times New Roman 12p, bold, justified)

Titles only for case-law commentaries:

**MINIMUM PRICING FOR ALCOHOL IN SCOTLAND0
DOES NOT INFRINGE EU LAW
(Times New Roman 14p, bold, capitalized, centered)**

**1. THE OBJECT OF THE ACT AND ORDER
(Times New Roman 12p, capitalized, centered)**

(a) The legal evaluation of the measures – The challenge to the legality of the Act and the Order was examined before the Courts of Scotland [...] **(Times New Roman 12p, bold, justified, hyphen and then he text)**

Abstract:

As if it were normal text, just in bold, italicized text. Length: between 500 and 800 characters, including spaces. Example:

Abstract: This article discusses China’s wine and liquor laws from both the historical and contemporary perspectives. [...]

Footnotes:

(Times New Roman 10p, justified, leading 0)

Exemples:

U.S. Const. art. I, §8, cl. 3.

51 U.S.C. §205.

27 C.F.R. §6.1 et seq.

Liquor Control Act, §§134(b), 43, and 148(2).

R v Comeau, 2018 SCC 15 at para 16, [2018] SCJ No 15.

Gold Seal Ltd. v Alberta (Attorney-General), [1921] 62 SCR 424 at paras 456, 466, and 469-70.

Atlantic Smoke Shops Ltd. v Conlon, [1943] 4 D.L.R. 81.

Murphy v Canadian Pacific Railway Co., [1958] S.C.R. 626.

Williams v Gerber Products Co., 552 F. 3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008).

Directive (EU) No 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).

Trade marks Directive 2015/2436, art 10 (2) (c). = **in subsequent footnotes**

Opinion of Advocate General N. Jääskinen of 24 March 2011, C-323/09, EU:C:2011:173, §13.

Opinion of Advocate General E. Sharpston of 26 June 2008, §12 = **in subsequent footnotes**

<<http://www.cbc.ca/news/opinion/supreme-court-comeau-1.4627300>> accessed 13 February 2019.

S. Fishman, *Trademark: Legal Care for Your Business & Product Name*, Nolo – Berkeley, CA, 2016, 296-302 (11th ed.).

V. Wayne, “Regulatory Coherence and Pathways towards Global Wine Regulation” (2016) 50 *J. W. T.* 491, 497.

= **where 491 is the first page of the article**

OSCOLA and exceptions:

British English must be applied. In general, all titles should be in title case (journal articles, books, webpages, etc.).

The manuscript must respect the recommendations contained in the document "Referencing guidelines (Oxford - OSCOLA 2012)", except for harmonisation rules listed below.

In case of citations from case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, it is necessary to respect the ECLI system (European identifier of the case law), detailed [here](#).

In the text, **bold** is to be avoided, except for titles (see above) and for paragraphs starting with non-numbered titles, such as:

First, the state claimed that the threshold question for any court in determining whether a statute is discriminatory under the dormant commerce clause is whether the entities in question are “similarly situated

Italics are used for all terms or expressions in Latin or foreign languages as well as in other cases, if the author considers it necessary (brands, etc.). In any case, italics should be avoided when citing sources (case-law, etc.). See details on “(our emphasis)” below.

You don't need quotation marks to introduce an acronym, for example: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) – and not (“TTB”).

Choose the abbreviations “no/nos” for number/numbers. They never have period.

If you are just citing a footnote without adding some text, use the following examples:

- *Supra* (n 5).
- *Infra Royal Demaria* (n 2) at paras 46-49.
- *Supra* Lorteau (n 1) at pp. 269-271.

When citing footnots external to the work, use “fn/fns”

“Ibid.” needs a point and isn't written in Italics. Please don't add “para(s)”, just the number.

Exemples :

Ibid. 493.

Ibid. 488-89.

Use “[...]” to mark interruptions in your quotes.

In footnotes, use “*et seq.*” as for “and what follows”.

If cited repeatedly, use “s.” instead of “Section” and “ss.” for citing more Sections at the same time. “Section” remains like that if it's the first word of a phrase or if it isn't followed by a number. Don't touch the word “subsection”. Examples:

That use of the trade mark would be contrary to law pursuant to s. 42(b) of the Act

In this case, ss. 18 and 29 of the Australian Consumer Law (hereinafter “ACL”).

Section 228(1) provides [...]

the definition of “EC country” found in subsection 4(1) of the Wine Act

In text as well as in footnotes, never abbreviate the names of the months (and so be it January and not “Jan.”, etc.).

When citing case-law, the two parties in opposition are always in italic and separated by a “v”. For instance: *Scotch Whisky Association and Others v The Lord Advocate+The Advocate General for Scotland*.

When you find it useful to emphasize on your own initiative such word or part, you will use italics and mention at the end of the reference note: “(our emphasis)”. Where it is essential to inform the reader that the underline is the source author's fact, the following should be added at the end of the reference note: “(emphasis added)”.

If in the “Abbreviations” file (transmitted with the “Indications for authors”) there is not the abbreviation sought, it may never have been used (it must then be added to the aforesaid “Abbreviations” file; refer to the document “Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations” or go to the website <http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/site/index>) or we simply do not abbreviate.

Attorney general is not capitalized in the United States unless it is directly followed by the name of the office-holder.

Please write a range of years by stating full years (for example, 2020-2021 and not 2020-21).

Before submitting your final text:

- verify that the title's numbering is ok; in case of long titles, adapt to the lines accordingly;
- always check for any double space (“ “);
- except for grammar use, the sign ‘ is always replaced by the sign “ ;
- verify that that art. is used (instead of article / articles) and that para / pares are used (instead of paragraph / paragraphs)
- No is never followed by a dot (exemple: MiPAAF decree No 7422 of 12 May 2010);
- §6.1 and not § 6.1 (without space);
- that your case-law is correctly cited (italics for the names of the parties with an unpunctuated italic *v* to separate the names of adverse parties);
- that all dates are shown as follows: 9 February 2016;
- that your cross-references are right: See (n 5), etc.
- calculate length in characters (spaces included).