

PHILIPPINE
LAW JOURNAL
Manual of Style and Citation

SECOND EDITION

SEPTEMBER 2021

PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL

J. Alex Reyes Room, Malcolm Hall, University of the Philippines,
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

VOLUME 94

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Preface to the Second Edition

The release of the Second Edition of the JOURNAL'S *Manual of Style and Citation* primarily aims to achieve one goal: convenience.

Convenience is necessary to get rid of the excessive formality typically associated with academic legal scholarship. The current Board experienced this problem firsthand over the course of its term as we went toing and froing between the BLUEBOOK and/or the PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS to supplement the inadequacy of the previous *Manual* in certain areas. As a result, hours that could have otherwise been spent on source checking and stylistic edits were spent on getting stressed over the proper way to cite congressional records or working papers, among many others. By now incorporating these outside rules directly to the *Manual*, both writers and editors will hopefully be able to devote more time to substantive matters versus the red tape of confusing footnotes.

The Second Edition of the *Manual* also now includes rules on how to cite previously non-conventional sources such as commercial recordings, films, television broadcasts, podcasts, and social media posts. Some of the rules on the citation of primary and secondary sources have likewise been revised to conform to international academic standards.

We hope that this Edition of the *Manual* will continue to be an essential aid to writers and editors all across the country in their endless pursuit of academic legal scholarship.

Paulo Romeo J. Yusi

Chair, Editorial Board Volume 94

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PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL MANUAL OF STYLE AND CITATION
Second Edition

PART I: STYLE

Rule 1. Fonts and Typefaces

- 1.1. Generally, serif fonts are recommended for the body for ease of reading, while sans serif fonts are used in article titles, headings, or newspaper headlines. Fonts are a matter of preference, but in the case of the JOURNAL, it strictly employs Garamond for both body and headings.
- 1.2. Law journals employ different typefaces as a matter of style or for emphasis. The JOURNAL uses the following typefaces:

Typeface	Usage	Examples
SMALL CAPS	Article titles and headings	TURNING <i>MIRANDA</i> RIGHT SIDE-UP
	Book titles in text	PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS
	Book authors in footnotes	LUIS B. REYES
	Book titles in footnotes	COMMENTS AND CASES ON THE LABOR CODE
	Journal/ periodical titles in footnotes	PHIL. L.J.
	Constitutions in footnotes	CONST.
	Codes in footnotes	REV. PEN. CODE
	Records/ journals of constitutional commissions in footnotes	RECORD CONST. COMM'N JOURNAL CONST. COMM'N
	Rules of court in footnotes	RULES OF COURT
<i>Italics</i>	Bylines	<i>Theodore O. Te</i>
	Opening quotes	<i>The business of a law school is not sufficiently described when you merely say that it is to teach law or to make lawyers.</i>
	In-text emphases	Undeterred, the petitioners filed a <i>third</i> motion for reconsideration.
	Citing titles of articles or cases in text	In <i>Sabio v. Gordon</i> , the Court held... In <i>Turning Miranda Right Side-Up</i> , Te writes...
	Short form of case titles in footnotes	<i>See Allado, supra</i> note 1, at 195.
	Short form of book titles in text	<i>Philippine Manual</i>
Bold	Article titles and headings	INTRODUCTION: A "LOVE-HATE" RELATIONSHIP
	Article subheadings	The Fifth Amendment and Admissibility of Confessions

Rule 1-A. Paper Denomination

1-A.1. A paper is to be denominated as an “Article” or “Essay” only when the author is already a lawyer or if they are deemed an expert in their field (e.g., with a masters or doctorate degree) which is also the topic of the paper (the Board exercises wide discretion in classifying authors, especially non-lawyers, as “experts” for the purposes of paper denomination). When the author is a student or an underbar at the time of submission of the paper, the same shall always be classified as a “Note.”

1-A.1.1. In cases of multiple authors, the paper will still be referred to as an “Article” as long as at least one of the authors falls under the classifications under Rule 1-A.1.

1-A.2. A paper shall be denominated as an “Article” when it devotes substantial space to situating itself within existing research, and often frames its arguments as comprehensive analyses of a given subject. An “Article” tends to be more formal in its tone and in its obligation to ground arguments in comprehensive substantive support via consistent citation. An “Essay,” on the other hand, while still grounded in legal scholarship, tends to differ in that it enjoys more structural, stylistic, and substantive flexibility; an author of an “Essay” has the leeway to experiment with writing style and tone.

1-A.3. When the author is referring to the paper itself, always capitalize the first letter (e.g., Article, Note, or Essay). However, if the author is referring to themselves, there is no need to capitalize the first letter of “author.”

Rule 2. Names

2.1. In general, cite an author’s name as the source lists it, but omit the middle initial unless an author is popularly known by it.

Example

Juan Dela Cruz

Not

Juan S. Dela Cruz

But

Vicente V. Mendoza

Jose B.L. Reyes

2.2. When there are two authors, cite them using an ampersand (&).

Example

Mark Dennis Joven & William Varias

Not

Mark Dennis Joven and William Varias

- 2.3. When there are more than two authors, either cite the name of the first author and add “et al.” or list all the authors’ names. When there is a need to save space, the former method is preferred. Include all authors’ names when doing so is particularly relevant. When listing all the names, separate the names with commas, but use an ampersand to set off the last name. Note the period in “et al.”; a comma does not precede this phrase.

Example

IRENE CORTES ET AL., PHIL. MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS (1976).

IRENE CORTES, MERLIN M. MAGALLONA, & MYRNA S. FELICIANO, PHIL. MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS (1976).

- 2.4. For proper nouns (e.g., juridical persons, businesses, government agencies, and organizations), use the full name, but apply the abbreviations below in the body text. However, in the body text, never abbreviate the first word of a name. Note that the JOURNAL has specific rules for proper nouns in the citation of case titles (see Rule 11). Note further that the JOURNAL abbreviates all words appearing in **Table 1** when they appear in footnoted case names. The words “Philippine” and “Philippines” are abbreviated to “Phil.” when they appear in footnoted case names.

<i>Association</i>	Ass’n	<i>Incorporated</i>	Inc.
<i>Brothers</i>	Bros.	<i>Limited</i>	Ltd.
<i>Company</i>	Co.	<i>Number</i>	No.
<i>Corporation</i>	Corp.		

Example in Body

Manila Electric Co.

Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines

Coca-Cola Bottlers Phil., Inc. v. Ilocos Professional & Technical Employees Union

Example in Footnotes

Manila Elec. Co.

Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Phil.

Coca-Cola Bottlers Phil., Inc. v. Ilocos Prof1 & Tech. Emp. Union

Not

Manila Electric Company

Ass’n of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines

Coca-Cola Bottlers Philippines, Incorporated v. Ilocos Professional and Technical Employees Union

- 2.5. When an author of any of the materials cited in the paper is mentioned in the body, state the full name in the first instance then proceed to using the last name for subsequent mentions. It is recommended that the position or title of the cited author be used as well (e.g., professor, senator, etc.), but only if relevant to the purpose of the citation.

Rule 3. Dates

- 3.1. Use <month> <day>, <year> format. Do not abbreviate the name of month in the body text. However, for footnotes, abbreviate names of months to the first three letters only, except for “June,” “July,” and “Sept.” Refer to **Table 2**.

Example in Body

March 1, 2012

Example in Footnotes

Mar. 1, 2012

- 3.2. Dates are usually placed at the end of a citation in parentheses and often shortened to the year only. They are not enclosed in parentheses when necessary to identify a source, as in letters, emails, unofficial or unpublished decisions, and treaties.

Rule 4. Quotations, Corrections, Omissions, and Emphases

4.1. Quotations in general

- 4.1.1. **For quotations of less than 50 words:** The quotation should be enclosed in double quotation marks (“ ”). However, the quotation should not be blocked or set-off from the rest of the text except when the material quoted would commonly be set-off such as dialogues or poems. Quoted portions within the quotation should be enclosed only in single quotation marks (‘ ’). If the entire quotation is quoted in itself, only one set of double quotation marks should be used. The footnote number should also follow immediately after the closing double quotations marks, unless placing it elsewhere is more accurate.

Example

According to the Court, the impediment to Sherbert's free exercise is apparent: the decision of the unemployment commission “forces her to choose between following the precepts of her religion and forfeiting benefits, on the one hand, and abandoning one of the precepts of her religion in order to accept work, on the other hand.”²²

- 4.1.2. **For quotations of at least 50 words:** The quotation should be blocked—that is, indented on the left and right, single-spaced, and without double quotation marks. If quotation and punctuation marks are used within the block quotation, they should appear as they do in the original. The footnote citation should also follow immediately after the final punctuation of the quotation. Generally, the font size for the blocked quotation should be one unit less than that for the body text.

Example

According to Florin Hilbay, the Court in *Sherbert v. Verner* said:

[T]he impediment to Sherbert’s free exercise is apparent: the decision of the unemployment commission “forces her to choose between following the precepts of her religion and forfeiting benefits, on the one hand, and abandoning one of the precepts of her religion in order to accept work, on the other hand.”²²

Note that this example ends with a double quotation mark applying the rule that quotation marks in block quotations should appear as they do in the original.

- 4.1.3. In a block quote consisting of several paragraphs, indicate the paragraph structure by indenting the first line of each paragraph. However, it is not necessary to indent the first line of a quoted paragraph if it is not the first line of the paragraph being quoted. Remember that this rule only applies in block quotes consisting of several paragraphs. If the block quote consists of only a single paragraph, there is no need to indent the first line thereof.

Example

In *Angara*, the Court held:

[T]he judiciary in turn, with the Supreme Court as the final arbiter, effectively checks the other departments in the exercise of its power to determine the law, and hence to declare executive and legislative acts void if violative of the Constitution.

But in the main, the Constitution has blocked out with deft strokes and in bold lines, allotment of power to the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of the government.²²

- 4.1.4. Always place commas and periods inside the quotation marks. Place other punctuation marks inside the quotation marks only if they are part of the original text.

4.2. Corrections or alterations in quotations

- 4.2.1. A change in the case of a letter, inserted words, letters, and other marks should be enclosed in brackets.

Example

According to the Court: “[T]he [unwarranted] decision of the unemployment commission ‘forces her to choose between following the precepts of her religion and forfeiting benefits, on the one hand, and abandoning one of the precepts of her religion in order to accept work, on the other hand.’”²²

Note that this example ends with single and double quotation marks, applying the rule in quotations of less than 50 words that quoted portions in a quotation should be enclosed with single quotation marks.

- 4.2.2. When adding footnotes to a quote, enclose the footnote number found in the body in brackets.

Example

For instance, the DOTr requires both providers to “observe the diligence required of common carriers⁽⁴⁾ in accordance with the New Civil Code.”⁵

- 4.2.3. Substantial mistakes in the original should be followed by “[sic]” but otherwise left as they appear in the original

Example

According to the Court: “The un-warranted [sic] decision was uncalled for.”²²

4.3. Omissions in quotations

- 4.3.1. Omitted letters or punctuations must be indicated with empty brackets []. However, do not omit letters or punctuations resulting from grammatical errors. In such cases, apply the immediately preceding Rule. For omitted words, follow the immediately succeeding Rule.

Example

“Decision[]”

- 4.3.2. Omission of a word or words is generally indicated by the insertion of an ellipsis: three periods set-off by a space before the first and after the last period [...], which take the place of the word or words omitted. The ellipsis is enclosed in brackets and the three consecutive dots therein must be separated from each other by nonbreaking spaces. An ellipsis is never used when individual words are merely altered, in which case the applicable rule is Rule 4.2.1, above.

Example

According to the Court: “[T]he [...] decision was uncalled for.”²²

- 4.3.3. A quotation should never begin with an ellipsis. In lieu of an ellipsis, Rule 4.2.1 applies.

Example

According to the Court: “[I]he decision was uncalled for.”²²

Not

According to the Court: “[...] the decision was uncalled for.”²²

- 4.3.4. In block quotes, when the omission consists of one or more paragraphs, use three asterisks, center-aligned and separated by single spaces, not superscripted, to indicate the omission.

Example

It cannot be presumed that any clause in the Constitution is intended to be without effect; and, therefore, such a construction is inadmissible unless the words require it.

* * *

It has been stated at the bar that the appellate jurisdiction may be exercised in a variety of forms, and that, if it be the will of the legislature that a mandamus should be used for that purpose, that will must be obeyed. This is true, yet the jurisdiction must be appellate, not original.

- 4.3.5. No sign is necessary if the portion quoted ends in the middle of a paragraph.

4.4. Emphases in quotations

- 4.4.1. For consistency, use *italics* to emphasize parts of a quoted text. *Never* underline. As far as practicable, all other methods of emphasis in a quoted text (e.g., **bold lettering**, underlining, etc.) must be converted into *italics*.

- 4.4.2. Insert all parentheticals (i.e., “emphasis supplied,” “emphasis omitted,” “emphasis in the original,” “citations omitted,”) in the footnote at the end of the citation. Capitalize the first word and end the parenthetical with a punctuation mark. Enclose everything in parentheses.

Example

According to the Court: “[I]he *decision* was uncalled for.”²²

²²*Id.* (Emphasis supplied.)

Not

It has been stated at the bar that the appellate jurisdiction may be exercised in a variety of forms, and that, if it be the will of the legislature that a mandamus should be used for that purpose, that will must be obeyed. This is true, yet the jurisdiction must be appellate, *not original*.²² (Emphasis supplied, citations omitted.)

Rule 5. Other Rules

5.1. Capitalization

- 5.1.1. Use of Title Case: In titles and headings, capitalize words. Articles, conjunctions, and prepositions with less than five letters should not be capitalized, but always capitalize the initial word and the first word following a colon.

Example

Time is Up: Assessing the Life Tenure System in the American Supreme Court and the Mandatory Retirement System in the Philippine Supreme Court

But

A Human Rights Discourse on Campaign Finance in the Philippines: An Analysis of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and International Human Rights Law

- 5.1.2. Nouns pertaining to a specific person and entity must always be capitalized, but not when they are used in a common or generic sense. However, when the

Example

The President of the Commission agreed to the proposal.

The presidents publicly assented to the proposal.

- 5.1.3. The titles of specific laws, the names of specific courts, and titles of specific persons must be capitalized.

Example

The Migrant Workers Act was passed in 1995.

The Regional Trial Court of Cebu convicted the accused.

Chief Justice Warren penned the two *Brown* decisions.

But

The judgments of regional trial courts do not have *stare decisis* effects.

5.2. Italicization

- 5.2.1. Apart from emphasis and style, words and phrases are italicized when they are non-English, unless they have been incorporated into common English usage or are used as proper nouns. However, long Latin phrases, “*id.*,” and procedural phrases should remain italicized. Filipino words, such as those quoted in case transcripts, shall always be italicized.

Example

Reclusión perpetua
Alevosía
Compañía Marítima
Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.

But

Mandamus
Radio Veritas

However

Ignorantia legis non excusat.
In re Shoop

- 5.2.2. The lowercase letter “l” should be italicized when used as a subdivision to distinguish it from the numeral “1.”

Example

Rep. Act No. 8042 (1995), § 6(*l*), *amended by* Rep. Act No. 10022 (2010).

- 5.2.3. Case names, when used in-text, should be italicized even when using the abbreviated case name.
- 5.2.4. When emphasizing words, use italics and not any other method of emphasis (e.g., **bold lettering**, underlining). By way of exception, if the author makes use of the other methods to provide for a hierarchy in emphasis, the use of the other methods of emphasis may be used, subject to the approval of the Board.

5.3. Abbreviations & Acronyms

- 5.3.1. In case of a long name of a juridical entity add a parenthetical containing an abbreviation or acronym after the name, then use the shortened name thereafter.

Example

The contracting-out of work was recently regulated in a memorandum issued by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). In the issuance, the DOLE...

- 5.3.2. Generally, abbreviations are not punctuated by periods, whether they are used in the body text or footnotes. However, when the acronym or abbreviation is used as a reporter name, periods must be used, unless convention or other rules hold otherwise.

Example

The US Supreme Court
National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC)

But

1 C.A. Rep. 23

However

50 SCRA 23

- 5.3.3. If the abbreviation is the one officially used by or for the juridical entity, do not enclose it in quotation marks. If the abbreviation to be used for the entity is not official, enclose it in quotation marks. For a list of abbreviations of Philippine government agencies, refer to **Table 7**.

Example

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

But

University of the Philippines College of Law (“UP Law”)

- 5.3.4. In case of any other long name, add a parenthetical containing an abbreviation after the name, and then use the shortened name thereafter. The abbreviation must be enclosed in quotation marks, even for documents commonly and officially known for their abbreviations.

Example

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“UNCLOS”)

- 5.3.5. For the two preceding rules, the abbreviation must be introduced at least once *each* in the abstract, body text, and the footnotes if it will be used therein. This is due to the assumption that one may choose to read an article without going through the footnotes.

- 5.3.6. Countries that are commonly identified by their acronyms (e.g., the United States and United Kingdom) may be abbreviated when used as an adjective without having to first use the full name. For all other uses, Rules 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 apply.

Example

The UK law would allow same-sex couples...

The People’s Republic of China (PRC) treated the said law as an act of aggression...

- 5.3.7. Use “United States” or “United Kingdom” when used as a noun. Abbreviate them (e.g., US, UK) when used as adjectives.
- 5.3.8. The abbreviations “i.e.” and “e.g.” are not italicized; both should be followed by a comma.
- 5.3.9. When used in a parenthetical reference, titles of judges and justices are abbreviated and italicized. Otherwise, their full titles are spelled out.

Example

Justice Carpio-Morales, writing for the Court in *Francisco*...

“It takes the risk of reeking of an objectionable air of supreme judicial arrogance.”
Carpio-Morales, *J., dissenting in De Castro v. Jud. & Bar Council*, G.R. No. 191002, 618 SCRA 639, 664, Apr. 20, 2010.

5.4 Numbers & Numerals

- 5.4.1. Generally, the numbers less than 10 are spelled out, but when the first word of any sentence begins with a number, the number must also be spelled out. This rule is likewise applicable to ordinal numbers.

Example

Twenty-three petitioners similarly went to the Supreme Court.
Eighteenth century literature was characterized by the spirit of realism.

But

The Supreme Court received petitions from 23 other parties.
The literature of the 18th century was characterized by the spirit of realism.

- 5.4.2. When a number is a negative integer, or when it has a decimal, numerals must be used.

Example

The temperature was -2 degrees Fahrenheit.
He lost 8.5 pounds.

- 5.4.3. For consistency, when a series includes numbers both less than 10 and greater than or equal to 10, numerals must be used.

Example

The accused minors were aged 9, 12, and 15.

- 5.4.4. Numerals with four or more digits must use commas to separate every thousandth decimal place. Note that numerals are written without interrupting spaces.

Example

1,234,567

- 5.4.5. For succeeding numbers, spell out the first.

Example

Fifty-five 100-meter dash runners

- 5.4.6. For exact currency amounts, begin with the proper ISO 4217 three-figure currency code followed by the amount using numerals. However, for estimates or large numbers (millions and above), append the currency, spelled out, at the end of the estimate.

Example

GBP 10,550

PHP 10,550

USD 10,550

But

1 million dollars

5 billion pesos

- 5.4.7. When ordinal numbers are not spelled out, do not superscript the abbreviations (e.g., -st, -nd, -rd, -th), except when they appear in the footnotes.

Example in body

Subsequently, Zamboanga City's 1st District Representative Ma. Isabelle Climaco was designated as caretaker of Basilan, which she deemed to be her "neighborly duty."

Example in footnotes

⁵S. Rpt. 125, 15th Cong., 2nd Sess. (2012). Committees on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies; Public Order and Dangerous Drugs; Justice and Human Rights.

5.5. Special Rules on Spacing

- 5.5.1. An en dash is preceded and followed by a space, except when used in footnotes, while an em dash and a hyphen are not. Generally, an en dash (the width of an "n") is used to connect values in a range and is often used as a substitute for "to"; an em dash (the width of an "m") is an informal separator of a parenthetical reference; and a hyphen connects compound words.

Example

[*En dash*] Only those 40 – 70 years old may be appointed to the Supreme Court.

[*Em dash*] The rule admits one—and only one—exception to the rule.

[*Hyphen*] The Judge who rendered the decision was criticized as narrow-minded.

But in footnotes

[*En dash*] REV. PEN. CODE, art. 4–7.

[*En dash*] Lopez v. Ct. of Appeals, G.R. No. 26549, 34 SCRA 116, 126–27

- 5.5.2. The percent sign (%) immediately follows the numbers to which they pertain.

Example

97%

5.6. Case Names In-Text

- 5.6.1. After using the complete case name once, the abbreviated case name may be used without the need of using a parenthetical with “hereinafter” like in footnotes.

The abbreviated case name is commonly the first party name, unless the second more clearly identifies the case. Both the complete case name and the abbreviated case name should be italicized when used in the body.

Example

In *Mendoza v. COMELEC*,⁷ Leonardo Roman was elected as governor of Bataan and served in full the term of 1988 – 1992.

In *Mendoza*, the justices were divided.

⁷ [Hereinafter “*Mendoza*”], G.R. No. 149736, Dec. 17, 2002.

PART II: CITATION

A. General Rules on Citation

Suppletory Application. As a general rule, matters not otherwise covered by the subsequent citation rules shall be governed by the BLUEBOOK. However, matters relating specifically to the citation of Philippine law and jurisprudence, which are not likewise not covered by the subsequent rules, shall be governed by the PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS.

Rule 6. Citation Sentences

- 6.1. Citations to authorities that support a proposition made in the main text are placed in footnotes.
- 6.2. A superscripted footnote number comes after any punctuation mark except a dash.
- 6.3. A footnote number should appear within the sentence next to the phrase the cited authority supports or contradicts if the authority supports or contradicts only that part of the sentence.
- 6.4. A footnote number should appear at the end of a sentence (i.e., after the punctuation) if the cited authority supports or contradicts the entire sentence.
- 6.5. In addition to citation to authorities, a footnote may include textual sentences that are related to the main text to which the footnote is appended.
- 6.6. If a footnote itself contains a statement requiring support or contradiction, a citation to the relevant authority should appear directly after the statement as either a citation sentence or a citation clause. There are no actual footnotes within a footnote. Note that the said authorities are not enclosed in parentheses.
- 6.7. Authorities that support or contradict an entire footnote sentence are cited in a separate citation sentence immediately after the supported or contradicted sentence. The citation sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.
- 6.8. Authorities that support or contradict only a part of a sentence within a footnote are cited in clauses which are set off by commas. These clauses immediately follow the part that they support or contradict.

Example for the above rules:

⁷“It takes the risk of reeking of an objectionable air of supreme judicial arrogance.” Carpio-Morales, J., *dissenting in De Castro v. Jud. & Bar Council*, G.R. No. 191002, 618 SCRA 639, 664, Apr. 20, 2010.

Judicial power “includes the duty of the courts of justice [...] to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government,” CONST. art. VIII, § 1, and has been liberally interpreted by the Court to cover cases which would otherwise fall under the traditional “political question” doctrine, *see Francisco v. House of Representatives*, G.R. No. 160261, 415 SCRA 44, Nov. 10, 2003.

- 6.9. If the footnote serves primarily to back up a fact or argument asserted in the main text, place the source before the quoted citation sentence to avoid confusion. However, if the primary purpose of the footnote is to supplement or clarify the discussion made in the main text, then the discussion or citation may be placed before the source.

Example

¹ CONST. (1973, amend.), art. VII, § 5. “In case of permanent disability, death, removal from office, or resignation of the President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President until a successor has been elected for the unexpired portion of the term of the President.”

But

¹This is not unique in the Philippines. The mere recitation of the facts in some cases may provoke laughter from the opinion author’s audience. Lucas Hori, *Bons Mots, Buffoonery and the Bench: The Role of Humor in Judicial Opinions*, 60 UCLA L. REV. DISC. 16, 23 (2012).

Rule 7. Pages and Footnotes

- 7.1. When citing a page, do not use “p.”. Simply indicate the page number immediately after the reference.

Example

ARACELI BAVIERA, SALES 3 (2005).

Not

ARACELI BAVIERA, SALES p.3 (2005).

ARACELI BAVIERA, SALES, p.3 (2005).

- 7.2. When necessary to avoid confusion or to indicate a page number, the reference is preceded by a comma and then the word “at”. Note that “at” precedes only page references; never footnote, section, or paragraph references.

Example

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011–2016, at 2.

JOAQUIN BERNAS, THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY, at xxxvii (2003).

Not

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011–2016, 2.

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011–2016, P. 2.

JOAQUIN BERNAS, THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY, xxxvii (2003).

- 7.3. When citing multiple page, section, paragraph or footnote references—but not article, chapter, and similar references—use commas to separate each reference. Articles (as used in a book, not as used in statutes) and chapters need not be referenced. When citing consecutive ones, use a dash and omit all but the last two digits, unless this would be confusing.

Example

MERLIN MAGALLONA, FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 195-99 (2005).

ELECT. CODE, §§ 250–52.

Not

ELECT. CODE, §§ 250–252.

But

MERLIN MAGALLONA, FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 199-205 (2005).

- 7.4. For articles, chapters, or titles, precede the references with “art.,” “ch.,” or “tit.,” respectively. Use the designations in the source. Refer to **Table 8** for selected common abbreviations of statutory resources.

Example

REV. PEN. CODE, art. 134.

Not

REV. PEN. CODE, Art. 134.

REV. PEN. CODE, article 134.

- 7.6. For statutes with several subdivisions, it is not necessary to include the title, chapter, or subdivision in the citation, as long as the specific article or section is correctly identified. Include reference to the subdivision only when necessary to avoid confusion.

Example

REV. PEN. CODE, art. 134.
CIVIL CODE, art. 2176.

Not

REV. PEN. CODE, bk. 2, tit. 3, ch.1, art. 134
CIVIL CODE, tit. XVII, art. 2176.

But

REV. ADM. CODE, bk. VII, § 1.

- 7.7. Always preface preambular clauses with “pmbL.”. “Whereas” clauses are preambular in character.

Example

CONST. pmbL.
Pres. Dec. No. 1083, pmbL. ¶ 1.
U.N. CHARTER, pmbL. ¶ 2.

- 7.8. For sections, precede the references with the section symbol (§) followed by a space. Use parentheses to refer to specific subsections, if necessary, following the designations in the source. There shall be no space between the section number and the subsequent subsections. Note that the section symbol is never preceded by "at", unlike page references.

Example

CONST. art. VIII, § 5(1).

- 7.9. When referring to multiple sections, use two section symbols, then commas. Use dashes for consecutive sections.

Example

Rep. Act No. 8042 (1995), §§ 1, 3, 6–8.

- 7.10. When referring to multiple subsections in the same section, use a dash but enclose each subsection reference in parentheses.

Example

CONST. art. VIII, § 5(1)–(5).

Not

CONST. art. VIII, § 5(1-5).

- 7.11. Apply Rule 7.8. analogously when there are multiple subsections within a section.

Example

LOCAL GOV'T CODE, § 447(a)(2)(i)–(v)

- 7.12. When dashes would be confusing because the source designates hyphenated subsections, use the connector “to” instead.

Example

§§ 1-2 to 1-5.

- 7.13. Apply the same rules for paragraphs, using the paragraph (¶) symbol. The paragraph symbol is likewise never preceded by “at”, unlike page references. This rule also applies to “Whereas” and preambular clauses.

Example

REV. PEN. CODE, art. 6, ¶¶ 2–3.

Pres. Dec. No. 77 (1972), pmb. ¶ 2.

Not

REV. PEN. CODE, art. 6, par. 2–3.

- 7.14. Paragraph references are commonly used for Internet sources and documents with numbered paragraphs such as International Court of Justice decisions. When helpful, add a section or paragraph reference to make a page reference or references more specific.

Example

Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project (Hung./Slovk.), 1997 I.C.J. 7, ¶ 46 (Sept. 25).

- 7.15. For citing footnotes in *another* work, use a page reference and add “n.”, immediately followed by the footnote number *without a space*. Do not precede “n.” with a comma. Note that footnotes within the article itself are not cited using “n.”.

Example

Id. at 543 n.42.

Francisco v. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 160261, 415 SCRA 44, 162 n.136, Nov. 10, 2003.

Not

Id. at 543, n.42.

Jose, *supra* at n.5.

- 7.16. When referring to both the text on a page of another work and a footnote on that page, place an ampersand between the page and the footnote reference.

Example

Id. at 543 & n.42.

Not

Id. at 543, 543 n.42.

- 7.17. When referring to both the text on a page of another work and an endnote on that page, use an ampersand and cite the page on which the endnote is found.

Example

Id. at 277 & 1094 n.131

- 7.18. When referring to multiple footnotes in another work, use the rules for sections and paragraphs (Rules 7.6 – 7.12). However, for multiple nonconsecutive footnotes, substitute an ampersand for the last comma, to avoid confusion when citing footnotes on different pages.

Example

Id. at 61 nn.42–43, 45 & 48, 62 n.50.

Not

Id. at 61 nn.42–43, 45, 48, 62 n.50

- 7.19. When referring to specific material, add a descriptive abbreviation such as “fig.” or “tbl.” after the page or other reference. If this appears confusing, use a parenthetical remark.

Example

Antonio Carpio, *Historical Facts, Historical Rights, and Historical Rights in the West Philippine Sea*, 88 PHIL. L.J. 389, 390 at fig. 1 (2014).

- 7.20. Do not use section and paragraph symbols in the body text, unless what is cited customarily uses the said symbols (e.g., the United States Code). The words "article," "section" and the like are capitalized and spelled out in the body text when referring to a particular portion.

Example

Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution provides [...]"

Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Law now differs from its counterpart in the more recent American legislation, specifically § 3-104 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Rule 8. Signals

- 8.1. **Strong Signal:** A source cited in a footnote but not preceded by a signal must identify the source of a quotation or cited authority, or directly support the proposition in the text.
- 8.2. **Moderate Signal:** A source preceded by “*See*” supports a proposition less directly, but clearly does so, either by inference or by drawing a parallel. It may also present a source that contains a broader discussion than what is stated in the proposition.
- 8.3. “*See, e.g.,*” presents an example or examples that support the proposition. “*See, generally,*” presents a general reference for the proposition.
- 8.4. “*But see*” presents a source that contradicts the proposition.
- 8.5. **Weak Signal:** “*See also*” indicates a source that indirectly supports the proposition, discusses material that in turn supports the proposition, or precedes additional supporting material.
- 8.6. Limit use of signals to these simple, readily understood ones. Avoid use, for example, of “*cf.*”, which has been criticized as vague. Limit the use of parenthetical explanations of more tangential sources.
- 8.7. Use semicolons and periods in “citation sentences” as one would in an ordinary sentence.

Semicolons connect related sources in such a sentence.

Example

See Rachel Barkow, *More Supreme Than Court? The Fall of the Political Question Doctrine and the Rise of Judicial Supremacy*, 102 COLUM. L. REV. 237 (2002); Mark Tushnet, *Law and Prudence in the Law of Justiciability: The Transformation and Disappearance of the Political Question Doctrine*, 80 N.C.L. REV. 1203 (2002). *See also* Robert Post, *Foreword: Fashioning the Legal Constitution: Culture, Courts, and Law*, 117 HARV. L. REV. 4, 7 (2003); Ronald Dworkin, *Hard Cases*, 88 HARV. L. REV. 1057, 1061 (1975).

- 8.8. To connect sources in the same “citation sentence” with descriptive phrases such as “*citing*,” “*cited by*,” “*quoting*,” “*quoted by*,” “*reversing*,” “*reversed by*,” “*partially reversing*,” “*partially reversed by*,” “*amending*,” “*amended by*,” “*repealing*,” “*repealed by*,” and the like, place a comma after the first source, followed by the descriptive phrase and the second source. Use periods and/or semicolons to avoid confusion when using a number of sources and phrases in the same footnote. When preceded by “*Id.*” place a comma after “*Id.*” and before the descriptive phrase: “*Id.*, <*descriptive phrase*>”

Example

Ayer Productions Pty. Ltd. v. Capulong, G.R. No 82380, 160 SCRA 861, Apr. 29, 1988; Lopez v. Ct. of Appeals, G.R. No. 26549, 34 SCRA 116, 126–27, July 31, 1970, *citing* Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts, 388 U.S. 130 (1967). Rosenbloom v. Metromedia, 403 U.S. 29, 44–45 (1971), *overruled by* Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 346 (1974).

- 8.9. Finally, one may connect sources with “*Compare... with*” and “*Compare... with..., and*”. Use periods and/or semicolons to avoid confusion when using a number of sources and phrases in the same footnote.

Example

Compare Lemuel Lopez, *The Right to Privacy in Inquiries in Aid of Legislation*, 78 PHIL. L.J. 163 (2003), *citing* Ayer Productions Pty. Ltd. v. Capulong, G.R. No 82380, 160 SCRA 861, Apr. 29, 1988; *with* Borjal v. Ct. of Appeals, G.R. No. 126466, 301 SCRA 1, Jan. 14, 1999, *citing* Ayer, 160 SCRA 861; Rosenbloom v. Metromedia, 403 U.S. 29 (1971). The first cites only half the jurisprudence cited in the second.

- 8.10. Italicize *all* signals. Omit the distinction in the PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS between primary and secondary sources.

Rule 9. Repeating Citations

- 9.1. Use “*id.*” when referring to the immediately preceding source in the same footnote, or to the immediately preceding source in the immediately preceding footnote if the footnote cites only one source. Use “*id.*” by itself to refer to the same specific point referred to in the preceding citation; use “at” to refer to another page and a comma to refer to another section or paragraph. Note that “*id.*” may be used to refer to decisions, but *not* to constitutions and statutes.

Example

James Bradley Thayer, *The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, 7 HARV. L. REV. 129, 135 (1893).

Id. at 136.

Id.

Id. at 138.

- 9.2. Use “<abbreviated name>, *supra*,” to refer to a previous source cited in the same footnote, and “<abbreviated name>, *supra* note <number>,” to refer to a source cited in a previous footnote, or to a source in the immediately preceding footnote if it cites more than one source. Note that “*supra*” is never used to refer to constitutions, statutes, or decisions.

Example

¹ James Bradley Thayer, *The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, 7 HARV. L. REV. 129, 135 (1893); Edwin Meese, *The Law of the Constitution*, 61 TUL. L. REV. 979, 981 (1987). Thayer further argues that judicial review is best employed narrowly. Thayer, *supra*, at 136–37.

² Thayer, *supra* note 1, at 140.

³ Meese, *supra* note 1, at 983.

- 9.3. Do not use other Latin words such as “*ibid.*” and “*op. cit.*”

Rule 10. Internal Cross-References

- 10.1. To refer to preceding pages, use “*See supra* pp. <page numbers>”. This is the only instance in which “p.” or “pp.” is used to indicate page numbers.

Example

See supra pp. 10–13.

- 10.2. To refer to preceding footnotes, use “*See supra* notes <numbers>”.

Example

See supra notes 12–15 and accompanying text.

See supra text accompanying notes 20–21.

- 10.3. To refer to preceding text, use “*See supra* Part <number/s>”.

Example

See supra Part I.A.

- 10.4. Use “*infra*” similarly to refer to succeeding pages, footnotes, or sections.

B. Citation of Primary Sources

Rule 11. Court Decisions

11.1. Philippine Supreme Court Decisions

11.1.1. *When the case is reported in the Philippine Reports (Phil.),* use this form: <last name of first party> v. <last name of first opposing party>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> <first page of decision in reporter>, <specific page number in reporter> (<year of promulgation>).

When used in the body, *italicize* the title of the case and place the source or citation as a footnote.

11.1.2. *When the case is reported in the Supreme Court Reports Annotated (SCRA),* use this form: <last name of first party> v. <last name of first opposing party>, <docket number>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> <first page of decision in reporter>, <specific page number in reporter>, <month, day, year of promulgation>.

When the case is unreported, follow the preceding sentence and simply omit the reporter information. Omit the “L-” from docket numbers.

11.1.3. Use the abbreviations or acronyms by which public parties are commonly known (e.g., “People of the Philippines” is abbreviated to “People,” “Republic of the Philippines” is shortened to “Republic,”). For abbreviations of decisions written in Spanish, use the English equivalent (e.g., “People,” *not* “Pueblo,” for “El Pueblo de Filipinas”). Following international practice, “United States” is not to be abbreviated into “US” when used in court decisions.

Example

United States v. Arceo, 3 Phil. 381, 384 (1904).

Chi Ming Tsoi v. Ct. of Appeals, G.R. No. 119190, 266 SCRA 324, 327, Jan. 16, 1997.

11.1.4. For natural persons, use last names only and omit titles, prefixes, and suffixes in party names. However, when the name is Islamic, entirely in Mandarin, or in another language where names begin with the last name, cite the name in full.

Example

Dela Cruz v. Nat’l Lab. Rel. Comm’n

Lim Sian Tek v. Ladislao

United States v. Ah Chong

Chi Ming Tsoi v. Ct. of Appeals

Madula v. Santos

Not

Dela Cruz, Jr. v. Nat'l Lab. Rel. Comm'n
Tek v. Ladislao
United States v. Chong
Tsoi v. CA
Madula v. Judge Santos

11.1.5. As to Western or modern Asian names, the general rule in Rule 11.1.1 should be followed.

Example

Wong v. Carpio
Chua v. Timan

Not

Ignacio Wong v. Carpio
Salvador Chua v. Timan

11.1.6. Cite compound names in full.

Example

People v. Dela Cruz
Cortes v. Chico-Nazario

Not

People v. Cruz
Cortes v. Chico

11.1.7. When there are multiple co-parties, refer only to the first on each side. Do not use "et al."

Example

Oposa v. Factoran, G.R. No. 101083, 224 SCRA 792, July 30, 1993.

Not

Oposa et al. v. Factoran et al., G.R. No. 101083, 224 SCRA 792, July 30, 1993.

11.1.8. If two or more actions are consolidated in one decision, cite only the case title of the first listed. The same goes for the docket number: only that of the first case is used.

Example

Estrada v. Desierto, G.R. No. 146710, 356 SCRA 108, 155–56, Mar. 2, 2001.

Not

Estrada v. Desierto, G.R. No. 146710-15, 356 SCRA 108, 155-56, Mar. 2, 2001.

11.1.9. For private juridical persons and tribunals or bodies as parties, cite the name in full, but apply common abbreviations whenever applicable. Spell out acronyms, unless they form part of the actual name. Do not omit suffixes that indicate a corporation such as “Inc.” and “Corp.” Do not omit first names or middle initials when a person’s name is used as part of a juridical person’s name.

Example

Agan v. Phil. Int’l Air Terminals Co., Inc.
San Miguel Corp. Emps. Union–PTGWO v. Confesor
Gregorio Araneta, Inc. v. Lyric Film Exch., Inc.
Dela Cruz v. Nat’l Lab. Rel. Comm’n
Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Univ. of Santo Tomas
Prats v. Ct. of Appeals
Auyong Hian v. Ct. of Tax Appeals

Not

Agan v. PIATCO
San Miguel Corporation Employees Union – Philippine Transport General Workers
Organization v. Confesor
Araneta, Inc. v. Lyric Film Exchange, Inc.
Dela Cruz v. NLRC
Comm’r v. UST
Prats v. CA
Auyong Hian v. CTA

11.1.10. For labor organizations, only the names of the independent unions, local chapters, and affiliates need to be spelled out. The names of federations or labor centers may be abbreviated using their widely accepted initialisms. Separate the name of the affiliate or local chapter from the federation using an en dash.

Example

Coca-Cola Bottlers Phil., Inc. v. Ilocos Prof’l & Tech. Emps. Union
San Miguel Corp. Employees Union–PTGWO v. Confesor
Heritage Hotel Manila v. NUWHRAIN–Heritage Hotel Manila Supervisors Chapter

Not

San Miguel Corporation Employees Union – Philippine Transport General Workers
Organization v. Confesor
Heritage Hotel Manila v. National Union of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant, and
Allied Industries–Heritage Hotel Manila Supervisors Chapter

11.1.11. For local government units, indicate the type of unit using prefixes such as “Province of”, “City of”, or “Municipality of”. When particular government entities are named, use the complete name, but apply common abbreviations.

Example

Province of Camarines Sur v. Bodega Glassware
Dela Cruz v. Nat’l Lab. Rel. Comm’n

11.1.12. For cases that begin with procedural terms, use the italicized prefix “*In re*” and the last name of the person concerned or the subject of the decision.

Example

In re Sotto

Not

In re: Sotto
In the matter of Vicente Sotto

11.1.13. Administrative cases beginning with “Re:” should be rendered *In re* <first subject matter>. Omit other subject matters of the case after the first. Indicate the relevant court branches and omit geographical references.

Example

In re Judicial Audit of RTC Brs. 29, 56 & 57
In re Judicial Audit of MTC Br. 2.

Not

Re: Report on the Judicial Audit Conducted in RTC, Brs. 29, 56 & 57, Libmanan, Camarines Sur
Re: Report on the Judicial Audit and Physical Inventory of Cases in the Metropolitan Trial Court of Manila, Branch 2.

11.1.14. Old Philippine Supreme Court cases are commonly reported in the *Philippine Reports* (Phil.), and more recent ones are found in the *Supreme Court Reports Annotated* (SCRA). In case an author uses the *Philippine Reports* for relatively recent Court decisions, it is recommended that the same be replaced with its equivalent in the *Supreme Courts Reports Annotated*. If necessary, one may also refer to the Official Gazette (O.G.).

Not Recommended

Republic v. COCOFED, 423 Phil. 735 (2001).

Recommended

Republic v. COCOFED, G.R. No. 147062, 372 SCRA 462, Dec. 14, 2001.

11.1.15. When the case is being cited in general and no particular page is referred to, omit the reference to a specific page. If, however, the first page is referred to, do not omit the reference.

Example

United States v. Arceo, 3 Phil. 381, 381 (1904).

11.1.16. The convention is to footnote the first instance of a case name with a general citation to the case, then footnote succeeding points with specific references. (Note that case names are italicized in text, but not in citations.)

Example

In *United States v. Arceo*,¹ the Court stated....

¹3 Phil. 381 (1904).

²*Id.* at 384.

11.1.17. When the reporter citation is unavailable, omit it and rely on the docket number and full date. This is used for very recent and still unpublished decisions.

Example

Pulido v. People, G.R. No. 220149, July 27, 2021.

11.1.18. When referring to copies of decisions initially released by the Court instead of copies printed in reporters, use “at” after the date to refer to specific pages. Add a description of the source the first time it is cited. Note that this has now become useful for very recent cases that are directly uploaded to the Supreme Court Website.

Example

Lopez v. Senate, G.R. No. 163556, June 8, 2004, at 12. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of this resolution specially released by the Court in booklet form.

People v. AAA, G.R. No. 247007, Mar. 18, 2021, at 10. This pinpoint citation refers to the copy of this resolution uploaded to the Supreme Court Website.

11.1.19. When referring to a separate opinion, add “(<name>, *J.*, <description>)” or “(<name>, *C.J.*, <description>)” to the end of the citation. Cite the first page of the decision and not the first page of the separate opinion as the first page. Note that the “*J.*” is italicized. This notation may also be used to emphasize the *ponente* in a majority decision.

Example

Francisco v. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 160261, Nov. 10, 2003 (Puno, *J.*, *concurring and dissenting*).

Phil. Comm'l & Indus. Bank v. Philnabank Emps.' Ass'n, G.R. No. 29630, 105 SCRA 314, 319, July 2, 1981 (Fernando, *C.J.*).

11.1.20. If the case is reported as *ex parte* <first name of party> <last name of party>, omit the first name. “*Ex parte*” is italicized.

Example

Ex parte Milligan

Not

Ex parte Lamdin P. Milligan
Ex parte Lamdin P. Milligan
Ex parte Milligan

11.1.21. Abbreviate “on the relation of”, “for the use of”, “on behalf of”, “as next friend of”, and similar expressions to “*ex rel.*”. Use the form <relator> *ex rel.* <real party in interest>. “*Ex rel.*” is italicized.

Example

Missouri *ex rel.* Gaines v. Canada

Not

Missouri on behalf of Gaines v. Canada

11.1.22. In special proceedings where the case contains both an adversary (i.e., <party> v. <party>) and a non-adversary name (i.e., *In re* <party>), cite the adversary's name first, followed by the non-adversary's name in parentheses. Use the appropriate procedural phrase in Rules 11.1.20 – 21 for the non-adversary's name.

Example

De Guzman v. Intestate Est. of Benitez (*In re* Benitez)

Not

De Guzman v. Intestate Est. of Benitez
In the matter of Benitez
De Guzman v. Intestate Est. of Benitez (Re: Benitez)

Note that this example refers to a case entitled: “In the Matter of the Petition to Approve the Will of Francisco Benitez, deceased, and Petition for Letters of Administration: Fidel A. de Guzman and Emeterio de Guzman, v. In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the Deceased Francisco Benitez, Dionisia Valenzuela and Melquiades Valenzuela”

11.1.23. If the case name is mentioned in-text, there is no need to repeat the case name in the footnote citation.

Example

In the case of *Ocampo v. Enriquez*¹ the Supreme Court dismissed the petitions.

¹ [Hereinafter “*Ocampo*”], G.R. No. 225973, 807 SCRA 223, Nov. 8, 2016

Or

¹ G.R. No. 225973, 807 SCRA 223, Nov. 8, 2016

Note that Rule 11.3.4. was also applied in the first example for footnotes.

11.2. Decisions of Inferior Courts

- 11.2.1. Cite other Philippine cases and administrative decisions by using the form <case title>, <full docket number> (<court or body rendering the decision> <date of promulgation>). Reproduce the full docket number and notation used and apply the rules on case titles as in Rule 11.1. For trial courts, indicate the branch and area after the name of the court.
- 11.2.2. Except for the commonly-used abbreviations of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies in **Table 9**, spell out the deciding body’s name.

Example

Phil. Refining Co. v. Comm’r of Internal Revenue, CTA Case No. 2872 (Ct. of Tax Appeals Jan. 15, 1986).

Phil. Am. Life Ins. Co., Inc. v. Ct. of Tax Appeals, CA-G.R. SP No. 31283 (Ct. of Appeals Apr. 25, 1995).

People v. Villanueva, Crim. Case No. 1051-M-200 (RTC-Branch L, Malolos Mar. 11, 2003).

Gutierrez v. MAX Mfg. Corp., NLRC Case No. 04-0015-04 (Nat’l Lab. Rel. Comm’n Nov. 5, 2004).

11.3. Case Short Forms for Repeating Citations

- 11.3.1. “*Id.*” may be used with cases, but never “*supra.*” Use “*Id.*” only when the repeated citation is within two footnotes. Observe this rule whenever possible to avoid lengthy citations.
- 11.3.2. The abbreviated case name is commonly the first party name, unless the second more clearly identifies the case, such as when the first party name is a government reference such as “People” or “Republic.” Whenever using the abbreviation, italicize the short form.
- 11.3.3. In case of nonconsecutive but repetitive references to a case, one may use the short form <abbreviated case name>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> at <specific page reference>, omitting other information that would be repeated. Use this short form *only* when the

subsequent reference is on the same page or roughly within five footnotes of the full citation, and the name is unambiguous.

Example

Military and Paramilitary Activities, 1986 I.C.J. at 138.

Arceo, 3 Phil. at 384.

11.3.4. When a case is referred to throughout an article or the name is exceptionally long, one may also use to use a parenthetical “[hereinafter “<name>”]” and use this in place of the full reference in succeeding footnotes. Cite the whole reporter information, *but* remove the docket number and date of promulgation. Afterwards, apply Rule 11.3.2. as needed.

Note that “hereinafter” need not be used in the body of the text when using an abbreviation or shortname.

Example

¹Freedom from Debt Coal. v. Energy Reg. Comm’n [hereinafter “*Freedom from Debt Coalition*”], G.R. No. 161113, 432 SCRA 157, June 15, 2004.

²³*Freedom from Debt Coalition*, 432 SCRA 157, 189.

[Note: Rule 11.3.4 applied]

²⁷*Freedom from Debt Coalition*, 432 SCRA at 190.

[Note: Rule 11.3.3 applied]

²⁸*Id.*

[Note: Rule 11.3.1 applied]

²⁹*Id.* at 191.

³⁰*Id.* at 201 (Puno, C.J., *concurring and dissenting*)

Rule 12. Statutory Materials

12.1. Constitutions

12.1.1. Use “CONST.” in small caps. Cite specific articles using “art.” with no comma in between “CONST.” and “art.”

Example

CONST. art. VIII, § 1.

Not

CONST., art. VIII, § 1.

12.1.2. For a constitution no longer in force, add the year (in parentheses) immediately next to “CONST.” Cite specific articles by adding a comma then citing normally. If the constitution being cited was amended, add “amend.” in parentheses.

Example

CONST. (1935), art. VIII, § 1.
CONST. (1935, amend.), art. VII, § 8.

12.1.3. For a foreign constitution, precede “CONST.” with the proper country or state abbreviation.

Example

U.S. CONST. art. III, § 1.

12.1.4. For an amendment, use “amend.” instead of “art.” This is generally used for references to the United States Constitution.

Example

U.S. CONST. amend. I.

12.2. Codes

12.2.1. When referring to a code, use the appropriate abbreviation in small caps; the list of abbreviations is in **Table 8.1**.

If the code is not listed in the said table, apply the common abbreviations, omitting articles and prepositions such as “the” and “of”. If there is no abbreviation, retain the full name but still use small caps.

12.2.2. A comment indicating the *actual law* the first time the code is cited in the work may be added.

Example

TAX CODE, § 1. The National Internal Revenue Code or Rep. Act No. 8424 (1997).
§ 43(A)(4).

12.2.3. For codes, reference to the year need not be included, except when the cited code is one that has already been superseded or repealed.

Example

CIVIL CODE (1889), § 1902.

12.2.4. Codes written in Spanish often have an official or commonly-used English translation. When reference is to the English translation, apply the abbreviations in **Table 8.1**. When reference is to the *Spanish* original, cite the actual name of the code and apply Rule 12.2.1. As a general rule, use the English translation *unless* there is a conflict *and* the Spanish original has been held to be controlling.

Example

REV. PEN. CODE, art. 285, ¶ 2. *But see* CÓDIGO PENAL REVISADO, art. 285, ¶ 2.

12.3. Other Statutes

- 12.3.1. If the law is not a code, use <law form> (<year of effectivity>), <reference>. The common abbreviations of law forms are in **Table 8.2**.
- 12.3.2. A comment indicating the law's *short name* the first time it is cited may be added. It is permissible to use these short forms in the text of articles.

Example

Rep. Act No. 9995 (2009), § 1. Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009.
Rep. Act No. 9995 (2009), § 1. This is the Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009.

12.4. Other Constitutional and Legislative Materials

- 12.4.1. Use abbreviations when citing constitutional legislative materials. The common abbreviations of legislative materials are in **Table 8.3**.
- 12.4.2. To cite the Record or Journal of the Constitutional Commission, use the form: <volume> <reference> <reference number>, <page cited> (<date>).

Example

2 RECORD CONST. COMM'N 35, 60-61 (July 21, 1986)

- 12.4.3. To cite a Senate or House Bill, use the form: <reference>, <congress>, <session>, <section cited> (<year>). You may indicate the short name and the author or the short name with a comment.

Example

H. No. 4244, 15th Cong., 1st Sess., § 4 (2011). Reproductive Health Bill of 2010.

- 12.4.4. To cite House or Senate Resolutions, use the form: <reference>, <congress>, <session>, <section cited> (<year>). The short name of the Resolution may be indicated with a comment.

Example

S. Res. 39, 15th Cong., 1st Sess., § 3 (2011). Rules of Procedure on Impeachment Trials.

12.4.5. To cite Committee Reports, use the form: <reference>, <congress> <session> (<year>). Indicate the name of the committee/s.

Example

S. Rpt. 125, 15th Cong., 2nd Sess. (2012). Committees on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies; Public Order and Dangerous Drugs; Justice and Human Rights.

12.4.6. To cite Bicameral Committee Reports, use the form: <committee name>, Bicameral Conference Committee Report on <subject>, <congress> (<year>).

Example

Comm. on Trade and Commerce, Bicameral Conference Committee Report on the Disagreeing Provisions of S. No. 1902 and H. No. 9971, 11th Cong. (2000).

12.4.7. To cite Congressional Journals, use the form: <reference>, <congress>, <session>, <page/s cited> (<date>).

Example

H. Journal 34, 15th Cong., 2nd Sess., 20 (Jan. 24, 2012).

12.4.7. To cite Congressional Records, use the form: <volume> <congress> Cong. Record <reference number>, <page cited> (<date>).

Example

6 18th Cong. Record 23, 62 (June 1, 2021).

12.5. Executive Issuances and Administrative Regulations

12.5.1. In general, cite an executive issuance or administrative regulation as one would a regular statute. See **Table 8.4** for common abbreviations of executive and administrative issuances. Cite the issuing agency's name in full instead of its common abbreviation, unless one introduces subsequent references in parentheses. Do *not* omit the date even if evident from the regulation's serial number.

Example

¹ Dep't of Lab. & Employment (DOLE) Dep't Order No. 119-12 (2012). Rules Implementing Rep. Act No. 10151.

² DOLE Dep't Order No. 14 (2001), § 1. Guidelines Governing the Employment and Working Conditions of Security Guards and Similar Personnel in the Private Security Industry.

12.5.2. For Executive Orders, Proclamations, Administrative Orders, Letter of Instructions and General Orders issued by the President, this format may be used: <type of issuance> <number> (<year>). The short name may be indicated with a comment.

Example

Exec. Order No. 1 (2010). This creates the Philippine Truth Commission of 2010.
Proc. No. 1017 (2006), declaring a State of National Emergency.
Adm. Order No. 208 (1996). This adopts a National ID System.

- 12.5.3. For Opinions of executive offices, cite using this form: <Issuing person or agency> Op. No. <opinion number> (<date>).

Example

Sec’y of Justice Op. No. 12 (Mar. 9, 2010).

- 12.5.4. For Implementing Rules and Regulations, use the form: <type of issuance> <number> Rules & Regs. (<year>). If the law subject of the IRR is one of those enumerated under **Table 8.1** (e.g., Securities Regulation Code), use such abbreviation in place of spelling out the law’s full formal name.

Example

Rep. Act No. 11479 Rules & Regs. (2020), Rule 3.1.

But

SEC. REG. CODE, Rules & Regs. (2015), Rule 2.

12.6. Local Ordinances and Legislative Acts

- 12.6.1. To cite provincial, city and municipal ordinances, use the form: <LGU name> Ordinance No. <serial number of ordinance>, (<date of adoption>). The short name of the ordinance may be indicated with a comment

Example

Cebu City Ordinance No. 241 (June 23, 2010). Comprehensive Anti-Smoking Ordinance of Cebu City.

- 12.6.2. To cite legislative acts of the autonomous regions—presently, only the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao—use the form: <abbreviation of the autonomous region> <type of act> No. <serial number of act> (<date of adoption>). The short name of the act may be indicated with a comment.

Example

ARMM MMA Act No. 15 (Aug. 4, 1992). Special Scholarship Assistance Program Act of Muslim Mindanao.

ARMM Reg’l Act No. 2 (Jan. 30, 1991).

BARMM BA Act No. 1 (Jan. 1, 2021).

12.7. Rules of Court and Supreme Court Issuances

12.7.1. Although not a statute, the Rules of Court are cited in the same way a codified law is, except one uses “Rule” instead of “art.” Use the format: RULES OF COURT, Rule <number>. Note that “Rule” is capitalized.

Example

RULES OF COURT, Rule 111, § 1(a).

12.7.2. To refer to rules no longer in force, enclose the year in parentheses after “RULES OF COURT”.

Example

RULES OF COURT (1940), Rule 41, § 3.

12.7.3. For reglementary issuances of the Supreme Court (e.g., Rules on the Writ of Amparo), refer to **Table 10**. If no prescribed form therein applies, apply the rules on legislative materials.

Example

AMPARO WRIT RULE, § 4.

12.8. Treaties

12.8.1. For conventions and multilateral treaties, use the form <name of agreement> <cited article>, <date of signing>, <reporter citation or link to document>. The date of entry into force or ratification in a comment may be added after the citation. One may also opt to use a short name for the convention or treaty for the sake of convenience.

Example

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change pmbl., July 9, 1992, 31 I.L.M. 849.

Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, Apr. 15, 1994, *available at* http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/04-wto.doc.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [hereinafter “ICCPR”] art. 8, Dec. 19, 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171.

12.8.2. For bilateral treaties, add the two countries’ abbreviations and connect these with a dash, using the form <name of agreement> <cited article>, <date of signing>, <abbreviated names of parties to the agreement>, <reporter citation or link to document>. See **Table 4** for a list of abbreviations of countries.

Example

Convention with Respect to Income art. 8, §§ 1–2, Oct. 1, 1976, Phil.-U.S., *available at* <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-trty/philip.pdf>.

12.9. Statutory Short Forms

- 12.9.1. Do not use *id.* or *supra* as short forms for constitutions or statutes, including treaties. For consecutive footnotes, you may use the section or article reference alone after the first, omitting the reference to the statute, but including references to the article, rule, or the like, under which the section or article falls. Note that because United States law is primarily cited using codified versions, Philippine statute citations are relatively shorter.

Example

Rep. Act. No. 9995 (2009), § 2. Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009.

§§ 23–24.

§ 28.

But

RULES OF COURT, Rule 39, § 1.

Rule 112, §§ 10–11.

Rule 112, § 48.

And

CONST. art. III, § 2.

Art. III, § 7.

- 12.9.2. For nonconsecutive footnotes referring to a statute after the first reference, it is permissible to use section or article references alone if the reference is on the same page or within roughly five footnotes of the full citation. However, if this short form appears confusing, especially because of section references to other sources, use the statute or bill reference with the section or article reference, and omit the other data.

Example

¹ H. No. 4244, 15th Cong., 1st Sess., § 4 (2011).

² §§ 3–4.

³ § 5.

⁴ Kim Tan, *Miriam asks Catholic Church to stop opposing the RH Bill*, GMANews Online, Aug. 1, 2011, *available at* <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/228046/news/nation/miriam-asks-catholic-church-to-stop-opposing-rh-bill>.

⁵ § 6.

⁶ CONST. art. II, § 13.

⁷ H. No. 4244, §§ 8–10.

- 12.9.3. One may opt to use a short name, indicated by a parenthetical “[hereinafter “<name>”]” before the section reference in the first full statute reference. Use the same short forms, but use the indicated short name in place of the statute or bill reference in subsequent citations

Example

¹ H. No. 4244, 15th Cong., 1st Sess. [hereinafter “Reproductive Health Bill”], § 4 (2011).

² §§ 3–4.

³ § 5.

⁴ Kim Tan, *Miriam asks Catholic Church to stop opposing the RH Bill*, GMANews Online, Aug. 1, 2011, available at <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/228046/news/nation/miriam-asks-catholic-church-to-stop-opposing-rh-bill>

⁵ § 6.

⁶ CONST. art. II, § 13.

⁷ Reproductive Health Bill, §§ 8–10.

- 12.9.4. When using a comment to introduce a statute’s short name, the following forms are permissible and ordered according to preference: (1) simply indicating the title after the citation; (2) attaching a descriptive phrase; (3) adding a descriptive sentence. As far as practicable, apply the first option.

Example

(1) Rep. Act No. 10354 (2012). Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012.

(2) Proc. No. 1017 (2006), declaring a State of National Emergency.

(3) Rep. Act. No. 9995 (2009), § 2. This is the Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009

C. Citation of Secondary Sources

Rule 13. Secondary Sources

13.1. Rule Books, Pamphlets and Other Nonperiodicals

13.1.1. Books, pamphlets, formal reports, and other nonperiodical materials of substantial length are distinguished from other sources by setting their titles and authors in small caps. Use the form <volume number > <Author> <Title> <page number> (<year published>). The volume number may either be in Roman or Hindu-Arabic numerals, depending on how the work used the same, while the author's name must follow Rule 2.1. There is no comma between the title of the work and the page number, but there should be a comma if instead of a page number, reference is made to a subdivision.

Example

ANTONIO NACHURA, OUTLINE REVIEWER IN POLITICAL LAW 442–43 (2002).
II ARTURO TOLENTINO, CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES 30 (1992).
AYN RAND, ATLAS SHRUGGED 382 (1957).

13.1.2. If an author is credited with the work but wrote it on behalf of an institution, specify this institution after the author's name (i.e., <name of the author>, <name of the institution>, <title of the work>); otherwise, specify the institution as the author. If a work is part of a series, include the series number as part of the title.

13.1.3. If a source has multiple editions, specify the edition by adding the notation “ed.” in parentheses with the year, using no comma.

Example

JOAQUIN BERNAS, THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY 812 (2003 ed.).
JOHN WIGMORE, EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW, § 2290 (McNaughton rev. ed. 1961).

13.1.4. If a source has an editor, editors, or a translator, specify these with the notation “ed.”, “eds.”, and “trans.”, respectively, followed by a comma.

Example

KARL MARX & FRIEDRICH ENGELS, MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (Samuel Moore trans., Friedrich Engels ed., 1888) (1848).
THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION (Columbia Law Review Ass'n et al. eds., 17th ed. 2000).

- 13.1.5. When referring to a copy with different pagination such as a later publication by another publisher, specify the edition or publisher information in another parenthetical before the year as follows:

Example

PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON, WHAT IS PROPERTY? OR, AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT AND OF GOVERNMENT 94 (Benjamin Tucker trans., 1890) (1840).

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, THE THREE MUSKETEERS 219 (Signet Classic, 1991) (1844).

- 13.1.6. When referring to a short work in a collection, use the form <author>, <title>, in <TITLE OF COLLECTION> <page number> (<year published>). Set the name of the collection in small caps, but if the collection features the work of only one author, format his name in small caps as well. In exceptional cases where books are compiled in a collection, format *both* the author's name and the title in small caps. One may specify the publisher of the compilation if it helps identify the collection.

Example

Martha Johnson, *Research on Traditional Environmental Knowledge: Its Development and Its Role*, in LORE: CAPTURING TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE 7–8 (Martha Johnson ed., 1992).

JOHN STUART MILL, *On Liberty*, in ESSENTIAL WORKS OF JOHN STUART MILL 263 (Max Lerner ed., 1961).

CHARLES DE MONTESQUIEU, THE SPIRIT OF LAWS, in 38 GREAT BOOKS OF THE WESTERN WORLD 70 (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Maynard Hutchins ed., 1982).

13.2. Journals and Consecutively-Paginated Periodicals

- 13.2.1. Academic journals are among the most commonly-cited secondary sources in academic writing. Use the form <author>, <title of article>, <volume number> <JOURNAL ABBREVIATION> <first page of article>, <specific page number, if applicable> (<year published>). If the article being cited has a “*Cite as*” clause in it, cite the article as stated. Thus, when the article states that it is to be cited using the author's full name instead of just his/her first and last names, cite it in accordance with the former. There is no need to place the link from which it was retrieved.

Example

Samuel Warren & Louis Brandeis, *The Right to Privacy*, 4 HARV. L. REV. 193 (1890).

But

Jose Maria L. Marella, *Administrative Will to Power: Articulating the Goals of Antitrust and Proposing Therefor a Regulatory Framework*, 91 PHIL. L.J. 603 (2018).

- 13.2.2. Note that only the journal abbreviation is in small caps. These abbreviations are created using standard geographic and commonly-used abbreviations. Thus, for example, the Philippine Law Journal is “PHIL. L.J.” Only a number of institutions enjoy special abbreviations such as Harvard (“HARV.”) and Columbia (“COLUM.”). See **Table 6** for abbreviations of foreign and local journals. If the journal or periodical cited does not have a corresponding abbreviation herein, refer to **Table 1 on Common Abbreviations** to abbreviate the individual words of the cited journal or periodical.
- 13.2.3. In abbreviating the title of the journal or periodical, omit the words “a,” “at,” “in,” “of,” and “the;” but retain the word “on.”
- 13.2.4. When the journal uses the year as its volume number, omit the year in parentheses.

Example

Linda Lacey, *Of Bread and Roses and Copyrights*, 1989 DUKE L.J. 1532, 1536–37.

- 13.2.1. When the article is prefixed by a description such as “Note”, “Comment”, or “Essay”, place this before the title but do not italicize.

Example

Edson Eufemio, Comment, *The Estate Planning Process in the Philippine Context: Substantive and Procedural Issues in Protecting the Rights of the Estate Owner*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 834 (2004).

Note, *Incompetency to Stand Trial*, 81 HARV. L. REV. 454, 459 (1967).

13.3. Magazines and Ordinary Periodicals

- 13.3.1. Magazines and ordinary periodicals differ in that they are commonly referred to by date and not by volume number. Use the form <author>, <title of article>, <PERIODICAL TITLE>, <inclusive dates>, at <first page of article>, <specific page number>. The title of the article is *italicized*. The title of the publication is set in small caps.

Example

Maggie Keresey, *Get a Better Body Image*, TEEN, Nov. 1997, at 59, 60.

13.4. Newspapers and Daily Publications

- 13.4.1. For newspapers and daily publications, use the form <author>, <title of article>, <NEWSPAPER/PUBLICATION ABBREVIATION>, <date>, at <specific page number>. Omit the use of “The” when the same is otherwise part of the newspaper/publication name, unless doing so would create confusion. Furthermore, when citing foreign publications which feature state or city names in its name, abbreviate such state or city name using the corresponding abbreviations found in the BLUEBOOK.

Example

Christine Avendano et al., *Poe camp cries foul over joint committee*, PHIL. DAILY INQUIRER, June 1, 2004, at A14.

Paolo Romero, *Opposition to question up to 25 COCs*, PHIL. STAR, Jun. 2, 2004, at 1.

Fira Abdurachman et al., *The Pandemic Has a New Epicenter: Indonesia*, N.Y. TIMES, July 17, 2021.

Not

Christine Avendano et al., *Poe camp cries foul over joint committee*, THE PHIL. DAILY INQUIRER, June 1, 2004, at A14.

Paolo Romero, *Opposition to question up to 25 COCs*, THE PHIL. STAR, June 2, 2004, at 1.

Fira Abdurachman et al., *The Pandemic Has a New Epicenter: Indonesia*, NEW YORK TIMES, July 17, 2021.

- 13.4.2. If the citation refers to an article uploaded on the publication's website, replace the page reference herein with an "at" attaching thereto the URL of the specific article cited.

Example

Mike Frialde, *Sandigan grants Erap extended furlough*, PHIL. STAR, Dec. 30, 2005, at <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2005/12/30/314306/sandigan-grants-erap-extended-furlough>.

Tetch Torres-Tupas, *Look: Court order allowing Zaldy Ampatuan to attend daughter's wedding*, INQUIRER.NET, Aug. 22, 2018, at <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1023948/look-court-order-allowing-zaldy-ampatuan-to-attend-daughters-wedding>.

- 13.4.3. For opinion columns and other running pieces, add the title of the column before the title of the article, but separate these using a colon instead of a comma.

Example

Raul Pangalangan, *Passion for Reason: Bush vs. Gore, Philippine Version?*, PHIL. DAILY INQUIRER, June 4, 2004, ¶ 8.

- 13.4.4. For articles with no identified author/s, cite them directly starting with the title. However, if the article designates the publication itself as the author, use such publication's name as the author for purposes of citation.

Example

The Conversation: Responses and Reverberations, ATLANTIC, Aug. 2014, at 14.

But

ABS-CBN News, *US Open: Alex Eala survives upset try by Greek opponent to reach quarterfinals*, ABS-CBN NEWS, Sept. 9, 2021, at <https://news.abs-cbn.com/sports/09/09/21/us-open-alex-eala-survives-upset-try-to-advance>.

13.4.5. The title of the article (and the column, if applicable) is italicized. The title of the publication is set in small caps.

13.5. Documents and Letters

13.5.1. This is a last, catch-all category for miscellaneous sources. If referring to a document that is formally catalogued such as United Nations Documents, use the form <author>, <title>, at <specific page number or equivalent pinpoint citation>, <reference number> (<date>).

Example

International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, U.N. Doc. A/RES/49/214 (1994).

World Trade Organization, Elements of the Obligation to Disclose the Source and Country of Origin of Biological Resource and/or Traditional Knowledge Used in an Invention, at 2, ¶ 3, WTO Doc. IP/C/W/429, (Sept. 21, 2004).

13.5.2. Otherwise, use the simpler form <author>, <title>, at <specific page number> (<date>), but one is advised to note where the document is located. This is often used for unpublished papers. For academic works such as theses, however, specify the institution and relevant degree. For a soon-to-be-published work, cite it as you would a normal published work, but include a parenthetical at the end with the word “forthcoming,” indicating as well the expected year of release.

Example

Ellanmark Pailan, How to Find Love in Friendster.com (June 21, 2004) (unpublished manuscript on file with the author).

Oscar Franklin Tan, Intra-Industry Trade: A Game Without Losers (Mar. 2001) (unpublished thesis for A.B. Economics Honors, Ateneo de Manila University, on file with the Ateneo de Manila Department of Economics).

Paolo O. Celeridad, *Marbury v. Madison and R (Miller) v. The Prime Minister: An Attempt at Comparative Constitutional Rhetoric*, 94 PHIL. L.J. 1, 5 (forthcoming 2021).

13.5.3. For working papers, indicate the name of the sponsoring organization, the working paper designation and number, as well as the year. Use the following format: <author>, <title>, <page cited> (<sponsoring organization>, <designation and number>, <year>).

Example

Marco Pagano, Fabio Panetta, & Luigi Zingales, *Why Do Companies Go Public? An Empirical Analysis* 7 (Nat'l Bureau of Econ. Research, Working Paper No. 5367, 1995).

13.5.4. Use the same form for letters, interviews, speeches, and the like, but prefix them with descriptive phrases such as “Letter from... to”, “Interview with”, “E-mail from”, and “Speech delivered”. When applicable, specify the venue or the occasion.

Example

Jovito Salonga, Speech delivered at the Philippine Law Journal's 90th Anniversary, Malcolm Hall, University of the Philippines (Sept. 14, 2004).

Letter to Tench Coxe (Mar. 28, 1790), *in* 13 THE PAPERS OF JAMES MADISON 128 (Charles Hobson et. al. eds, 1981).

13.6. Internet Sources

- 13.6.1. Cite Internet sources the same way one would similar conventional sources (for example, online versions of books are cited using small caps), but add a comma and then “*at* <URL>.” if the source is found exclusively on the Internet, or “*available at* <URL>.” if the source is an Internet copy of a conventional source. The URL citation may replace a reporter citation, or may be cited in addition to a conventional citation.

Example

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., THE COMMON LAW 207 (1881), *available at* <http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs/etext00/cmnlw10.txt>.

- 13.6.2. If an Internet source is undated, add the last date the website was updated or modified in parentheses. If this information is not available, indicate when the website was last checked.

Example

National Statistical Coordination Board, *List of Municipalities*, ¶ 1, *available at* <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/listmun.asp> (last modified July 2004).

- 13.6.3. If a web page has no equivalent conventional source, it is easily cited using <title of page>, <WEBSITE NAME>, *at* <URL>. The title of the page is italicized. The name of the website is set in small caps.

Example

Senate confers Medal of Excellence to Hidilyn Diaz, SENATE OF THE PHIL. WEBSITE, *at* http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/photo_release/2021/0901_27.asp.

How can we help you?, FACEBOOK, *at* <https://www.facebook.com/help>.

- 13.6.4. If the website is an official website, its name may be cited as <ORGANIZATION> WEBSITE. This only applies to government agencies, private companies, and the like. There is no need to put “website” if it is for publications and blog sites, among others.

Rule 14. Foreign Materials

- 14.1. For American and other foreign decisions, use the citation form: <last name of first party> v. <last name of first opposing party>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> <first page of decision in reporter>, <specific page number in reporter>, (<year of decision>). There is no need to specify the docket number unless the case is recent and has not yet been published.

Example

Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

- 14.2. Lower court rulings commonly specify the court before the year.

Example

Blumenthal v. Drudge, 186 F.R.D. 236 (D.D.C. 1999).

In re Santa Fe International Corp., 272 F.3d 705, 708 (5th Cir. 2001).

- 14.3. Refer to the BLUEBOOK for other forms such as those specifying old American reporters. Consider these optional, however, and avoid using multiple reporters and lengthening the citation by noting, for example, how *certiorari* was denied. Such detail is of lesser use to non-American readers.

Example

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 176 (1803).

McCulloch v. Maryland, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316, 407 (1819) (Marshall, C.J.).

- 14.4. When a reporter citation form already uses the year as the volume number, omit the year from the citation. If the full date is necessary, merely omit the year.

Example

Bellinger v. Bellinger, 2003 UKHL 21, ¶ 46.

- 14.5. For international decisions and arbitrations, omit prefixes such as “Case Concerning.” Add a parenthetical “(<country abbreviation> v. <country abbreviation>)” after the case name, unless the decision is an advisory opinion. For cases decided by the *International Court of Justice*, use the form: <case title>, <abbreviated party names>, <stage>, <reporter citation>, <pinpoint citation> (<date without year>). For cases decided by *other tribunals*, replace the date with “(<abbreviated name of tribunal> <year if published, full date if not published>).”

Example

Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicar. v. U.S.), Merits, 1986 I.C.J. Rep. 14, 142, 149 (June 27).

Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, 35 I.L.M. 809 (July 8, 1996).

Island of Palmas (U.S. v. Neth.), 2 R.I.A.A. 829 (Perm. Ct. Arb. 1928).
South China Sea Arbitration (Phil. v. China), PCA Case No. 2013-19 (Perm. Ct. Arb.),
available at http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1529 (last accessed Jan. 21, 2014).

Rule 15. Films and Television Programs

15.1. When citing films, use the following form: <MOVIE TITLE> (<production company> <year>).

Example

LEGALLY BLONDE (Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer 2001).

15.2. When citing TV Programs, use the following form: <TV Show Name>:<Episode Name> (<broadcast company> <date of air>).

Example

This is Us: The Ride (NBC television broadcast Feb. 23, 2021).

Rule 16. Commercial Recordings

16.1. To cite an album or record, use the following form: <ARTIST>, <ALBUM/RECORD TITLE> (<name of recording company> <date of release>).

Example

RADIOHEAD, OK COMPUTER (Parlophone Records 1997).

16.2. To cite a specific song, use the following form: <ARTIST>, <song title>, *on* <ALBUM/RECORD TITLE> (<name of recording company> <date of release>).

Example

RADIOHEAD, *Karma Police*, *on* OK COMPUTER (Parlophone Records 1997).

Rule 17. Social Media Posts

17.1. For Facebook posts, use the following form: <Name of Facebook page>, <title of post>, FACEBOOK (<date of posting>), *at* <URL>.

Example

Phil. Collegian, *Defend the Campus Press*, FACEBOOK (Mar. 1, 2021), *at* <https://www.facebook.com/phkule/photos/a.130663580347931/3713845108696409/?type=3>

17.2. For Twitter posts, use the following form: <Name of Twitter account> (<Twitter handle>), TWITTER (<date of posting>, <time of posting>), *at* <URL>.

Example

Laurence Tribe (@tribelaw), TWITTER (Sept. 6, 2021, 8:25 AM), *at* <https://twitter.com/tribelaw/status/1434673988639367172>.

Rule 18. Podcasts

18.1. For podcasts, use the following form: <title>, <ORGANIZATION> (<date>), *at* <URL>. If it is not accessible through a URL, insert a parenthetical indicating how it can be accessed.

Example

CAPTURED: Rocky Mountain Killer, CRIME JUNKIE (Aug. 23, 2021), *at* <https://www.iheart.com/podcast/270-crime-junkie-29319113/>.

Brene Brown: Rising Strong, OPRAH'S SUPER SOUL CONVERSATIONS (July 2018) (Available on Spotify).

PART III: COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Note: The following abbreviations shall be used for everything in the footnotes *except for* book titles, article titles, full titles of statutes and treaties, and names of natural persons. Likewise, abbreviations shall not be used when the footnote texts are used for discussion or description, rather than citation.

Example

¹The Philippine Law Journal is the oldest academic law journal in the country.

²ANTONIO NACHURA, OUTLINE REVIEWER IN POLITICAL LAW (2015).

Not

¹The PHIL. L.J. is the oldest Acad. L.J. in the country.

² ANTONIO NACHURA, OUTLINE REVIEWER IN POLITICAL L. (2015).

Table 1. Commonly-Used Abbreviations

Academ[ic, y]	Acad.
Account[ant, ants, ing, ancy]	Acct.
Administrat[or, rix]	Adm'[r, x]
Administration	Admin.
Administrative	Adm.
Advertising	Advert.
Advoca[te, cy]	Advoc.
Affairs	Aff.
Agricultur[e, al]	Agric.
Alliance	All.
Alternative	Alt.
Amendment	Amend.
America[n]	Am.
And	&
Annals	Annals
Annual	Ann.
Appellate	App.
Arbitrat[ion]	Arb.
Assembly[man, woman, member]	Assemb.
Associate	Assoc.
Association	Ass'n
Atlantic	Atl.
Authority	Auth.
Avenue	Ave.
Bankruptcy	Bankr.
Bar	B.

Behavior[al]	Behav.
Bill	B.
Board	Bd.
British	Brit.
Broadcast[er, ing]	Broad.
Brotherhood	Bhd.
Building	Bldg.
Bulletin	Bull.
Business	Bus.
Capital	Cap.
Casualty	Cas.
Catholic	Cath.
Center	Ctr.
Central	Cent.
Chemical	Chem.
Children	Child.
Chronicle	Chron.
Circuit	Cir.
Civil	Civ.
Coalition	Coal.
College	Coll.
Commentary	Comment.
Commercial	Comm'l
Commission	Comm'n
Commissioner	Comm'r
Committee	Comm.
Communication	Commc'n
Community	Cmty.
Company	Co.
<i>Compañía</i>	<i>Cía.</i>
Compensation	Comp.
Computer	Comput.
Concurrent	Con.
Condominium	Condo.
Conference	Conf.
Congress[ional]	Cong.
Consolidated	Consol.
Constitution[al]	Const.
Construction	Constr.
Continental	Cont'l
Contract[s]	Cont.
Cooperative	Coop.

Corporat[e, ion]	Corp.
Correction[s, al]	Corr.
Cosmetic	Cosm.
Counsel[or, ors]	Couns.
County	Cty.
Court	Ct.
Courts	Cts.
Debate	Deb.
Defend[er, se]	Def.
Delegate	Del.
Delinquency	Delinq.
Department	Dep't
Detention	Det.
Development	Dev.
Digital	Dig.
Diplomacy	Dip.
Director	Dir.
Discount	Disc.
Distribut[or, ing]	Distrib.
District	Dist.
Division	Div.
Document[s]	Doc.
Domestic	Dom.
East[ern]	E.
Econom[ic, ical, ics, y]	Econ.
Education[al]	Educ.
Electr[ic, ical, icity, onic]	Elec.
Employee	Emp.
Employer	Emp'r
Employment	Emp't
Enforcement	Enf't
Engineer	Eng'r
Engineering	Eng'g
Enterprise	Enter.
Entertainment	Entm't
Environment	Env't
Environmental	Envtl.
Equality	Equal.
Equipment	Equip.
Estate[s]	Est.
Europ[e, ean]	Eur.
Evidence	Evid.

Exchange	Exch.
Execut[or, rix]	Exec'[r, x]
Executive	Exec.
Executive	Exec.
Export[er, ation]	Exp.
Family	Fam.
Federal	Fed.
Federal	Fed.
Federation	Fed'n
Fidelity	Fid.
Financ[e, ial, ing]	Fin.
Forum	F.
Foundation	Found.
Gazette	Gaz.
General	Gen.
Global	Glob.
Government	Gov't
Group	Grp.
Guaranty	Guar.
Harbor	Harb.
Historical	Hist.
Hospital[ity, y]	Hosp.
House of Representatives	H.
Housing	Hous.
Human	Hum.
Human[ity, ities]	Human.
Immigration	Immig.
Import[er, ing]	Imp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Indemnity	Indem.
Independen[ce, t]	Indep.
Indus[try, trial, tries]	Indus.
Information	Info.
Injury	Inj.
Insitut[e, ion]	Inst.
Insurance	Ins.
Intellectual	Intell.
Interdisciplinary	Interdisc.
Interest	Int.
International	Intl
Investor	Inv'r
Journal	J.

Judicial	Jud.
Juridical	Jurid.
Jurisprudence	Juris.
Justice	Just.
Juvenile	Juv.
Labor	Lab.
Laboratory	Lab.
Law	L.
Legislat[ion, ive]	Legis.
Legislature	Leg.
Liability	Liab.
Librar[y, ian, ies]	Lib.
Limited	Ltd.
Litigation	Litig.
Local	Loc.
Machine[ry]	Mach.
Magazine	Mag.
Maintenance	Maint.
Management	Mgmt.
Manufacturer	Mfr.
Manufacturing	Mfg.
Maritime	Mar.
Market	Mkt.
Marketing	Mkt'g
Mechanical	Mech.
Medic[al, ine]	Med.
Memorial	Mem'l
Merchan[t, dise, dising]	Merch.
Metropoloitan	Metro.
Military	Mil.
Mineral	Min.
Miscellaneous	Misc.
Mortgage	Mortg.
Municipal	Mun.
Mutual	Mut.
National	Nat'l
Natural	Nat.
Newsletter	Newsl.
North[ern]	N.
Northeast[ern]	Ne.
Northwest[ern]	Nw.
Number	No.

Obligation[s]	Oblig.
Office	Off.
Opinion	Op.
Order	Order
Organization	Org.
Pacific	Pac.
Parish	Par.
Partnership	P'ship
Peron[al, nel]	Pers.
Phamraceutic[s, al, als]	Pharm.
Philosoph[y, ical]	Philo.
Planning	Plan.
Policy	Pol'y
Politic[al, s]	Pol.
Prac[tice, tical,]	Prac.
Preserv[e, ation]	Pres.
Private	Priv.
Probat[e, ion]	Prob.
Product[ion]	Prod.
Professional	Prof'l
Property	Prop.
Protection	Prot.
Public	Pub.
Publication	Publ'n
Publishing	Publ'g
Railroad	R.R.
Railway	Ry.
Record	Rec.
Refining	Ref.
Regional	Reg'l
Register	Reg.
Regular	Reg.
Rehabilitat[ion, ive]	Rehab.
Relation[s]	Rel.
Report	Rep.
Representative	Rep.
Reproduct[ion. Ive]	Reprod.
Resolution	Res.
Resource[s]	Res.
Restaurant	Rest.
Retrement	Ret.
Review	Rev.

Right[s]	Rt[s].
Road	Rd.
Savings	Sav.
School[s]	Sch.
Scien[ce, ces, tific]	Sci.
Secretary	Sec'y
Securit[y, ies]	Sec.
Senate	S.
Senator	Sen.
Service	Serv.
Service	Serv.
Session	Sess.
Shareholder	S'holder
Social	Soc.
Society	Soc'y
Solution	Sol.
South[ern]	S.
Southeast[ern]	Se.
Southwest[ern]	Sw.
Special	Spec.
Statist[ics, ical]	Stat.
Steamship[s]	S.S.
Street	St.
Subcommittee	Subcomm.
Surety	Sur.
System	Sys.
System[s]	Sys.
Taxation	Tax'n
Techn[ical, ological, ology]	Tech.
Tele[phone, graph]	Tel.
Telecommunication	Telecomm.
Temporary	Temp.
Township	Twp.
Transcontinental	Transcon.
Transportation	Transp.
Trust[ee]	Tr.
Turnpike	Tpk.
Uniform	Unif.
University	U.
Utilit[y, ies]	Util.
Vehicle	Veh.
Veteran[s]	Vet.

Village	Vill.
Week	Wk.
Weekly	Wkly.
Welfare	Welf.
West[ern]	W.
Yearbook	Y.B.

Table 2. Months

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
May	May
June	June
July	July
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

Table 3. Officials

Administrative Law Judge	A.L.J
Arbitrator	Arb.
Assembly[man, woman]	Assemb.
Attorney General	Att'y Gen.
Baron	B.
Chancellor	C.
Chief Baron	C.B.
Chief Judge, Chief Justice	C.J.
Commissioner	Comm'r
Delegate	Del.
Judge, Justice	J.
Judges, Justices	JJ.
Lord Justice	L.J.
Magistrate	Mag.
Master of Rolls	M.R.
Mediator	Med.
Referee	Ref.
Representative (not Congressman)	Rep.

Senator	Sen.
Solicitor General	Sol. Gen.
Vice Chancellor	V.C.

Table 4. Countries and Regions

Afghanistan	Afg.
Africa	Afr.
Albania	Alb.
Algeria	Alg.
Andorra	Andorra
Angola	Angl.
Anguilla	Anguilla
Antarctica	Antarctica
Antigua & Barbuda	Ant. & Barb.
Argentina	Arg.
Armenia	Arm.
Asia	Asia
Australia	Austl.
Austria	Austria
Azerbaijan	Azer.
Bahamas	Bah.
Bahrain	Bahr.
Bangladesh	Bangl.
Barbados	Barb.
Belarus	Belr.
Belgium	Belg.
Belize	Belize
Benin	Benin
Bhutan	Bhutan
Bolivia	Bol.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosn. & Herz.
Botswana	Bots.
Brazil	Braz.
Brunei	Brunei
Bulgaria	Bulg.
Burkina Faso	Burk. Faso
Burundi	Burundi
Cambodia	Cambodia
Cameroon	Cameroon
Canada	Can.
Cape Verde	Cape Verde

Cayman Islands	Cayman Is.
Central African Republic	Cent. Afr. Rep.
Chad	Chad
Chile	Chile
China, People's Republic of	China
Colombia	Colom.
Comoros	Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Dem. Rep. Congo
Congo, Republic of	Congo
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	Croat.
Cuba	Cuba
Cyprus	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Czech
Denmark	Den.
Djibouti	Djib.
Dominica	Dominica
Dominican Republic	Dom. Rep.
Ecuador	Ecuador
Egypt	Egypt
El Salvador	El Sal.
England	Eng.
Equatorial Guinea	Eq. Guinea
Eritrea	Eri.
Estonia	Est.
Ethiopia	Eth.
Europe	Eur.
Falkland Islands	Falkland Is.
Fiji	Fiji
Finland	Fin.
France	Fr.
Gabon	Gabon
Gambia	Gam.
Georgia	Geor.
Germany	Ger.
Ghana	Ghana
Gibraltar	Gib.
Great Britain	Gr. Brit.
Greece	Greece
Greenland	Green.
Grenada	Gren.

Guadeloupe	Guad.
Guatemala	Guat.
Guinea	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Guyana	Guy.
Haiti	Haiti
Honduras	Hond.
Hong Kong	H.K.
Hungary	Hung.
Iceland	Ice.
India	India
Indonesia	Indon.
Iran	Iran
Iraq	Iraq
Ireland	Ir.
Israel	Isr.
Italy	It.
Jamaica	Jam.
Japan	Japan
Jordan	Jordan
Kazakhstan	Kaz.
Kenya	Kenya
Kiribati	Kiribati
Korea, North	N. Kor.
Korea, South	S. Kor.
Kosovo	Kos.
Kuwait	Kuwait
Laos	Laos
Latvia	Lat.
Lebanon	Leb.
Lesotho	Lesotho
Liberia	Liber.
Libya	Lib.
Liechtenstein	Liech.
Lithuania	Lith.
Luxembourg	Lux.
Macau	Mac.
Macedonia	Maced.
Madagascar	Madag.
Malawi	Malawi
Malaysia	Malay.
Maldives	Maldives

Mali	Mali
Malta	Malta
Marshall Islands	Marsh. Is.
Martinique	Mart.
Mauritania	Mauritania
Mauritius	Mauritius
Mexico	Mex.
Micronesia	Micr.
Moldova	Mold.
Monaco	Monaco
Mongolia	Mong.
Montenegro	Montenegro
Montserrat	Montserrat
Morocco	Morocco
Mozambique	Mozam.
Myanmar	Myan.
Namibia	Namib.
Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	Nepal
Netherlands	Neth.
New Zealand	N.Z.
Nicaragua	Nicar.
Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria
North America	N.Am.
Northern Ireland	N.Ir.
Norway	Nor.
Oman	Oman
Pakistan	Pak.
Palau	Palau
Panama	Pan.
Papua New Guinea	Papua N.G.
Paraguay	Para.
Peru	Peru
Philippines	Phil.
Pitcairn Islands	Pitcairn Is.
Poland	Pol.
Portugal	Port.
Qatar	Qatar
Réunion	Réunion
Romania	Rom.
Russia	Russ.

Rwanda	Rwanda
Saint Helena	St. Helena
Saint Kitts & Nevis	St. Kitts & Nevis
Saint Lucia	St. Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	St. Vincent
Samoa	Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
Scotland	Scot.
Senegal	Sen.
Serbia	Serb.
Seychelles	Sey.
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Singapore	Sing.
Slovakia	Slovk.
Slovenia	Slovn.
Solomon Islands	Solom. Is.
Somalia	Som.
South Africa	S. Afr.
South America	S. Am.
Spain	Spain
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sudan	Sudan
Suriname	Surin.
Swaziland	Swaz.
Sweden	Swed.
Switzerland	Switz.
Syria	Syria
Taiwan (China, Republic of)	Taiwan
Tajikistan	Taj.
Tanzania	Tanz.
Thailand	Thai.
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Togo	Togo
Tonga	Tonga
Trinidad & Tobago	Trin. & Tobago
Saint Kitts & Nevis	St. Kitts & Nevis
Saint Lucia	St. Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	St. Vincent
Samoa	Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia

Scotland	Scot.
Senegal	Sen.
Serbia	Serb.
Seychelles	Sey.
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Singapore	Sing.
Slovakia	Slovk.
Slovenia	Slovn.
Solomon Islands	Solom. Is.
Somalia	Som.
South Africa	S. Afr.
South America	S. Am.
Spain	Spain
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sudan	Sudan
Suriname	Surin.
Swaziland	Swaz.
Sweden	Swed.
Switzerland	Switz.
Syria	Syria
Taiwan (China, Republic of)	Taiwan
Tajikistan	Taj.
Tanzania	Tanz.
Thailand	Thai.
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Togo	Togo
Tonga	Tonga
Trinidad & Tobago	Trin. & Tobago
Tunisia	Tunis.
Turkey	Turk.
Turkmenistan	Turkm.
Turks & Caicos Islands	Turks & Caicos Is.
Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Uganda	Uganda
Ukraine	Ukr.
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E.
United Kingdom	U.K.
United States of America	U.S.A.
Uruguay	Uru.
Uzbekistan	Uzb.
Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Vatican City	Vatican City

Venezuela	Venez.
Vietnam	Viet.
Virgin Islands, British	Virgin Is.
Wales	Wales
Yemen	Yemen
Zambia	Zam.
Zimbabwe	Zim.

Table 5. Currencies

United Arab Emirates Dirham	AED
Afghanistan Afghani	AFN
Albania Lek	ALL
Armenia Dram	AMD
Netherlands Antilles Guilder	ANG
Angola Kwanza	AOA
Argentina Peso	ARS
Australia Dollar	AUD
Aruba Guilder	AWG
Azerbaijan Manat	AZN
Bosnia and Herzegovina Convertible Marka	BAM
Barbados Dollar	BBD
Bangladesh Taka	BDT
Bulgaria Lev	BGN
Bahrain Dinar	BHD
Burundi Franc	BIF
Bermuda Dollar	BMD
Brunei Darussalam Dollar	BND
Bolivia Bolíviano	BOB
Brazil Real	BRL
Bahamas Dollar	BSD
Bhutan Ngultrum	BTN
Botswana Pula	BWP
Belarus Ruble	BYN
Belize Dollar	BZD
Canada Dollar	CAD
Congo/Kinshasa Franc	CDF
Switzerland Franc	CHF
Chile Peso	CLP
China Yuan Renminbi	CNY
Colombia Peso	COP
Costa Rica Colon	CRC

Cuba Convertible Peso	CUC
Cuba Peso	CUP
Cape Verde Escudo	CVE
Czech Republic Koruna	CZK
Djibouti Franc	DJF
Denmark Krone	DKK
Dominican Republic Peso	DOP
Algeria Dinar	DZD
Egypt Pound	EGP
Eritrea Nakfa	ERN
Ethiopia Birr	ETB
Euro Member Countries	EUR
Fiji Dollar	FJD
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Pound	FKP
United Kingdom Pound	GBP
Georgia Lari	GEL
Guernsey Pound	GGP
Ghana Cedi	GHS
Gibraltar Pound	GIP
Gambia Dalasi	GMD
Guinea Franc	GNF
Guatemala Quetzal	GTQ
Guyana Dollar	GYD
Hong Kong Dollar	HKD
Honduras Lempira	HNL
Croatia Kuna	HRK
Haiti Gourde	HTG
Hungary Forint	HUF
Indonesia Rupiah	IDR
Israel Shekel	ILS
Isle of Man Pound	IMP
India Rupee	INR
Iraq Dinar	IQD
Iran Rial	IRR
Iceland Krona	ISK
Jersey Pound	JEP
Jamaica Dollar	JMD
Jordan Dinar	JOD
Japan Yen	JPY
Kenya Shilling	KES
Kyrgyzstan Som	KGS
Cambodia Riel	KHR

Comorian Franc	KMF
Korea (North) Won	KPW
Korea (South) Won	KRW
Kuwait Dinar	KWD
Cayman Islands Dollar	KYD
Kazakhstan Tenge	KZT
Laos Kip	LAK
Lebanon Pound	LBP
Sri Lanka Rupee	LKR
Liberia Dollar	LRD
Lesotho Loti	LSL
Libya Dinar	LYD
Morocco Dirham	MAD
Moldova Leu	MDL
Madagascar Ariary	MGA
Macedonia Denar	MKD
Myanmar (Burma) Kyat	MMK
Mongolia Tughrik	MNT
Macau Pataca	MOP
Mauritania Ouguiya	MRU
Mauritius Rupee	MUR
Maldives (Maldiv Islands) Rufiyaa	MVR
Malawi Kwacha	MWK
Mexico Peso	MXN
Malaysia Ringgit	MYR
Mozambique Metical	MZN
Namibia Dollar	NAD
Nigeria Naira	NGN
Nicaragua Cordoba	NIO
Norway Krone	NOK
Nepal Rupee	NPR
New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Oman Rial	OMR
Panama Balboa	PAB
Peru Sol	PEN
Papua New Guinea Kina	PGK
Philippines Peso	PHP
Pakistan Rupee	PKR
Poland Zloty	PLN
Paraguay Guarani	PYG
Qatar Riyal	QAR
Romania Leu	RON

Serbia Dinar	RSD
Russia Ruble	RUB
Rwanda Franc	RWF
Saudi Arabia Riyal	SAR
Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
Seychelles Rupee	SCR
Sudan Pound	SDG
Sweden Krona	SEK
Singapore Dollar	SGD
Saint Helena Pound	SHP
Sierra Leone Leone	SLL
Somalia Shilling	SOS
Seborga Luigino	SPL*
Suriname Dollar	SRD
São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	STN
El Salvador Colon	SVC
Syria Pound	SYP
eSwatini Lilangeni	SZL
Thailand Baht	THB
Tajikistan Somoni	TJS
Turkmenistan Manat	TMT
Tunisia Dinar	TND
Tonga Pa'anga	TOP
Turkey Lira	TRY
Mozambique Metical	MZN
Namibia Dollar	NAD
Nigeria Naira	NGN
Nicaragua Cordoba	NIO
Norway Krone	NOK
Nepal Rupee	NPR
New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Oman Rial	OMR
Panama Balboa	PAB
Peru Sol	PEN
Papua New Guinea Kina	PGK
Philippines Peso	PHP
Pakistan Rupee	PKR
Poland Zloty	PLN
Paraguay Guarani	PYG
Qatar Riyal	QAR
Romania Leu	RON
Serbia Dinar	RSD

Russia Ruble	RUB
Rwanda Franc	RWF
Saudi Arabia Riyal	SAR
Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
Seychelles Rupee	SCR
Sudan Pound	SDG
Sweden Krona	SEK
Singapore Dollar	SGD
Saint Helena Pound	SHP
Sierra Leone Leone	SLL
Somalia Shilling	SOS
Seborga Luigino	SPL*
Suriname Dollar	SRD
São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	STN
El Salvador Colon	SVC
Syria Pound	SYP
eSwatini Lilangeni	SZL
Thailand Baht	THB
Tajikistan Somoni	TJS
Nepal Rupee	NPR
New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Oman Rial	OMR
Panama Balboa	PAB
Peru Sol	PEN
Papua New Guinea Kina	PGK
Philippines Peso	PHP
Pakistan Rupee	PKR
Poland Zloty	PLN
Paraguay Guarani	PYG
Qatar Riyal	QAR
Romania Leu	RON
Serbia Dinar	RSD
Russia Ruble	RUB
Rwanda Franc	RWF
Saudi Arabia Riyal	SAR
Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
Seychelles Rupee	SCR
Sudan Pound	SDG
Sweden Krona	SEK
Singapore Dollar	SGD
Saint Helena Pound	SHP
Sierra Leone Leone	SLL

Somalia Shilling	SOS
Seborga Luigino	SPL*
Suriname Dollar	SRD
São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	STN
El Salvador Colon	SVC
Syria Pound	SYP
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Thailand Baht	THB
Tajikistan Somoni	TJS
Nepal Rupee	NPR
New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Oman Rial	OMR
Panama Balboa	PAB
Peru Sol	PEN
Papua New Guinea Kina	PGK
Philippines Peso	PHP
Pakistan Rupee	PKR
Poland Zloty	PLN
Paraguay Guarani	PYG
Qatar Riyal	QAR
Romania Leu	RON
Serbia Dinar	RSD
Russia Ruble	RUB
Rwanda Franc	RWF
Saudi Arabia Riyal	SAR
Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
Seychelles Rupee	SCR
Sudan Pound	SDG
Sweden Krona	SEK
Singapore Dollar	SGD
Saint Helena Pound	SHP
Sierra Leone Leone	SLL
Somalia Shilling	SOS
Seborga Luigino	SPL*
Suriname Dollar	SRD
São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	STN
El Salvador Colon	SVC
Syria Pound	SYP
Swatini Lilangeni	SZL
Thailand Baht	THB
Tajikistan Somoni	TJS
Turkmenistan Manat	TMT

Tunisia Dinar	TND
Tonga Pa'anga	TOP
Turkey Lira	TRY
Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	TTD
Tuvalu Dollar	TVD
Taiwan New Dollar	TWD
Tanzania Shilling	TZS
Ukraine Hryvnia	UAH
Uganda Shilling	UGX
United States Dollar	USD
Uruguay Peso	UYU
Uzbekistan Som	UZS
Venezuela Bolívar	VEF
Viet Nam Dong	VND
Vanuatu Vatu	VUV
Samoa Tala	WST
Communauté Financière Africaine (BEAC) CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Drawing Rights	XDR
Communauté Financière Africaine (BCEAO) Franc	XOF
Comptoirs Français du Pacifique (CFP) Franc	XPF
Yemen Rial	YER
South Africa Rand	ZAR
Zambia Kwacha	ZMW
Zimbabwe Dollar	ZWD
São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	STN
El Salvador Colon	SVC
Syria Pound	SYP
eSwatini Lilangeni	SZL
Thailand Baht	THB
Tajikistan Somoni	TJS
Turkmenistan Manat	TMT
Tunisia Dinar	TND
Tonga Pa'anga	TOP
Turkey Lira	TRY
Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	TTD
Tuvalu Dollar	TVD
Taiwan New Dollar	TWD
Tanzania Shilling	TZS

Ukraine Hryvnia	UAH
Uganda Shilling	UGX
United States Dollar	USD
Uruguay Peso	UYU

Table 6. Periodicals

Table 6.1. International Periodicals

ABA Journal	A.B.A. J.
Academ[ic, y]	ACAD.
Account [ant, ants, ing, ancy]	ACCT.
Adelaide Law Review	ADEL. L. REV.
Administrat[ive, or, ion]	ADMIN.
Administrative Law Journal	ADMIN. L.J.
Administrative Law Journal of American University	ADMIN. L.J. AM. U.
Administrative Law Review	ADMIN. L. REV.
Advoca[te, cy]	ADVOC.
Affairs	AFF.
Africa[n]	AFR.
African-American Law & Policy Report	AFR.-AM. L. & POL'Y REP.
Agricultur[e, al]	AGRIC.
Air	AIR
Air Force Law Review	A. F. L. REV.
Akron Law Review	AKRON L. REV.
Akron Tax Journal	AKRON TAX J.
Alabama Law Review	ALA. L. REV.
Alaska Law Review	ALASKA L. REV.
Albany Law Journal of Science & Technology	ALB. L.J. SCI. & TECH.
Albany Law Review	ALB. L. REV.
America [n, s]	AM.
American Bankruptcy Institute Law Review	AM. BANKR. INST. L. REV.
American Bankruptcy Law Journal	AM. BANKR. L.J.
American Bar Association	A. B. A.
American Bar Foundation Research Journal	AM. B. FOUND. RES. J.
American Business Law Journal	AM. BUS. L. J.
American Criminal Law Review	AM. CRIM. L. REV.
American Indian Law Review	AM. INDIAN L. REV.
American Intellectual Property Law Association Quarterly Journal	AIPLA Q. J.
American Journal of Comparative Law	AM. J. COMP. L.

American Journal of Criminal Law	AM. J. CRIM. L.
American Journal of International Arbitration	AM. J. INT'L ARB.
American Journal of International Law	AM. J. INT'L L.
American Journal of Jurisprudence	AM. J. JURIS
American Journal of Law & Medicine	AM. J.L. & MED.
American Journal of Legal History	AM. J. LEGAL HIST.
American Journal of Trial Advocacy	AM. J. TRIAL ADVOC.
American Law Institute	A.L.I.
American Law Reports	A.L.R.
American Review of International Arbitration	AM. REV. INT'L ARB.
American University International Law Review	AM. U. INT'L L. REV.
American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law	AM. U. J. GENDER & SOC. POL'Y & L.
American University Law Review	AM. U. L. REV.
Animal Law	ANIMAL L.
Annals	ANNALS
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	ANNALS AM. ACAD. POL. & SOC. SCI.
Annals of Health Law	ANNALS HEALTH L.
Annual	ANN.
Annual Review of Banking and Financial Law	ANN. REV. BANKING & FIN. L.
Annual Review of Banking Law	ANN. REV. BANKING L.
Annual Survey of American Law	ANN. SURV. AM. L.
Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law	ANN. SURV. INT'L & COMP. L.
Antitrust	ANTITRUST
Appellate	APP.
Arbitrat [ion, ors]	ARB.
Arizona Journal of International and Comparative Law	ARIZ. J. INT'L & COMP. L.
Arizona Law Review	ARIZ. L. REV.
Arizona State Law Journal	ARIZ. ST. L.J.
Arkansas Law Review	ARK. L. REV.
Army Lawyer	ARMY LAW.
Art[s]	ART[S]
Asian Law Journal	ASIAN L.J.
Asian Pacific American Law Journal	ASIAN PAC. AM. L.J.
Asian Pacific Law & Policy Journal	ASIAN PAC. L. & POL'Y J.
Association	ASS'N
Atomic Energy Law Journal	ATOM. ENERGY L.J.
Attorney[s]	ATT'Y[S]
Auckland University Law Review	AUCKLAND U. L. REV.

Banking Law Journal	BANKING L. J.
Bankruptcy	BANKR.
Bankruptcy Developments Journals	BANKR. DEV. J.
Bar	B.
Baylor Law Review	BAYLOR L. REV.
Behavior[al]	BEHAV.
Behavioral Sciences and the Law	BEHAV. SCI. & L.
Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law	BERKELEY J. EMP. & LAB. L.
Berkeley Journal of International Law	BERKELEY J. INT'L L.
Berkeley Technology Law Journal	BERKELEY TECH. L.J.
Berkeley Women's Law Journal	BERKELEY WOMEN'S L.J.
Black Law Journal	BLACK L.J
Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review	B.C. ENVTL. AFF. L. REV.
Boston College International and Comparative Law Review	B.C. INT'L & COMP. L. REV.
Boston College Law Review	B.C. L. REV.
Boston College Third World Law Journal	B.C. THIRD WORLD L.J.
Boston University International Law Journal	B.U. INT'L L.J.
Boston University Journal of Science & Technology Law	B.U. J. SCI. & TECH. L.
Boston University Journal of Tax Law	B. U. J. TAX L.
Boston University Law Review	B.U. L. REV.
Boston University Public Interest Law Journal	B.U. PUB. INT. L.J.
Brandeis Law Journal	BRANDEIS L.J.
Briefcase	BRIEFCASE
Brigham Young University Education and Law Journal	BYU EDUC. & L.J.
Brigham Young University Law Review	BYU L. REV.
British	BRIT.
Brooklyn Journal of International Law	BROOK. J. INT'L L.
Brooklyn Law Review	BROOK. L. REV.
Buffalo Criminal Law Review	BUFF. CRIM. L. REV.
Buffalo Environmental Law Journal	BUFF. ENVTL. L.J.
Buffalo Human Rights Law Review	BUFF. HUM. RTS. L. REV.
Buffalo Law Review	BUFF. L. REV.
Buffalo Public Interest Law Journal	BUFF. PUB. INTEREST L.J.
Buffalo Women's Law Journal	BUFF. WOMEN'S L.J.
Bulletin	BULL.
Business	BUS.
Business Law Journal	BUS. L.J.
Business Lawyer	BUS. LAW.

Business Week	BUS. WK.
California Bankruptcy Journal	CAL. BANKR. J.
California Criminal Law Review	CAL. CRIM. L. REV.
California Law Review	CAL. L. REV.
California Western International Law Journal	CAL. W. INT'L L.J.
California Western Law Review	CAL. W. L. REV.
Campbell Law Review	CAMPBELL L. REV.
Canada-United States Law Journal	CAN.-U.S. L.J.
Capital Defense Digest	CAP. DEF. DIG.
Capital Defense Journal	CAP. DEF. J.
Capital University Law Review	CAP. U. L. REV.
Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal	CARDOZO ARTS & ENT. L.J.
Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution	CARDOZO J. CONFLICT RESOL.
Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law	CARDOZO J. INT'L & COMP. L.
Cardozo Law Review	CARDOZO L. REV.
Cardozo Online Journal of Conflict Resolution	CARDOZO ONLINE J. CONFLICT RESOL.
Cardozo Women's Law Journal	CARDOZO WOMEN'S L.J.
Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law	CASE W. RES. J. INT'L L.
Case Western Reserve Law Review	CASE W. RES. L. REV.
Catholic Lawyer	CATH. LAW.
Catholic University Law Review	CATH. U. L. REV.
Central	CENT.
Chapman Law Review	CHAPMAN L. REV.
Chartered Life Underwriters	C.L.U.
Chicago Tribune	CHI. TRIB.
Chicago Journal of International Law	CHI. J. INT'L L.
Chicago-Kent Law Review	CHI.-KENT. L. REV.
Chicano Law Review	CHICANO L. REV.
Chicana/o-Latina/o Law Review	CHICANA/O-LATINA/O L. REV.
Children's Legal Rights Journal	CHILD. LEGAL RTS. J.
Clearinghouse Review	CLEARINGHOUSE REV.
Cleveland State Law Review	CLEV. ST. L. REV.
Cleveland-Marshall Law Review	CLEV. -MARSALL. L. REV.
Clinical Law Review	CLINICAL L. REV.
Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy	COLO. J. INT'L ENV'TL. L. & POL'Y
Colorado Lawyer	COLO. LAW.
Columbia Business Law Review	COLUM. BUS. L. REV.
Columbia Human Rights Law Review	COLUM. HUM. RTS. L. REV.
Columbia Journal of Asian Law	COLUM. J. ASIAN L.

Columbia Journal of East European Law	COLUM. J. E. EUR. L.
Columbia Journal of Environmental Law	COLUM. J. ENVTL. L.
Columbia Journal of European Law	COLUM. J. EUR. L.
Columbia Journal of Gender and Law	COLUM. J. GENDER & L.
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems	COLUM. J.L. & SOC. PROBS.
Columbia Journal of Law & the Arts	COLUM. J.L. & ARTS
Columbia Journal of Transnational Law	COLUM. J. TRANSNAT'L L.
Columbia Law Review	COLUM. L. REV.
Columbia Science and Technology Law Review	COLUM. SCI. & TECH. L. REV
Columbia-VLA Journal of Law & the Arts	COLUM. – VLA J.L. & ARTS
CommLaw Conspectus: Journal of Communications Law and Policy	COMMLAW CONSPECTUS
Common Market Law Review	COMMON MKT. L. REV.
Comparative Law Journal	COM. LAB. L. J.
Comparative Labor Law Journal & Policy Journal	COMP. LAB. L. & POL'Y J.
Computer Law Review and Technology Journal	COMPUTER L. REV. & TECH. J.
Connecticut Insurance Law Journal	CONN. INS. L.J.
Connecticut Journal of International Law	CONN. J. INT'L L.
Connecticut Law Review	CONN. L. REV.
Connecticut Probate Law Journal	CONN. PROB. INT. L.J.
Constitution	CONST.
Constitutional Commentary	CONST. COMMENT.
Consumer Finance Law Quarterly	CONSUMER FIN. L.Q.REP.
Convenyancer and Property Lawyer (new series)	CONV. & PROP. LAW (N.S.)
Copyright Law Symposium (American Society of Composers, Authors, & Publishers)	COPYRIGHT L. SYMP. (ASCAP)
Cornell International Law Journal	CORNELL INT'L L.J.
Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy	CORNELL J.L. & PUB. POL'Y
Cornell Law Review	CORNELL L. REV.
Creighton Law Review	CREIGHTON L. REV.
Criminal Law Forum	CRIM. L. FORUM
Criminal Law Review	CRIM. L. REV.
Criminal Law Bulletin	CRIM. L. BULL.
Cumberland Law Review	CUMB. L. REV.
Current Medicine for Attorneys	CURRENT MED. FOR ATT'YS
Currents: The International Trade Law Journal	CURRENTS: INT'L TRADE L.J.
Dalhousie Law Journal	DALHOUSIE L.J.
DePaul Business Law Journal	DEPAUL BUS. L.J.
DePaul Business & Commercial Law Journal	DEPAUL BUS. & COM. L.J
DePaul Journal of Health Care Law	DEPAUL J. HEALTH CARE L.
DePaul Law Review	DEPAUL L. REV.

DePaul-LCA Journal of Art and Entertainment Law and Policy	DEPAUL-LCA L.ART & ENT. L. & POL'Y
Defense Counsel Journal	DEF. COUNS. J
Delaware Journal of Corporate Law	DEL. J. CORP. L.
Delaware Law Review	DEL. L. REV.
Denver Journal of International Law and Policy	DENV. J. INT'L L. & POL'Y
Denver University Law Review	DENV. U. L. REV.
Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law & Policy	DICK. J. ENVTL. L. & POL'Y
Dickinson Journal of International Law	DICK. J. INT'L L.
Dickinson Law Review	DICK. L. REV.
Digest	DIG.
The Digest: The National Italian American Bar Assn. Law Journal	DIGEST
District of Columbia Law Review	D. C. L. REV.
Drake Journal of Agricultural Law	DRAKE J. AGRIC. L.
Drake Law Review	DRAKE L. REV.
Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum	DUKE ENVTL. L. & POL'Y F.
Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law	DUKE J. COMP. & INT'L L.
Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy	DUKE J. GENDER L. & POL'Y
Duke Law Journal	DUKE L.J.
Duquesne Business Law Journal	DUQ. BUS. L.J.
Duquesne Law Review	DUQ. L. REV.
Ecology Law Quarterly	ECOLOGY L.Q.
The Economist	ECONOMIST
Elder Law Journal	ELDER L.J.
Elder's Advisor: The Journal of Elder Law and Post-Retirement Planning	ELDER'S ADVISOR
Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal	EMORY BANKR. DEV. J.
Emory International Law Review	EMORY INT'L L. REV.
Emory Law Journal	EMORY L.J.
Employee Rights and Employment Policy Journal	EM. RTS. & EMP. POL'Y J.
Energy Law Journal	ENERGY L.J.
Environmental Law	ENVTL. L.
Environmental Lawyer	ENVTL. LAW.
Family and Conciliation Courts Review	FAM. & CONCILIATION CTS. REV.
Family Court Review	FAM. CT. REV.
Family Law Quarterly	FAM. L.Q.
Federal Circuit Bar Journal	FED. CIR. B.J.
Federal Communications Law Journal	FED. COMM. L.J.
Federal Sentencing Reporter	FED. SENT'G REP.
Florida Journal of International Law	FLA. J. INT'L L.
Florida Law Review	FLA. L. REV.

Florida State Journal of Transnational Law & Policy	FLA. ST. J. TRANSNAT'L L. & POL'Y
Florida State University Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law	FLA. ST. U. J. LAND USE & ENVTL. L.
Florida State University Law Review	FLA. ST. U. L. REV.
Florida Tax Review	FLA. TAX REV.
Food and Drug Law Journal	FOOD & DRUG L.J.
Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal	FOOD DRUG COSM. L. J.
Fordham Environmental Law Review	FORDHAM ENVTL. L. REV.
Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal	FORDHAM INTELL. PROP. MEDIA & ENT. L.J.
Fordham International Law Journal	FORDHAM INT'L L.J.
Fordham Journal of Corporate & Financial Law	FORDHAM J. CORP. & FIN. L.
Fordham Law Review	FORDHAM L. REV.
Fordham Urban Law Journal	FORDHAM URB. L.J.
Foreign Broadcast Information	F.B.I.S.
Franchise Law Journal	FRANCHISE L.J.
George Mason Law Review	GEO. MASON L. REV.
George Mason University Civil Rights Law Journal	GEO. MASON U. CIV. RTS. L.J.
George Washington International Law Review	GEO. WASH. INT'L L. REV.
George Washington Journal of International Law and Economics	GEO. WASH. J. INT'L L. & ECON.
George Washington Law Review	GEO. WASH. L. REV.
Georgetown Immigration Law Journal	GEO. IMMIGR. L.J.
Georgetown International Environmental Law Review	GEO. INT'L ENVTL. L. REV.
Georgetown Journal of Gender and the Law	GEO. J. GENDER & L.
Georgetown Journal of International Law	GEO. J. INT'L L.
Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics	GEO. J. LEGAL ETHICS
Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law & Policy	GEO. J. ON POVERTY L. & POL'Y
Georgetown Law Journal	GEO. L.J.
Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law	GA. J. INT'L & COMP. L.
Georgia Law Review	GA. L. REV.
Georgia State University Law Review	GA. ST. U. L. REV.
Glendale Law Review	FLENDALE L. REV.
Golden Gate University Law Review	GOLDEN GATE U. L. REV.
Gonzaga Law Review	GONZ. L. REV.
Government	GOV'T
Great Plains Natural Resources Journal	GREAT PLAINS NAT. RESOURCES J.
Hamline Journal of Public Law and Policy	HAMLIN J. PUB. L. & POL'Y
Hamline Law Review	HAMLIN L. REV.

Harvard BlackLetter Law Journal	HARV. BLACKLETTER L.J.
Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review	HARV. C.R.-C.L. L. REV.
Harvard Environmental Law Review	HARV. ENVTL. L. REV.
Harvard Human Rights Journal	HARV. HUM. RTS. J.
Harvard International Law Journal	HARV. INT'L L.J.
Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy	HARV. J.L. & PUB. POL'Y
Harvard Journal of Law & Technology	HARV. J.L. & TECH.
Harvard Journal on Legislation	HARV. J. ON LEGIS.
Harvard Law Review	HARV. L. REV.
Harvard Negotiation Law Review	HARV. NEGOT. L. REV.
Harvard Women's Law Journal	HARV. WOMEN'S L.J.
Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal (Comm/Ent)	HASTINGS COMM. & ENT. L.J.
Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly	HASTINGS CONST. L.Q.
Hastings International and Comparative Law Review	HASTINGS INT'L & COMP. L. REV.
Hastings Law Journal	HASTINGS L.J.
Hastings West-Northwest Journal of Environmental Law & Policy	HASTINGS W.-NW. J. ENVTL. L. & POL'Y
Hastings Women's Law Journal	HASTINGS WOMEN'S L.J.
Health Matrix	HEALTH MATRIX
High Technology Law Journal	HIGH TECH. L.J.
Hofstra Labor & Employment Law Journal	HOFSTRA LAB. & EMP. L.J.
Hofstra Law Review	HOFSTRA L. REV.
Hofstra Property Law Journal	HOFSTRA PROP. L.J.
Houston Journal of International Law	HOUS. J. INT'L L.
Houston Law Review	HOUS. L. REV.
Howard Law Journal	HOW. L.J.
Human Rights Quarterly	HUM. RTS. Q.
Idaho Law Review	IDAHO L. REV.
IDEA: The Journal of Law and Technology	IDEA
Illinois Bar Journal	ILL. B.J.
ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law	ILSA J. INT'L & COMP. L.
Immigration and Nationality Law Review	IMMIGR. & NAT'LITY L. REV.
Indiana International & Comparative Law Review	IND. INT'L & COMP. L. REV.
Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies	IND. J. GLOBAL LEGAL STUD.
Indiana Law Journal	IND. L.J.
Indiana Law Review	IND. L. REV.
Industrial and Labor Relations Review	INDUS. & LAB. REL. REV.
Information	INFO.
International and Comparative Law Quarterly	INT'L & COMP. L.Q.

International Journal of Law and Psychiatry	INT'L J.L & PSYCHIATRY
International Lawyer	INT'L LAW.
International Organization law Review	INT'L ORG. L. REV.
International Review of Law and Economics	INT'L REV. L. & ECON.
Iowa Law Review	IOWA L. REV.
JAG Journal	JAG J.
John Marshall Journal of Computer & Information Law	J. MARSHALL J. COMPUTER & INFO. L.
John Marshall Law Review	J. MARSHALL L. REV.
Journal	J.
Journal of Agricultural Law	J. AGRIC. L.
Journal of Air Law and Commerce	J. AIR L. & COM.
Journal of Appellate Practice and Process	J. APP. PRAC. & PROCESS
Journal of Business Law	J. BUS. L.
Journal of Chinese Law	J. CHINESE L.
Journal of College and University Law	J.C.& U.L.
Journal of Contemporary Health Law & Policy	J. CONTEMP. HEALTH L. & POL'Y
Journal of Contemporary Legal Issues	J. CONTEMP. LEGAL ISSUES
Journal of Corporate Taxation	J. CORP. TAX'N
Journal of Corporation Law	J. CORP. L.
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology	J. CRIM. L. & CRIMINOLOGY
Journal of Dispute Resolution	J. DISP. RESOL.
Journal of Energy Law and Policy	J. ENERGY L. & POL'Y
Journal of Energy, Natural Resources & Environmental Law	J. ENERGY NAT. RESOURCES & ENVTL. L.
Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation	J. ENVTL. L. & LITIG.
Journal of Family Law	J. FAM. L.
Journal of Gender, Race and Justice	J. GENDER RACE & JUST.
Journal of Health and Hospital Law	J. HEALTH & HOSP. L.
Journal of Health Care Law & Policy	J. HEALTH CARE L. & POL'Y
Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law	J. HEALTH POL. POL'Y & L.
Journal of Health Law	J. HEALTH L.
Journal of Intellectual Property	J. INTELL. PROP.
Journal of Intellectual Property Law	J. INTELL. PROP. L.
Journal of International Arbitration	J. INT'L ARB.
Journal of International Legal Studies	J. INT'L LEGAL STUD.
Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy	J. INT'L WILDLIFE L. & POL'Y
Journal of Land, Resources & Environmental Law	J. LAND RES. & ENVTL. L.
Journal of Law and Commerce	J.L. & COM.
Journal of Law & Economics	J.L. & ECON.
Journal of Law & Education	J.L. & EDUC.
Journal of Law & Health	J.L. & HEALTH

Journal of Law and Policy	J.L. & POL'Y
Journal of Law and Politics	J.L. & POL.
Journal of Law, Economics & Organization	J.L. ECON. & ORG.
Journal of Law in Society	J.L. SOC'Y
Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics	J.L. MED. & ETHICS
Journal of Legal Education	J. LEGAL EDUC.
Journal of Legal Medicine	J. LEGAL MED.
Journal of Legal Studies	J. LEGAL STUD.
Journal of Legislation	J. LEGIS.
Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce	J. MAR. L. & COM.
Journal of Medicine and Law	J. MED. & L.
Journal of Mineral Law and Policy	J. MIN. L. & POL'Y
Journal of Products Liability	J. PROD. LIAB.
Journal of Science & Technology Law	J. SCI.& TECH. L.
Journal of Small and Emerging Business Law	J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L.
Journal of Southern Legal History	J. S. LEGAL HIST.
Journal of Space Law	J. SPACE L.
Journal of Taxation	J. TAX'N
Journal of Technology Law & Policy	J. TECH. L. & POL'Y
Journal of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers	J. AM. ACAD. MATRIM. LAW
Journal of the American Medical Association	JAMA
Journal of the Legal Profession	J. LEGAL PROF.
Journal of the Patent and Trademark Office Society	J. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF. SOC'Y
Journal of the Suffolk Academy of Law	J. SUFFOLK ACAD. L.
Juridical Review	JURID. REV.
Jurimetrics: The Journal of Law, Science, and Technology	JURIMETRICS J.
Justice System Journal	JUST. SYS. J.
Kansas Journal of Law & Public Policy	KAN. J.L. & PUB. POL'Y
Kentucky Law Journal	KY. L.J.
Labor Law Journal	LAB. L. J.
Labor Lawyer	LAB. LAW.
Law and Water Law Review	LAND & WATER L. REV
La Raza Law Journal	LA RAZA L.J
Law and Contemporary Problems	LAW & CONTEMP. PROBS.
Law and History Review	LAW & HIST. REV.
Law and Human Behavior	LAW & HUM. BEHAV.
Law & Inequality	LAW & INEQ.
Law and Policy in International Business	LAW & POL'Y INT'L BUS.
Law & Psychology Review	LAW & PSYCHOL. REV.

Law & Social Inquiry	LAW & SOC. INQUIRY
Law & Society Review	LAW & SOC'Y REV.
Law Library Journal	LAW LIBR. J.
Lawyer's Report Annotated	L.R.A.
Lewis & Clark Law Review	LEWIS & CLARK L. REV.
Lincoln Law Review	LINCOLN L. REV.
Litigation	LITIG.
Louisiana Law Review	LA. L. REV.
Loyola Consumer Law Review	LOY. CONSUMER L. REV.
Loyola Journal of Public Interest Law	LOY. J. PUB. INT. L.
Loyola Law Review	LOY. L. REV.
Loyola of Los Angeles Entertainment Law Review	LOY. L.A. ENT. L. REV.
Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review	LOY. L.A. INT'L & COMP. L. REV.
Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review	LOY. L.A. L. REV.
Loyola University Chicago Law Journal	LOY. U. CHI. L.J.
Magazine	MAG.
Maine Law Review	ME. L. REV.
Marquette Intellectual Property Law Review	MARQ. INTELL. PROP. L. REV.
Marquette Law Review	MARQ. L. REV.
Marquette Sports Law Review	MARQ. SPORTS L. REV.
Maryland Journal of Contemporary Legal Issues	MD. J. INT'L L. & TRADE
Maryland Journal of International Law and Trade	MD. J. INT'L L. & TRADE
Maryland Law Review	MD. L. REV.
Massachusetts Law Review	MASS. L. REV.
McGeorge Law Review	MCGEORGE L. REV.
McGill Law Journal	MCGILL L.J.
Melbourne University Law Review	MELB. U. L. REV.
Mercer Law Review	MERCER L. REV.
Michigan Business Law Journal	MICH. BUS. L.J.
Michigan Journal of Gender & Law	MICH. J. GENDER & L.
Michigan Journal of International Law	MICH. J. INT'L L.
Michigan Journal of Race & Law	MICH. J. RACE & L.
Michigan Law Review	MICH. L. REV.
Michigan State Law Review	MICH. ST. L. REV.
Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review	MICH. TELECOMM. & TECH. L. REV.
Military Law Review	MIL. L. REV.
Minnesota Intellectual Property Review	MINN. INTELL. PROP. REV.
Minnesota Journal of Global Trade	MINN. J. GLOBAL TRADE
Minnesota Journal of Law, Science & Technology	MINN. J. L. SCI. & TECH.
Minnesota Law Review	MINN. L. REV.

Mississippi College Law Review	MISS. C. L. REV.
Mississippi Law Journal	MISS. L.J.
Missouri Environmental Law and Policy Review	MO. ENVTL. L. & POL'Y REV.
Missouri Law Review	MO. L. REV.
Modern Law Review	MOD. L. REV
Monash Law Review	MO. L. REV
Montana Law Review	MONT. L. REV.
Monthly Labor Review	MONTHLY LAB. REV.
National Black Law Journal	NAT'L BLACK L.J.
Natural Resources Journal	NAT. RESOURCES J.
Nebraska Law Review	NEB. L. REV.
Negligence	NEGL.
Nevada Law Journal	NEV. L.J.
New England International and Comparative Law Annual	NEW ENG. INT'L & COMP. L. ANN.
New England Journal on Medicine	NEW ENG. J. MED.
New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement	NEW ENG. J. ON CRIM & CIV. CONFINEMENT
New England Law Review	NEW ENG. L. REV.
New Mexico Law Review	N.M. L. REV.
New York City Law Review	N.Y. CITY L. REV.
New York International Law Review	N.Y. INT'L L. REV.
New York Law School Journal of Human Rights	N.Y.L. SCH. J. HUM. RTS.
New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law	N.Y.L. SCH. J. INT'L. & COMP. L.
New York Law School Law Review	N.Y.L. SCH. L. REV.
New York State Bar Association Antitrust Law Symposium	N.Y. ST. B.A. ANITRUST L. SYMP.
New York University Annual Institute on Federal Taxation	N.Y.U. ANN. INST. ON FED. TAX'N
New York University Annual Survey of American Law	N.Y.U. ANN. SURV. AM. L.
New York University Environmental Law Journal	N.Y.U. ENVTL. L.J.
New York University Journal of International Law and Politics	N.Y.U. J. INT'L L. & POL.
New York University Journal of Legislation and Public Policy	N.Y.U. J. LEGIS. & PUB. POL'Y
New York University Law Review	N.Y.U. L. REV.
New York University Review of Law & Social Change	N.Y.U. REV. L. & SOC. CHANGE
New York University School of Law Moot Court Casebook	N.Y.U MOOT CT. CASEBOOK

NEXUS: A Journal of Opinion	NEXUS
North Carolina Banking Institute	N.C. BANK. INST.
North Carolina Central Law Review	N.C. CENT. L. REV.
North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation	N.C. J. INT'L L. & COM. REG.
North Carolina Law Review	N.C. L. REV.
North Dakota Law Review	N.D. L. REV.
Northern Illinois University Law Review	N. ILL. U. L. REV.
Northern Kentucky Law Review	N. KY. L. REV.
Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business	NW. J. INT'L L. & BUS.
Northwestern University Law Review	NW. U. L. REV.
Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy	NOTRE DAME J.L. ETHICS & PUB. POL'Y
Notre Dame Law Review	NOTRE DAME L. REV.
Nova Law Review	NOVA L. REV.
Ocean and Coastal Law Journal	OCEAN & COASTAL L.J.
Ohio Northern University Law Review	OHIO N.U. L. REV.
Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution	OHIO ST. J. ON DISP. RESOL.
Ohio State Law Journal	OHIO ST. L.J.
Oil and Gas Law Journal	OIL & GAS L.J.
Oil, Gas & Energy Quarterly	OIL GAS & ENERGY Q.
Oklahoma City University Law Review	OKLA. CITY U. L. REV.
Oklahoma Law Review	OKLA. L. REV.
Oregon Law Review	OR. L. REV.
Osgoode Hal Law Journal	OSGOODE HALL L.J.
Otago Law Review	OTAGO L. REV.
Ottawa Law Review	OTTAWA L. REV.
Pace Environmental Law Review	PACE ENVTL. L. REV.
Pace Law Review	PACE L. REV.
Pacific Law Journal	PAC. L.J.
Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal	PAC. RIM L. & POL'Y J.
Parker School Journal of East European Law	PARKER SCH. J.E. EUR. L.
Patent Law Annual	PAT. L. ANN.
Penn St. Environmental Law Review	PENN ST. ENVTL. L. REV.
Penn State International Law Review	PENN ST. INT'L L. REV.
Penn State Law Review	PENN ST. L. REV.
Pepperdine Law Review	PEPP. L. REV.
Performing Arts Review	PERF. ARTS REV.
Potomac Law Review	POTOMAC L. REV.
Preventive Law Reporter	PREVENTIVE L. REP
Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases	PREVIEW U.S. SUP. CT. CAS.

Probate Law Journal	PROB. L.J.
Public Contract Law Journal	PUB. CONT. L.J.
Public Interest Law Reporter	PUB. INT. L. REP
Public Land Law Review	PUB. LAND L. REV.
Public Land & Resources Law Review	PUB. LAND & RESOURCES L. REV.
Publishing, Entertainment, Advertising and Allied Fields Law Quarterly	PUB. ENT. ADVERT. & ALLIED FIELDS L.Q.
Quinnipiac Health Law Journal	QUINNIPIAC HEALTH L.J.
Quinnipiac Law Review	QUINNIPIAC L. REV.
Quinnipiac Probate Law Journal	QUINNIPIAC PROB. L.J.
Race and Ethnic Ancestry Law Journal	RACE & ETHNIC ANC. L.J
Real Property, Probate and Trust Journal	REAL PROP. PROB. & TR. J.
Regent University Law Review	REGENT U. L. REV.
Review of Litigation	REV. LITIG.
Revista de Derecho Puertorriqueno	REV. DER. P.R.
Revista Juridica Universidad de Puerto Rico	REV. JUR. U.P.R
Richmond Journal of Global Law and Business	RICH. J. GLOBAL L. & BUS.
Richmond Journal of Law and the Public Interest	RICH. J.L. & PUB. INT.
Richmond Journal of Law & Technology	RICH. J. L. & TECH.
Risk: Health, Safety & Environment	RISK
Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute	ROCKY MTN. MIN. L. INST.
Roger Williams University Law Review	ROGER WILLIAMS U. L. REV.
Rutgers Computer and Technology Law Journal	RUTGERS COMPUTER & TECH. L.J.
Rutgers Law Journal	RUTGERS L.J.
Rutgers Law Review	RUTGERS L. REV.
Rutgers Race and the Law Review	RUTGERS RACE & L. REV.
St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary	ST. JOHN'S J. LEGAL COMMENT.
St. John's Law Review	ST. JOHN'S L.REV.
Saint Louis University Law Journal	ST. LOUIS U. L.J.
Saint Louis University Public Law Review	ST. LOUIS U. PUB. L. REV.
Saint Louis-Warsaw Transatlantic Law Journal	ST. LOUIS-WARSAW TRANSATLANTIC L.J.
St. Mary's Law Journal	ST. MARY'S L.J.
St. Thomas Law Review	ST. THOMAS L. REV.
San Diego Law Review	SAN DIEGO L. REV.
San Fernando Valley Law Review	SAN FERN. V. L. REV.
Santa Clara Computer and High Technology Law Journal	SANTA CLARA COMPUTER & HIGH TECH. L.J.
Santa Clara Law Review	SANTA CLARA L. REV.
Scholar: St. Mary's Law Review on Minority Issues	SCHOLAR
Seattle University Law Review	SEATTLE U. L. REV.
Seton Hall Circuit Review	SETON HALL CIR. REV.
Seton Hall Constitutional Law Journal	SETON HALL CONST. L.J.

Seton Hall Journal of Sport Law	SETON HALL J. SPORT L.
Seton Hall Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law	SETON HALL J. SPORTS & ENT. L.
Seton Hall Law Review	SETON HALL L. REV.
Seton Hall Legislative Journal	SETON HALL LEGIS. J.
Social Service Review	SOC. SERV. REV.
Software Law Journal	SOFTWARE L.J.
South Carolina Environmental Law Journal	S.C. ENVTL. L.J.
South Carolina Law Review	S.C. L. REV.
South Dakota Law Review	S.D. L. REV.
South Texas Law Review	S. TEX. L. REV.
Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal	S. CAL. INTERDISC. L.J.
Southern California Law Review	S. CAL. L. REV.
Southern California Review of Law and Women's Studies	S. CAL. REV. L. & WOMEN'S STUD.
Southern Illinois University Law Journal	S. ILL. U. L.J.
Southern Methodist University Law Review	SMU L. REV.
Southern University Law Review	S.U. L. REV.
Southwestern Journal of Law and Trade in the Americas	SW. J.L. & TRADE AMERICAS
Southwestern Law Journal	SW. L. J.
Southwestern University Law Review	SW. U. L. REV.
Sports Lawyers Journal	SPORTS LAW. J.
Stanford Environmental Law Journal	STAN. ENVTL. L.J.
Stanford Journal of International Law	STAN. J. INT'L L.
Stanford Journal of Law, Business & Finance	STAN. J.L. BUS. & FIN.
Stanford Law & Policy Review	STAN. L. & POL'Y REV.
Stanford Law Review	STAN. L. REV.
State Bar of Texas Environmental Law Journal	ST. B. TEX. ENVT'L. L.J
Stetson Law Forum	STETSON L. F.
Stetson Law Review	STETSON L. REV.
Suffolk Journal of Trial & Appellate Advocacy	SUFFOLK J. TRIAL & APP. ADVOC.
Suffolk Transnational Law Review	SUFFOLK TRANSNAT'L L. REV.
Suffolk University Law Review	SUFFOLK U.L. REV.
Supreme Court Review	SUP. CT. REV.
Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce	SYRACUSE J. INT'L L. & COM.
Syracuse Law Review	SYRACUSE L. REV.
Tax Law Review	TAX L. REV.
Tax Lawyer	TAX LAW.
Tax Management International Journal	TAX MGM'T INT'L J.
Taxes – The Tax Magazine	TAXES

Temple Environmental Law & Technology Journal	TEMP. ENVTL. L. & TECH. J.
Temple International and Comparative Law Journal	TEMP. INT'L & COMP. L.J.
Temple Law Review	TEMP. L. REV.
Temple Political & Civil Rights Law Review	TEMP. POL. & CIV. RTS. L. REV.
Tennessee Journal of Practice & Procedure	TENN. J.PRAC. & PROC.
Tennessee Law Review	TENN. L. REV.
Texas Hispanic Journal of Law & Policy	TEX. HISP. J.L. & POL'Y
Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal	TEX. INTELL. PROP. L.J.
Texas International Law Journal	TEX. INT'L L.J.
Texas Journal of Business Law	TEX. J. BUS. L.
Texas Journal on Civil Liberties & Civil Rights	TEX. J. C.L. & C.R.
Texas Journal of Women and the Law	TEX. J. WOMEN & L.
Texas Law Review	TEX. L. REV.
Texas Review of Law & Politics	TEX. REV. L. & POL.
Texas Wesleyan Law Review	TEX. WESLEYAN L. REV.
Texas Tech Law Review	TEX. TECH L. REV.
Third World Legal Studies	THIRD WORLD LEGAL STUD.
Thomas Jefferson Law Review	T. JEFFERSON L. REV.
Thomas M. Cooley Journal of Practical and Clinical Law	T.M. COOLEY J. PRAC. & CLIN. L.
Thomas M. Cooley Law Review	T.M. COOLEY L. REV.
Thurgood Marshall Law Review	T. MARSHALL L. REV.
Toldeo Journal of Great Lake's Law, Science & Policy	TOL. J. GREAT LAKES' L. SCI. & POL'Y
Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Law Journal	TORT TRIAL & INS. PRAC. L.J.
Touro International Law Review	TOURO INT'L L. REV.
Touro Law Review	TOURO L. REV.
Trademark Reporter	TRADEMARK REP.
Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems	TRANSNAT'L L. & CONTEMP. PROBS.
Transportation Law Journal	TRANSP. L.J.
Transportation Practitioner's Journal	TRANSP. PRAC. J.
Trial Lawyer's Guide	TRIAL LAW. GUIDE
Tulane Environmental Law Journal	TUL. ENVTL. L.J.
Tulane European and Civil Law Forum	TUL. EUR. & CIV. L.F.
Tulane Journal of International and Comparative Law	TUL. J. INT'L & COMP. L.
Tulane Journal of Law & Sexuality	TUL. J.L. & SEXUALITY
Tulane Law Review	TUL. L. REV.
Tulane Maritime Law Journal	TUL. MAR. L.J.

Tulsa Journal of Comparative and International Law	TULSA J. COMP. & INT'L L.
Tulsa Law Review	TULSA L. REV.
UCLA Bulletin of Law and Technology	UCLA BULL. L. & TECH.
UCLA Journal of Law and Technology	UCLA J.L. & TECH.
UCLA Entertainment Law Review	UCLA ENT. L. REV.
UCLA Journal of Environmental Law & Policy	UCLA J. ENVTL. L. AND POL'Y
UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs	UCLA J. INT'L L. & FOREIGN AFF.
UCLA Journal of Islamic and Near Eastern Law	UCLA J. ISLAMIC & NEAR E.L.
UCLA Law Review	UCLA L. REV.
UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal	UCLA PAC. BASIN L.J.
UCLA Women's Law Journal	UCLA WOMEN'S L.J.
UMKC Law Review	UMKC L. REV.
UN Monthly Chronicle	UN MONTHLY CHRON.
Uniform Commercial Code Law Journal	UCC L.J.
Uniform Commercial Code Reporter-Digest	UCC REP.-DIG.
United States-Mexico Law Journal	U.S.-MEX. L.J.
University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review	U. ARK. LITTLE ROCK L. REV.
University of Baltimore Intellectual Property Law Journal	U. BALT. INTELL. PROP. L.J.
University of Baltimore Journal of Environmental Law	U. BALT. J. ENVTL. L.
University of Baltimore Law Forum	U. BALT. L.F.
University of Baltimore Law Review	U. BALT. L. REV.
University of California Davis Journal of International Law and Policy	U.C. DAVIS J. INT'L L. & POL'Y
University of Chicago Law Review	U. CHI. L. REV.
University of Chicago Legal Forum	U. CHI. LEGAL F.
University of Cincinnati Law Review	U. CIN. L. REV.
University of Colorado Law Review	U. COLO. L. REV.
University of Dayton Law Review	U. DAYTON L. REV.
University of Denver Water Law Review	U. DENV. WATER L. REV.
University of Detroit Mercy Law Review	U. DET. MERCY L. REV.
University of the District of Columbia David Clarke School of Law Law Review	UDC/DCSL L. REV.
University of Florida Journal of Law and Public Policy	U. FLA. J.L. & PUB. POL'Y
University of Hawaii Law Review	U. HAW. L. REV.
University of Illinois Journal of Law, Technology & Policy	U. ILL. J.L. TECH. & POL'Y
University of Illinois Law Review	U. ILL. L. REV.

University of Kansas Law Review	U. KAN. L. REV.
University of Memphis Law Review	U. MEM. L. REV.
University of Miami Business Law Review	U. MIAMI BUS. L. REV.
University of Miami Entertainment & Sports Law Review	U. MIAMI ENT. & SPORTS L. REV.
University of Miami Inter-American Law Review	U. MIAMI INTER-AM. L. REV.
University of Miami International and Comparative Law Review	U. MIAMI INT'L & COMP. L. REV.
University of Miami Law Review	U. MIAMI L. REV.
University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform	U. MICH. J.L. REFORM
University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law	U. PA. J. CONST. L.
University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Economic Law	U. PA. J. INT'L ECON. L.
University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law	U. PA. J. INT'L L.
University of Pennsylvania Journal of Labor and Employment	U. PA. J. LAB. & EMP. L.
University of Pennsylvania Law Review	U. PA. L. REV.
University of Pittsburgh Law Review	U. PITT. L. REV.
University of Puget Sound Law Review	U. PUGET SOUND L. REV.
University of Richmond Law Review	U. RICH. L. REV.
University of San Francisco Law Review	U.S.F.L. REV.
University of San Francisco Maritime Law Journal	U.S.F. MAR. L.J.
University of Seattle Law Review	U. SEATTLE L. REV.
University of Toledo Law Review	U. TOL. L. REV.
University of Toronto faculty of Law Review	U. TORONTO FAC. L. REV.
University of Toronto Law Journal	U. TORONTO L.J.
University of West Los Angeles Law Review	U.WLA L.REV.
Urban Lawyer	URB. LAW.
Utah Law Review	UTAH L. REV.
Valparaiso University Law Review	VAL. U. L. REV.
Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment & Technology Law	VAND. J. ENT. & TECH. L.
Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law	VAND. J. TRANSNAT'L L.
Vanderbilt Law Review	VAND. L. REV.
Vermont Law Review	VT. L. REV.
Villanova Environmental Law Journal	VILL. ENVTL. L.J.
Villanova Law Review	VILL. L. REV.
Villanova Sports & Entertainment Law Journal	VILL. SPORTS & ENT. L.J.
Virginia Environmental Law Journal	VA. ENVTL. L.J.
Virginia Journal of International Law	VA. J. INT'L L.

Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law	VA. J. SOC. POL'Y & L.
Virginia Journal of Sports and the Law	VA. J. SPORTS & L.
Virginia Journal of Law & Technology	VA. J.L. & TECH.
Virginia Law Review	VA. L. REV.
Virginia Sports and Entertainment Law Journal	VA. SPORTS & ENT. L.J.
Virginia Tax Review	VA. TAX REV.
Wake Forest Law Review	WAKE FOREST L. REV.
Wall Street Journal	WALL ST. J.
Washburn Law Journal	WASHBURN L.J.
Washington and Lee Law Review	WASH. & LEE L. REV.
Washington Law Review	WASH. L. REV.
Washington Monthly	WASH. MONTHLY
Washington University Journal of Law & Policy	WASH. U. J.L. & POL'Y
Washington University Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law	WASH. U. J. URB. & CONTEMP. L.
Washington University Law Quarterly	WASH. U. L.Q.
Washington University Law Review	WASH. U. L. REV.
Wayne Law Review	WAYNE L. REV.
West Virginia Law Review	W. VA. L. REV.
Western New England Law Review	W. NEW ENG. L. REV.
Western State University Law Review	W. ST. U. L. REV.
Whittier Law Review	WHITTIER L. REV.
Widener Journal of Public Law	WIDENER J. PUB. L.
Widener Law Review	WIDENER L. REV.
Widener Law Symposium Journal	WIDENER L. SYMP. J.
Willamette Law Review	WILLAMETTE L. REV.
William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal	WM. & MARY BILL RTS. J.
William and Mary Journal of Women and the Law	WM. & MARY J. WOMEN & L.
William and Mary Law Review	WM. & MARY L. REV.
William Mitchell Law Review	WM. MITCHELL L. REV.
Wisconsin International Law Journal	WIS. INT'L L.J.
Wisconsin Law Review	WIS. L. REV.
Wisconsin Women's Law Journal	WIS. WOMEN'S L.J.
Women's Rights Law Reporter	WOMEN'S RTS. L. REP.
Wyoming Law Review	WYOMING L. REV.
Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal	YALE HUM. RTS. & DEV. L.J.
Yale Journal of Health, Policy, Law, and Ethics	YALE J. HEALTH POL'Y L. & ETHICS
Yale Journal of International Law	YALE J. INT'L L.
Yale Journal of Law and Feminism	YALE J.L. & FEMINISM
Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities	YALE J.L. & HUMAN.
Yale Journal on Regulation	YALE J. ON REG.
Yale Law & Policy Review	YALE L. & POL'Y REV.

Yale Law Journal	YALE L.J.
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Table 6.2. Local Periodicals

Ateneo Law Journal	ATENEO L.J.
Baguio Colleges Foundation Law Journal	B.C.F.L. REV.
Commission on Audit Journal	C.O.A. J.
Decision Law Journal	DEC. L.J.
Far Eastern Law Review	FAR EAST L. REV.
Filipino Lawyer	FILIPINO LAW.
Foundation Law Review	FOUNDATION L. REV.
Francisco College Law Journal	FRANCISCO C. L.J.
Journal of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines	J. INTEG. BAR PHIL.
Labor Review	LAB. REV.
Law & Development Review	LAW & DEV. REV.
Lawyers Journal	LAW. J.
Lyceum of the Philippines Law Review	LY. PHIL. L. REV.
Mindanao Law Journal	MINDANAO L.J.
M.L.Q. University Law Quarterly	MLQU L.Q.
Philippine International Law Journal	PHIL. INT'L L.J.
Philippine Journal of Public Administration	PHIL. J. PUB. ADM.
Philippine Labor Relations Journal	PHIL. LAB. REL. J.
Philippine Law and Society Review	PHIL. L. & SOC'Y REV.
Philippine Law Gazette	PHIL. L. GAZ.
Philippine Law Journal	PHIL. L.J.
Philippine Law Report	PHIL. L. REP.
Philippine Lawyers Association Journal	P.L.A. J.
Philippine Yearbook of International Law	PHIL. Y.B. INT'L L.
San Beda Law Journal	SAN BEDA L.J.
Siliman Law Journal	SILIMAN L.J.
University of San Carlos Law Review	U.S.C. L. REV.
University of Santo Tomas Law Review	U.S.T. L. REV.
University of the East Law Journal	U.E. L.J.
University of Manila Law Gazette	U.M. L. GAZ.

Table 7. Government Agencies and Instrumentalities

Table 7.1. Existing Government Agencies and Instrumentalities

Advanced Science and Technology Institute	DOST-ASTI
Agricultural Credit Policy Council	ACPC
Anti-Money Laundering Council	AMLC

Armed Forces of the Philippines	AFP
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	BSP
Bangsamoro Transition Commission	BTC
Bases Conversion and Development Authority	BCDA
Biodiversity Management Bureau	DENR–BMB
Board of Investments	BOI
Board of Liquidators	BSP–BOL
Budget and Management Bureau	DBM–BMB
Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance	DAR–BALA
Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development	DAR–BARBD
Bureau of Agricultural Research	DA–BAR
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Engineering	DA–BAFE
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards	DA–BAFS
Bureau of Animal Industry	DA–BAI
Bureau of Broadcast Services	PCOO–BBS
Bureau of Communications Services	PCOO–BCS
Bureau of Construction	DPWH–BOC
Bureau of Corrections	BUCOR
Bureau of Curriculum Development	DEPED–BCDA
Bureau of Customs	BOC Note that issuances by the BOC are generally preceded by “Customs”
Bureau of Design	DPWH–BOD
Bureau of Domestic Trade Promotion	DTI–BDTP
Bureau of Educational Assessment	DEPED–BEA
Bureau of Equipment	DPWH–BOE
Bureau of Fire Protection	BFP
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	DA–BFAR
Bureau of Immigration	BI
Bureau of Import Services	DTI–BIS
Bureau of Internal Revenue	BIR Note that issuances by the BIR are generally preceded by “Revenue”, not BIR. But note “BIR Rul. No.”
Bureau of International Health Cooperation	DOH–BIHC
Bureau of International Trade Relations	DTI–BITR
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	BJMP
Bureau of Labor Relations	DOLE–BLR
Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement	DAR–BLTI
Bureau of Learning Delivery	DEPED–BLD
Bureau of Learning Resources	DEPED–BLR

Bureau of Local Employment	DOLE–BLE
Bureau of Local Government Development	DILG–BLGD
Bureau of Local Government Finance	DOF–BLGF
Bureau of Local Government Supervision	DILG–BLGS
Bureau of Local Health Systems Development	DOH–BLSHD
Bureau of Maintenance	DPWH–BOM
Bureau of Quality and Safety	DPWH–BQS
Bureau of Quarantine	DOH–BOQ
Bureau of Research and Standard	DPWH–BRS
Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprise Development	DTI–BSMED
Bureau of Soils and Water Management	DA–BSWM
Bureau of the Treasury	DOF–BTr
Bureau of Trade and Industrial Policy Research	DTI–BTIPR
Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns	DOLE–BWSC
Bureau of Working Conditions	DOLE–BWC
Career Executive Service Board	CESB
Central Board of Assessment Appeals	CBAA
Civil Aeronautics Board	CAB
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	CAAP
Civil Service Commission	CSC
Clark Development Corporation	CDC
Climate Change Commission	CCC
Commission on Audit	COA
Commission on Elections	COMELEC
Commission on Filipinos Overseas	CFO
Commission on Higher Education	CHED
Commission on Human Rights	CHR
Commission on Population and Development	CPD
Commission on the Filipino Language	CFL
Competitiveness Bureau	DTI–CB
Construction Industry Arbitration Commission	CIAC
Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines	CIAP
Consumer Protection and Advocacy Bureau	CPAB
Cooperative Development Authority	CDA
Council for the Welfare of Children	CWC
Credit Information Corporation	CIC
Cultural Center of the Philippines	CCP
Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center	DICT–CICC
Dangerous Drugs Board	DDB

Department of Agrarian Reform	DAR
Department of Agriculture	DA
Department of Energy	DOE
Department of Education	DEPED
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	DENR
Department of Finance	DOF
Department of Foreign Affairs	DFA
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development	DHSUD
Department of Information Communications Technology	DICT
Department of Interior and Local Government	DILG
Department of Justice	DOJ
Department of Labor and Employment	DOLE
Department of National Defense	DND
Department of Public Works and Highways	DPWH
Department of Science and Technology	DOST
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD
Department of Tourism	DOT
Department of Trade and Industry	DTI
Department of Transport	DOTR
Design Center of the Philippines	DCP
Development Academy of the Philippines	DAP
Development Bank of the Philippine	DBP
Disease Prevention and Control Bureau	DOH–DPCB
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau	DENR–ERBD
Electric Power Industry Management Bureau	DOE–EPIMB
Employees Compensation Commission	ECC
Energy Policy and Planning Bureau	DOE–EPPB
Energy Regulatory Commission	ERC
Energy Utilization Management Bureau	DOE–EUMB
Environmental Management Bureau	DENR–EMB
Epidemiology Bureau	DOH–EB
Export Management Bureau	DTI–EMB
Fair Trade Enforcement Bureau	DTI–FTEB
Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority	FPA
Film Development Council of the Philippines	FDCP
Fiscal Planning and Reforms Bureau	DMB–FPRB
Food and Drugs Administration	FDA
Food and Nutrition Research Institute	DOST–FNRI
Foreign Service Institute	FSI

Foreign Trade Service Corps	FTSC
Forest Management Bureau	DENR–FMB
Games and Amusements Board	GAB
Governance Commission for GOCCs	GCG
Government Procurement Policy Board	GPPB
Government Service Insurance System	GSIS
Health Emergency Management Bureau	DOH–HEMB
Health Facilities and Services Regulatory Bureau	DOH–HFSRB
Health Facility Development Bureau	DOH–HFDB
Health Human Resources Development Bureau	DOH–HHRDB
Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau	DOH–HPDPB
Health Promotion and Communications Service	DOH–HPCS
Home Development Mutual Fund	HDMF
Home Guaranty Corporation	HGC
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	HUDCC
Housing Land Use Regulatory Board	HLURB
Human Settlements Adjudication Commission	HSAC
Industrial Technology Development Institute	DOST–ITDI
Insurance Commission	IC
Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	IPOPHL
Inter-Country Adoption Board	ICAB
International Labor Affairs Bureau	DOLE–ILAB
Intramuros Administration	IA
John Hay Management Corporation	JHMC
Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council	JJWC
Laguna Lake Development Authority	LLDA
Land Bank of the Philippines	LBP
Land Management Bureau	DENR–LMB
Land Registration Authority	LRA
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board	LTFRB
Land Transportation Office	LTO
Legislative–Executive Development Advisory Council	LEDAC
Local Government and Regional Coordination Bureau	DMB–LGRCB
Local Water Utilities Administration	LWUA
Manila Economic and Cultural Office	MECO
Maritime Industry Authority	MARINA
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	MMDA
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System	MWSS

Mindanao Development Authority	MinDA
Mines and Geosciences Bureau	DENR–MGB
Monetary Board	MB
Movie and Television Review and Classification Board	MTRCB
National Academy of Science and Technology	NAST
National Anti-Poverty Commission	NAPC
National Archives of the Philippines	NAP
National Barangay Operations Office	DILG–NBOO
National Book Development Board	NBDB
National Bureau of Investigation	NBI
National Commission on Culture and the Arts	NCCA
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	NCIP
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	NCMF
National Conciliation and Mediation Board	NCMB
National Council for Disability Affairs	NCDA
National Defense College of the Philippines	NDCP
National Development Company	NDC
National Disaster Risk Reduction Council	NDRRMC
National Economic Development Authority	NEDA
National Electrification Authority	NEA
National Food Authority	NFA
National Historical Commission of the Philippines	NHCP
National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation	NHMFC
National Housing Authority	NHA
National Intelligence Coordinating Agency	NICA
National Irrigation Authority	NIA
National Labor Relations Commission	NLRC
National Library	NL
National Mapping and Research Information Authority	NAMRIA
National Meat Inspection Office	NMIS
National Museum	NM
National Nutrition Council	NNC
National Parks and Development Committee	NPDC
National Police Commission	NAPOLCOM
National Power Corporation	NAPOCOR
National Printing Office	NPO
National Privacy Commission	NPC
National Prosecution Service	DOJ–NPS
National Reintegration Center for OFWs	NRCO
National Research Council of the Philippines	DOST–NRCP

National Security Council	NSC
National Tax Research Center	NTRC
National Telecommunications Commission	NTC
National Tobacco Administration	NTA
National Transmission Corporation	TRANSCO
National Wages and Productivity Commission	NWPC
National Water Resources Board	NWRB
National Youth Commission	NYC
Occupational Safety and Health Center	DOLE–OSHC
Office for Alternative Dispute Resolution	DOJ–OADR
Office for Transport Security	OTS
Office of the Cabinet Secretary	OCS
Office of Civil Defense	OCD
Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary for Legal Affairs	ODESLA
Office of the Executive Secretary	OES
Office of the Government Corporate Counsel	OGCC
Office of the Judge Advocate General	JAGO
Office of the Ombudsman	OMBUD.
Office of the President	OP
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	OPAPP
Office of the Solicitor General	OSG
Office of Transport Cooperatives	OTC
Oil Industry Management Bureau	DOE–OIMB
Optical Media Board	OMB
Organization, Position, Classification, and Compensation Bureau	DBM–OPCCB
Overseas Workers Welfare Administration	OWWA
Parole and Probation Administration	DOJ–PPA
Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission	PRRC
Philippine Accreditation Bureau	PAB
Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation	PADC
Philippine Air Force	PAF
Philippine Army	PA
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration	PAGASA
Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office	PCSO
Philippine Coast Guard	PCG
Philippine Coconut Authority	PHILCOA
Philippine Commission on Women	PCW
Philippine Competition Commission	PCC

Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation	PDIC
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	PDEA
Philippine Economic Zone Authority	PEZA
Philippine Export–Import Credit Agency	PHILEXIM
Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority	PFIDA
Philippine Fisheries Development Authority	PFDA
Philippine Gaming Corporation	PAGCOR
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation	PHILHEALTH
Philippine High School for the Arts	PHSA
Philippine Information Agency	PIA
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	PHIVOLCS
Philippine International Trading Corporation	PTTC
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy	PMMA
Philippine National AIDS Council	PNAC
Philippine National Oil Corporation	PNOC
Philippine National Police	PNP
Philippine National Railways	PNR
Philippine Navy	PN
Philippine Nuclear Research Institute	PNRI
Philippine Overseas Employment Administration	POEA
Philippine Ports Authority	PPA
Philippine Postal Authority	PHLPOST
Philippine Public Safety College	PPSC
Philippine Racing Commission	PHILRACOM
Philippine Reclamation Authority	PRA
Philippine Retirement Authority	PHIL. RET. AUTH.
Philippine Rice Research Institute	PHILRICE
Philippine Science High School System	PSHS
Philippine Sports Commission	PSC
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA
Philippine Sugar Corporation	PHILSUCOR
Philippine Textile Research Institute	PTRI
Philippine Trade Training Center	PTTC
Philippine Veterans Affairs Office	PVAO
Presidential Anti-Corruption Commission	PACC
Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission	PAOCC
Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor	PCUP
Presidential Commission on Good Government	PCGG
Presidential Communications Operations Office	PCOO
Presidential Legislative Liaison Office	PLLO
Presidential Management Staff	PMS

Privatization and Management Office	PMO
Professional Regulatory Commission	PRC
Public Attorney's Office	PAO
Public-Private Partnerships Center of the Philippines	PPP
Quedan and Rural Credit Guarantee Corporation	QUEDANCOR
Science and Technology Information Institute	DOST-STII
Science Education Institute	DOST-SEI
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC
Social Housing Finance Corporation	SHFC
Social Security Commission	SSC
Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority	SBMA
Sugar Regulatory Administration	SRA
Tariff Commission	TC
Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines	TCCP
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	TESDA
Technology Application and Promotion Institute	DOST-TAPI
Toll Regulatory Board	TRB
Tourism Promotion Board	TPB
Trade and Investment Development Corporation	TIDCORP
Tripartite Voluntary Arbitration Advisory Council	TVAAC
UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines	UNESCO PHIL.
University of the Philippines	UP

Table 7.2. Defunct Agencies and Instrumentalities

Agricultural Inventions Board	AIB
Board of Communications	BOCommc'ns
Board of Pardons and Parole	BPP
Bureau of Food and Drugs	BFAD
Bureau of Forest and Development	BFD
Bureau of Higher Education	BHE
Bureau of Hospitals	BH
Bureau of Lands	BL
Bureau of Mines	BM
Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer	BPTT
Bureau of Technical and Vocational Education	BTVE
Bureau of Women and Young Workers	BWYW
Central Bank of the Philippines	CBP

Commission on Immigration and Deportation	BID
Commission on the Settlement of Land Problems	COSLAP
Department of Transport and Communications	DOTC
Energy Regulatory Board	ERB
Fair Trade Board	FTB
Fiber Industry Development Authority	FIDA
Fiscal Incentives Review Board	FIRB
Gold Mining Industry Assistance Board	GMIAB
Iron and Steel Authority	ISA
Merit Systems Board	MSB
National Cottage Industry Development Authority	NACIDA
National Disaster Coordinating Council	NDCC
National Manpower and Youth Council	NMYC
National Quarantine Office	NQO
National Resources Development Corporation	NRDC
National Seamen Board	NSB
National Wage Council	NWC
National Water Resources Council	NWRC
National Youth and Sports Development Board	NYSDB
Nuclear Indemnity Board	NIB
Office of Tourism Standards	OTS
Oil Industry Commission	OIC
Philippine Atomic Energy Corporation	PAEC
Philippine Constabulary	PC
Philippine Convention Bureau	PCB
Philippine Copyright Office	PCO
Philippine Investors Corporation	PIC
Philippine Medicare Commission	MEDICARE COMM'N
Philippine National Lines	PNL
Philippine Tobacco Board	PTB
Philippine Tourism Authority	PTA
Philippine Veterans Administration	PVA
Population Commission	POP'COM
Public Estates Authority	PEA
Reparations Commission	REPACOM
Textbook Board	TEXTBD
Video Regulatory Board	VRD

Table 8. Statutory Resources

Table 8.1. Codes

Agricultural Land Reform Code, as amended by the Code of Agrarian Reforms	AGRARIAN CODE
Child and Youth Welfare Code	CHILD & YOUTH WELFARE CODE
Civil Code	CIVIL CODE
Coconut Industry Code	COCONUT INDUS. CODE
Code of Commerce	COMM'L CODE
Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees	CODE OF CONDUCT OF PUB. OFF.
Code of Judicial Conduct	CODE OF JUD. CONDUCT
Cooperative Code	COOP. CODE
Family Code	FAM. CODE
Fire Code	FIRE CODE
Fisheries Code	FISHERIES CODE
Flag and Heraldic Code	FLAG & HER. CODE
Forestry Code	FORESTRY CODE
Insurance Code	INS. CODE
Intellectual Property Code	INTELL. PROP. CODE
Labor Code	LAB. CODE
Land Transportation and Traffic Code	TRANSP. & TRAFFIC CODE
Local Government Code	LOCAL GOV'T CODE
Meat Inspection Code	MEAT INSP. CODE
Muslim Code of Personal Laws	MUSLIM CODE
National Building Code	BLDG. CODE
National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and Supplements	MILK CODE
National Internal Revenue Code	TAX CODE
Omnibus Election Code	ELECT. CODE
Omnibus Investments Code	INVEST. CODE
Philippine Environment Code	ENV'T CODE
Pre-Need Code of the Philippines	PRE-NEED CODE
Real Property Tax Code	PROP. TAX CODE
Revised Administrative Code	REV. ADM. CODE
Revised Corporation Code	REV. CORP. CODE
Revised National Plumbing Code	PLUMBING CODE
Revised Penal Code	REV. PEN. CODE
Sanitation Code	SANITATION CODE
Securities Regulation Code	SEC. REG. CODE
State Auditing Code	AUDIT CODE
Tariff and Customs Code	TARIFF CODE
Water Code	WATER CODE

Table 8.2. Law Forms

Real Decreto	R.D. de <year of issuance>
Public Laws (of the United States)	Pub. L. No.
Acts of the Philippine Commission and Legislature (1900-1934)	Act No.
Commonwealth Acts (1935-1945)	Com. Act No.
Presidential Decrees (1972-1986)	Pres. Dec. No.
Batas Pambansa (1984-1986)	Batas Blg.
Executive Order (1986-1987)	Exec. Order No.
Republic Act	Rep. Act No.
<Autonomous Region> Regional Act	ARMM Reg'l Act No.
Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act	MMA Act No.
<LGU> Ordinance	<Unit> Ordinance No.

Table 8.3. Other Legislative Materials

Cabinet Bill	C. No.
Parliamentary Bill	P. No.
Senate Bill	S. No.
House Bill	H. No.
Batasan Resolution	Batasan Res.
Senate Concurrent Resolution	S. Con. Res.
House Concurrent Resolution	H. Con. Res.
Senate Joint Resolution	S. J. Res.
House Joint Resolution	H. J. Res.
Senate Committee Report	S. Rpt.
House Committee Report	H. Rpt.
Resolution of both Houses, sitting together but voting separately	R.B.H.
Journal of the Batasan	Batasan Journal
House Journal	H. Journal
Senate Journal	S. Journal
Written Answer	W.A. No.

Table 8.4. Executive and Administrative Issuances

Executive Order	Exec. Order No.
<agency abbreviation> Administrative Order	<agency abbreviation> Adm. Order No.
<department abbreviation> Department Order	<department abbreviation> Dep't Order No.
Proclamation	Proc. No.
General Order	Gen. Order No.

Special Order	Spec. Order No.
Letter of Instruction	Ltr. of Inst. No.
Letter of Implementation	Ltr. of Impl. No.
Letter of Authority	Ltr. of Auth. No.
Memorandum	Mem.
Circular	Circ.
Ruling	<agency abbreviation> Rul. No. Note that for the BIR or BOC, “Revenue” and “Customs” are used respectively instead of the agency abbreviation.
Regulation/s	<agency abbreviation> Reg. No. [or Regs. No.] Note that for the BIR or BOC, “Revenue” and “Customs” are used respectively instead of the agency abbreviation.
Resolution	<agency abbreviation> <type of resolution> Res. No.
Advisory	<agency abbreviation> Adv. No.
Opinion	<issuing officer or agency abbreviation> Op. No.
Implementing Rules and Regulations <i>or</i> Omnibus Rules and Regulations	<statute or issuance> Rules & Regs.

Table 9. Judicial Bodies

Table 9.1. Existing Judicial Bodies

Court of Appeals	CA or Ct. of Appeals
Sandiganbayan	SBN or Sandiganbayan
Court of Tax Appeals	CTA or Ct. of Tax Appeals
Regional Trial Court	RTC or Reg'l Trial Ct.
Family Court	FC or Fam. Ct.
Municipal Trial Court	MTC or Mun. Trial Ct.
Metropolitan Trial Court	MeTC or Metro. Trial Ct.
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	MCTC or Mun. Cir. Trial Ct.
Shari'ah District Court	Shari'ah Dist. Ct.
Shari'ah Circuit Court	Shari'ah Cir. Ct.
Judicial and Bar Council	JBC or Jud. & Bar Council

Table 9.2. Defunct Judicial Bodies

Intermediate Appellate Court	IAC or Intermediate App. Ct.
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	JDRC or Juv. & Dom. Rel. Ct.
Criminal Circuit Courts	Crim. Cir. Ct.

Court of Industrial Relations	CIR or Ct. of Indus. Rel.
Court of Agrarian Relations	CAR or Ct. of Agrarian Rel.
City Court	City Ct.

Table 10. Special Supreme Court Rules

Rule on Adoption	ADOPTION RULE
Rule on the Writ of Amparo	AMPARO WRIT RULE
Automatic Conversion of Some Administrative Cases Against Justices of the Court of Appeals and the Sandiganbayan; Judges of Regular and Special Courts; and Court Officials Who are Lawyers as Disciplinary Proceedings Against Them Both as Such Officials and as Members of the Philippine Bar.	AUTOMATIC CONVERSION OF ADM. CASES OF JUSTICES, JUDGES & CT. OFF.
Guidelines for Decongesting Holding Jails by Enforcing the Rights of Accused Persons to Bail and to Speedy Trial	BAIL & SPEEDY TRIAL GUIDELINES
Reforms in the Bar Examinations	BAR EXAMS REFORMS
2002 Internal Rules of the Court of Appeals	CA INT. RULES
Consolidated and Revised Guidelines to Implement the Expanded Coverage of Court-Annexed Mediation (CAM) and Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR)	CAM & JDR RULE
Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Bar Discipline	CBD RULE
Rule on Examination of a Child Witness	CHILD WITNESS RULE
Rule on Children Charged Under Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002	CHILDREN CHARGED UNDER REP. ACT NO. 9165 RULE
Rule on Commitment of Children	CHILDREN COMMITMENT RULE
Rule of Procedure in Cases of Civil Forfeiture, asset Preservation, and Freezing of Monetary Instrument, Property, or Proceeds Representing, Involving, or Relating to an Unlawful Activity or Money Laundering Offense under Republic Act No. 9160, as amended	CIVIL FORFEITURE, ASSET PRESERVATION & FREEZING OF MONETARY INSTRUMENT, PROPERTY, OR PROCEEDS RULE
Rule on Community Legal Aid Service	CLAS RULE
Guidelines for Continuous Trial of Criminal Cases in Pilot Courts	CONTINUOUS TRIAL GUIDELINES
Rules of Procedure in Corporate Rehabilitation	CORP. REHAB. RULE
Guidelines on Corporate Surety Bonds	CORP. SURETY BONDS GUIDELINES

Special Rules of Court on Alternative Dispute Resolution	COURT RULES ON ADR
Code of Conduct for Court Personnel	CT. PERSONNEL CODE OF CONDUCT
Revised Rules of the Court of Tax Appeals	CTA RULES
Rule on Custody of Minors and Writ of Habeas Corpus in Relation to Custody of Minors	CUSTODY OF MINORS RULE
Rule on Cybercrime Warrants	CYBERCRIME WARRANTS RULE
Guidelines in the Disposition and/or Destruction of Court Records, Papers, and Exhibits	DISPOSITION OF RECORDS GUIDELINES
Rule on DNA Evidence	DNA EVID. RULE
Efficient Paper Use Rule	EFFICIENT PAPER USE RULE
Rules on Electronic Evidence	ELEC. EVID. RULE
Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases	ENV'T'L PROC. RULE
Rule on Court-Annexed Family Mediation and Code of Ethical Standards for Mediators	FAM. MEDIATION RULE
Financial Rehabilitation Rules of Procedure	FIN. REHAB. RULES OF PROC.
Rule on Guardianship of Minors	GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS RULE
Rule on the Writ of Habeas Data	HABEAS DATA WRIT RULE
Rules of Procedure for Intellectual Property Rights Cases	INTELL. PROP. RTS. CASES PROC. RULE
Rule on Search and Seizure in Civil Actions for Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights	INTELL. PROP. SEARCH & SEIZURE RULE
Judiciary Development Fund	JDF GUIDELINES
Judicial Affidavit Rule	JUD. AFF. RULE
Implementing Rules and Regulations – Justice on Wheels Project	JUSTICE ON WHEELS IMPL. RULES
Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law	JUV. IN CONFLICT RULE
Guidelines on the Katarungang Pambarangay Conciliation Procedure to Prevent Circumvention of the Revised Katarungang Pambarangay Law	KATARUNGANG BRGY. GUIDELINES
Rule on Legal Separation	LEG. SEPARATION RULE
Rule on Fixing the Lifetime of Bonds in Civil Actions	LIFETIME OF BONDS IN CIV. ACTIONS RULE
Revised Rules on the Continuing Legal Education for Members of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines	MCLE RULE
2010 Rules of Procedure in Election Contests Before the Courts Involving Elective Municipal Officials	MUN. OFF. ELECT. CONTESTS RULE
Guidelines for the Proper Use of the Phrase “Without Eligibility for Parole” in Indivisible Penalties	NON-ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE GUIDELINES

2004 Rules on Notarial Practice	NOTARIAL PRAC. RULE
2010 Rules of the Presidential Electoral Tribunal	PET RULES
Rule on Guidelines to be Observed by Trial Court Judges and Clerks of Court in the Conduct of Pre-Trial and Use of Deposition–Discovery Measures	PRE-TRIAL AND DEPOSITION–DISCOVERY RULE
Rule on Precautionary Hold Departure Order	PRECAUTIONARY HDO RULE
Protocols and Procedures in the Promulgation, Publication, and Posting on the Website of Decisions, Final Resolutions, and Final Orders Using Fictitious Names	PROTOCOLS ON POSTING ON SC WEBSITE
Proposed Rule on Provisional Orders	PROV'L ORDERS RULE
Procedure in Extrajudicial or Judicial Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages	REAL EST. FORECLOSURE PROC.
Revised Guidelines for Continuous Trial of Criminal Cases	REV. CONTINUOUS TRIAL GUIDELINES
Revision of Rule 140	REV. RULES OF COURT, RULE 140
Revision of Rule 141	REV. RULES OF COURT, RULE 141, SEC. 12
Revised Rules of Procedure for Small Claims Cases	REV. SMALL CLAIMS RULE
Revised Rule on Summary Procedure for Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts in Cities, Municipal Trial Courts and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts	REV. SUMMARY PROC. RULE
2018 Revised Internal Rules of the Sandiganbayan	SANDIGANBAYAN INT. RULES
Internal Rules of the Supreme Court	SC INT. RULES
Special Commercial Courts Cases	SPEC. COMM'L CTS. CASES
Rule on Violence Against Women and their Children	VAWC RULE
Rule on Declaration of Absolute Nullity of Void Marriages and Annulment of Voidable Marriages	VOID & VOIDABLE MARRIAGES RULE

Table 11. Subdivision of Laws, Rules, and Secondary Materials

Addendum	add.
Amendment	amend.
Annex	ann.
Annotation	annot.
Appendix, ces]	app., apps.
Article	art.
Bibliography	bibliog.
Book	bk.
Chapter	ch.
Clause	cl.

Column	col.
Comment[ary]	comment.
Decision	dec.
Department	dept.
Division	div.
Figure	fig.
Folio	fol.
Footnote[s] – In cross-references	note, notes
Footnote[s] – in other references	n., nn.
Historical Note[s]	hist. n, hist. nn.
Hypothetical	hypo.
Illustration[s]	illus.
Introduction	intro.
Line[s]	l, ll.
Page[s] – in cross-references	p., pp.
Pages – in other references	[at]
Paragraph[s]	¶, ¶¶
Part	pt.
Preamble, including “whereas clauses”	pmbL.
Principles	princ.
Publication	pub.
Rule	r.
Schedule	sched.
Section[s]	§, §§
Series, Serial	ser.
Subdivision	subdiv.
Subsection	subsec.
Supplement	supp.
Table	tbl.
Title	tit.
Volume	vol.