

ACADEMIC CITATION STANDARDS

"Journal of Personal Data Protection Law"

[content]

- I. Footnote Formatting..... 2
- II. Reference Rules and Examples of Scientific Sources 3
 - 1. Legal Acts 3
 - 2. Literary Sources 3
 - 3. Court Decisions..... 4
 - 4. Documents of International Organisations 5
- III. Bibliography..... 5

"Academic Citation Standards" of the Scientific Journal of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia establishes a rules on academic references and citation for papers submitted for publication in the Journal.

I. Footnote Formatting

While developing the reasoning on the research topic, the relevant position and intermediate conclusions are to be formed by maintaining academic integrity. Reference is appropriate if the direct citation is enclosed in quotation marks and the footnote is formatted according to the rules provided below. When referring to a paraphrase or a source that forms reasoning, the appropriate word is to be used: "see citation" (see citation) or "compare" (comp.). "Compare" is used when the author needs to refer to a different point of view. "Upper" (" ... ") quotation marks are used for foreign language texts.

In the main text of the paper, it is allowed to refer only to the information or analysis that is directly related to the topic title or necessary to achieve the set academic objective. Additional information can be provided in the footnote. It is appropriate to translate foreign terms and expressions in a footnote.

In the footnote, it is necessary to indicate the necessary bibliographic component of the quoted source (author, title of the paper, year of publication, page(s)). However, when referring to the same source in a footnote, which has already been used in the previous footnote, it is permissible to refer to it in the following form: the word "Ibid" is indicated. And after "Ibid" (if necessary) different data (volume, year, page) are indicated.

For example:

- ¹ Aleksidze L., Gagua I., Kobakhidze E., Rukhadze N., Latin Legal Terminology, 2015, 10-26.
- ² Ibid, 158-159. [e. i., the source is the same, the pages are different]
- ³ Ibid. [Both the source and the pages are the same]

It is necessary to observe the consistency of the reference system/standard. Author should be emphasized in Italic. If necessary editor's surname and the first letter of their given name must be provided in Italic (referring an abbreviation – ed. or eds.). At the same time, all bibliographic components of the source, except for the surname and initials of the author(s)) are separated from each other by a comma. Please put down the full stop at the end of the footnote.

For example:

- ¹ *Cropholler I., German Civil Code, Darjania T., Chechelashvili Z. (transl.), Chachanidze E., Darjania T., Totladze L. (Eds.), 13th ed., 2014, § 631, para. 1.*

Each word of the title should be capitalized.

For Example:

¹ Kuester E. L., Confidentiality in Mediation a Trial of Broken Promises, Hamline Journal of Public Law and Policy, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1994-1995, 579.

II. Reference Rules and Examples of Scientific Sources

1. Legal Act

In the footnotes, it is important to refer to the specific article/clause/section, the source, where it was published as well as the page and the date.

For example:

¹Law of Georgia "On Personal Data Protection", 5669-RS, 28/12/2011.

When referring to the conventions and international agreements, the name of the convention/international agreement, article/clause (if any), the source in which it is published, the date of acceptance/entry into force of the convention/agreement are indicated.

For example:

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, International Legal Materials, 1985, 1520.

2. Literary Sources

- For a BOOK – Author’s surname (*in Italic*), the first letter of the given name (*in Italic*), title of the book (no quotation marks), number of part (if given), section, volume (if necessary), year of publication, page number (without “p”). In the case of the collection of articles, the surname and name of the editor should also be referred.
- For the TRANSLATED SOURCES – All bibliographic elements of foreign sources should be in the original language, or in language the author has read in (indicating appropriate official

translation). Please, also identify the surname(s) and the first letter(s) of given name(s) of the translator(s) in Italic along with the abbreviation in the braces “(transl. or transl.)”. If necessary, please, identify the surname(s) and the first letter(s) of given name(s) of the editor(s) in Italic along with the abbreviation in the braces “(ed. or eds.)”.

For example:

¹*Cipelius R.*, Teaching of Legal Theories, *Totladze L.* (trans.), 2006, 8-11.

- For the COLLECTION OF ARTICLE – Surname and initials of the author(s) of the article, title of the article, title of the collection, indicating the surname(s) and initials of the editor of the collection (ed.), part/section/volume number (if any), year, page (without p.).
- For the SCHOLARLY PAPERS – Author’s surname and the first letter of the given name should be followed by the title of the scholarly paper, the type of periodical in brief (e.g.: Magazine, Newspaper, Journal) and Vol. Issue, year, page number (without “p”.) should also be given.

For example:

Wolfgang K., Digital Markets, Data, and Privacy: Competition Law, Consumer Law and Data Protection, Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice, Vol. 1, 2016.

- For the E-SOURCES – When obtaining materials on internet, an author should refer to the web page and date of the last update.

For example:

GDPR, Country Reporter, Article 2,
<https://gdprhub.eu/index.php?title=Article_2_GDPR> [09.05.2022].

3. Decisions of Courts

Decisions of national courts:

For example:

¹Decision of June 7, 2019 No 1/4/693,857 of Georgian Constitutional Court on the case: "Media Development Fund" and "Information Freedom Development Institute" against the Parliament of Georgia.

Cases and decisions of international courts:

for example:

European Court of Justice -European Court of Justice

CJEU, Case C-212/13, Ryneš [2014], §33.

European Court of Human Rights

Case of I.V. Ţ.v. Romania, [2022] ECHR App. No. 35582/15.

4. Documents of International Organizations

For example:

EDPB, *Guidelines 3/2019 on Processing of Personal Data through Video Devices, 2020*, <https://edpb.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/file1/edpb_guidelines_201903_video_devices.pdf>[09.05.2022].

III. Bibliography

The bibliography is attached at the end of the paper. It integrates the sources cited in the paper, indicating all the bibliographic elements of those sources and the cited pages. Consolidated (united) bibliography should be presented and numbered after the Georgian-language sources, all foreign-language sources are indicated (in a combined form).

First of all, in the bibliography Georgian normative material is indicated, then Georgian Scientific literature **authors' surnames** to the **alphabetical order** The same order will be placed normative material on **Western European languages**, Scientific literature to the **alphabetical order** and International Court Decisions in a foreign language. Links are provided at the end. At the end of every scientific literature **appropriate pages** are indicated.

For example:

Bibliography:

1. Law of Georgia "On Personal Data Protection", 5669-RS, 28/12/2011.
2. Criminal Code of Georgia, 41(48), 22/06/1999.
3. *Kodua E. (Ed.)*, Dictionary of Social and Political Terms, 2004, 351, 356-360.
4. Decision of June 7, 2019 No 1/4/693,857 of Georgian Constitutional Court.
5. *Bosch J.*, Immunität und internationale Verbrechen, Dusseldorfer Rechtswissenschaftliche Schriften, Band 27, Baden-Baden, 2004, 64.
6. *Palidauskaite J.*, Codes of Conduct for Public Servants in Eastern and Central European Countries: Comparative Perspective, 2, 7-8, <<http://bit.ly/2sgG1jC>> [03/12/2019].
7. *Accardi and Others v. Italy (December)*, [2005] ECHR, No. 30598/02.
8. *Bonev v. Bulgaria*, [2006] ECHR, No. 60018/00, §43.
9. <www.supreme.justia.com/us/384/436/case.html> [03.12.2019].

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