Referencing using OSCOLA

Section 8-Internet sources
Updated September 2018
Thinking about websites

• Not all websites are reliable (anyone can put information on to the internet)

• Websites may present a biased, misleading or inaccurate viewpoint.

• The variable quality of information freely available on the internet makes it even more important to provide detailed information.

• Websites also move, change or are deleted: another reason to make sure you provide as much information as possible
Referencing a website

• Remember the basic purpose of referencing is to document:
  • Who wrote it
  • Where, when and by whom it was published
What information do you need to include?

• Look at the instructions in the *Citing the Law* online tutorial

• Some of it is the same as for citing a book:
  • Author
  • Title
You also need to show

- The date it was written (if there is one)
- Additional relevant information
- The url – i.e. where to find it (indicated with <>)
- The date you accessed the site
In contemporary armed conflicts, civilians are the primary victims of violations of IHL committed by State and non-State parties. The nature of contemporary armed conflicts continues to provide challenges for the application and respect of IHL in a number of areas, ranging from the classification of armed conflicts to the use of new technologies. There is a need to understand and respond to these challenges to ensure that IHL continues to perform its protective function in situations of armed conflict.

The increasing complexity of armed conflicts has given rise to discussions over the notion and typology of armed conflicts, including whether the IHL classification of conflicts into international (IAC) and non-international (NIAC) is sufficient to encompass the types of armed conflicts taking place today. The ICRC believes that to be the case, while recognizing that there is an increasing number of different factual scenarios that may be classified as NIAC.

The interplay between IHL and human rights law continues to have practical consequences on the conduct of military operations. The relationship between human rights law and IHL impacts issues related to detention, as well as to the use of force, in both international and non-international armed conflicts, as well as the extraterritorial targeting of persons.

In contemporary armed conflicts the protective scope of IHL remains of utmost concern. In many situations States are unable or unwilling to meet the basic needs of civilians and in such situations IHL provides that relief actions may be undertaken by other actors, including humanitarian organizations, subject to the agreement of the State. However, there remain many obstacles to humanitarian access, including military, political and security-related concerns, which hinder the provision of assistance to civilians in need.

In recent years extraterritorial military operations have given rise to new forms of military presence in the territory of a State and focused attention on the rights and duties of an occupying power, the regulation of the use of force in occupied territory and the applicability of the law of occupation to UN forces. The responsibilities and tasks ascribed to multinational forces also have implications for the conduct of operations and their accountability.

As the nature of warfare changes, how should international humanitarian law adapt? Preparation of international humanitarian law topics for the 31st International Conference on International Humanitarian Law and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts.
So the reference will be:

Example: Citing a website

**Author, | Title of Website | (Date) | < URL > | accessed Date**

- Short form: Equality and Human Rights Commission (n #)