

FRANCESCO CONTINI

THE ACCURSIUS STYLE

Citing features for Italian jurists

Maintained by
Francesco Contini

v. 1.0

Cagliari 22nd Nov. 2024

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The accursius style. Citing features for Italian jurists
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The accursius style is a bundle for the biblatex package. For the development of this bundle, the author acknowledges the use of open source materials and respects the intellectual property of others.

Cagliari, 22nd Nov. 2024 v. 1.0

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<https://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>

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Abstract

This bundle aims to extend the biblatex package to facilitate legal citations: laws, treaties, soft law instruments, other juridical acts like dossiers and, of course, case law. The biblatex package considers scholarly types: books, collections, proceedings, articles and the like. The accursius style provides a comprehensive bundle to cite legal items in the text or in footnotes and to compile a list.

Résumé

Cet apport vise à relancer le paquet biblatex : je voudrais faciliter la citation de matériel juridique, comme les lois, les traités, le droit souple, les dossiers ou autres actes institutionnels et, bien sûr, les arrêts. Cet apport a pour but d'aider les rédacteurs juridiques à utiliser \LaTeX . Avec biblatex, ils peuvent déjà citer des sources doctrinales : les livres, les recueils, les actes d'une conférence, les articles etc. Avec accursius, ils peuvent citer les sources de droit, dans le texte ou les notes de bas de page, ou bien dresser la bibliographie.

Sommario

Con questo strumento, vorrei sviluppare biblatex, per facilitare la citazione di materiale propriamente giuridico: leggi, trattati, atti di *soft law* e altri istituzionali, come pareri o relazioni, e, certamente, la giurisprudenza (sentenze e opinioni). Per aiutare gli scrittori di diritto a usare \LaTeX , ricordando che biblatex fa citare la dottrina — libri, collettanee, atti di convegno, articoli e simili —, con accursius offro istruzioni certe, per citare, nel corpo del testo o nelle note a piè di pagina, le fonti giuridiche e indicarle nei riferimenti bibliografici.

AUTHORSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I DECLARE MY AUTHORSHIP OF THE WORK: I am the author and owner of the `accursius` style and the accessory material, including this documentation booklet. For liability and licenses, see the copyright page.

For its proper functioning, the `accursius` style requires the `biblatex` and `csquotes` packages. Indeed, it aims to be an additional bundle for the first, specifically tailored to the needs of legal writers. So, bugs, glitches, errors and typos in the `biblatex` and `csquotes` packages may compromise the operation of the `accursius` style.

In essence, none of my objectives could have been achieved without, first and foremost, the `biblatex` package, by Philipp Lehman.¹ Indeed, I just customised the latter options to define new types of entries. This work relies on the access to the `biblatex` package. I also relies on the `biblatex-ext` bundle, by Moritz Wemheuer,² and, indeed, my `.bbx` file is based on its `ext-verbose-trad1` style.

I found the documentation and code of other styles by Michal Hoftich, Ivan Valbusa and Dominik Waßenhoven³ to be extremely helpful. These examples served as a valuable point of reference for my own work,⁴ but I consulted also a wide range of other styles available online.⁵

I am also indebted to the *T_EX Stack Exchange* network.⁶ The daily exchange of questions and answers, as the tolerance towards some elementary questions, confirms the potential of open source as a learning tool, when supported by a rigorous peer review process and clear policies. I learned a great deal about writing in L^AT_EX by asking questions — I confess that some of mine were rather basic — and always receiving answers.

1. See P. LEHMAN, *The biblatex Package. Programmable Bibliographies and Citations*, cont. by P. Kime and M. Wemheuer, v. 3.20, 21st Mar. 2024. Link to IDEM, *BibL^AT_EX*, cont. by P. Kime, J. Wright and A. Boruvkaz, github, URL: <https://github.com/plk/biblatex/> (visited on 15/11/2024).

2. See M. WEMHEUER, *The biblatex-ext Bundle. Extensions for the biblatex standard styles*, v. 0.18, 24th Mar. 2024.

3. See M. HOFTICH, *ISO 690 biblatex style*, in collab. with M. Wemheuer and D. Lupták, v. 0.4.1, 20th Mar. 2022; I. VALBUSA, *The biblatex-philosophy bundle. User's guide to biblatex-philosophy - Bibliography styles for (Italian) users of biblatex*, v. 1.9.8g, 16th Sept. 2022; D. WAßENHOVEN, *Biblatex-dw. Humanities styles for BibL^AT_EX*, v. 1.7b, 11th Mar. 2023.

4. In particular, regarding the features precisely for jurists, this work is compared with the bundle by VALBUSA, *op. ult. cit.*, pp. 68–70, which uses `\DeclareSourceMap`, however employs the `jurisdiction` type and provides only for case law.

5. Link to *The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network*, URL: <https://ctan.org> (visited on 11/11/2024).

6. See *T_EX Stack Exchange*, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/> (visited on 08/09/2024).

It was this that encouraged me to delve deeper and find a relative degree of independence. I believe this accursius style is evidence of that.

I would like to make a special mention of moewe, because a part of my code reproduces code that he wrote specifically in response to one of my questions:⁷ in short, he provided more than just a helping hand in learning \LaTeX . More generally, I'm pleased that I can reuse, in a much broader context, a response he gave to a specific question of mine.

I'm the current maintainer of the accursius style, as I disclosed in the copyrights page. You can email me to [cicciocontini \[at\] outlook \[dot\] it](mailto:cicciocontini@outlook.it) to claim, give a feedback, or request something. I will do my best to respond. I can speak English, French and Italian, so I won't read emails in any other language.

7. See MOEWE, *Answer to 'Biblatex: verbose with op. ult. cit. and op. cit'*, disabling the only related entries, quest. by F. Contini, Stack Exchange, 3rd Mar. 2024, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/712094>.

THE LICENSE AND THE .DTX SOURCE FILE

This is file `biblatex-accursius.pdf`, generated with the `docstrip` utility.
The original source file was `biblatex-accursius.dtx`.

Francesco Contini, The `accursius` style,
Cagliari 2024

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The work consists of the `README.md`, the
`biblatex-accursius.dtx` and the derived:

- `accursius.bbx`,
- `accursius.cbx`,
- `italian-accursius.lbx`,
- `english-accursius.lbx`,
- `french-accursius.lbx`,
- `accursius.bib`,
- `biblatex-accursius.pdf`.

The `.pdf` derived file refers to the
preamble from the `.dtx` source and repro-
duces its text.

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Project Public License either v. 1.3 of
the license or at your option any later
version. For the latest version of this
license see the url below. V. 1.3c and
following are part of all distributions
of LaTeX version 2008 or later.

The product has got the LPPL mainte-
nance status ``maintained'`.

The current maintainer of this work
is Francesco Contini. To claim and feed
back or to get a clarification email me
to `cicciocontini [at] outlook [dot] it`.

<https://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>

Code 1: The preamble from the `.dtx` source.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIVE CODES

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FIRST SECTION

THE BASICS OF THE ACCURSIUS STYLE

1.1 Introduction to the accursius style

1.1.1 General observations

LEGAL SCHOLARS HAVE TO DO WITH LEGAL SOURCES, so they use to write about them and, moreover, to cite them. The biblatex package is one of the most important for \LaTeX and ‘provides advanced bibliographic facilities’.¹ However, by itself, it hasn’t got any type of entry for legal citations, like statutes, treaties, soft law instruments, dossiers or other juridical acts and, of course, case law.

In this context, I thought of a way to implement the biblatex package for my needs: being able to easily cite legal sources. When I study law, I used \LaTeX to take notes and even more so to write some booklets. I agree that \LaTeX is the most precise way to care about composition, also considering the elegance of the output and the respect due to readers.

This documentation doesn’t aim to introduce to \LaTeX ,² neither to ex-

1. P. LEHMAN, *The biblatex Package. Programmable Bibliographies and Citations*, cont. by P. Kime and M. Wemheuer, v. 3.20, 21st Mar. 2024, p. 2. For an overview on this package, firstly see *ibid.*; IDEM, *Bib \LaTeX* , cont. by P. Kime, J. Wright and A. Boruvkaz, github, URL: <https://github.com/plk/biblatex/> (visited on 15/11/2024). For a minimal introduction, see J. WRIGHT, *Answer to ‘Biblatex in a nutshell (for beginners)’*, how biblatex works, quest. by slackenery, Stack Exchange, 15th Mar. 2011, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/13513/236280>. Other sources may be L. PANTIERI, *L’arte di gestire la bibliografia con biblatex*, in ‘Ars \TeX nica’, vol. VIII, Oct. 2009, pp. 48–60; K. HEGNA and D. LANGMYHR, *Local guide to Bib \LaTeX* , Department of Informatics of the Univeristy of Oslo, 19th Sept. 2020. For a ‘cheat sheet’, see C. REES, *Biblatex Cheat Sheet*, 24th June 2017. Last, but not least, see F. MITTELBACH, *The \LaTeX Companion*, with U. Fischer, with contributions by J. Wright, with a forew. by P. Gordon, ed. III, 2 vols., in ‘Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting’, dir. by F. Mittelbach, Addison-Wesley, Reading 2023, vol. 1.

2. Readers should be able to write in \LaTeX before reading this documentation. There are many manuals, especially online. Evergreen is the pioneering one by L. LAMPART, *\LaTeX : a document preparation system*, ed. II, Addison-Wesley, Reading 1994. Pretty good are the Italians by L. PANTIERI and T. GORDINI, *L’arte di scrivere con \LaTeX* , ed. II, 2021; GRUPPO UTILIZZATORI ITALIANI DI \TeX , *Introduzione all’arte della composizione tipografica con \LaTeX* , coordinator C. Beccari, v. B5-0.99.56, 19th Sept. 2024. See also G. FAZIO and G. NORDO, *Introduzione a $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$. Un manuale per la redazione di testi scientifici*, Apogeo, Milano 2002; T. OETIKER, *The Not So Short Introduction to $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$; or $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ in 132 minutes*, with contrib. by H. Partl, I. Hyna and E. Schlegl, v. 6.4, the a4paper format, 9th Mar. 2021, also available in Italian; *\LaTeX* , Wikibooks, URL: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX> (visited on 08/09/2024); *Learn \LaTeX .org*, The \LaTeX Project, URL: <https://www.learnlatex.org/> (visited on 23/09/2024), also available in Italian. The most comprehensive, however considerably expensive, contribution is by Frank Mittel-

plain why it's definitely better using it instead the common word processors.³ Just keep in mind that 'L^AT_EX will save you from a nervous breakdown and a sleepless night [...].'⁴

Whoever deals with law and has to write about the same may have to cite legal materials. With a common word processor, he can manage citations manually. However, manual citations and bibliographies imply numerous risks, resulting in varying degrees of typographical errors in the final presentation of references, especially depending on the style of citation. In particular, for citation styles that require full entry information, the order of citations is very important, so that handling a large volume of data in this manner significantly complicates the task for the writer and, potentially, distracts its attention, leading to errors.

A citation reports the bibliographic information to allow the identification of the quoted source, consists of a concise and standardised description of the same and lets possible to find and to refer to the same source.⁵ Then, references are 'a sequence of datas, which hold a fixed and defined position and are discernible because of their standardised style and punctuation'.⁶

The style — and this also applies to punctuation — of a citation is indeed very important to identify its elements.⁷

bach, since 2023 published in two volumes: MITTELBACH, *op. cit.* Finally, I suggest to read the *Documentation* by Overleaf and to get starting with the free plan by Overleaf same. When users become ready, they shall 'to take the leap': to download L^AT_EX and use one of the offline editors, which are also free of charge and aren't a trial version, while the free plan by Overleaf has got usage limitations.

3. For a comparison between word processors and L^AT_EX, see G. GONZATO, *L^AT_EX per utenti di word processor*, v. 1.0.8, 8th Jan. 2015. See also N. MEIER, *La révolution de la gestion bibliographique – L^AT_EX*, in 'Jusletter', 25th May 2009; Y. DE SAINT-PERN, *L^AT_EX appliqué au droit français. Des outils adaptés à la rédaction de thèses en droit*, v. 1.1, 2016.

4. T. PELLARD, *L^AT_EX pour les sciences humaines et sociales*, v. 4, Paris 2024, p. 1, trans. mine.

5. See N. VIANELLO, *La citazione di opere a stampa e manoscritti*, Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1970, p. 43; F. VENUTI, *La citazione bibliografica nei percorsi di ricerca. Dalla galassia Gutenberg alla rivoluzione digitale*, Edizioni Unicopli, Milano 2012, p. 69; F. VOMIERO, *Comporre la bibliografia in L^AT_EX. Bib_latex e i software di gestione bibliografica*, v. 2.2.4, 31st Mar. 2021, p. 8.

6. VENUTI, *op. cit.*, p. 85, trans. mine; VOMIERO, *op. et loc. ult. cit.* See also VIANELLO, *op. cit.*, pp. 44–45.

7. Clear criteria are essential, especially when citing from lesser-known or foreign works or journals. In fact, 'just the use of italics or roman type within quotation marks immediately gives the reader an idea of whether it's a book or a journal title', as reminds A. OLSCHKI, *Sua Maestà la Citazione. Un invito agli autori, ai docenti, agli editori*, in 'La Bibliofilia', vol. LXXIII, no. 3, 1977, p. 278, trans. mine.

☞ *Nota bene*

This documentation is full of illustrative citations. Many are in footnotes, which are considerable. Other citations are in box. In short, this documentation also provides an opportunity to test the style.

1.1.2 The Italian usual style of citation

In Italy, scholars use to adopt a style,⁸ which mandates to cite in footnote and to write any data about the entry — mirroring the bibliographic item —, if it's the first time the entry is cited, and to write the same entry in an abbreviated form for subsequent citations. Well, these bibliographic citation abbreviations are essentially cross references and, therefore, they work with the same principles.⁹ Writers may manually track them, to ensure consistency even after substantial text revisions, but it would be easiest if there is a machine handling it.

This is true for any type of entry, no matter if it's a book, an article, or a juridical act, such as a statute, a decree, a judgement, or similar.

Occasional legal writers face fewer risks when maintaining manual citations of legal sources. So, they may be indifferent to a specific way.

On the other hand, there are those who write about law as a profession and regularly encounter numerous sources: they shall find a tool that can produce an optimal output in terms of accuracy. They need of a machine, not only for the scholarly contribution, but also for legal citations.

The style used by Italian scholars, in particular in the humanities, is objectively so verbose, especially because the footnote mirrors the reference list, but it seems an insurmountable custom. There exists an Italian manual of style, which doesn't recommend this convention, but instead refers to the ISO 690 standard¹⁰ and, in particular, to 'the aforementioned

8. Despite 'there are no standards so common to be universal', as reminds M. CERRUTI and M. CINI, *Introduzione elementare alla scrittura accademica*, with a forew. by T. Telmon, Laterza, Bari and Roma 2007, p. 123, trans. mine. This lack induced VIANELLO, *op. cit.*

9. Compare with MOEWE, "Shackled to BibTeX and who cannot (yet) move to BibLaTeX". *What is that supposed to mean?*, quest. by robertspierre, Stack Exchange, 22nd Oct. 2024, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/729238/236280>: '\cite is a glorified \ref command and the bibliography is typeset from the thebibliography environment, which is essentially an enumerate with built-in \label for each \item that then just typesets each item as-is'.

10. See R. LESINA, *Il Nuovo Manuale di Stile. Guida alla redazione di documenti, relazioni, articoli, manuali, tesi di laurea*, in collab. with F. Boggio Merlo, ed. II, Zanichelli, Bologna 1994, p. 261. The ISO 690 standard is already considered for L^AT_EX language, by M. HOFTICH, *ISO 690 biblatex style*, in collab. with M. Wemheuer and D. Lupták,

running notes method’.¹¹ According to this standard, only in the bibliography is each cited element identified using an ‘in full’ form and citations are in footnotes, the first time in a ‘short’ form; the subsequent citations cross-refer to the first.¹²

Anyway, the conventional style in humanities in Italy is the full form when each entry is cited for the first time: it doesn’t matter if the bibliography is required or not. Sometimes, it seems to be the equivalent of the accuracy of their method besides.

Rather, it satisfies the method of the humanities — which is not the scientific method, neither ‘a’ scientific method —: while in the scientific method ‘it is not important to know immediately *who* is cited, but first of all that *someone* is cited and secondly *what* the entry tells’,¹³ in the humanities the method mandates ‘to see immediately *who* is cited’¹⁴ and scholars overindulge in basing their reasonings upon the authority.¹⁵

Actually, it’s also true that, within highly specialised humanities studies, which tend to refer to specific critical editions, only the complete set of bibliographic information gives meaning to the reference. Let’s see an example.¹⁶

✍ Example

In the field of Physics a reference like ‘EINSTEIN 1905’ may be enough and far clearer than a reference, in a literary study on the Italian views of contemporary American literature, like ‘MELVILLE 1963’, which should be the Italian translation of *Moby Dick* by Cesare Pavese.^a

Within the field of History of Law, an author-year citation style might, perhaps, work for something like ‘GROSSI 1977’, but not for ‘MCLWAIN 1990’, which should be the Italian translation of the publication of the six lectures he held at Cornell University during the a.y. 1938/1939.^b

v. o.4.1, 20th Mar. 2022; however, the *ISO 690 bibl_{at}ex style* doesn’t consider the ‘cross-referred’ form of citation. See D. LUPTÁK, *Typesetting bibliographies compliant with the ISO 690 standard in L^AT_EX*, in ‘TUGboat’, vol. XXXVIII, no. 2, 2017, p. 242. Another distinction, between a ‘complete’ form, which indicates any element and is destined to the bibliographer, a short form, which indicates just the necessities and is destined to the reader, and a terse form, which employs shorthands and acronyms and is destined to the specialist, is described by VIANELLO, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

11. This label by LUPTÁK, *op. et loc. ult. cit.*

12. See LESINA, *op. cit.*, p. 264.

13. I. VALBUSA, *Creare stili bibliografici con bibl_{at}ex: l’esperienza del pacchetto bibl_{at}ex-philosophy*, in ‘ArsT_EXnica’, vol. IX, Apr. 2010, p. 41, trans. mine, emphasis orig. It’s a really illuminating excerpt.

14. *Ibid.*, p. 41, trans. mine, emphasis orig.

15. See *ibid.*, p. 41.

16. Loosely adapted from VENUTI, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

To generalise, a first conclusion is that an author-year style isn't accurate for derivative works, like critical editions, new editions and translations.

a. Illustrative items are A. EINSTEIN, *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper*, in 'Annalen der Physik', vol. CCCXXII, no. 10, 1905, pp. 891–921; H. MELVILLE, *Moby Dick; o la Balena*, trans. by C. Pavese, Frassinelli, Torino 1963.

b. Illustrative items are P. GROSSI, "Un altro modo di possedere". *L'emersione di forme alternative di proprietà alla coscienza giuridica postunitaria*, Giuffrè, Milano 1977; C.H. MCLWAIN, *Costituzionalismo antico e moderno*, ed., with an introd., by N. Matteucci, trans. by V. de Caprariis, il Mulino, Bologna 1990.

In short, the citation style depends on the needs of both the writer and the reader: for example, an author-year citation style is primarily suitable for those who, within a specific discipline and with considerable familiarity with it, can readily identify the citation based on these two data points alone.¹⁷

So, no matter if the usual style of citation doesn't run the risk of ambiguity and vagueness, this bundle provides to codify the most common practices, especially from legal literature, in order to encourage scholars to use \LaTeX . Conventional softwares aren't useful to the purpose and common word processors don't offer the most important features. Moreover, some of them are far too expensive: 'Oltre al danno, la beffa' — I may say in Italian —, that means something like 'add insult to injury'.

Just a conclusive note. This style is dedicated to Accursius, the Florentine jurist, notable for his organisation of the glosses in the so-called 'Magna Glossa', so that the gloss *par excellence* may be the gloss precisely edited by Accursius.¹⁸

1.1.3 Towards new versions and updates

In conclusion, this new citation style for the biblatex package aims to codify the most common citation practices that Italian academics — in particular, legal scholars — use to following in their monographs, collected works and journal articles. So, by default, users of this style will find their bibliographic references formatted according to these practices.

Moreover, the accursius style offers an option to format citations and the bibliography according to the author-year style rules. This part of the work is, above all, the least developed, and future updates of the style will therefore focus on improving it.

17. See VENUTI, *op. cit.*, pp. 82–83.

18. Compare with F. CALASSO, *Medio evo del diritto*, vol. 1: *Le fonti*, Giuffrè, Milano 1954, p. 543; P. GROSSI, *L'ordine giuridico medievale*, Laterza, Bari and Roma 2017, p. 158.

Regarding European Union law, some updates might be necessary. Actually, the `accursius` style already allows for the citation of case law and provides for the ECLI identifier, so that the user is able to cite something like the *Superleague v FIFA and UEFA* case.¹⁹ Of course, he is able to cite the Treaties too.²⁰ Regarding the EU Legislation, it's easy to cite something in the form of the General Data Protection Regulation.²¹

However, still some adjustments might be necessary.

So, in perspective, there will certainly new versions of this work, to correct the inevitable typos and bugs that didn't emerge during the writing phase and during testing.²²

1.1.4 Installation

The `accursius` style is available on CTAN. If possible, the user should install the bundle via its \TeX distribution.

In case of manual installation, he has to download the primary file, which has the `.dtx` extension, and run it with a common command-line interface to extract the `.bbx`, `.cbx` and `.ltx` files. Then, he has to install them, preferably to `tex/latex/accursius` of its local or home \TeX tree.

19. CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. 21st Dec. 2023, *European Superleague Company SL v Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Union of European Football Associations (UEFA)*, C-333/21, EU:C:2023:1011, on EUR-lex.

20. Treaty on European Union, consolidated v. and amend. by the Treaty of Lisbon of 13th Dec. 2007, in Official Journal of the European Union C 202, 7th June 2016, pp. 13–45 (henceforth cited as TEU); Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, consolidated v. and amend. by the Treaty of Lisbon of 13th Dec. 2007, in Official Journal of the European Union C 202, 7th June 2016, pp. 47–199 (henceforth cited as TFEU); Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, consolidated v. and amend. by the Treaty of Lisbon of 13th Dec. 2007, in Official Journal of the European Union C 202, 7th June 2016, pp. 389–405 (henceforth cited as CFR).

21. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27th Apr. 2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), in Official Journal of the European Union L 119, 4th May 2016, pp. 1–88. See also Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of 13th June 2024 of the European Parliament and of the Council, laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act), in Official Journal of the European Union L, 12th July 2024, pp. 1–88 (henceforth cited as AI Act). For subsequent citations, see CFR; General Data Protection Regulation, [cit.](#); AI Act.

22. The writing of this code ran parallel to the writing of my thesis. It means that the reliability of the `accursius` style is based on the output of that dissertation, which is, with a high degree of certainty, free from defects as regards the formatting of bibliographic references.

The user may have to refresh the file name database afterwards, so \TeX can find the files.

1.1.5 Loading the bundle

The style belongs to the biblatex package:²³ to opt for it, as a first step, users have to load the biblatex and the csquotes packages.

Of course, it's necessary to upload the resource file.

Given that the document will be in Italian, the user shall load either babel or polyglossia²⁴ package to enable \LaTeX to typeset in the appropriate language. Then, the user has to set $\langle Italian \rangle$, or the current, as the primary language.

So, the loading of the bundle follows standard biblatex conventions.

```

\usepackage{polyglossia}
\setmainlanguage{italian}
\usepackage[style=italian]{csquotes}
\usepackage[style=accursius]{biblatex}
5 \addbibresource{\langle database \rangle.bib}

```

Code 1.1: How to load the bundle with the polyglossia package.

Users may choose also for the accursius style options.

\Leftarrow Example

This documentation loads the style as follows. Keep in mind that this documentation is written in British English.

```

\usepackage{csquotes}
\usepackage[style=accursius,%
shortjournal,%
citereset=section,%
5 mincrossrefs=1,%
autolang=hyphen]{biblatex}
\setlength{\bibhang}{60pt}
\addbibresource{accursius.bib}

```

Users can pick and choose the packages they need, just be sure to check the biblatex documentation for any compatibility issues.²⁵

23. For the documentation, see LEHMAN, *The biblatex Package*, cit. An Italian introduction by PANTIERI and GORDINI, *op. cit.*, pp. 149–162.

24. The polyglossia package works only with $\text{Lua}\TeX$ and $\text{Xe}\TeX$ and must always be loaded before the biblatex one, as reported by LEHMAN, *op. ult. cit.*, p. 4.

25. See *ibid.*, pp. 5–7.

1.2 Customisation of the ext-verbose-trad₁ style

1.2.1 General features of the style

Even if the `accursius` style is thought to let possible legal citing in \LaTeX , the style same provides to adjust some general format option and to keep the `biblatex` package open to the variety of citation customs that any writer may have to comply: for example, because of some publisher preferences.²⁶

Users may opt for some features just by giving them between the option brackets of the `biblatex` package.

`boolean` The `accursius` style considers the following boolean options:

`itapunctuation` (default: *true*)

To implement the punctuation style according to the Italian style of citations. First of all, it means `newunitpunct={\addcomma\space}`.

`nourlinrunning` (default: *true*)

This option affects only citation commands. The standard `doi`, `url` and `eprint` toggles are independent and continue not to distinguish executions when located in a citation or in a bibliography. The `nourlinrunning` option does and works with the `\ifbibliography` test, to empty the `{doi+eprint+url}` `bibmacro`. The `accursius` style already provides for a corrective to prevent that this option will affect the online entries.

`authoryearstyle` (default: *false*)

To switch to an author-year style of citation, within the `accursius` same.

`scauthor` (default: *true*)

To print the author of an entry in small caps.

`revname` (default: *false*)

To let the given name of the first author of each item, in the bibliography, printed after his surname.

²⁶. I felt the need for this while writing my thesis and had to adapt to the recommendations of my supervisor. These recommendations concerned both the formatting of common references to books, articles and the like, as well as legal material, such as case law. Therefore, in order not to waste my work just, after I adapted my input to the citation practices required for my thesis, I'd like to propose the same to the community, considering that its rules are very common practices amongst Italian jurists.

`authorypeparens` (default: *false*)

For each item where the user has to specify the type of author, the user may set this option true to let the field printed within parens.

`editionroman` (default: *true*)

The accursius style will print the edition format of an entry as Roman numerals by default.²⁷

`shortjournal` (default: *true*)

To print the short journal title, if given, instead of the standard one. If the user lets this option being true, he should input `\printbiblist{shortjournal}` at the end of his document.

Users may redeclare these options to customise them according to their preferences.

not boolean Finally, users may choose how to order the publisher, the location and the date format and how to order the volume, the number and the issue of a journal.

`publocformat` (default: *publocyear*)

This option concerns the order of the publisher, the location and the date of an entry.

The `publocyear` option, which is the default one, prints the publisher, separated with a comma from the location, if there is, or from the date. If there is the location, the latter is separated from the date with a space.

The `locpubyear` option is similar to the previous option, but switches the location and publisher position and always separates units with a comma.

The `locco1onpub` option prints the location, then, if there is the publisher, the latter, separated by a colon and a space. Then, the option prints the date, which is introduced everytime by a comma and a space as the punctuation unit separator.

`journvolnumyear` (default: *allcommas*)

This option concerns the order of the journal volume, the number and the year. It regards also the date of the issue. Actually, the proper affected bibmacro is the `{volume+number+eid}` one, which includes the `eid` field too: however, the Italian style of citation

²⁷ The volume, tome, part, number and section integers are always printed as Roman numerals, so, if the user would customise them, he has to specify the `\DeclareFieldFormat`.

doesn't use to refer to the eid. That's why the accursius style might appear a bit mixed up.

The `allcommas` option is the default one and prints firstly the volume field, then the number, then the EID, then the `{issue+date}` bibmacro, with conventional unit separators.

The `numslashdate` option is quite similar to a common style in the Italian customs and prints the volume of the journal, introduced by the `<jourvol>` string; then, the option prints the number of the issue: if there are both the `<volume>` and `<number>` fields, the option separates the first from the second with the `<volnumdelim>` punctuation. If there are both the `<number>` field and the `<year>` of the issue, the punctuation between the first and the second is a slash, without any space; otherwise, the punctuation before the year is everytime a comma and a space.

The `biblatex` option, common in particular outside of Italy, has got the same order of the `allcommas` one, but the `issue` field and the `{date}` bibmacro are printend inside within parens.

1.2.2 Entry fractions

tome There may be a single work with a set structure and the user has to cite just a part of this, such as a volume, or a tome, or a part. Examples of single works with a set structure are collected works, conference proceedings, encyclopaedias or treatises. Each part of these works is independent: users may refer just to the part same and not also to the entire work. Rather, the latter is necessary only to identify the citation source.

The `biblatex` package provides to specify the `<volume>` and the `<part>` of the general item whereof the entry is a fraction.²⁸ The accursius style considers also the `<tome>` fraction and resume each driver macro to let possible in the generality of cases to specificity the `<tome>` same.

Indeed, the `biblatex` package haven't got any macro to gather the entries fraction.

section For journals, the accursius style lets possible to select the `<section>` or the `<part>` of a single issue wherefrom an item is printend.²⁹

28. See R.H. WEISBERG, s.v. *Diritto e letteratura*, in *Enciclopedia delle scienze sociali*, vol. III, Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana fondata da Giovanni Treccani, Roma 1993, pp. 107–113.

29. Examples are V. CRISAFULLI, *Sull'efficacia normativa delle disposizioni di principio della Costituzione*, in 'Ann. ts.', vol. XVIII, 1948: *Scritti in memoria di Luigi Cosattini*, sec. I, pp. 21–42; G. CONTINI, *Principio di legalità ed eccesso di legificazione nell'ordinamento*

1.2.3 New features to identify a series

According to the biblatex package, users may specify the series whereof the entry is an issue. In particular, they may identify the series title and the number of the issue.

`director` The accursius style considers the $\langle series\ director \rangle$ role too. It's a new name list, actually more precise than the $\langle editor \rangle$ one.

`serdirector` The user may specify another role for the alike director of a series, with, `serdirector={\langle type \rangle}`. list instead.

1.2.4 The accursius sorting template

Finally, the style provides for its sorting template, namely `accursius`.

This sorting template is already executed by default.

In short, this sorting considers the following inputs:

1. the author, or similar roles,
2. the publishing date,
3. the volume of the item and
4. the title of the reference.

This template has got its own `refcontext`, namely the `accursiusdef`.

1.3 The legal entries format

1.3.1 A type for provisions

The originality by the accursius style is the `itprov` type. It comprises the macros destined to codify each unit of the Italian legal citations.

Actually, the accursius creates the `notetoprov` type too. Users may use it to cite something like an opinion article, that a jurist writes and attached to a specific provision: at least in Italy, scholars use to publish the 'nota a sentenza', to comment a specific judgement. Even if it is thought as a particular form of the article type, the `notetoprov` type is almost the same

costituzionale italiano, in 'Riv. giur. sar.', no. 2, 1990, part II, pp. 567–575; A. PALMIERI and R. PARDOLESI, *Un tritico sportivo (e un'entrata a gamba tesa sulla dominanza di Fifa, Uefa e dintorni)*, note to CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. 21st Dec. 2023, European Superleague Company SL v Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), C-333/21, EU:C:2023:1011, in 'Foro it.', no. 3, 2023, part IV, cols. 127–136; S. BASTIANON, *Restrizioni per oggetto e tutela della concorrenza nella trilogia sportiva del 21 dicembre 2023*, note to CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. 21st Dec. 2023, European Superleague Company SL v Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), C-333/21, EU:C:2023:1011, in 'Foro it.', no. 3, 2023, part IV, cols. 136–144.

of the `itprov` type and it reproduce the latter indeed. So, it inherits the `itprov` type features.

So, the `itprov` type makes the user able to cite many legal entries. At least in Italy and in the other ‘civil law’ systems, the statute issued by the Parliament – in Italy the act is called ‘*legge*’ – is the source of law *par excellence*. Therefore, the `accursius` style bases the new `@itprov` type on the citation style for the ‘*legge*’. However, the citation practice for numerous other legal sources is the same and this makes the `@itprov` type remarkably versatile and suitable for citing even subordinate sources and case law.

The l. 241/1990 it’s a very fine example to illustrate how the matter works:

```
So, citing something like the \citetitle{lpa} is
really just like citing the literature, such an essay
by \citeauthor{cerulliirelli2018}.\footnote{See \cite
{lpa}; \cite{cerulliirelli2018}. Again: \cite{lpa}.}
```

Code 1.2: Example of legal citation in running text (.tex).

```
@itprov{lpa,
  kindprov={\autocap{1}\adddot},nprov={241},
  origdate={1990-08-07},
  provtitle={Nuove norme in materia di
  procedimento amministrativo e di diritto
  di accesso ai documenti amministrativi},
  ofportal={Normattiva},
  url={https://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/1990/08/18/090G0294},
  keywords={legge},langid={italian}}
```

Code 1.3: A statute data sample (.bib).

Example

So, citing something like the l. 241/1990 is really just like citing the literature, such an essay by Vincenzo Cerulli Irelli.^a

^a See l. 7th Aug. 1990, no. 241, ‘Nuove norme in materia di procedimento amministrativo e di diritto di accesso ai documenti amministrativi’, on Normattiva; V. CERULLI IRELLI, *Costituzione Politica Amministrazione*, Editoriale Scientifica, Napoli 2018. Again: l. 241/1990, [cit.](#)

It follows also an example of the `notetoprov` type, from a comment by Alessandro Palmieri and Roberto Pardolesi on the *Superleague v FIFA*

and UEFA case.³⁰

```

@notetoprov{palmieripardolesi2024,
  noteby={Palmieri, Alessandro and Pardolesi,
    Roberto},gender={sm},
  title={Un trittico sportivo (e un'entrata a
5     gamba tesa sulla dominanza di Fifa, Uefa
    e dintorni)},
  institution={Court of Justice of the European
    Union},
  shortinstitution={CJEU},
10  jchamber={Grand Chamber},
  kindprov={\autocap{j}udg\addot},
  origdate={2023-12-21},
  titleparties={European Superleague Company SL
    \emph{v} Fédération internationale de
15     football association (FIFA) and Union of
    European Football Associations (UEFA)},
  shorttitleparties={Superleague \emph{v} FIFA
    and UEFA},
  eueclistring={EU},courteclistring={C},
20  necli={1011},neucase={333},yeareucase={21},
  journaltitle={Il Foro Italiano},
  shortjournal={Foro it\addot},
  year={2023},number={3},
  part={4},pages={127--136},
25  bookpagination={column},pagination={column}}

```

Code 1.4: A note to a judgement data sample (.bib).

So, citing law is really the same of citing any other type of entry, according to the biblatex package. The only difference is given by which fields and lists the itprov type — and the same is true for the notetoprov one — needs to be defined in addition.

boolean for legal The user can select two general options that affect legal references. Both are boolean options and each addresses, in its own way, the need to simplify how detailed a given citation should be.

iusminimal (default: *false*)

This option is to ‘edit down’ datas such as parties, or the annotator, anyway which are not really necessary according to many Italian styles of citation.

30. See PALMIERI and PARDOLESI, *op. cit.*; CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. Superleague v FIFA and UEFA, *cit.*

`iusshorthand` (default: *false*)

This option not only is really suitable in case of an author-year style, but may work also within the default configuration of the `accursius` style. This option means that citations will print just a shorthand or, if not given, the minimum requirement to identify the source. In short, if true, this option will print even in the first citation the abbreviated form, namely something to similar to what is printed in subsequent citations, if the option is false.

1.3.2 The institution

The type is based on the `{thestate}` macro. The main author of a legal item may be the State self, or just one of its authorities.

`institution` The `accursius` style lets the `institution` list being precisely the one to indicate the State or its authority. Users may compile also the `shortinstitution` list, which the `accursius` style links to the `listc` one.

The `shortinstitution` list is for abbreviated names of the institution same.

If it's necessary to avoid ambiguities, users may specify which is the State of the institution they are citing. In this case, they have to compile the `institutionnationality` field.

`jchamber` A body may convene in various configurations. For example, courts may divide judges into panels, each with jurisdiction over specific areas of law, except for the most contentious cases or those involving conflicting precedents, for which a wider panel of judges may be convened, potentially comprising a plenary session, or united chambers.

The `jchamber={number}}` field serves this purpose. The user may enter either a positive integer, in which case the `accursius` style will print this number as a Roman numeral preceded by the `jchamber` string, or manually input the name of the composition.

So, this field is particularly useful for case law, as many other authorities don't have such subdivisions: for instance, although a Parliament is bicameral, while laws are enacted by both chambers, acts of a single chamber can be cited by giving the name of that chamber directly.

Finally, there are two fields to provide additional information that the `accursius` style hasn't categorised. The only differences are their position and the preceding punctuation.

`institutionspec` There is the `institutionspec={⟨specifications⟩}` field and it comes immediately after the name of the authority. It is separated from the `institution={⟨names⟩}` list by a space. A classic example, in Italy, of using this field is when the user wants to specify that he is citing a penal ruling of the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation,³¹ instead of a civil ruling:³² in Italian practice, in fact, the string ‘pen.’ is very important and almost indispensable when it cannot be inferred from the context. Almost always, writers write it without preceding it with a unit separator.

`institutionaddon` The `institutionaddon={⟨addon⟩}` field comes after the `jchamber` one and is separated from it by a comma.

`institutionmember` The `institutionmember={⟨names⟩}` name list, on the other hand, is used for documents that are undoubtedly issued by an authority, a body, or similar, but for which it’s still important to know which specific individual issued them. Typical examples include the name of an Advocate General issuing a concluding opinion,³³ as well as judges signing a concurring or dissenting opinion. In truth, in the Italian context, the concluding opinions of public prosecutors don’t have as much importance, so this field remains, ultimately, particularly useful in European union case law. However, who knows whether the Italian Constitutional court shall ever introduce the institution of dissenting opinions?³⁴ To the purpose, the

31. Just three examples: IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., united chambers, judg. 20th Jan. 1951, the State v Scalogna, with note by C. Miglioli, in ‘Foro it.’, 1951, part II, cols. 65–73; IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., chamb. II, judg. 6th June 1977, the State v Dirella and others, in ‘Giust. pen.’, 1978, part II, cols. 415–416; IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., united chambers, judg. 18th Jan. 2024, no. 16153, the State v Marco Clemente, Massimo Egidio Trefiletti, and others, with note by G. De Marzo, in ‘Foro it.’, no. 5, 2024, part II, cols. 278–299.

32. For example, see IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., united chambers, judg. 22nd July 1999, no. 500, Comune di Fiesole v Giorgio Vitali, with note by A. Palmieri and R. Pardolesi, in ‘Foro it.’, no. 9, 1999, part I, cols. 2487–2504; IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., chamb. III, judg. 6th Oct. 2015, no. 19883, Alfredo Bresciani and Giuseppe Bresciani v Comune di Polaveno and Pierino Zugno, with note by L. Caputi, in ‘Foro it.’, no. 2, 2016, part I, cols. 604–615; IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., labour chamb., judg. 9th June 2016, no. 11868, Ministero delle infrastrutture e dei trasporti v Rodolfo Ceconi, with note by A.-M. Perrino, in ‘Foro it.’, no. 7–8, 2016, part I, cols. 2363–2369.

33. See AG AT THE CJEU, A. Rantos, op. 15th Dec. 2022, European Superleague Company SL v Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Unión de Federaciones Europeas de Fútbol (UEFA), C-333/21, EU:C:2022:993, on EUR-Lex.

34. The debate in Italy on the introduction of dissenting opinions is heated, but doubts about the advisability of this reform persist, both on the merits and on procedural grounds. In favour of its introduction, see S. CASSESE, *Una lezione sulla cosiddetta opinione dissenziente*, in ‘Quad. cost.’, no. 4, 2009, pp. 973–983, reprinted in IDEM, *Dentro la Corte. Diario di un giudice costituzionale*, il Mulino, Bologna 2015, pp. 275–285; N. ZANON, *Le opinioni dissenzienti in Corte costituzionale. Dieci casi*, Zanichelli, Bologna 2024.

accursius style links to the namea name list.

1.3.3 The ‘ID’ of the provision (date, number and similar)

kindprov In law, legal documents are classified according to their type. For instance, in Italy, there are three primary legislative instruments: the Italian Constitution provides for laws in a formal sense – which may be enacted by Parliament or by each Regional Council, by the Council of the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and by the Council of the Autonomous Provinces Bolzano –, legislative decrees and government decrees,³⁵ although Presidential Decrees may sometimes also have got the force of law.³⁶ Secondary sources are similarly classified according to the authority issuing them, the procedure followed, and the legal effect. The same can apply at the level of each individual public administration and even within private organizations. The accursius style provides for the kindprov field.

origdate The date of enactment is relevant for citation purposes and is often sufficient to identify the document. So, the user has to compile origdate={<the date of the act>}

nprov In many cases, a document may also be identified by a serial number in addition to the date. The accursius style provides for the nprov field.

In this regard, in Italy, a legal provision holds that there are such sources which ‘shall have a single strictly progressive numbering [...] assigned to each of them at the time of publication’.³⁷

For further critical perspectives, reference CASSESE, *op. ult. cit.*, *passim*.

35. See The Constitution of the Italian Republic, appr. by It. CONST. Ass., delib. of 22nd Dec. 1947, on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. Const.), artt. 70, 116 and 117.

36. It happens when Presidential Decrees involve the compilation into a single text of pre-existing provisions having the force of law. See Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti lo statuto degli impiegati civili dello Stato, att. to d.p.R. 10th Jan. 1957, no. 3, ‘Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti lo statuto degli impiegati civili dello Stato’, on Normattiva (henceforth cited as t.u. statuto impiegati civili); Testo unico delle leggi recanti norme per la elezione della Camera dei deputati, att. to d.p.R. 30th Mar. 1957, no. 361, ‘Approvazione del testo unico delle leggi recanti norme per la elezione della Camera dei deputati’, on Normattiva (henceforth cited as t.u. elezione Camera dei deputati); d.p.R. 6th June 2001, no. 380, ‘Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia edilizia’, on Normattiva (henceforth cited as t.u. edilizia).

37. Testo unico delle disposizioni sulla promulgazione delle leggi, sulla emanazione dei decreti del Presidente della Repubblica e sulle pubblicazioni ufficiali della Repubblica italiana, att. to d.p.R. 28th Dec. 1985, no. 1092, ‘Approvazione del testo unico delle disposizioni sulla promulgazione delle leggi, sulla emanazione dei decreti del Presidente della Repubblica e sulle pubblicazioni ufficiali della Repubblica italiana’, on Normattiva (henceforth cited as t.u. promulgazione, emanazione e pubblicazioni), art. 16, co. 1, trans. mine. See also d.p.R. 14th Mar. 1986, no. 217, ‘Regolamento per l’esecuzione del testo

Specifically, these sources include statutes enacted by Parliament and other acts having the same force, a multitude of decrees, including those issued by the President of the Republic, the President of the Council of Ministers and individual ministers and, finally, the rulings by the Constitutional Court, if they declare the unconstitutionality of a statute or of an act having the same force.³⁸

More specifically – and limited to State sources – the provision stipulates that the enumeration is unique for all acts, except for constitutional laws and the rulings by the Constitutional Court.³⁹

Actually, it isn't easy to trace an official or authoritative guide that introduced the style of citing legal sources in Italy. However, it remains that jurists use to indicate, at the first citation, the type of act, date of issue and progressive number; in subsequent citations, they use to indicate the type of act, its progressive number and the year of issue. This style aligns with the practice in legislative drafting offices.⁴⁰

The user should simply provide the existing identifying data: the date of enactment and the number of the provision.

europaen law When citing European Union law, the user should compile the following fields instead of the nprov one:

neli for legislation, to indicate the sequential number of the adopted document;

necli for case law, to indicate the sequential number of the ruling;

neucase

for case law, to indicate the case number in the register;

yeareucase

for case law, to indicate the last two numbers of the year when the case was registered;

eueli for legislation, to indicate which European community enacted the act;

eueclistring

for case law, to indicate the European community;

unico delle disposizioni sulla promulgazione delle leggi, sulla emanazione dei decreti del Presidente della Repubblica e sulle pubblicazioni ufficiali della Repubblica italiana', on Normattiva, art. 4.

38. See [t.u. promulgazione, emanazione e pubblicazioni](#), art. 15, co. 1.

39. [T.u. promulgazione, emanazione e pubblicazioni](#), art. 16.

40. See PRES. CONS. MIN., circ. 28th Dec. 1985, 'Formulazione tecnica dei testi legislativi', in Gazzetta ufficiale, gen. ser., 29th May 1986, no. 123, pp. 19–13, §8, lett. *a*.

courteclisting

for case law, to indicate the originating Court.

codification In some cases, legal provisions are approved in a particular document, but their content is appended as an annex: so, the approval document, issued by the authority in the exercise of its power, merely states that the authority has approved certain measures and refers to its annexes for their detailed exposition. In Italy, a typical example of this form is classic codes, such as the Civil code and the Penal code.⁴¹

☞ *Nota bene*

The accursius style doesn't care about the self-classification of a legal instrument, nor an analysis of whether an instrument substantively corresponds to the category of a 'code'. Rather, it is concerned with the material fact of whether a norm is incorporated within the same instrument that enacts it, or in an annex to that instrument.

So, this legal form and its enactment procedure don't inherently give rise to instruments that are strictly defined as 'codes'.⁴²

In such cases, the citation may also refer solely to the name of the instrument. However, for reasons of consistency in citation style — which, particularly in Italy, is quite pedantic — and to ensure completeness of information, it is recommended that the name alone is insufficient for the

41. See Penal code, att. to r.d. 19th Oct. 1930, no. 1398, 'Approvazione del testo definitivo del Codice Penale', on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. pen. cod.); Code of Civil Procedure, att. to r.d. 28th Oct. 1940, no. 1443, 'Codice di procedura civile', on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. cod. civ. proc.); Civil code, att. to r.d. 16th Mar. 1942, no. 262, 'Approvazione del testo del Codice civile', on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. cod. civ.); Code of Penal Procedure, att. to d.p.R. 22nd Sept. 1988, no. 447, 'Approvazione del codice di procedura penale', on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. cod. pen. proc.). Administrative trial law also falls within this category: see Code of Administrative Trial, att. to lgs.d. 2nd Oct. 2010, no. 104, 'Attuazione dell'articolo 44 della legge 18 giugno 2009, n. 69, recante delega al governo per il riordino del processo amministrativo', on Normattiva (henceforth cited as It. cod. adm. trial). Conversely, the following examples don't take this form, as their respective provisions are contained directly within the enacting instrument: for example, lgs.d. 30th June 2003, no. 196, 'Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali, recante disposizioni per l'adeguamento dell'ordinamento nazionale al regolamento (UE) n. 2016/679 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio, del 27 aprile 2016, relativo alla protezione delle persone fisiche con riguardo al trattamento dei dati personali, nonché alla libera circolazione di tali dati e che abroga la direttiva 95/46/CE', on Normattiva; lgs.d. 7th Mar. 2005, no. 82, 'Codice dell'amministrazione digitale', on Normattiva; lgs.d. 7th Sept. 2005, no. 209, 'Codice delle assicurazioni private', on Normattiva.

42. See [t.u. statuto impiegati civili](#); [t.u. elezione Camera dei deputati](#).

initial citation and in the reference list. Therefore, the accursius style requires the user to specify the type of enactment, its date, and, if applicable, its number and period.

Hence, the `codification` field activates a string that indicates that the cited norm is attached to the enacting instrument. This field doesn't depend on the fact that the provision is nominally a 'code',⁴³ but it can be used instead even when this word doesn't appear at all.⁴⁴

First of all, the user may specify the issuing authority: for example, the Italian Constituent Assembly, which approved the Italian Constitution.

`attachedstring` Then, the user can specify the string relating to the annex. By default, the accursius prints the bibliographic string attached, but the user may compile the `attachedstring={⟨string⟩}` field.⁴⁵

```
@itprov{codicecivile,
  codification={Codice civile},
  shorthand={Cod\addotsspace civ\addot},
  kindprov={\autocap{r}\addot d\addot},
5  nprov={262},origdate={1942-03-16},
  provtitle={Approvazione del testo del
    Codice civile},
  editor={De Nova, Giorgio},gender={sm},
  title={Codice civile e leggi collegate},
10 publisher={Zanichelli},
  location={Bologna},year={2023},
  pages={107--538}}
```

Code 1.5: A first codification data sample.

For these reasons, other sources may also be cited as codification, including the Italian Constitution same,⁴⁶ or a so-called 'testo unico', namely a 'consolidated act'.⁴⁷

```
@itprov{costituzione,
  codification={Costituzione della Repubblica
    italiana},
  textprovtitle={Costituzione},
5  shorthand={Cost\addot},
```

43. Indeed, see lgs.d. 196/2003, [cit.](#); lgs.d. 82/2005, [cit.](#); lgs.d. 209/2005, [cit.](#) Thus, these citations are similar to l. 241/1990, [cit.](#)

44. See [It. cod. civ.](#); [It. Const.](#); [t.u. statuto impiegati civili](#); [t.u. elezione Camera dei deputati](#).

45. Once again, an example is [It. Const.](#)

46. See [It. Const.](#)

47. See [t.u. statuto impiegati civili](#); [t.u. elezione Camera dei deputati](#).

```

attachedstring={delib\addotsp da},
institution={Assemblea costituente},
shortinstitution={Ass\addotsp cost\addot},
kindprov={delib\addotsp del},
10 origdate={1947-12-22},
editor={Bartolini, Francesco},gender={sm},
booktitle={Codice amministrativo},
publisher={La Tribuna},location={Piacenza},
year={2024},edition={35},pages={37--53}

```

Code 1.6: A second codification data sample.

`textprovtitle` In any case, the user may input `textprovtitle={<title>}`. In the item is a code, this field should be a flowing and short form, or a colloquial and everyday form. This field doesn't interfere with the shorthand, if given. Indeed, the `textprovtitle` is thought for the running text, while the shorthand is more suitable for abbreviated citations which don't compose the text *stricto sensu*.

1.3.4 Other detail to describe the provision

Further descriptive elements of legal references may include the subject matter and the parties involved in the act, especially in case law. Often, legal scholars cite judgements from a journal: in this case, the journal might accompany the ruling with a note; if so, the *accursius* style allows the user to indicate the name of the annotator or commentator.

`provtitle`

It isn't an equivalent for the `textprovtitle` field, as the latter is used to cite the reference within the text. Instead, the `provtitle` field indicates the subject matter of the specific provision.⁴⁸

`provindtitle`

Similar to the previous one, this field is used to cite legal references when their legal system uses an indirect formula to indicate the subject matter. It's the case, in particular, of European union law.⁴⁹

48. For example, see l. Sardegna 15th July 1986, no. 47, 'Norme sul diritto di accesso ai documenti amministrativi della regione Sarda', in *Codice delle leggi della Regione sarda*, ed. by G. Contini, t. I, Giuffrè, Milano 1989, pp. 1545–1547; PRES. CONS. MIN., circ. 28th Dec. 1985, [cit.](#); l. 22nd Dec. 2017, no. 219, 'Norme in materia di consenso informato e di disposizioni anticipate di trattamento', on Normattiva. It works even in case of code or similar: see [t.u. edilizia](#).

49. See General Data Protection Regulation, [cit.](#); [AI Act](#).

titleparties

This field is used, primarily, for case law, to indicate the parties involved in the specific reference. It's particularly useful for legal systems and any case where judgements are known by the names of the parties.⁵⁰

parties

This field differs from the previous one, because it indicates the name of the parties involved in a judgement, but in systems or cases where these names are secondary, meaning they don't identify the judgement same.⁵¹

shorttitleparties

This field is for a short form of the `titleparties` one, in particular for the running text and the subsequent citations.⁵²

noteby

This name list develop into the `nameb` one, in case the entry is `@itprov`, and into the `author` one, in case the entry is `notetoprov`. This name list is used to indicate who annotated or commented the item, cited by the user, for example, from a journal which reproduces the item same and offers, indeed, the note, or similar.⁵³

1.3.5 The source

One of the latest features of the `accursius` style is to allow the user to specify the source from which they have consulted the reference being cited. From journals to monographs, legal scholars commonly indicate, particularly for case law, where they have actually read the material. While this information is not strictly essential to identify the reference, the `accursius` style suggests and indeed promotes it, especially when the cited

50. See CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. *Superleague v FIFA and UEFA*, [cit](#). Even if the Italian style doesn't recognise this importance to the parties of an Italian ruling, the `accursius` style suggests to use this field in case the Italian judgement doesn't have a sequential number: see *IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., united chambers, judg. the State v Scalogna*, [cit](#).; *IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., chamb. II, judg. the State v Dirella and others*, [cit](#).

51. See *IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., united chambers, judg. 500/1999*, [cit](#).; *IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., chamb. III, judg. 19883/2015*, [cit](#).; *IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., labour chamb., judg. 11868/2016*, [cit](#).

52. See CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. *Superleague v FIFA and UEFA*, [cit](#).

53. See *IT. CONST. COURT, judg. 14th June 1956, no. 1*, with note by C. Miglioli, in 'Foro it.', 1956, part I, cols. 833–838.

reference may be difficult to find and, perhaps, poorly indexed in online databases.

In short, since the purpose precisely of a verbose citation style is to provide as much information as possible to the reader, knowing where the user has obtained a legal source helps the reader to locate it.

The sources of legal materials can essentially be divided into four categories: official bulletins, portals — which may be institutional portals or private databases —, journals and, finally, anthologies. Official bulletins are the primary publication venue for numerous legal references, especially laws, and serve the purpose of enabling citizens to know the content of these laws.⁵⁴ Institutional portals also serve this purpose.⁵⁵ In general, official bulletins and institutional portals are the so-called official ‘fonti di cognizione’.⁵⁶

There are also private databases that the *accursius* style treats in the same way as institutional portals: they are often maintained by the same publishers as journals and can offer more content than the journals themselves. Finally, anthologies are also private works, but they are widely used, from law students to Supreme Court advocates and Constitutional Court judges.

As a consolidated practise, academics don’t cite from anthologies. The *accursius* style allows for this possibility, however, because there are instances where the official source of knowledge doesn’t exist, or is only available in paper form and, maybe, stored in a location far from the user, while databases ignore the reference altogether.⁵⁷

Traditionally, the citation of laws refers to the journal from which the writer draws. This practice is still widespread and doesn’t require particular comment. It’s different, if the source — regardless of whether

54. In Italy, see ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO, *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana*, URL: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/> (visited on 08/09/2024). On this point, see firstly C. MORTATI, *Istituzioni di diritto pubblico*, ed. III, Cedam, Padova 1955, pp. 409–411.

55. In Italy, see PRES. CONS. MIN., *Normattiva. Il portale della legge vigente*, URL: <https://www.normattiva.it/> (visited on 08/09/2024). Some Courts has got their official website or portal, where they upload their judgements: for example, within the administrative case law, see REG. ADM. COURT OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA Bologna, chamb. I, judg. 7th Jan. 2022, no. 5418, Luca Caprini v Ministry of the Interior, on Giustizia amministrativa; IT. CONS. OF STATE, chamb. II, judg. 1st June 2023, no. 5418, Luca Caprini v Ministry of the Interior, on Giustizia amministrativa. For European Union law, see EUROPEAN UNION, *Eur-Lex. Access to European Union law*, URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en> (visited on 08/09/2024).

56. See A. BARBERA and C. FUSARO, *Corso di diritto costituzionale*, ed. VI, il Mulino, Bologna 2022, p. 160.

57. An example is l. Sardegna 47/1986, *cit.*

the reference is a judgement, or any other material, even a statute — is a database: depending on the guidelines, the user has or hasn't to refer to the database he consults, sometimes depending on whether it is official or private, other times only in relation to a specific type of reference and not others. In short, when in doubt, the accursius style gives the user considerable flexibility and, in this regard, defines two general boolean options.

boolean options `noportal` (default: *false*)

If true, the accursius style won't print the portal source of the legal item, even if given. Set `noportal={true}`, if the guideline considers these data redundant, tautological or unnecessary.

`noportalurlinrunning` (default: *true*)

This option is independent from the `bbx:url` and `bbx:nourlinrunning` toggles. It just implies that the url of a portal will be printed, if given, only in the final list.

`absolutenportalurl` (default: *false*)

This option will hide the url of a portal, if given, in any case, no matter if located in a citation, or in the bibliography.

Firstly, the accursius style prioritises portals over all other sources, unless the user has specifically indicated through boolean options that he doesn't want to refer to portals. This is because portals or databases allow for a dynamic reading of documents: particularly in relation to statutes, a portal is preferable to a text, even a digital one, that is fixed in an official bulletin or in a journal. Indeed, a portal can show the various reforms that may have occurred over time.

Having made this consideration, the user can specify the data corresponding to one of these possible sources.

☞ *Nota bene*

When the user need to date his legal reference, he has to use `origdate`. On the other hand, `date` refer exclusively to the consulted source, namely the official bulletin, the portal, the journal, or the anthology.

With reference to the official bulletin, the accursius style provides four new fields. Their names are quite indicative of their function: the fields are, in particular,

- `ofbull`,
- `ofbullseries`,
- `ofbullnum` and

– ojeuseries.

With reference to the portal, there is a new field: ofportal.

If the user cites from a journal or an anthology, he has to complete standard fields and lists, respectively, of the type @article and @incollection.

To cite from an official bulletin, the user may input some other standard fields, such as page and pages. Precisely, the {date}, {chapter+pages}, {url} and {addendum+pubstate} bibmacros are available.

To cite from a portal, just the {url} bibmacro is available.

1.3.6 The sorting template for legal items

For bibliographies of legal references, the accursius style defines two specific sorting templates. The chrono*i*uris template is based on a strictly chronological criterion and, therefore, prioritises the origdate datas. On the other hand, the autho*i*uris template prioritises the institution's name and then the istitutionspec and jchamber fields.

Both templates have their own refcontext, which is of the same name.

1.3.7 Citing commands

There aren't particularities regarding the citation commands and, in any case, no specific comments are needed.⁵⁸

Just a check referred to the Italian Constitution: \citeauthor will give Italian Constituent Assembly, \citetitle will give Italian Constitution, \citeyear will give 1947 and \citedate will give 22nd Dec. 1947.

58. Therefore, see LEHMAN, *op. ult. cit.*, pp. 110–119.

SECOND SECTION

THE ACCURSIUS.BBX AND ACCURSIUS.CBX FILES

2.1 General settings

2.1.1 Initial settings

THE ACCURSIUS STYLE REQUIRES the exclusive use of biber as the bibliography processor for the biblatex package, because it offers a wider range of functionalities, compared to bibtex.¹

```
1 \RequireBiber[3]
```

Secondly, the accursius style is based on the `ext-verbose-trad1` style, by Moritz Wemheuer.²

```
2 \RequireBibliographyStyle{ext-verbose-trad1}
```

```
3
```

The accursius style define, or redefine, some localised strings for Italian, English and French in specific localisation modules. So, it declares and maps them to the associated languages.

```
4 \DeclareLanguageMapping{italian}{italian-accursius}
```

```
5 \DeclareLanguageMapping{english}{english-accursius}
```

```
6 \DeclareLanguageMapping{french}{french-accursius}
```

```
7
```

Then the style provides to collect, in the `itapunctuation` option, the main punctuation and spacing in the bibliography and in citations, according to the Italian customs.

```
8 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
```

```
9   {itapunctuation}[true]{%
```

```
10     \renewcommand{\newunitpunct}{\addcomma\space}
```

```
11     \renewrobustcmd*\bibinitdelim}{}
```

```
12     \renewcommand{\subtitlepunct}{\adddot\space}
```

```
13     \renewcommand{\intitlepunct}{\addspace}
```

```
14     \renewcommand{\jourvoldelim}{\newunitpunct}
```

```
15     \renewcommand{\jourserdelim}{\newunitpunct}
```

```
16     \renewcommand{\volnumdelim}{\newunitpunct}}
```

```
17
```

1. Moreover, biber is recommended by F. MITTELBACH, *The L^AT_EX Companion*, with U. Fischer, with contributions by J. Wright, with a forew. by P. Gordon, ed. III, 2 vols., in ‘Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting’, dir. by F. Mittelbach, Addison-Wesley, Reading 2023, vol. 2, p. 543.

2. See M. WEMHEUER, *BibL^AT_EX-ext*, github, URL: <https://github.com/moewew/biblatex-ext/> (visited on 15/11/2024); IDEM, *The biblatex-ext Bundle. Extensions for the biblatex standard styles*, v. 0.18, 24th Mar. 2024.

The `accursius` style lets this option being true by default. At the same time, the style execute some other default settings of the `biblatex` package and are necessary to comply with the Italian scholarly style of citation.

```

18 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{itapunctuation=true,
19                               sorting=accursius,
20                               citetracker=context,
21                               ibidtracker=constrict,
22                               idemtracker=constrict,
23                               loccittracker=context,
24                               opcittracker=context}
25

```

Moreover, the `accursius` style, as sorting template, selects `accursius` one, which defines at the end of the `.bbx` file and wich aims to be just an improvement of the `ndvt` standard one.

Then, the style customises some field formats. Firstly, it lets the title fields always emphasised, according to the Italian style of citation.

```

26 \DeclareFieldFormat[article,inbook,
27   incollection,inproceedings,patent,
28   thesis,unpublished]{title}%
29   {\mkbibemph{#1}}%
30 \DeclareFieldFormat[article,inbook,
31   incollection,inproceedings,patent,
32   thesis,unpublished]{citetitle}%
33   {\mkbibemph{#1}}%
34 \DeclareFieldFormat[inreference]{title}{%
35   s\addot v\addotsspace \mkbibemph{#1}}
36 \DeclareFieldFormat[inreference]{citetitle}{%
37   s\addot v\addotsspace \mkbibemph{#1}}

```

The only exception is for the `itprov` entry type, which aims to be the one to cite legal sources. In this case, the style forces the format to be similar to the `noformat` one.

```

38 \DeclareFieldFormat[itprov]{title}{#1}
39 \DeclareFieldFormat[itprov]{citetitle}{#1}
40

```

Then, the `accursius` style declares the format for integer fields, such as number, part and volume. Every format includes the proper string and the last two are printed in small capital case Roman numerals.

```

41 \DeclareFieldFormat{volume}%
42   {\bibstring{volume}~{%
43   \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
44 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{volume}%
45   {\bibstring{volume}~{%

```

```

46   \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
47 \DeclareFieldFormat {part}%
48   {\bibstring{part}~{%
49   \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
50 \DeclareFieldFormat [article] {part}%
51   {\bibstring{part}~{%
52   \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
53 \DeclareFieldFormat {number}%
54   {\bibstring{number}~#1}
55 \DeclareFieldFormat [article] {number}%
56   {\bibstring{number}~#1}
57

```

Another option is the `nourlinrunning` one.

```

58 \newtoggle{bbx:nourlinrunning}
59 \DeclareBiblatexOption {global, type, entry} [boolean]
60   {nourlinrunning} [true] {%
61   \settoggle{bbx:nourlinrunning}{#1}}
62 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions {nourlinrunning=true}
63 \renewbibmacro* {doi+eprint+url} {%
64   \ifboolexpr {test {\ifbibliography}%
65               or
66               (not togl {bbx:nourlinrunning}%
67               or
68               test {\ifentrytype {online}})}%
69   {\ifboolexpr {togl {bbx:doi}%
70               and
71               not test {\iffieldxref {doi}}}%
72   {\printfield {doi}}%
73   {}%
74   \newunit\newblock%
75   \ifboolexpr {togl {bbx:eprint}%
76               and
77               not test {\iffieldxref {eprint}}}%
78   {\usebibmacro {eprint}}%
79   {}%
80   \newunit\newblock%
81   \ifboolexpr {togl {bbx:url}%
82               and
83               not test {\iffieldxref {url}}}%
84   {\usebibmacro {url+urldate}}%
85   {}%
86   {}%
87

```

The `accursius` style provides for this option, to differentiate between

running text and bibliography and is works with the standard toggles `bbx:doi`, `bbx:eprint` and `bbx:url`.

To define possible `url` breaks, improving the `biblatex` own handling, the `accursius` style customises the counters related to line breaks after numbers, uppercase letters and lowercase letters.

```
88 \setcounter{biburllcpenalty}{100}
89 \setcounter{biburlucpenalty}{200}
90 \setcounter{biburlnumpenalty}{100}
91
```

2.1.2 Options for a author-year style

The `accursius` style aims to codify the citation customs of Italian scholars, who tend to include all citation units in the first reference, reproducing the entry as it appears in the bibliography. However, the style remains open to the possibility that the user may wish to adopt an author-year citation style. Therefore, by ‘borrowing’ from the standard `authoryear` style of the `biblatex` package,³ it creates an option named `authoryearstyle`.

```
92 \newtoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}
93 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
94   {authoryearstyle}[true]{%
95     \settoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}{#1}
96     \settoggle{bbx:iusshorthand}{true}
97     \settoggle{cbx:authoryearstyle}{true}
98     \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{labeldateparts,
99       innamebeforetitle=true,
100      sorting=nyt,pagetracker,innameidem,mergedate}
101     \renewbibmacro*{date}{%
102       \usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}%
103       }%
104     {\printdate}}
105     \providebibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
106       \iffieldundef{labelyear}%
107       }%
108     {\printtext{%
109       \iflabeldateisdate%
110         {\printfield{issue}%
111           \setunit*{\addspace}%
112           \printdateextra}%
113         {\printlabeldateextra}}}}
```

3. See P. LEHMAN, *Bib^{La}T_EX*, cont. by P. Kime, J. Wright and A. Boruvkaz, github, URL: <https://github.com/plk/biblatex/> (visited on 15/11/2024), the `authoryear.bbx` file.

```

114     \providebibmacro*{date+extrayear}{%
115         \blx@warning{bibmacro 'date+extrayear'
116             is deprecated.\MessageBreak
117             Please use 'date+extradate'.
118             \MessageBreak Using
119             'date+extradate' instead}%
120     \usebibmacro{date+extradate}}
121
122 \providebibmacro*{bbx:ifmergeddate}{\@secondoftwo}
123 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[string]{mergedate}[true]{%
124     \ifcsdef{bbx@opt@mergedate@#1}
125         {\csuse{bbx@opt@mergedate@#1}}
126     {\PackageError{biblatex}
127         {Invalid option 'mergedate=#1'}
128         {Valid values are 'maximum', 'compact', 'basic', 'minimum',\MessageBreak
129         'true' (=compact), and 'false'.}}}
130
131 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@true{\bbx@opt@mergedate@compact}
132 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@maximum{%
133     \renewbibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
134         \iffieldundef{labeleyear}%
135         {}%
136         {\printtext{%
137             \iflabeldateisdate%
138                 {\printfield{issue}%
139                     \setunit*{\addspace}%
140                     \printdateextra}%
141                 {\printlabeldateextra}}}}}%
142
143 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@compact{%
144     \renewbibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
145         \iffieldundef{labeleyear}%
146         {}%
147         {\printtext{%
148             \iflabeldateisdate%
149                 {\printdateextra}%
150                 {\printlabeldateextra}}}}}%
151 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:ifmergeddate}{\iflabeldateisdate}%
152 \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
153     \ifboolexpr{test {\usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}}%
154         and
155         test {\iffieldundef{issue}}}%
156     {}%
157     {\printtext{%
158         \printfield{issue}%

```

```

159         \setunit*{\addspace}%
160         \usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}%
161         {}%
162         {\printdate}}}%
163         \newunit}}
164
165 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@basic{%
166     \renewbibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
167         \iffieldundef{labelyear}%
168         {}%
169         {\printtext{\printlabeldateextra}}}%
170     \renewbibmacro*{bbx:ifmergeddate}{%
171         \ifboolexpr{test {\iflabeldateisdate}%
172             and
173             not test {\ifdateshavedifferentprecision{label}{}}}%
174     \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
175         \ifboolexpr{test {\usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}}%
176             and
177             test {\iffieldundef{issue}}}%
178         {}%
179         {\printtext{%
180             \printfield{issue}%
181             \setunit*{\addspace}%
182             \printdate}}}%
183         \newunit}}
184
185 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@minimum{%
186     \renewbibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
187         \iffieldundef{labelyear}%
188         {}%
189         {\printtext{\printlabeldateextra}}}%
190     \renewbibmacro*{bbx:ifmergeddate}{%
191         \ifboolexpr{test {\iflabeldateisdate}%
192             and
193             not test {\ifdateshavedifferentprecision{label}{}}%
194             and
195             test {\iffieldundef{extradate}}}%
196     \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
197         \ifboolexpr{test {\usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}}%
198             and
199             test {\iffieldundef{issue}}}%
200         {}%
201         {\printtext{%
202             \printfield{issue}%
203             \setunit*{\addspace}%

```



```

204         \printdate}}%
205         \newunit}}
206
207 \def\bbx@opt@mergedate@false{%
208     \renewbibmacro*{date+extradate}{%
209         \iffieldundef{labelyear}%
210         }%
211         {\printtext{\printlabeldateextra}}}%
212     \renewbibmacro*{bbx:ifmergeddate}{\@secondoftwo}%
213     \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
214         \printtext{%
215             \printfield{issue}%
216             \setunit*{\addspace}%
217             \usebibmacro{date}}}%
218         \newunit}}
219
220 \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
221     \usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}
222     {}
223     {\printtext[parens]{%
224         \printfield{issue}%
225         \setunit*{\addspace}%
226         \printdate}}}%
227 \renewbibmacro*{date}{%
228     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
229         {\usebibmacro{bbx:ifmergeddate}%
230         }%
231         {\printdate}}}%
232     {\printdate}}
233
234 \providebibmacro{date+extradate}{}
235
236 \newbibmacro*{bbx:labelyear}{%
237     \setunit{\printdelim{nameyeardelim}}}%
238     \usebibmacro{date+extradate}}
239

```

It is up to the user to enable this option to employ this citation style within the accursius one.

 *Nota bene*

Just a caveat: this option will very likely require further intervention to rectify bugs and implement new features, such as compact citations.

2.1.3 Options for authors and names

The first complex task was codifying certain practices relating to the indication of names.

At least in relation to legal doctrine, Italian academics tend to refer to an author by their initials and surname, both in footnotes and in the bibliography, whereas in author-year styles they refer to the author in footnotes by surname only.

There are insufficient guidelines to resolve any ambiguities, but the accursius style addresses this issue.

Example

See the following examples: F. BENVENUTI, s.v. *Autotutela*, lett. b: *Diritto amministrativo*, in *Enciclopedia del diritto*, vol. IV, Giuffrè, Milano 1959, pp. 537–556; IDEM, *Disegno dell’Amministrazione Italiana. Linee positive e prospettive*, Cedam, Padova 1996; M. BENVENUTI, *Art. 28*, in *Commentario alla Costituzione*, vol. I, ed. by R. Bifulco, A. Celotto and M. Olivetti, Utet, Torino 2006, pp. 580–598. For a more intriguing example of ambiguity, see MARCO BARBIERI, *Note critiche sul licenziamento disciplinare nel lavoro pubblico dopo l’intervento legislativo del 2017*, in ‘Giornale dir. lav. rel. ind.’, no. 1, 2019, pp. 157–170; MARTA BARBIERI, A. FRANCESCONI and E. GUARINI, *Misurazione, valutazione e trasparenza della performance*, in *La Terza Riforma del Lavoro Pubblico. Commentario al D.Lgs 27 ottobre 2009, n. 150, aggiornato al “Collegato Lavoro”*, ed. by F. Carinci and S. Mainardi, Wolters Kluwer, Milano 2011, pp. 47–87. For subsequent citations –while, if there is not ambiguity, then the labelname is so simple–, in case of ambiguity, the labelname specifies also about the given name: F. BENVENUTI, s.v. *Autotutela (dir. amm.)*, *cit.*; IDEM, *Disegno dell’Amministrazione Italiana*, *cit.*; M. BENVENUTI, *op. cit.*; MARCO BARBIERI, *op. cit.*; MARTA BARBIERI, FRANCESCONI and GUARINI, *op. cit.*

²⁴⁰ \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{uniquename=full}

²⁴¹

There are no definitive rules regarding the formatting of the author’s name –or the editor’s, when there is no author– in normal font or small caps. Generally, the name should always be in normal font, if it isn’t that of the primary author of the cited work, unless the citation refers to a part of a work and the user wishes to highlight, for example, the editor of a collection. Therefore, the possibility remains of writing the name of the author of an entry –and of the possible editor of the work of which the entry is a part– in small caps and, in this regard, the accursius style creates the option `scauthor`, setting it as true by default, and based on the

following commands.

```

242 \newtoggle{bbx:scauthor}
243 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
244   {scauthor}[true]{\settoggle{bbx:scauthor}{#1}}
245 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{scauthor=true}
246
247 \newrobustcmd*{\mkbibsc}[1]{\textsc{#1}}
248 \DeclareFieldFormat{mkbibsc}{\mkbibsc{#1}}
249 \newrobustcmd*{\mkidem}[1]{%
250   \iftoggle{bbx:scauthor}%
251     {\scshape#1}}%
252     {#1}}
253
254 \newbibmacro*{bbx:scname}{%
255   \renewcommand\mkbibnamefamily[1]{\mkbibsc{##1}}%
256   \renewcommand\mkbibnamegiven[1]{\mkbibsc{##1}}%
257   \renewcommand\mkbibnameprefix[1]{\mkbibsc{##1}}%
258   \renewcommand\mkbibnamesuffix[1]{\mkbibsc{##1}}}
259

```

To implement these options, firstly, the `accursius` style customises the default name format.

```

260 \DeclareNameFormat{name:accursius}{%
261   \ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{2}%
262     {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
263       {\namepartfamily}%
264       {\namepartgiven}%
265       {\namepartprefix}%
266       {\namepartsuffix}}%
267     {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
268       {\namepartfamily}%
269       {\namepartgiveni}%
270       {\namepartprefix}%
271       {\namepartsuffix}}%
272   \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
273 \DeclareNameAlias{default}{name:accursius}

```

A distinctive feature of the `accursius` style is the deprecation of the inversion of the author's given name and surname in bibliographic lists. Indeed, many bibliographies ordered alphabetically by author begin with the surname, followed—often by a comma—by the given name, or its initial, of the author. In the case of multiple authors for the same entry, this tends to occur only for the first author, so that the second and any subsequent authors are written with the given name, or its initial, followed by the surname.

This tendency is particularly noticeable in documents created using word processors. While these programs allow for the alphabetical sorting of lists, they don't, of course, understand the meaning of each item in the list. As a result, they sort the entire list item, without distinguishing between the parts that are relevant for sorting purposes and those that are not. Therefore, users of word processors, in order to take advantage of automated sorting, have necessarily to place the surname before the given name, or its initial, if they want the word processor to sort by surname.

In documents where the citation style stipulates that given names are given only by initial, there is no other reason to place the surname before the given name. However, if the citation style requires that given names be written in full, then the inversion of surname and given name in the bibliographic list is indeed necessary to facilitate the reader's consultation of the list.⁴

The `accursius` style lets to the user the choice if invert the given name, placing it after the surname, or not. Therefore, it provides an option named `revname`, which the user has to activate if he wishes for the surname of the first author of an entry to precede the given name, or its initial, in the bibliographic list. This option inspires two new formats, `theauthorrev` and `theauthornotrev`. It also creates a generic format, `theauthor`: by default, this refers to `theauthornotrev`, but, if the user activates the `revname` option, then the `theauthor` format refers to `theauthorrev` instead.

```

274 \DeclareNameAlias{theauthor}{theauthornotrev}
275 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
276     {revname}[true]{%
277     \DeclareNameAlias{theauthor}{theauthorrev}}
278
279 \DeclareNameFormat{theauthorrev}{%
280     \iftoggle{bbx:scauthor}{%
281         {\usebibmacro{bbx:scname}}}%
282     }{%
283     \ifnumequal{\value{listcount}}{1}{%
284         {\ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{2}{%
285             {\usebibmacro{name:family-given}%
286             {\namepartfamily}%
287             {\namepartgiven}%

```

4. It may make sense, because the given-family order lets 'much harder for a reader to find the entry corresponding to a given label, which begins with the last name of that author', as reminds CFR, *Comment to 'How to make the name of the first author consistent with the rest in the bibliography?'*, a question on the author format, quest. by user1671648, Stack Exchange, 6th Sept. 2024, URL: https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/725908/how-to-make-the-name-of-the-first-author-consistent-with-the-rest-in-the-bibliog#comment1806775_725908.

```

288         {\namepartprefix}%
289         {\namepartsuffix}}
290     {\usebibmacro{name:family-given}%
291         {\namepartfamily}%
292         {\namepartgiveni}%
293         {\namepartprefix}%
294         {\namepartsuffix}}%
295     \ifboolexpr{test {\ifdefvoid\namepartgiven}%
296         and
297         test {\ifdefvoid\namepartprefix}}%
298         {}%
299         {\usebibmacro{name:revsdelim}}}%
300     {\ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{2}%
301         {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
302             {\namepartfamily}%
303             {\namepartgiven}%
304             {\namepartprefix}%
305             {\namepartsuffix}}
306         {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
307             {\namepartfamily}%
308             {\namepartgiveni}%
309             {\namepartprefix}%
310             {\namepartsuffix}}}%
311     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
312
313 \DeclareNameFormat{theauthornotrev}{%
314     \iftoggle{bbx:scauthor}%
315         {\usebibmacro{bbx:scname}}%
316         {}%
317     \ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{2}%
318         {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
319             {\namepartfamily}%
320             {\namepartgiven}%
321             {\namepartprefix}%
322             {\namepartsuffix}}%
323         {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
324             {\namepartfamily}%
325             {\namepartgiveni}%
326             {\namepartprefix}%
327             {\namepartsuffix}}%
328     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
329
330 \DeclareNameAlias{author}{theauthor}
331 \DeclareNameAlias{editor}{theauthor}
332

```

This `theauthor` format is an alias for the standard name formats `author` and `editor`.

Finally, the `accursius` style modifies the `labelname` name format to accommodate these options and, ultimately, creates the `labeltextname` format, which is useful for the command `\citeauthor`: this ensures that the names of authors cited in the running text are always formatted in a standard way (i.e. it prevents them from being printed in small caps) and are always given in full.

```

333 \DeclareNameFormat{labelname}{%
334     \iftoggle{bbx:scauthor}%
335         {\usebibmacro{bbx:scname}}%
336         {}%
337     \ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{2}%
338         {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
339             {\namepartfamily}%
340             {\namepartgiven}%
341             {\namepartprefix}%
342             {\namepartsuffix}}%
343         {\ifnumequal{\value{uniquename}}{1}%
344             {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
345                 {\namepartfamily}%
346                 {\namepartgiveni}%
347                 {\namepartprefix}%
348                 {\namepartsuffix}}%
349             {\usebibmacro{name:family}%
350                 {\namepartfamily}%
351                 {\namepartgiven}%
352                 {\namepartprefix}%
353                 {\namepartsuffix}}}%
354     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
355
356 \DeclareNameFormat{labeltextname}{%
357     {\usebibmacro{name:given-family}%
358         {\namepartfamily}%
359         {\namepartgiven}%
360         {\namepartprefix}%
361         {\namepartsuffix}%
362     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}}
363

```

Further customisations to other bibmacros are required to enable user-selectable bibliographic options, such as placing the editor of a collection, for example, before its title, while preserving the established

formatting for names.⁵

```

364 \renewbibmacro*{byauthor}{%
365     \ifboolexpr{test \ifuseauthor%
366         or
367         test {\ifnameundef{author}}}%
368     }%
369     {\usebibmacro{bytypestrg}{author}{author}%
370     \setunit{\addspace}%
371     \printnames[byauthor]{author}}%
372
373 \renewbibmacro*{byeditor}{%
374     \ifnameundef{editor}%
375     }%
376     {\usebibmacro{bytypestrg}{editor}{editor}%
377     \setunit{\addspace}%
378     \printnames[byeditor]{editor}%
379     \newunit}%
380     \usebibmacro{byeditorx}}
381
382 \DeclareDelimFormat{editortypedelim}{\addspace}
383
384 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:editor}[1]{%
385     \ifboolexpr{test \ifuseeditor%
386         and
387         not test {\ifnameundef{editor}}}%
388     {\usebibmacro{bbx:dashcheck}%
389     {\bibnamedash%
390     \printtext[parens]{\usebibmacro{#1}}%
391     \setunit{\addspace}\newblock}%
392     {\printnames{editor}%
393     \setunit{\printdelim{editortypedelim}}}%
394     \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}%
395     \printtext[parens]{\usebibmacro{#1}}}%
396     \clearname{editor}}%
397     {\global\undef\bbx@lasthash}}
398
399 \renewbibmacro*{editor+othersstrg}{%
400     \iffieldundef{editortype}%
401     {\ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumgreater{\value{editor}}{1}}%
402         or
403         test {\ifandothers{editor}}}%
404     {\def\abx@tempa{editors}}%
405     {\def\abx@tempa{editor}}}%

```

5. In this regard, compare with LEHMAN, *op. ult. cit.*; WEMHEUER, *Bib^LT_EX-ext*, *cit.*

```

406     {\ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumgreater{\value{editor}}{1}}}%
407             or
408             test {\ifandothers{editor}}}%
409     {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}s}}%
410     {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}}}}%
411 \let\abx@tempb=\empty
412 \ifnameequal{editor}{translator}%
413     {\appto\abx@tempa{tr}%
414     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{translator}}}%
415     {}%
416 \ifnameequal{editor}{commentator}%
417     {\appto\abx@tempa{co}%
418     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{commentator}}}%
419     {\ifnameequal{editor}{annotator}%
420     {\appto\abx@tempa{an}%
421     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{annotator}}}}%
422     {}%
423 \ifnameequal{editor}{introduction}%
424     {\appto\abx@tempa{in}%
425     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{introduction}}}%
426     {\ifnameequal{editor}{foreword}%
427     {\appto\abx@tempa{fo}%
428     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{foreword}}}}%
429     {\ifnameequal{editor}{afterword}%
430     {\appto\abx@tempa{af}%
431     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{afterword}}}}%
432     {}}}%
433 \ifbibxstring{\abx@tempa}%
434     {\printtext[editortype]}%
435     \biblstring{\abx@tempa\thefield{gender}}\abx@tempb}%
436     {\usebibmacro{editorstrg}}
437
438 \renewbibmacro*{bybookauthor}{%
439     \ifnameequal{author}{bookauthor}%
440     {\iftoggle{bbx:innameidem}%
441     {\bibstring[\mkidem]{idem\thefield{gender}}}%
442     {}}%
443     {\printnames{bookauthor}}}
444
445 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:in:editor}[1]{%
446     \ifboolexpr{test \ifuseeditor%
447         and
448         not test {\ifnameundef{editor}}}%
449     {\ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:innameidem}%
450         and

```



```

451         test {\bbx@ineditoridem}}%
452     {\bibstring[\mkidem]{idem\thefield{gender}}}%
453     {\ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
454         and
455         not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
456         {\printnames[editor]{editor}}}%
457         {\printnames[ineditor]{editor}}}%
458     \setunit{\printdelim{editortypedelim}}%
459     \printtext[parens]{\usebibmacro{#1}}%
460     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
461         {\setunit{\printdelim{nameyear delim}}%
462         \iffieldundef{crossref}%
463         {\usebibmacro{date}}%
464         {\entrydata*{\thefield{crossref}}}%
465         \csuse{extblx@hook@xrefcite}%
466         \printtext[bbx@xrefcite]}%
467         \usebibmacro{date+extradate}}}%
468     {}%
469     \clearname{editor}}%
470 {}
471

```

Finally, to print the ‘and others’ string, the accursius style customises the {name:andothers} bibmacro.

```

472 \renewbibmacro*{name:andothers}{%
473     \ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumequal{\value{listcount}}{\value{liststop}}}%
474         and
475         test \ifmorenames}%
476     {\ifnumgreater{\value{liststop}}{1}%
477         {\finalandcomma}%
478         {}%
479         \printdelim{andothersdelim}\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{andothers}}
480     {}

```

In cases where even the figure properly defined as the ‘author’ of a certain work requires a specific string to indicate their role, the biblatex package provides the authortype string, which functions in the same way as that for the editor. The accursius style offers the user the option to choose that this string, for the author, is always printed, if given, in parentheses, in full and separated from the author’s name just by a space. To enable this, the user has to select the authortypeparens option.

```

481 \newtoggle{bbx:authortypeparens}
482 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
483     {authortypeparens}[true]{%
484     \settoggle{bbx:authortypeparens}{#1}%

```

```

485     \DeclareDelimFormat{authortypedelim}{\addspace}}
486 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{authorypeparens=false}
487 \renewbibmacro*{authorstrg}{%
488     \iffieldundef{authortype}%
489     {}%
490     {\ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:authorypeparens}}}%
491     {\printtext[parens]{%
492         \ifbibxstring{by\thefield{authortype}}%
493         {\biblstring{by\thefield{authortype}}}%
494         {\ifbibxstring{\thefield{authortype}}%
495         {\biblstring{\thefield{authortype}}}%
496         {\thefield{authortype}}}}}%
497     {\printtext[authortype]{%
498         \ifbibxstring{\thefield{authortype}}%
499         {\ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumgreater{\value{author}}{1}}%
500             or
501             test {\ifandothers{author}}}%
502         {\bibstring{\thefield{authortype}s}}%
503         {\bibstring{\thefield{authortype}}}}}%
504     {\thefield{authortype}}}}}}%
505

```

2.1.4 Options for the title

With regard to the `{title}` bibmacro, this style adopts the one provided by the `biblatex-ext` package in its entirety.⁶

```

506 \renewbibmacro*{title}{%
507     \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{title}}%
508         and
509         test {\iffieldundef{subtitle}}}%
510     {}%
511     {\printtext[title]{%
512         \printfield[titlecase:title]{title}%
513         \setunit{\subtitlepunct}%
514         \printfield[titlecase:title]{subtitle}}%
515         \setunit{\titleaddonpunct}}%
516     \printfield{titleaddon}}
517

```

2.1.5 Options for the entry fractions

More specifically, the `accursius` style addresses the issue of parts or divisions within a given work that a user may wish to cite. The fields `<volume>`

6. See *ibid.*

and `<part>` already exist and are valid for most bibliographic entries. However, particularly in Italy, works can be divided not only into volumes or parts, but also into tomes; as for journals, they can be divided into sections as well as parts.

Here are the definitions of these two new fields, namely `<tome>` and `<section>`, to compile with integers.

```

518 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{tome}
519 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{tome}
520 \DeclareFieldFormat{tome}%
521     {\bibsstring{tome}~{%
522         \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
523 \newbibmacro{bookfrac}{%
524     \printfield{volume}%
525     \newunit%
526     \printfield{tome}%
527     \newunit%
528     \printfield{part}}
529
530 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{section}
531 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{section}
532 \DeclareFieldFormat{section}%
533     {\bibsstring{section}~{%
534         \scshape\romannumeral#1}}
535 \newbibmacro{jourfrac}{%
536     \printfield{part}%
537     \newunit%
538     \printfield{section}}
539

```

After creating these fields, the `accursius` style creates `bibmacros` to gather them in a consistent manner across all the types of entry. The primary purpose of these two `bibmacros`, one specific to journals and the other more general, is to allow the user to easily customise the categorisation of bibliographic entries if desired.

These `bibmacros` are, in turn, components of other `bibmacros` that define the relationship between the bibliographic entry cited by the user and the overall work of which the cited entry is a part. The most complex coding is required for entries such as books and collections.⁷

```

540 \renewbibmacro*{barevolume+volumes}{%
541     \iffielddundef{maintitle}%
542         {\usebibmacro{bookfrac}}%
543     {}%

```

7. These definitions are about the spit of analogous `bibmacros` defined *ibid*. Indeed, their name is the same.

```

544 \newunit%
545 \printfield{volumes}}
546
547 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+title}{%
548 \iftoggle{bbx:maintitleaftertitle}%
549 {}%
550 {\iffieldsequal{maintitle}{title}%
551 \clearfield{maintitle}%
552 \clearfield{mainsubtitle}%
553 \clearfield{maintitleaddon}}}%
554 {\iffieldundef{maintitle}%
555 {}%
556 {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
557 \newunit\newblock%
558 \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{volume}}%
559 and
560 test {\iffieldundef{tome}}%
561 and
562 test {\iffieldundef{part}}}%
563 {}%
564 {\usebibmacro{bookfrac}%
565 \setunit{\addcolon\space}}}}}%
566 \usebibmacro{title}%
567 \iftoggle{bbx:maintitleaftertitle}%
568 {\iffieldsequal{maintitle}{title}%
569 \clearfield{maintitle}%
570 \clearfield{mainsubtitle}%
571 \clearfield{maintitleaddon}}}%
572 {\iffieldundef{maintitle}%
573 {}%
574 {\newunit%
575 \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{volume}}%
576 and
577 test {\iffieldundef{tome}}%
578 and
579 test {\iffieldundef{part}}}%
580 {}%
581 {\usebibmacro{bookfrac}%
582 \setunit{\addspace}%
583 \bibstring{ofseries}%
584 \setunit{\addspace}}}%
585 \usebibmacro{maintitle}}}}}%
586 {}%
587 \newunit}
588

```

```

589 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+booktitle}{%
590     \iftoggle{bbx:maintitleaftertitle}%
591         {}%
592         {\iffieldundef{maintitle}%
593             {}%
594             {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
595                 \newunit\newblock%
596                 \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{volume}}%
597                     and
598                     test {\iffieldundef{tome}}%
599                     and
600                     test {\iffieldundef{part}}}%
601                     {}%
602                     {\usebibmacro{bookfrac}%
603                         \setunit{\addcolon\space}}}}}%
604 \usebibmacro{booktitle}%
605 \iftoggle{bbx:maintitleaftertitle}%
606     {\iffieldundef{maintitle}%
607         {}%
608         {\newunit%
609             \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{volume}}%
610                 and
611                 test {\iffieldundef{tome}}%
612                 and
613                 test {\iffieldundef{part}}}%
614                 {}%
615                 {\usebibmacro{bookfrac}%
616                     \setunit{\addspace}%
617                     \bibstring{ofseries}%
618                     \setunit{\addspace}}}%
619             \usebibmacro{maintitle}}}%
620     {}%
621 \newunit}
622

```

2.1.6 Other bibmacros for books and alike

The `accursius` style offers users the ability to print the number of an edition of a specific cited entry in Roman numerals, rather than following the default Arabic ordinal. The style sets the default format with the edition in Roman numerals, but users can revert to the default \LaTeX with `editionroman={false}`.

```

623 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
624     {editionroman}[true]{%
625     \DeclareFieldFormat{edition}%

```

```

626         {\bibstring{edition}~{%
627             \scshape\romannumeral\thefield{edition}}}}
628 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{editionroman=true}
629

```

The `accursius` style creates, through the `namelist namec`, the name to indicate the director, or similar role, of a series of books. If the user doesn't specify the custom-created `serdirector` field, the `accursius` style inserts a customised string.

```

630 \renewcommand{\sernumdelim}{\newunitpunct}
631 \DeclareFieldFormat{series}{\mkbibquote{#1}}
632
633 \DeclareSourceMap{\maps[datatype=bibtex]{\map{%
634     \step[fieldsource=director,fieldtarget=namec]}}
635
636 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{serdirector}
637 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{serdirector}
638
639 \renewbibmacro*{series+number}{%
640     \iffieldundef{series}%
641         {%
642             {\usebibmacro{in:}}%
643             \printfield{series}%
644             \setunit*{\sernumdelim}%
645             \ifnameundef{namec}%
646                 {%
647                     {\iffieldundef{serdirector}%
648                         {\bibstring{director}}%
649                         {\ifbibxstring{\thefield{serdirector}}%
650                             {\ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumgreater{\value{serdirector}}{1}}%
651                                 or
652                                     test {\ifandothers{serdirector}}}}%
653                             {\bibstring{\thefield{serdirector}s}}
654                             {\bibstring{\thefield{serdirector}}}}}%
655                         {\thefield{serdirector}}}%
656                     \setunit{\addspace}%
657                     \printnames{namec}}%
658             \setunit*{\sernumdelim}%
659             \printfield{number}%
660             \newunit}
661

```

Finally, the `accursius` style plays on the interactions, in books and similar types, between the lists of publisher and location and the publication date. In this regard, it creates a non-boolean option, namely `publocformat`, whose content can be empty or `publocyear` (default choice),

locpubyear, or loccolonpub.⁸

```

662 \newcommand{\bbx@publocformat}{}
663 \DeclareBibliographyOption{publocformat}[publocyear]{%
664     \renewcommand{\bbx@publocformat}{#1}}
665 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{publocformat}
666
667 \renewbibmacro*{publisher+location+date}{%
668     \ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{locpubyear}%
669         {\printlist{location}%
670             \newunit%
671             \printlist{publisher}%
672             \newunit%
673             \usebibmacro{date}}%
674     {\ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{loccolonpub}%
675         {\printlist{location}%
676             \setunit*{\addcolon\space}%
677             \printlist{publisher}%
678             \newunit%
679             \usebibmacro{date}}%
680         {\printlist{publisher}%
681             \newunit%
682             \printlist{location}%
683             \setunit*{\addspace}%
684             \usebibmacro{date}}}%
685     \newunit}
686

```

Finally, to print the ‘and others’ string, the accursius style customises the `{name:andothers}` bibmacro.

```

687 \renewbibmacro*{list:andothers}{%
688     \ifboolexpr{test {\ifnumequal{\value{listcount}}{\value{liststop}}}%
689         and
690         test \ifmoreitems}%
691     {\ifnumgreater{\value{liststop}}{1}%
692         {\finalandcomma}%
693         {}%
694         \printdelim{andmoredelim}\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{andmore}}%
695     {}}
696

```

8. Similar options are also available in I. VALBUSA, *The biblatex-philosophy bundle. User's guide to biblatex-philosophy - Bibliography styles for (Italian) users of biblatex*, v. 1.9.8g, 16th Sept. 2022, p. 15.

2.1.7 Journals

With regard to journals, the `accursius` style offers users the option to customise the order of volume, issue and year of publication. The order also takes into account the EID field, which identifies the electronic numbering of a specific article within a journal issue.⁹ According to the default setting, the `accursius` style first imposes a comma as the separating punctuation; then, in order, it prints, each when filled, the volume, issue, EID and then the `issue+date` bibmacro. The user can set, with `numslashdate`, that only the year of the journal is printed and placed immediately after the issue number, separated by a slash, as is quite common in Italian legal scholarship. If `biblatex` is set, the style remains the default of the `biblatex` package.

```

697 \newcommand{\bbx@jourvolnumdate} {}
698 \DeclareBibliographyOption{jourvolnumdate}[allcommas]{%
699     \renewcommand{\bbx@jourvolnumdate}{#1}}
700 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{jourvolnumdate}
701
702 \renewbibmacro*{volume+number+eid}{%
703     \ifdefstring{\bbx@jourvolnumdate}{numslashdate}%
704         {\printfield{volume}%
705             \setunit*{\volnumdelim}%
706             \newunit%
707             \iffieldundef{number}%
708                 {}%
709                 {\printfield{number}%
710                     \setunit{\addslash}}}%
711         \printfield{year}%
712         \setunit{\bibeidpunct}%
713         \printfield{eid}%
714     {\printfield{volume}%
715         \setunit*{\volnumdelim}%
716         \printfield{number}%
717         \setunit{\bibeidpunct}%
718         \printfield{eid}}}
719
720 \renewbibmacro*{issue+date}{%
721     \ifdefstring{\bbx@jourvolnumdate}{numslashdate}%
722         {\printfield[parens]{issue}}%

```

9. On the EID field and its differences from the pagination, for example, see F. CONTINI, *Answer to 'How to remove the comma before pages in latex citation when the article does not possess a volume number?'*, customising the article pagination delimiter, *quest. by narip*, Stack Exchange, 5th Sept. 2024, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/725843/236280>.


```

723     {}%
724     \ifdefstring{\bbx@jourvolnumdate}{allcommas}%
725     {\printfield{issue}%
726     \newunit%
727     \usebibmacro{date}}%
728     {}%
729     \ifdefstring{\bbx@jourvolnumdate}{biblatex}%
730     {\ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{issue}}%
731     and
732     test {\iffieldundef{year}}}%
733     {}%
734     {\printtext[parens]{%
735     \printfield{issue}%
736     \setunit*{\addspace}%
737     \usebibmacro{date}}}%
738     {}%
739     \newunit}
740
741 \renewbibmacro*{journal+issuetitle}{%
742     \usebibmacro{journal}%
743     \newunit%
744     \printfield{series}%
745     \newunit%
746     \usebibmacro{volume+number+eid}%
747     \newunit%
748     \usebibmacro{issue+date}
749     \setunit{\addcolon\space}%
750     \usebibmacro{issue}%
751     \newunit%
752     \usebibmacro{jourfrac}%
753     \newunit}
754
755 \newbibmacro{journal+editor+id}{%
756     \usebibmacro{journal+issuetitle}%
757     \newunit%
758     \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%
759     \newunit%
760     \usebibmacro{note+pages}%
761     \newunit\newblock%
762     \usebibmacro{issn}%
763     \newunit\newblock%
764     \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
765     \newunit\newblock%
766     \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}}
767

```

Actually, things change if the user has also opted for an author-year bibliographic style: in this case, the year field is always placed immediately after the author and is no longer reproduced. This means that the `numslashdate` option is meaningless with the `authoryearstyle`.

2.1.8 Shortjournals

The `accursius` style promotes the use of journal abbreviations through the `shortjournal` field, which should be completed in conjunction with the `journaltitle` field. If the user sets `shortjournal={false}`, the `shortjournal` field will never be printed. Otherwise, and by default, the user can also print the list of journal abbreviations.

```

768 \newtoggle{bbx:shortjournal}
769 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
770   {shortjournal}[true]{%
771   \settoggle{bbx:shortjournal}{#1}}
772 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{shortjournal=true}
773
774 \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}%
775   {\mkbibquote{#1\isdot}}
776
777 \renewbibmacro*{journal}{%
778   \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{journaltitle}}%
779             and
780             test {\iffieldundef{journalsubtitle}}}%
781   {}%
782   {\ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{shortjournal}}%
783             and
784             togl {bbx:shortjournal}}%
785     {\printtext[journaltitle]{%
786       \printfield{shortjournal}}}%
787     {\printtext[journaltitle]{%
788       \printfield[titlecase]{journaltitle}%
789       \setunit{\subtitlepunct}%
790       \printfield[titlecase]{journalsubtitle}}}%
791     \newunit%
792     \printfield{journaltitleaddon}}}}
793
794 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{shortjournal}{%
795   \printfield{journaltitle}}
796
797 \defbibcheck{shortjournal}{%
798   \iffieldundef{shortjournal}%
799   {\skipentry}%

```

```

800      {\iffieldundef{journaltitle}%
801        {\skipentry}%
802        {\ifcsdef{sjcheck@\therefsection
803          -\strfield{shortjournal}=\strfield{journaltitle}}
804          {\skipentry}%
805          {\savefieldcs{journaltitle}%
806            {sjcheck@\therefsection
807              -\strfield{shortjournal}=\strfield{journaltitle}}}}}}
808 \AtBeginBiblist{shortjournal}{%
809   \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}{\mkbibemph{#1}}}
810

```

2.1.9 New definition of bibliography driver

Following all these customisations, the `accursius` style can recapitulate and redefine certain types of bibliographic entries.

In particular, it declares `{article}`, `{book}` and similar types, `{collection}` and `{incollection}`, `{proceedings}` and `{inproceedings}` and, finally, `{manual}`.

```

811 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{article}{%
812   \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
813   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
814   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
815   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
816   \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
817     {\usebibmacro{bbx:labelyear}%
818     \newunit\newblock}%
819     {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
820   \usebibmacro*{title}%
821   \newunit%
822   \usebibmacro{language}%
823   \newunit\newblock%
824   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
825   \newunit\newblock%
826   \usebibmacro{bytranslator+others}%
827   \newunit\newblock%
828   \usebibmacro{version}%
829   \newunit\newblock%
830   \iftoggle{bbx:articlein}{\usebibmacro{in:}}{}%
831   \usebibmacro{journal+editor+id}%
832   \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
833   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
834   \newunit\newblock%
835   \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
836     {\usebibmacro{related:init}%

```

```

837         \usebibmacro{related}}}%
838     {}%
839     \usebibmacro{finentry}}
840
841 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{book}{%
842     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
843     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
844     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
845     \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
846     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
847         {\usebibmacro{bbx:labeleyear}%
848         \newunit\newblock}%
849         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitleledelim}}\newblock}%
850     \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
851     \newunit%
852     \usebibmacro{language}%
853     \newunit\newblock%
854     \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
855     \newunit\newblock%
856     \usebibmacro{thebook}%
857     \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
858     \usebibmacro{pageref}%
859     \newunit\newblock%
860     \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
861         {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
862         \usebibmacro{related}}}%
863     {}%
864     \usebibmacro{finentry}}
865
866 \newbibmacro{thebook}{%
867     \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%
868     \newunit\newblock%
869     \printfield{edition}%
870     \newunit%
871     \usebibmacro{barevolume+volumes}%
872     \newunit\newblock%
873     \usebibmacro{series+number}%
874     \newunit\newblock%
875     \printfield{note}%
876     \newunit\newblock%
877     \printlist{organization}%
878     \newunit%
879     \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
880     \newunit\newblock%
881     \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%

```

```

882 \newunit%
883 \printfield{pagetotal}%
884 \newunit\newblock%
885 \usebibmacro{isbn}%
886 \newunit\newblock%
887 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
888 \newunit\newblock%
889 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}}
890
891 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{booklet}{%
892 \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
893 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
894 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
895 \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
896 \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
897     {\usebibmacro{bbx:labelyear}%
898     \newunit\newblock}%
899     {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
900 \usebibmacro{title}%
901 \newunit%
902 \printlist{language}%
903 \newunit\newblock%
904 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
905 \newunit\newblock%
906 \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%
907 \newunit\newblock%
908 \printfield{howpublished}%
909 \newunit\newblock%
910 \printfield{type}%
911 \newunit\newblock%
912 \printfield{note}%
913 \newunit\newblock%
914 \usebibmacro{location+date}%
915 \newunit\newblock%
916 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
917 \newunit%
918 \printfield{pagetotal}%
919 \newunit\newblock%
920 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
921 \newunit\newblock%
922 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
923 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
924 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
925 \newunit\newblock%
926 \iftoggle{bbx:related}%

```

```

927         {\usebibmacro{related:init}}%
928         \usebibmacro{related}}}%
929     {}%
930 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
931
932 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inbook}{%
933     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
934     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
935     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
936     \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
937     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
938         {\usebibmacro{bbx:labelyear}%
939         \newunit\newblock}%
940         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
941     \usebibmacro{title}%
942     \newunit%
943     \usebibmacro{language}%
944     \newunit\newblock%
945     \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
946     \newunit\newblock%
947     \usebibmacro{in:}%
948     \usebibmacro{crosscite}{inbook:parent}%
949     \newunit\newblock%
950     \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
951     \newunit\newblock%
952     \usebibmacro{isbn}%
953     \newunit\newblock%
954     \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
955     \newunit\newblock%
956     \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
957     \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
958     \usebibmacro{pageref}%
959     \newunit\newblock%
960     \ifboolexpr{tog1 {bbx:related} and not test {\iffieldxref{related}}}%
961         {\usebibmacro{related:init}}%
962         \usebibmacro{related}}}%
963     {}%
964 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
965
966 \renewbibmacro*{inbook:parent}{%
967     \usebibmacro{bybookauthor}%
968     \setunit{\printdelim{innametitledelim}}\newblock%
969     \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
970     \newunit\newblock%
971     \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%

```

```

972 \newunit\newblock%
973 \usebibmacro{edition}%
974 \newunit%
975 \usebibmacro{barevolume+volumes}%
976 \newunit\newblock%
977 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
978 \newunit\newblock%
979 \usebibmacro{note}%
980 \newunit\newblock%
981 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}}
982
983 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{collection}{%
984 \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
985 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
986 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
987 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
988 \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
989     {\usebibmacro{bbx:labelyear}%
990     \newunit\newblock}%
991     {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
992 \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
993 \newunit%
994 \usebibmacro{language}%
995 \newunit\newblock%
996 \usebibmacro{thebook}%
997 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
998 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
999 \newunit\newblock%
1000 \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
1001     {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1002     \usebibmacro{related}}}%
1003     {}%
1004 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1005
1006 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{incollection}{%
1007 \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
1008 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1009 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1010 \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1011 \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1012     {\usebibmacro{bbx:labelyear}%
1013     \newunit\newblock}%
1014     {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
1015 \usebibmacro{title}%
1016 \newunit%

```

```

1017 \usebibmacro{language}%
1018 \newunit\newblock%
1019 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1020 \newunit\newblock%
1021 \usebibmacro{in:}%
1022 \usebibmacro{crosscite}{incollection:parent}%
1023 \newunit\newblock%
1024 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1025 \newunit\newblock%
1026 \usebibmacro{isbn}%
1027 \newunit\newblock%
1028 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1029 \newunit\newblock%
1030 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1031 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1032 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1033 \newunit\newblock%
1034 \ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:related} and not test {\iffieldxref{related}}}
1035   {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1036     \usebibmacro{related}}%
1037   {}%
1038 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1039
1040 \renewbibmacro*{incollection:parent}{%
1041   \ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
1042     and
1043     not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1044   {\DeclareNameAlias{editor}{labelname}%
1045     \usebibmacro{in:editor+others}%
1046     \newunit\newblock%
1047     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1048       {}%
1049       {\printfield{booktitle}%
1050         \newunit%
1051         \printtext[bibhyperref]{%
1052           \bibstring{opcit}}}}}%
1053   {}%
1054   \ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
1055     and
1056     not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1057   {}%
1058   {\setunit{\printdelim{inametitledelim}}\newblock%
1059     \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
1060     \newunit\newblock%
1061     \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%

```



```

1062         \newunit\newblock%
1063         \usebibmacro{edition}%
1064         \newunit%
1065         \usebibmacro{barevolume+volumes}%
1066         \newunit\newblock%
1067         \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1068         \newunit\newblock%
1069         \usebibmacro{note}%
1070         \newunit\newblock%
1071         \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}}}}
1072
1073 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{proceedings}{%
1074     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
1075     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1076     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1077     \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1078     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1079         {\usebibmacro{bbx:labeleyear}%
1080         \newunit\newblock}%
1081         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%
1082     \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1083     \newunit%
1084     \usebibmacro{language}%
1085     \newunit\newblock%
1086     \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1087     \newunit\newblock%
1088     \usebibmacro{thebook}%
1089     \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1090     \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1091     \newunit\newblock%
1092     \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
1093         {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1094         \usebibmacro{related}}}%
1095     {}%
1096     \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1097
1098 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inproceedings}{%
1099     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
1100     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1101     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1102     \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1103     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1104         {\usebibmacro{bbx:labeleyear}%
1105         \newunit\newblock}%
1106         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}\newblock}%

```

```

1107 \usebibmacro{title}%
1108 \newunit%
1109 \usebibmacro{language}%
1110 \newunit\newblock%
1111 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1112 \newunit\newblock%
1113 \usebibmacro{in:}%
1114 \usebibmacro{crosscite}{inproceedings:parent}%
1115 \newunit\newblock%
1116 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1117 \newunit\newblock%
1118 \usebibmacro{isbn}%
1119 \newunit\newblock%
1120 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1121 \newunit\newblock%
1122 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1123 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1124 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1125 \newunit\newblock%
1126 \ifboolexpr{tog1 {bbx:related} and not test {\iffieldxref{related}}}%
1127   {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1128     \usebibmacro{related}}%
1129   {}%
1130 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1131
1132 \renewbibmacro*{inproceedings:parent}{%
1133   \ifboolexpr{tog1 {bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
1134     and
1135     not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1136     {\DeclareNameAlias{editor}{labelname}%
1137       \usebibmacro{in:editor+others}%
1138       \newunit\newblock%
1139       \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1140         {}%
1141         {\printfield{booktitle}%
1142           \newunit%
1143           \printtext[bibhyperref]{%
1144             \bibstring{opcit}}}%
1145     }%
1146   \ifboolexpr{tog1 {bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
1147     and
1148     not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1149     {}%
1150   {\setunit{\printdelim{inname-titledelim}}\newblock%
1151     \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

```

1152         \newunit\newblock%
1153         \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1154         \newunit\newblock%
1155         \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}%
1156         \newunit\newblock%
1157         \usebibmacro{edition}%
1158         \newunit%
1159         \usebibmacro{barevolume+volumes}%
1160         \newunit\newblock%
1161         \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1162         \newunit\newblock%
1163         \usebibmacro{note}%
1164         \newunit\newblock%
1165         \printlist{organization}%
1166         \newunit%
1167         \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}}}}
1168
1169 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{manual}{%
1170     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
1171     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1172     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1173     \usebibmacro{author/editor}%
1174     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1175         {\usebibmacro{bbx:labeleyear}%
1176         \newunit\newblock}%
1177         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitle}}\newblock}%
1178     \usebibmacro{title}%
1179     \newunit%
1180     \printlist{language}%
1181     \newunit\newblock%
1182     \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1183     \newunit\newblock%
1184     \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1185     \newunit\newblock%
1186     \printfield{edition}%
1187     \newunit\newblock%
1188     \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1189     \newunit\newblock%
1190     \printfield{type}%
1191     \newunit%
1192     \printfield{version}%
1193     \newunit%
1194     \printfield{note}%
1195     \newunit\newblock%
1196     \printlist{organization}%

```

```

1197 \newunit%
1198 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1199 \newunit\newblock%
1200 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1201 \newunit%
1202 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1203 \newunit\newblock%
1204 \usebibmacro{isbn}%
1205 \newunit\newblock%
1206 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1207 \newunit\newblock%
1208 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1209 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1210 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1211 \newunit\newblock%
1212 \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
1213     {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1214      \usebibmacro{related}}%
1215     {}%
1216 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1217

```

2.1.10 Sorting templates

A fundamental setting is the creation of criteria for ordering bibliographic lists. The style creates its own, namely the *accursius* one, for general references, which is valid, in short, for doctrine. The *accursius* style, then, creates two specifically designed for lists of legal material: *chronoiuris* prioritises chronological order, while *authoriuris* prioritises the authority as the first ordering criterion, followed by the date of enactment of the act.

```

1218 \DeclareSortingTemplate{accursius}{
1219     \sort{\field{presort}}
1220     \sort[final]{\field{sortkey}}
1221     \sort{%
1222         \field{sortname}
1223         \field{author}
1224         \field{editor}
1225         \field{translator}
1226         \field{sorttitle}
1227         \field{title}}
1228     \sort{%
1229         \field{sortyear}
1230         \field{year}}

```

```

1231 \sort{\field{month}}
1232 \sort{\field{day}}
1233 \sort{%
1234     \field{volume}
1235     \literal{0}}
1236 \sort{%
1237     \field{sorttitle}
1238     \field{title}}}
1239
1240 \DeclareSortingTemplate{chronoiuris}{
1241     \sort{\field{presort}}
1242     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1243         \field{origyear}
1244         \field{origmonth}
1245         \field{origday}}
1246     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1247         \field[padside=left,padwidth=10]{nprov}}
1248     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1249         \field{kindprov}}
1250     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1251         \field{sortyear}
1252         \field{year}
1253         \field{month}
1254         \field{day}}}
1255 \DeclareSortingTemplate{authoriuris}{
1256     \sort{\field{presort}}
1257     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1258         \field{institution}}
1259     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1260         \field{institutionspec}}
1261     \sort[direction=descending]{%
1262         \field{jchamber}}
1263     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1264         \field{origyear}
1265         \field{origmonth}
1266         \field{origday}}
1267     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1268         \field[padside=left,padwidth=10]{nprov}}
1269     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1270         \field{kindprov}}
1271     \sort[direction=ascending]{%
1272         \field{sortyear}
1273         \field{year}
1274         \field{month}
1275         \field{day}}}

```

1276

Furthermore, the style creates three `refcontext`, each of which includes these three orders and therefore facilitates the printing of lists.

```
1277 \DeclareRefcontext{accursiusdef}{sorting=accursius}
1278 \DeclareRefcontext{authoriuris}{sorting=authoriuris}
1279 \DeclareRefcontext{chronoiuris}{sorting=chronoiuris}
1280
```

2.2 Features for jurists

2.2.1 General options

Despite the citation practices for legal materials such as statutes and case law being fairly uniform throughout Italy, some variations may occur depending on the journal, publishing house, or simply the type of work the user is undertaking.

Firstly, the *ratio* underlying the citation of legal materials by academics seems to converge on one point: the reference serves not only to indicate the source itself, but also the precise location from which the user is consulting it. In short, the reader should not only know the reference, but also be able to verify this reference in the same way as the author:¹⁰ this practice certainly pleases the publisher of the journal itself, but it also helps the reader to verify the author's exact source.

However, the author doesn't always find a source in a journal. This is particularly the case for statutory references, which are instead published in official bulletins.¹¹ In recent times, institutions have been equipping themselves with an official portal.¹² Alternatively, for both statutes and case law, as well as other subordinate sources of law, customs and perhaps soft law, there are databases: the latter belong to private publishers and,

10. This is why, amongst other things, judgements are often referenced to a journal. For example, see IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., united chambers, judg. 20th Jan. 1951, the State *v* Scalogna, with note by C. Miglioli, in 'Foro it.', 1951, part II, cols. 65–73; IT. COURT OF CASS. pen., chamb. II, judg. 6th June 1977, the State *v* Dirella and others, in 'Giust. pen.', 1978, part II, cols. 415–416; IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., chamb. III, judg. 6th Oct. 2015, no. 19883, Alfredo Bresciani and Giuseppe Bresciani *v* Comune di Polaveno and Pierino Zugno, with note by L. Caputi, in 'Foro it.', no. 2, 2016, part I, cols. 604–615; IT. COURT OF CASS. civ., labour chamb., judg. 9th June 2016, no. 11868, Ministero delle infrastrutture e dei trasporti *v* Rodolfo Ceconi, with note by A.-M. Perrino, in 'Foro it.', no. 7-8, 2016, part I, cols. 2363–2369.

11. Like the ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO, *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana*, URL: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/> (visited on 08/09/2024).

12. An example, in Italy, is PRES. CONS. MIN., *Normattiva. Il portale della legge vigente*, URL: <https://www.normattiva.it/> (visited on 08/09/2024).

therefore, are not official portals, but the *accursius* style interprets the mechanism of their citation as being akin to the citation of a portal.

For one reason or another, however, a user is ‘permitted’ to reference their sources only to journals and not to portals or databases. For these eventualities, the *accursius* style provides two options: `noportal` and `iusminimal`.

The user can indicate the first option to avoid printing the data relating to the official portal or database that would complete the path of reference to the source undertaken by the author.

```
1281 \newtoggle{bbx:noportal}
1282   \DeclareBibliographyOption{noportal}[true]{%
1283     \settoggle{bbx:noportal}{#1}}
```

The `iusminimal` option includes this same first indication, but, in addition, it cuts multiple further pieces of information that are not essential for the reference to the source, but which serve only to contextualise it: this includes information such as the names of the parties in a judicial case, at least when the legal system doesn’t consider the names of the parties to be indispensable.¹³

```
1284 \newtoggle{bbx:iusminimal}
1285   \DeclareBibliographyOption{iusminimal}[true]{%
1286     \settoggle{bbx:iusminimal}{#1}%
1287     \settoggle{bbx:noportal}{true}}
```

Finally, amongst the more general options in the field of citations of legal materials, there is the `iusshorthand` option. This includes, in turn, `iusminimal` and is particularly suitable if the user opts for the `authoryearstyle` option within the *accursius* style. In fact, the `iusshorthand` option means that the citation commands print as little data as possible to identify a source in itself: for statutes, this is usually the string, the number of the act and the act of enactment alone; when the number of the act is missing, the string and the date of enactment; for case law, the same as for the statute, but taking into account the possible important role of the title of the parties; moreover, if there is an abbreviation, it’ this that is printed and always, even at the first citation. It will be the reader’s task, if the user uses `iusshorthand`, to seek further information in the list of references.

```
1288 \newtoggle{bbx:iusshorthand}
1289   \DeclareBibliographyOption{iusshorthand}[true]{%
1290     \settoggle{bbx:iusshorthand}{#1}%
```

13. The latter is the case of CJEU, Grand Chamber, judg. 21st Dec. 2023, European Superleague Company SL *v* Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), C-333/21, EU:C:2023:1011, on EUR-lex.

```

1291     \settoggle{bbx:iusminimal}{true}}
1292

```

Another general option concerns the punctuation within legal items. The `accursius` style sets the `iusunitdelim` format and refers it to the generic `\newunitpunct`.

```

1293 \DeclareDelimFormat{iusunitdelim}{\newunitpunct}
1294

```

Lastly, the `accursius` style declares a new field, the `textprovtitle`. It's destined to be the running text abbreviated title of those references called by their title, or their subject, instead of their kind, or their parties.

```

1295 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{textprovtitle}
1296     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{textprovtitle}
1297

```

2.2.2 The codes and the authority

Codes are precisely one of these cases where a legal source is known by its title or subject matter, rather than by its type, date of enactment, or other information.

The `accursius` style creates the field `codification`, where the user must indicate the name of the code. Furthermore, it creates the field `attachedstring`, to indicate the relationship between the code itself and the act by which it was enacted: by default—that is if the user leaves the `attachedstring` field empty—the `accursius` style prints a string that qualifies the code as an annex to the act of enactment; the user can fill in the field and say that the code was ‘approved by’ the act of enactment.

```

1298 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{codification}
1299     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{codification}
1300 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{attachedstring}
1301     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{attachedstring}
1302 \newbibmacro*{codification}{%
1303     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{codification}}}%
1304         {\printfield{codification}}%
1305         \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1306         \iffieldundef{attachedstring}%
1307             {\bibsstring{attachedto}}%
1308             {\printfield{attachedstring}}%
1309         \setunit*{\addspace}\newblock}%
1310 {}

```

Each legal item, at least from jurisdiction and legislation, is based on the authority, by which it is issued. The authority may be a specific institution, or a body of the State. On the other hand, many legal items may

be international treaties, or similar: that’s why the first macro let possible to name the States or the institutions wich enact with the specific item.

In this regard, it ‘abuses’ the institution list.¹⁴ It creates two formats. The first, with the same name, is for general citations and the second, `textinstitution`, is evidently intended for citation commands of the type `\citeauthor{entrykey}` within the running text.

```

1311 \DeclareListFormat[itprov,notetopro]{institution}{%
1312     \usebibmacro{list:delim}{#1}%
1313     \iftoggle{bbx:scauthor}%
1314         {\textsc{#1}}%
1315         {#1}%
1316     \isdot%
1317     \usebibmacro{list:andothers}}
1318 \DeclareListFormat[itprov,notetopro]{textinstitution}{%
1319     \usebibmacro{list:delim}{#1}%
1320     #1\isdot%
1321     \usebibmacro{list:andothers}}

```

The institution list also has a corresponding list: `shortinstitution`, which is newly created and passes through the `texttlistc` list.

```

1322 \DeclareSourceMap{\maps[datatype=bibtex]{\map{%
1323     \pertype{itprov}\pertype{notetopro}}
1324     \step[fieldsource=shortinstitution,fieldtarget=listc]}}}

```

The `accursius` style adds a field to indicate attributes to specify the institution, to specify its nationality, if necessary, to add further information and to specify, if applicable, which chamber of the institution. Furthermore, it links the name list `namea` to the new name list `institutionmember`, in the event that it’s important or essential to cite which specific natural person is the author of the cited provision.¹⁵

```

1325 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{institutionspec}
1326     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{institutionspec}
1327 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{institutionnationality}
1328     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{institutionnationality}
1329 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{institutionaddon}

```

14. Indeed, the institution actually is simply an organisation, for example to help people with special needs, like an orphanage, or a long-established custom or practice, like the marriage. See A.S. HORNBY, s.v. *Institution*, in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*, ed., with a forew., by T. Cowie, ed. iv, Oxford University Press, Oxford 1989, p. 650. So the institution isn’t something linked to the sources of law.

15. This is the case not only of concurring or dissenting opinions, but also of an act by an Advocate General: for example, see AG AT THE CJEU, A. Rantos, op. 15th Dec. 2022, *European Superleague Company SL v Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) and Unión de Federaciones Europeas de Fútbol (UEFA)*, C-333/21, EU:C:2022:993, on EUR-Lex.

```

1330 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{institutionaddon}
1331 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{jchamber}
1332 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{jchamber}
1333 \DeclareFieldFormat{jchamber}{\ifinteger{#1}%
1334     {\bibsstring{jchamber}~{\scshape\romannumeral#1}}%
1335     {#1}}
1336 \DeclareSourceMap{\maps[datatype=bibtex]{\map{%
1337     \step[fieldsource=institutionmember,fieldtarget=namea]}}}

```

It brings all this together in the new `{thestate}` bibmacro.

```

1338 \newbibmacro*{thestate}{%
1339     \iflistundef{listc}%
1340         {\printlist{institution}}%
1341         {\printlist[institution]{listc}}%
1342     \setunit{\addspace}%
1343     \printfield{institutionspec}%
1344     \setunit{\addspace}%
1345     \printfield[parens]{institutionnationality}%
1346     \setunit{\iusunitdelim}%
1347     \printfield{jchamber}%
1348     \setunit{\iusunitdelim}%
1349     \printfield{institutionaddon}%
1350     \setunit{\iusunitdelim}%
1351     \printnames[default]{namea}%
1352     \clearlist{institution}}
1353

```

2.2.3 The kind, the date and the number of the provision

The distinctive feature of legal materials is the type of act to which they refer: for example, a law, another act having the force of law, a judgement and so on. The *accursius* style creates the `kindprov` field for this purpose. Legal acts often have a number and, for this purpose, the *accursius* style creates the `nprov` field, which must be an integer.

```

1354 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{kindprov}
1355 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{kindprov}
1356
1357 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{nprov}
1358 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{nprov}
1359 \DeclareFieldFormat{nprov}{#1}
1360 \DeclareFieldFormat{stringandnprov}{\bibsstring{number}~#1}

```

The *accursius* style additionally generates the `neli` field: this field must be completed by the user if they are citing a legislative act of the European Union. It is this field, indeed, which also determines a different

arrangement of the fields, in accordance with the method of referencing European Union legislation.

```
1361 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{neli}
1362     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{neli}
1363     \DeclareFieldFormat{neli}{#1}
```

When citing European Union legislation, in addition to the type of legislative act, the user should also specify the relevant community: for example, whether it is the European Union or previous. By default, the relevant community is ‘EU’, defined by the new `eueli` string and which is printed just after the type of act, but the user can complete the `eueli` field to change it into a former community string and to print it after the number of the act.

```
1364 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{eueli}
1365     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{eueli}
```

As for the date of the provision, the `accursius` style uses the existing `origdate`. This solution allows us to continue to avoid creating a specific `.dbx` database file to be attached to the style and, above all, there are no foreseeable drawbacks.

So, the `accursius` style customises the `labeldate`.

```
1366 \DeclareLabeldate[itprov]{%
1367     \field{origdate}
1368     \field{origyear}
1369     \field{date}
1370     \field{year}
1371     \field{urldate}
1372     \field{eventdate}
1373     \literal{nodate}}
```

Then, the `accursius` style refines the functionality of the `extradate` field, if the user opts for `authoryearstyle`, considering that legal items are dated with `origdate`.

```
1374 \DeclareExtradate{%
1375     \scope{%
1376         \field{labelyear}
1377         \field{year}}
1378     \scope{\field{origyear}}}
```

The `accursius` style brings all this together in the new `{theprivod}` `bibmacro`.

```
1379 \newbibmacro*{theprivod}{%
1380     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}}%
1381         {\iffieldundef{eueli}%
1382             {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{euelistring}}}%
```

```

1383         {}%
1384         \setunit{\addspace}%
1385         \printfield{origyear}%
1386         \setunit{\addslash}%
1387         \printfield{neli}%
1388         \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{eueli}}}%
1389             {\setunit{\addslash}%
1390                 \printfield{eueli}}%
1391         {}%
1392         \setunit{\addspace}%
1393         \bibstring{ofdate}%
1394         \setunit{\addspace}%
1395         \printorigdate}%
1396     {\printorigdate%
1397         \setunit{\iusunitdelim}%
1398         \printfield[stringandnprov]{nprov}}}}
1399 \DeclareListFormat[itprov,notetopro]{ofeuinstitution}{%
1400     \usebibmacro{list:delim}{#1}%
1401     \bibstring{ofeuinstitution}~{#1\isdot}%
1402     \usebibmacro{list:andothers}}
1403 \DeclareListFormat[itprov,notetopro]{ofeucommission}{%
1404     \usebibmacro{list:delim}{#1}%
1405     \bibstring{ofeucommission}~{#1\isdot}%
1406     \usebibmacro{list:andothers}}
1407
1408 \newbibmacro*{ofeu legislator}{%
1409     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iflanguage{english}}}%
1410         {\iffieldequalstr{institution}{commission}%
1411             {\printlist[ofeucommission]{institution}}}%
1412         {\iflistundef{listc}%
1413             {\printlist[ofeuinstitution]{institution}}}%
1414             {\printlist[ofeuinstitution]{listc}}}%
1415         \clearlist{institution}}%
1416     {}
1417

```

2.2.4 The subject of legal items

The *accursius* style continues by creating further fields and lists and formatting them and by collecting them into macros, to define the following units of a citation to legal material.

```

1418 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{provtitle}
1419     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{provtitle}
1420 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{provindtitle}

```

```

1421 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{provindtitle}
1422 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{titleparties}
1423 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{titleparties}
1424 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{shorttitleparties}
1425 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{shorttitleparties}
1426 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{neucase}
1427 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{neucase}
1428 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{yeareucase}
1429 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{yeareucase}
1430 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{necli}
1431 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{necli}
1432 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{eueclistring}
1433 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{eueclistring}
1434 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{courteclistring}
1435 \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{necli}
1436
1437 \DeclareFieldFormat{provtitle}{\mkbibquote{#1}\isdot}
1438 \DeclareFieldFormat{neucase}{\bibstring{eucase}-#1}
1439
1440 \newbibmacro*{theprovsubject}{%
1441 \printfield{provtitle}%
1442 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1443 \printfield{titleparties}%
1444 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1445 \iftoggle{bbx:iusminimal}{%
1446 \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}%
1447 and
1448 not test {\iffieldundef{textprovtitle}}}%
1449 {\setunit{\addspace}%
1450 \printfield{textprovtitle}}%
1451 {}}%
1452 {\printfield{provindtitle}%
1453 \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}%
1454 and
1455 not test {\iffieldundef{textprovtitle}}}%
1456 {\setunit{\addspace}%
1457 \printfield[parens]{textprovtitle}}%
1458 {}}%
1459 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1460 \iffieldundef{neucase}%
1461 {}%
1462 {\printfield{neucase}%
1463 \setunit{\addslash}%
1464 \printfield{yeareucase}}}
1465

```

2.2.5 Other information for legal items

Additional information is useful for identifying a specific legal item. In this part of the code, the `accursius` style defines the information relating to case law. At the EU level, there's the `ECLI` identifier. More generally, there are the names of the parties involved. Finally, especially for case law that the user cites from a journal, there may be the name of the scholar who has added a note or comment on the ruling itself.

```

1466 \newbibmacro*{provecli}{%
1467   \iffieldundef{necli}%
1468     {}%
1469     {\printfield{eueclistring}%
1470       \setunit{\addcolon}%
1471       \printfield{courteclistring}%
1472       \setunit{\addcolon}%
1473       \printfield{origyear}%
1474       \setunit{\addcolon}%
1475       \printfield{necli}}}
1476
1477 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{parties}
1478   \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{parties}
1479
1480 \DeclareSourceMap{\maps[datatype=bibtex]{
1481   \map{
1482     \pertype{itprov}
1483     \step[fieldsource=noteby,fieldtarget=nameb]}
1484   \map{
1485     \pertype{notetoprov}
1486     \step[fieldsource=noteby,fieldtarget=author]}}}

```

The information about the names of the parties involved in a ruling —if the citation rules of the legal system don't require linking cases to the names of the parties— and the name of the jurist who added a note are considered additional details. For this reason, they are grouped together in a new `bibmacro`, called `{theprovinfos}`. In this way, it's easier to apply the same effects to both of these additional pieces of information.

```

1487 \newbibmacro*{theprovinfos}{%
1488   \iffieldundef{parties}%
1489     {}%
1490     {\printfield{parties}}%
1491   \newunit\newblock%
1492   \ifnameundef{nameb}%
1493     {}
1494     {\bibstring{withnoteby}%
1495       \setunit{\addspace}%

```

```

1496         \printnames[withannotator]{nameb}}}}
1497

```

The style takes into account the peculiarities of certain units for citing the case law of European Union law.¹⁶

2.2.6 The legal references source

One of the important tasks of the `accursius` style is to allow the user to indicate the precise source from which the legal material consulted was obtained.¹⁷ Conventionally, the source may be an official bulletin or portal, or a journal.

```

1498 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{ofbull}
1499     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{ofbull}
1500 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{ofbullseries}
1501     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{ofbullseries}
1502 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=integer]{ofbullnum}
1503     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{ofbullnum}
1504 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{ofportal}
1505     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{ofportal}
1506 \newbibmacro{on:}{%
1507     \bibstring{on}%
1508     \printunit{\intitlepunct}}
1509 \DeclareFieldFormat{ofbullnum}{\bibsstring{number}~#1}
1510 \DeclareDatamodelFields[type=field,datatype=literal]{ojeuseries}
1511     \DeclareDatamodelEntryfields{ojeuseries}
1512
1513 \newtoggle{bbx:noportalurlinrunning}
1514 \newtoggle{bbx:absolutelynoportalurl}
1515 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
1516     {noportalurlinrunning}[true]{%
1517     \settoggle{bbx:noportalurlinrunning}{#1}}
1518 \DeclareBiblatexOption{global,type,entry}[boolean]
1519     {absolutelynoportalurl}[true]{%
1520     \settoggle{bbx:absolutelynoportalurl}{#1}}
1521 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{noportalurlinrunning=true,
1522     absolutelynoportalurl=false}
1523 \newbibmacro*{theprovsources}{%
1524     \ifboolexpr{not test}{\iffieldundef{ofbull}}}%

```

16. However, the style considers only the case law and doesn't provide for the ELI identifier.

17. See VALBUSA, *op. ult. cit.*, pp. 68–70, which provides this feature for case law, differently from its article *Funzionalità avanzate del sistema Biblatex/Biber*, in 'ArsTeXnica', vol. XVIII, Oct. 2014, p. 79. The author decided to work with the jurisdiction type, which is already available in the biblatex package, however disabled by default.

```

1525             or
1526             not test {\iffieldundef{journaltitle}}%
1527             or
1528             not test {\iffieldundef{booktitle}}%
1529             {\ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}%
1530              or
1531              togl {bbx:noportal}}%
1532              {\usebibmacro{in:}}%
1533              {}}%
1534             {}%
1535             \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}%
1536              and
1537              not togl {bbx:noportal}}%
1538              {\usebibmacro{on:}}%
1539              {}%
1540             \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{ofbull}}%
1541              and
1542              test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}}%
1543             {\printfield{ofbull}%
1544              \newunit%
1545              \iffieldundef{ojeuseries}%
1546              {\printfield{ofbullseries}}%
1547              \newunit%
1548              \usebibmacro{date}%
1549              \newunit%
1550              \printfield{ofbullnum}}%
1551             {\setunit{\addspace}%
1552              \printfield{ojeuseries}%
1553              \setunit{\addspace}%
1554              \printfield[default]{ofbullnum}%
1555              \newunit%
1556              \usebibmacro{date}}%
1557             \newunit\newblock%
1558             \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1559             \newunit\newblock%
1560             \ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:iusminimal}}%
1561             or
1562             not test {\ifbibliography}}%
1563             {}%
1564             {\usebibmacro{url}}%
1565             \newunit\newblock%
1566             \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}}%
1567             {}%

```

With regard to portals, the user can choose whether to print the URL only in the bibliography (default option), or also in the running text, or to hide

it altogether. The option `noportalurlinrunning={true}` addresses the first case. The option `absolutelynoportalurl={true}` addresses the second. In case of `noportal={true}`, both the portal name, and the portal URL won't be printed, without any distinction between running text and bibliography.

```

1568   \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}}%
1569           and
1570           not togl {bbx:noportal}}%
1571   {\printfield{ofportal}%
1572     \newunit\newblock%
1573     \ifboolexpr{(togl {bbx:noportalurlinrunning}%
1574               and
1575               not test {\ifbibliography}})%
1576               or
1577               togl {bbx:absolutelynoportalurl}}}%
1578     {}%
1579     {\usebibmacro{url}}}%
1580   {}%
1581   \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{journaltitle}}}%
1582           and
1583           test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}}%
1584   {\usebibmacro{journal+editor+id}}%
1585   {}%

```

However, there are some cases, especially of laws, that an author may cite from an anthology: actually this is quite rare.¹⁸

```

1586   \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{booktitle}}}%
1587           and
1588           test {\iffieldundef{ofportal}}}%
1589   {\ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:innamebeforetitle}}%
1590           and

```

18. Indeed, when this documentation cites multiple statutes, it does from PRES. CONS. MIN., *op. cit.* Citing from an anthology, it would find no correspondence in Italian citation practice. Rather, authors shall cite laws from the ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO, *op. cit.* or from PRES. CONS. MIN., *op. cit.* It may be fine to cite from an anthology something like l. Sardegna 15th July 1986, no. 47, 'Norme sul diritto di accesso ai documenti amministrativi della regione Sarda', in *Codice delle leggi della Regione sarda*, ed. by G. Contini, t. I, Giuffrè, Milano 1989, pp. 1545–1547: indeed, the 1986 REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA, *Bollettino Ufficiale della Regione Sardegna*, URL: <https://buras.regione.sardegna.it/> (visited on 10/11/2024), namely the official bulletin of Sardinia, is quite difficult for those who aren't in Cagliari and given that the provision isn't consultable digitally on an official portal. Moreover, the provision is abrogate by l. Sardegna 10th Oct. 2016, no. 24, 'Norme sulla qualità della regolazione e di semplificazione dei procedimenti amministrativi', in *Bollettino ufficiale della Regione autonoma della Sardegna*, 27th Oct. 2016, no. 49, pp. 6–51, art. 28, co. 2.

```

1591         not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1592     {\DeclareNameAlias{editor}{labelname}}%
1593         \usebibmacro{in:editor+others}%
1594         \newunit\newblock%
1595         \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1596             {}%
1597             {\printfield{booktitle}}%
1598                 \newunit%
1599                 \bibstring{opcit}%
1600                 \newunit%
1601                 \usebibmacro{bookfrac}%
1602                 \newunit%
1603                 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}}}%
1604     {}%
1605     \ifboolexpr{togl {bbx:inamebeforetitle}%
1606         and
1607         not test {\iffieldundef{crossref}}}%
1608         {}%
1609         {\setunit{\printdelim{innametitledelim}}\newblock%
1610             \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}}%
1611             \newunit\newblock%
1612             \usebibmacro{byeditor+others}}%
1613             \newunit\newblock%
1614             \printfield{edition}}%
1615             \newunit%
1616             \usebibmacro{barevolume+volumes}}%
1617             \newunit\newblock%
1618             \usebibmacro{series+number}}%
1619             \newunit\newblock%
1620             \printfield{note}}%
1621             \newunit\newblock%
1622             \printlist{organization}}%
1623             \newunit%
1624             \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}}%
1625             \ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{none}%
1626                 {\setunit{\addspace}}%
1627                 {}%
1628             \ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{publocyear}%
1629                 {\setunit{\addspace}}%
1630                 {}%
1631             \ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{locpubyear}%
1632                 {\newunit}%
1633                 {}%
1634             \ifdefstring{\bbx@publocformat}{loccolonpub}%
1635                 {\newunit}%

```

```

1636         {}%
1637         \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1638         {\iftoggle{bbx:innamebeforetitle}%
1639         {}%
1640         {\clearfield{extradate}}}%
1641         \usebibmacro{date+extradate}}}%
1642         {}
1643         \newunit\newblock%
1644         \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1645         \newunit%
1646         \printfield{pagetotal}%
1647         \newunit\newblock%
1648         \usebibmacro{isbn}%
1649         \newunit\newblock%
1650         \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1651         \newunit\newblock%
1652         \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}}}%
1653     {}
1654

```

Two additional commands are needed to ensure the correct use of fields, for the previous bibmacros and for citation commands.

```

1655 \DeclareDataInheritance{collection}{itprov}{%
1656     \inherit{title}{booktitle}
1657     \inherit{subtitle}{booksubtitle}
1658     \inherit{titleaddon}{booktitleaddon}
1659     \noinherit{shorttitle}
1660     \noinherit{sorttitle}
1661     \noinherit{indextitle}
1662     \noinherit{indexsorttitle}}
1663
1664 \DeclareLabelText[itprov]{%
1665     \field{textprovtitle}%
1666     \field{codification}%
1667     \field{shorttitleparties}%
1668     \field{titleparties}}
1669

```

2.2.7 The entry type for legal items

At this point, it's possible to generalise all the previous work and codify the bibliographic reference criteria for legal sources, to which the *accursius* style assigns a new entry type, namely *itprov*.

```

1670 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{itprov}{%
1671     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%

```

```

1672 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1673 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1674 \usebibmacro{codification}%
1675 \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}%
1676           or
1677           test {\iflistundef{institution}}}%
1678   {}%
1679   {\usebibmacro{thestate}%
1680   \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock}%
1681 \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldequalstr{institution}{commission}}%
1682           and
1683           test {\iflanguage{english}}}%
1684   {\printlist{institution}%
1685   \setunit{\addspace}}%
1686   {}%
1687 \iffieldundef{neli}%
1688   {\printfield{kindprov}}%
1689   {\bibsentence\printfield{kindprov}}%
1690 \setunit*\addspace%
1691 \usebibmacro{theprovid}%
1692 \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}}%
1693   {\setunit{\addspace}%
1694   \usebibmacro{ofeulegislator}}%
1695   {}%
1696 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1697 \usebibmacro{theprovssubject}%
1698 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1699 \usebibmacro{provecli}%
1700 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1701 \iftoggle{bbx:iusminimal}%
1702   {}%
1703   {\usebibmacro{theprovinfos}}%
1704 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1705 \usebibmacro{theprovsourcesource}%
1706 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1707 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1708 \newunit\newblock%
1709 \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
1710   {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1711   \usebibmacro{related}}%
1712   {}%
1713 \usebibmacro{finentry}}
1714

```

2.2.8 The notetoprov new entry type

Finally, the accursius style offers the possibility of citing a so-called note to judgement. It creates a new entry type, called notetoprov. This type closely mirrors the itprov one, but additionally has the {author} and {title} bibmacros, as the user can cite the author and title, respectively, of the note to judgement.

```

1715 \newbibmacro{notetoprov:noteby} {%
1716     \usebibmacro{author}%
1717     \clearname{author}%
1718     \clearname{nameb}%
1719     \iftoggle{bbx:authoryearstyle}%
1720         {\setunit{\printdelim{nameyeardelimiter}}%
1721             \usebibmacro{date+extradate}%
1722             \newunit\newblock}%
1723         {\setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelimiter}}\newblock}%
1724     \iffieldundef{title}%
1725         {}%
1726         {\usebibmacro{title}}%
1727     \setunit{\iusunitdelimiter}\newblock%
1728     \biblstring{noteto}%
1729     \setunit{\addspace}\newblock}
1730
1731 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{notetoprov} {%
1732     \usebibmacro{introcite:plain}%
1733     \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1734     \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1735     \usebibmacro{notetoprov:noteby}%
1736     \usebibmacro{codification}%
1737     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}%
1738         or
1739         test {\iflistundef{institution}}}%
1740         {}%
1741         {\usebibmacro{thestate}%
1742             \setunit{\iusunitdelimiter}\newblock}%
1743     \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldequalstr{institution}{commission}}%
1744         and
1745         test {\iflanguage{english}}}%
1746         {\printlist{institution}%
1747             \setunit{\addspace}}%
1748         {}%
1749     \iffieldundef{neli}%
1750         {\printfield{kindprov}}%
1751         {\bibsentence\printfield{kindprov}}%
1752     \setunit*{\addspace}%

```

```

1753 \usebibmacro{theprovided}%
1754 \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}}%
1755   {\setunit{\addspace}%
1756     \usebibmacro{ofeulegislator}}}%
1757   {}%
1758 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1759 \usebibmacro{theprovsubject}%
1760 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1761 \usebibmacro{provecli}%
1762 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1763 \iftoggle{bbx:iusminimal}%
1764   {}%
1765   {\usebibmacro{theprovinfos}}}%
1766 \setunit{\iusunitdelim}\newblock%
1767 \usebibmacro{theprovsource}%
1768 \setunit{\bibpagerefpunct}\newblock%
1769 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1770 \newunit\newblock%
1771 \iftoggle{bbx:related}%
1772   {\usebibmacro{related:init}%
1773     \usebibmacro{related}}}%
1774   {}%
1775 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

2.3 The citation commands

2.3.1 General customisations

The customisation of citation commands begins with the style's foundation on the `verbose-trad1` style, which, amongst the `biblatex` package standards, is the closest to the conventional Italian practice of citations.

This style aims to ensure that the first citation of a reference reproduces, essentially, all the same information that would already appear in the bibliography, with very few exceptions.¹⁹ For subsequent citations, this style requires an abbreviated form, which takes into account multiple factors: whether the user cites a single or multiple works by the same author, or what relationship a citation of a certain entry has with the previous one and with the last citation of the same entry. This part takes into account, of course, of the `authoryearstyle` option, available within the `accursius` style.²⁰

19. For example, the `accursius` style requires that the `related` fields be printed only in the bibliography.

20. In this regard, in the `.cbx` file, the `accursius` style creates a new toggle, namely `cbx:authoryearstyle`, which is always activated if the user sets `authoryearstyle=`

```

1776 \RequireCitationStyle{verbose-trad1}
1777
1778 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{citepages=omit}
1779
1780 \AtEveryCitekey{\togglefalse{bbx:related}}
1781 \providecommand{\ifcitesingletitle}{\ifsingletitle}
1782
1783 \newtoggle{cbx:authoryearstyle}
1784
1785 \renewbibmacro*{cite:name}{%
1786   \printnames{labelname}%
1787   \setunit*{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}}
1788 \renewbibmacro*{cite:idem}{%
1789   \bibstring[\mkidem]{idem\thefield{gender}}%
1790   \setunit{\printdelim{nametitledelim}}}
1791 \newbibmacro*{cite:labeldate+extradate}{%
1792   \iffieldundef{labelyear}%
1793     {}%
1794     {\printtext[bibhyperref]{\printlabeldateextra}}}
1795

```

Regarding the related fields, the accursius style ensures that these don't interfere with the citation counter and tracker. At this point, it proposes a code written by moewe, which, moreover, derives from a response that this user gave to a question posted on the Stack Exchange community by the author and maintainer of accursius himself.²¹ The community policy lets this code available under the CC BY-SA 4.0 license.

Here is a \LaTeX -side reimplementaion of `\ifsingletitle` called `\ifcitesingletitle` that only takes into account works cited for the single title test. This should avoid issues with related entries and the like.²²

```

1796 %%
1797 %% This block is by Moewe, from the Stack Exchange

```

```
{true}.
```

21. See MOEWE, *Answer to 'Biblatex: verbose with op. ult. cit. and op. cit'*, disabling the only related entries, quest. by F. Contini, Stack Exchange, 3rd Mar. 2024, URL: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/712094>. This code is reproduced here and it should be noted that the `\makeatletter` and `\makeatother` commands are missing, because they are incompatible with the `.cbx` file extension. Furthermore, note the modification of the spacing: as is well known, in many languages spaces are facilitators, to make it easier to read a given input, but here the priority was to facilitate the correct reporting of the entire code, even in documentation, while spaces would have exceeded the print margins.

22. *Ibid.*

```

1798 %% community. See the `accursius' style documentation.
1799 %%
1800 \def\abx@aux@citesingletitlecount#1#2%
1801 {\csnumgdef{blx@citesingletitle@counter@#1}{#2}}
1802 \def\ifcitesingletitle{%
1803 \ifcsundef%
1804 {blx@citesingletitle@counter@\thefield{namehash}}
1805 {\@secondoftwo}
1806 {\ifnumless{\csuse%
1807 {blx@citesingletitle@counter@\thefield{namehash}}%
1808 }}{2}}}}
1809 \let\blx@citesingletitle@namelist\empty
1810 \AtEveryCitekey{%
1811 \xifinlist{\thefield{namehash}}%
1812 {\blx@citesingletitle@namelist}}}%
1813 {\listxadd{\blx@citesingletitle@namelist}%
1814 {\thefield{namehash}}}%
1815 \xifinlistcs{\thefield{entrykey}}%
1816 {blx@citesingletitle@\thefield{namehash}}}%
1817 {\listcsxadd%
1818 {blx@citesingletitle@\thefield{namehash}}%
1819 {\thefield{entrykey}}}}
1820 \blx@AtEndDocument{%
1821 \def\do#1{%
1822 \begingroup%
1823 \blx@tempcnta\z@
1824 \def\do##1{%
1825 \advance\blx@tempcnta\@ne}%
1826 \dolistcsloop{blx@citesingletitle@#1}%
1827 \blx@auxwrite\@mainaux}}}%
1828 \string\abx@aux@citesingletitlecount{#1}%
1829 {\the\blx@tempcnta}}%
1830 \ifnumequal%
1831 {0\csuse{blx@citesingletitle@counter@#1}}%
1832 {\blx@tempcnta}%
1833 {}%
1834 {\blx@rerun@latex}\endgroup}%
1835 \dolistloop{\blx@citesingletitle@namelist}}
1836 %%
1837 %% It is available under the CC BY-SA 4.0 license.
1838 %%
1839

```

In particular, the aim of this code segment is to prevent L^AT_EX from considering related entries — at least those which are not directly cited, but

are just linked to another entry — for its tracking purposes, particularly for the condition defined by the `\ifsingletitle` command.

The condition assessed by this command is true when the document cites only one work by a specific author, in which case subsequent citations use the `\bibstring{opcit}` string. However, by default, if this single cited work has a `related={⟨entry key⟩}` field linking it to another work by the same author, the biblatex package considers the assessment of the `\ifsingletitle` command as false. Consequently, for subsequent citations of the single directly cited work, it won't print the `\bibstring{opcit}` string, but instead the title of the work and the `\bibstring{citato}` string, a newness of the accursius style.

So, this code segment prevents this kind of 'undue' influence. Indeed, the citation within the text is of a single work by the specified author and there is in any case no ambiguity when compared to the list of bibliographic references. In this list, there is only one item for the cited author, which combines the work that is actually and directly cited with the one referenced through the `related={⟨entry key⟩}` field.

↪ Example

Therefore, the first citation of the source, whose `related={⟨entry key⟩}` field is filled, is as follows: 'H. MELVILLE, *Moby Dick; o la Balena*, trans. by C. Pavese, Frassinelli, Torino 1963'. As a result, the form is the same to that of any other citation where the `related={⟨entry key⟩}` is not given: for example, 'J. SAFRAN FOER, *Everything is Illuminated*, Penguin, London 2003'.

Another example is 'P. GROSSI, *Prémises ordonnatrices (L'ordre juridique médiéval)*, trans., with a forew., by D. Fedele, in "Clio@Themis", vol. xxvi, 2024 : *Hommages à Michael Stolleis et Paolo Grossi*, pp. 151–171'.

The corresponding information from the `related={⟨entry key⟩}` field will appear only within the same entry in the reference list (see p. 98).

Subsequent citations of the single source by Herman Melville, no matter if the `related={⟨entry key⟩}` field is compiled in the database, will be printed, as 'MELVILLE, *op. cit.*', precisely like 'SAFRAN FOER, *op. cit.*'.

2.3.2 Customisation of the trackers

The modification of the main macros for citation commands doesn't require a particular comment, but rather two indications.

Firstly, these macros distinguish preliminarily whether the entry type is `itprov` or not. This is not only for physiological reasons, but is above all due to the choice of not following the same criterion for subsequent citations. Indeed, for books, abbreviated forms, as well as cross-references,

are both acceptable and, indeed, excessively used in legal scholarship for citations following the first. This practice is highly debatable and becomes unsustainable, when using a word processor, in the face of the large number of citations that jurists are accustomed to making, but it becomes at least well-executed with biber, since this, in fact, does a very good job of keeping track of citations. This has an impact on the addition or redefinition of some strings.

Secondly, all these bibmacros recognise the option, obviously, `authoryearstyle` and, for this purpose, benefit from the bibmacros created specifically in the `.bbx` file and copied from the code of the standard `authoryear` style.²³

```

1840 \renewbibmacro*{cite:full}{%
1841     \usebibmacro{cite:full:citepages}%
1842     \ifciteidem%
1843         {\printtext[bibhypertarget]{%
1844             \usedriver
1845             {\renewbibmacro{author}{%
1846                 \usebibmacro{cite:idem}}}%
1847             {\thefield{entrytype}}}%
1848         {\printtext[bibhypertarget]{%
1849             \usedriver
1850             {\DeclareNameAlias{theauthor}{theauthornotrev}}%
1851             {\thefield{entrytype}}}%
1852     \usebibmacro{shorthandintro}}
1853
1854 \newbibmacro*{cite:seenitprov}{%
1855     \usebibmacro{thestate}%
1856     \setunit*{\iusunitdelim}%
1857     \printfield{kindprov}%
1858     \setunit{\addspace}%
1859     \iffieldundef{titleparties}%
1860         {}%
1861         {\iffieldundef{shorttitleparties}%
1862             {\printfield{titleparties}}%
1863             {\printfield{shorttitleparties}}}%
1864     \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{codification}}%
1865                 and
1866                 test {\iffieldundef{titleparties}}}%
1867         {\iffieldundef{nprov}%
1868             {\printorigdate}%
1869             {\printfield{nprov}%
1870                 \setunit{\addslash}%
1871                 \printfield{origyear}}}%

```

23. See LEHMAN, *op. ult. cit.*

```

1872     {}
1873
1874 \newcommand{\citedhref}[1]{%
1875     \bibhyperlink{cite\csuse{cbx@lastcite@\thefield{entrykey}}}%
1876     {#1}}
1877
1878 \newbibmacro*{cite:eli}{%
1879     {\bibsentence\printfield{kindprov}}%
1880     \setunit{\addspace}%
1881     \iffieldundef{eueli}%
1882     {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{euelistring}}%
1883     {}%
1884     \setunit{\addspace}%
1885     \printfield{origyear}%
1886     \setunit{\addslash}%
1887     \printfield{neli}%
1888     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{eueli}}}%
1889     {\setunit{\addslash}%
1890     \printfield{eueli}}%
1891     {}}
1892
1893 \newbibmacro*{cite:itprov}{%
1894     \ifciteseen%
1895     {\iffieldundef{shorthand}%
1896     {\iffieldundef{codification}%
1897     {}%
1898     {\printfield{codification}}}%
1899     \ifboolexpr{not test {\iffieldundef{neli}}}%
1900     {\iffieldundef{textprovtitle}%
1901     {\usebibmacro{cite:eli}}%
1902     {\printfield{textprovtitle}}}%
1903     {}%
1904     \ifboolexpr{test {\iffieldundef{codification}}%
1905     and
1906     test {\iffieldundef{neli}}}%
1907     {\usebibmacro{cite:seenitprov}}%
1908     {}%
1909     \newunit%
1910     \printtext{%
1911     \citedhref{%
1912     \bibstring{opcit}}}}%
1913     {\usebibmacro{cite:shorthand}}%
1914     {\usebibmacro{cite:full}%
1915     \usebibmacro{cite:save}}}
1916

```

```

1917 \newbibmacro*{cite:label}{%
1918     \iffieldundef{label}%
1919     {\printtext[bibhyperref]{%
1920         \printfield[citetitle]{labeltitle}}}
1921     {\printtext[bibhyperref]{%
1922         \printfield{label}}}}
1923
1924 \newbibmacro*{cite:authoryearstyle}{%
1925     \iffieldundef{shorthand}%
1926     {\ifentrytype{itprov}%
1927         {\usebibmacro{cite:seenitprov}}%
1928         {\ifthenelse{%
1929             \ifnameundef{labelname}%
1930             \OR%
1931             \iffieldundef{labelyear}}%
1932             {\usebibmacro{cite:label}%
1933                 \setunit{\printdelim{nonameyeardelim}}}%
1934             {\printnames{labelname}%
1935                 \setunit{\printdelim{nameyeardelim}}}%
1936             \usebibmacro{cite:labeldate+extradate}}}%
1937     {\usebibmacro{cite:shorthand}}}
1938
1939 \renewbibmacro*{cite:ibid}{%
1940     \printtext{%
1941     \citedhref{%
1942     \ifloccit%
1943         {\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{ibidem}%
1944             \ifbibstring{ivi}%
1945                 {\global\toggletrue{cbx:loccit}}%
1946                 {\global\togglefalse{cbx:loccit}}}%
1947         {\ifbibstring{ivi}%
1948             {\bibstring{ivi}}%
1949             {\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{ibidem}}}}}}
1950 \renewbibmacro*{cite:title}{%
1951     \printtext{%
1952     \printfield[citetitle]{labeltitle}}}
1953 \renewbibmacro*{cite:loccit}{%
1954     \printtext{%
1955     \citedhref{%
1956     \bibstring[\mkbibemph]{loccit}}}%
1957     \global\toggletrue{cbx:loccit}}
1958 \renewbibmacro*{cite:opcit}{%
1959     \printtext{%
1960     \citedhref{%
1961     \ifcitesingletitle%

```

```

1962     {\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{uniquecited}}}%
1963     {\bibstring[\mkbibemph]{opultcit}}}}}}
1964
1965 \newbibmacro*{cite:verbosestyle:seen}{%
1966     \ifciteibid%
1967         {\usebibmacro{cite:ibid}}}%
1968         {\ifthenelse{\ifciteidem\AND\NOT\boolean{cbx:noidem}}}%
1969             {\usebibmacro{cite:idem}%
1970                 \usebibmacro{cite:title}}%
1971                 \newunit%
1972                 \printtext[bibhyperlink]{%
1973                     \bibstring{opcit}}}%
1974             {\ifnameundef{labelname}%
1975                 {\usebibmacro{cite:title}}%
1976                 \newunit%
1977                 \bibstring{opcit}}}%
1978             {\usebibmacro{cite:name}}%
1979             \ifopcit%
1980                 {\ifloccit%
1981                     {\usebibmacro{cite:loccit}}}%
1982                     {\usebibmacro{cite:opcit}}}}}%
1983                 {\usebibmacro{cite:title}}%
1984                 \newunit%
1985                 \printtext{\citedhref{%
1986                     \bibstring{opcit}}}}}}}}}%
1987     \usebibmacro{cite:save}}
1988
1989 \newbibmacro*{cite:verbosestyle}{%
1990     \ifentrytype{itprov}%
1991         {\bibhypertarget{cite\the\value{instcount}}}%
1992         \usebibmacro{cite:itprov}}}%
1993         {\usebibmacro{cite:citepages}%
1994             \global\togglefalse{cbx:loccit}}%
1995         \bibhypertarget{cite\the\value{instcount}}}}}%
1996         \ifciteseen%
1997             {\iffieldundef{shorthand}}%
1998             {\usebibmacro{cite:verbosestyle:seen}}}%
1999             {\usebibmacro{cite:shorthand}}}}}%
2000             {\usebibmacro{cite:full}}%
2001             \usebibmacro{cite:save}}}}}}
2002
2003 \renewbibmacro*{cite}{%
2004     \iftoggle{cbx:authoryearstyle}%
2005         {\usebibmacro{cite:authoryearstyle}}}%
2006         {\usebibmacro{cite:verbosestyle}}}}

```

```

2007
2008 \DeclareCiteCommand*{\cite}[\mkoutercitedelims]
2009     {\usebibmacro{prenote}}
2010     {\usebibmacro{citeindex}%
2011         \clearname{author}%
2012         \clearlist{institution}%
2013         \clearlist{listc}%
2014         \clearname{labelname}%
2015         \usebibmacro{cite}}
2016     {\multicitedelim}
2017     {\usebibmacro{cite:postnote}}
2018 \renewrobustcmd*{\Cite}{%
2019     \@ifstar%
2020         {\bibsentence\cite*}%
2021         {\bibsentence\cite}}
2022
2023 \DeclareCiteCommand{\citeauthor}%
2024     {\boolfalse{citetracker}%
2025         \boolfalse{pagetracker}%
2026         \usebibmacro{prenote}}%
2027     {\ifentrytype{itprov}%
2028         {\ifciteindex%
2029             {\indexlist{institution}}}%
2030         {}}%
2031         \printlist[textinstitution]{institution}}%
2032     {\ifciteindex%
2033         {\indexnames{labelname}}}%
2034         {}}%
2035         \printnames[labeltextname]{labelname}}}%
2036     {\multicitedelim}%
2037     {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
2038
2039 \DeclareCiteCommand{\citetitle}
2040     {\boolfalse{citetracker}%
2041         \boolfalse{pagetracker}%
2042         \usebibmacro{prenote}}%
2043     {\ifciteindex%
2044         {\indexfield{indextitle}}}%
2045         {}}%
2046         \ifboolexpr{test {\ifentrytype{itprov}}%
2047             and
2048             test {\iffieldundef{textprovtitle}}%
2049             and
2050             test {\iffieldundef{codification}}%
2051             and

```

```

2052             test {\iffieldundef{titleparties}}}%
2053     {\iffieldundef{neli}}%
2054         {\clearlist{institution}}%
2055             \clearlist{listc}}%
2056             \clearfield{institutionspec}}%
2057             \clearfield{institutionaddon}}%
2058             \clearfield{jchamber}}%
2059             \clearname{author}}%
2060             \usebibmacro{cite:seenitprov}}}%
2061     {\usebibmacro{cite:eli}}}%
2062     {\printfield[citetitle]{labeltitle}}}%
2063     {\multicitedelim}}%
2064     {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
2065
2066 \DeclareCiteCommand{\citeyear}
2067     {\boolfalse{citetracker}}%
2068     \boolfalse{pagetracker}}%
2069     \usebibmacro{prenote}}}%
2070     {\ifentrytype{itprov}}%
2071         {\printfield{origyear}}}%
2072         {\printfield{year}}}%
2073     {\multicitedelim}}%
2074     {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
2075
2076 \DeclareCiteCommand*{\citeyear}
2077     {\boolfalse{citetracker}}%
2078     \boolfalse{pagetracker}}%
2079     \usebibmacro{prenote}}}%
2080     {\ifentrytype{itprov}}%
2081         {\printfield{origyear}\printfield{extradate}}}%
2082         {\printfield{year}\printfield{extradate}}}%
2083     {\multicitedelim}}%
2084     {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
2085
2086 \DeclareCiteCommand{\citedate}
2087     {\boolfalse{citetracker}}%
2088     \boolfalse{pagetracker}}%
2089     \usebibmacro{prenote}}}%
2090     {\ifentrytype{itprov}}%
2091         {\printorigdate}}%
2092         {\printdate}}}%
2093     {\multicitedelim}}
2094     {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
2095
2096 \DeclareCiteCommand*{\citedate}

```

```
2097 {\boolfalse{citetracker}%  
2098   \boolfalse{pagetracker}%  
2099   \usebibmacro{prenote}}%  
2100 {\ifentrytype{itprov}%  
2101   {\printorigdateextra}%  
2102   {\printdateextra}}%  
2103 {\multicitedelim}%  
2104 {\usebibmacro{postnote}}
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ILLUSTRATIVE LEGAL REFERENCES

THIS LIST RECAPS ALL THE ILLUSTRATIVE ENTRIES in the legal area. It includes only the cited items. In this way, the reader has got an example of how this bundle works.

Italian scholars don't use to summarise the legal materials they cite. It's just a heavy fault, especially because there aren't serious justifications. Therefore, this documentation considers the foreign custom of recapping a list of legal references, including both legislation and case law.

This list is divided into four parts: the first is dedicated to 'literature', the second to legislation, the third to customs and the fourth to case law.

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Legal Journal Shorthands

Foro it.	<i>Il Foro Italiano</i>
Giust. pen.	<i>Giustizia penale</i>
Giornale dir. lav. rel. ind.	<i>Giornale di diritto del lavoro e di relazioni industriali</i>
Quad. cost.	<i>Quaderni costituzionali</i>
Riv. giur. sar.	<i>Rivista giuridica sarda</i>
Ann. ts.	<i>Annali Triestini</i>

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