



STYLISTIC GUIDE OF THE REVIEW

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Dear colleagues,

We thank you for your interest in publishing in the *African Review of International Law* (ARIL). Please find below the guidelines for drafting and submitting your manuscript for publication in the volume.

I. Ethical and legal conditions

Manuscripts submitted for publication must be owned by the author(s) and must not have been published in a scientific journal or book, or submitted to a journal for publication. Texts that have previously been presented as working papers or at a conference should be indicated as such in a footnote. In all cases, authors must ensure that they hold all the publication rights for their manuscript in the planned work.

II. Publication date

Articles are first published on the Journal's website as they are accepted. Volumes are compiled and published twice a year, in January and July.

III. Guidelines for the presentation of manuscripts

Authors are invited to follow the recommendations below for the submission of their manuscript.

A. Length and formatting

Manuscripts should be between 8,000 and 15,000 words in length. The main text style should be in Times New Roman font, size 12, 1.15 line spacing, with text margins of 2.5 cm. The manuscript must be paginated in continuous pagination.

Footnotes should be in Times New Roman font, size 10, single spaced. They should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript, with no spaces between them.





B. Structure

It is recommended that authors follow the structure below for the presentation of their manuscript:

INTRODUCTION

I. First-level heading 1

A. Second-level heading 1

1. Third-level heading 1
2. Third-level heading 2

B. Second-level heading 2

1. Third-level heading 1
2. Third-level heading 2

II. First-level heading 2

...

Conclusion

C. Language, spelling and presentation

Manuscripts may be submitted in English or French. Authors are encouraged to use resources and references in other languages. However, quotations must be translated into English or French. English-language manuscripts should use British spelling.

1. Gender-inclusive language

It is *ARIL* policy to communicate in a gender-inclusive way. This can be achieved by:

- Replacing the pronoun with “an”, “a”, “the” or “one”, or omitting the pronoun completely:

“A judge must wear his robe” becomes “A judge must wear a robe”.





“A staff member in Antarctica earns less than he would in New York” becomes “A staff member in Antarctica earns less than one in New York”.

“The Deputy-Registrar should consult his staff” becomes “The Deputy-Registrar should consult staff”.

- Repeating the noun:

“A judge’s assistant respects both his privacy and his best interest” becomes “A judge’s assistant respects the judge’s privacy and best interests”.

- Using the plural:

“A staff member must notify his supervisor” becomes “staff members must notify their supervisor”.

- Using both feminine and masculine pronouns:

“He or she”, “him or her” (not he/she or s/he). This device should be used sparingly, however.

- Using a neutral equivalent:

Use “humankind” rather than “mankind”, “spokesperson” rather than “spokesman”, etc.

More information on the guidelines of the United Nations on the topic (<https://www.un.org/en/gender-inclusive-language/guidelines.shtml>).

2. Hyphenation

- Avoid using a hyphen unless clarity or usage demands one; if in doubt, leave it out.
- When compound adjectives (two or more words that join together to modify a noun) such as “high-profile” or “well-known” precede a noun, hyphenation usually lends clarity, e.g. a well-known principle. When such compounds follow the noun they modify, hyphenation is often unnecessary, e.g. the principle is well known.
- A hyphen should not be used when the compound consists of two nouns (e.g. trade union action), is derived from a proper name (e.g. New York streets, Latin American countries), is formed by an adverb ending in -ly plus an adjective (e.g. smartly dressed man, highly paid worker) or consists of a foreign language expression not normally hyphenated (e.g. *ad hoc* committee, *per diem* allowance).





- A hyphen should be used to join a prefix to the main word: (a) when the prefix ends and the main word begins with the same vowel (e.g., re-elect, pre-eminent); and (b) when certain prefixes are used to make a hybrid or occasional formation (e.g. ex-Minister, inter-State, non-contributory, pro-reform, post-war, quasi-public).
- Geographical terms are hyphenated, e.g. north-east, south-west, etc.
- When spelled out, numbers are hyphenated, e.g. thirty-three, ninety-nine.

3. Italics

Italics are used for:

- Titles of cases and case references:

The Corfu Channel case; Vivian v. Moat (1876).

Legal Status of Eastern Greenland, Judgment, 1933, P.C.I.J., Series A/B, No. 53, p. 22.

- Titles of books, periodicals, documents, etc. (BUT not the titles of news articles or official reports):

Halsbury's Laws of England; International Law Review.

Official Journal; the Daily Telegraph (BUT The Times).

- Names of ships:

H.M.S. Dreadnought; S.S. Wimbledon.

- Foreign words (when not anglicized) and Latin words which are not in common usage (e.g. *ratione materiae, terra nullius*), but check the ICJ Word List since, for historical reasons, there are some exceptions (e.g. *ad hoc, de facto*). While italics are not used for non-English names of organizations, firms, ministries and the like, they are used for names of foreign institutions such as courts (the Paris *Cour d'appel*, the French *Cour de cassation*). Foreign titles of books, periodicals, reports, articles, etc. should be treated as if they were in English: titles of books, periodicals and reports are italicized, but titles of articles are not.

- Annotations to the text which are between square brackets or parentheses:

[Translation by the Registry], [Seal of the Legation], (Signed), etc.



- **Emphasis:** sentences, words or letters to which attention is specially drawn. Where words in a quotation have been deliberately italicized or underlined, this fact is indicated by inserting “emphasis added” directly after the quotation in parentheses or in a footnote. Where the emphasis comes from the original, “emphasis in the original” is indicated in the same way.

“Article 41 of the Convention is also relevant in this regard, since it establishes that the duty of members of the mission to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State is ‘*[w]ithout prejudice* to their privileges and immunities’” (emphasis added).

- The indications (a), (b), (c), etc., when listing items in a text or at the beginning of subdivided paragraphs:

(a) The Court has decided that . . .

As is shown in paragraph (c) below.

4. Quotations

- Quotations are given in double quotation marks (curly, NOT straight).
- When the text of a quotation extends into three or more lines of running text, it is separated from the body of the text.

For example:

In the final submissions requesting Mr Teodoro Nguema Obiang Mangue’s referral for trial and in the order of 5 September 2016 which effectively proceeds with that referral, the prosecuting authorities continued to argue that the building was private property to avoid having to respect its inviolability:

“All the converging evidence gathered during the investigation points to the fact that these steps were taken in an attempt to protect the private assets of the son of the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from the judicial attachment measures undertaken in the building, which is the private property of Teodoro NGUEMA OBIANG MANGUE and is for his personal use, by claiming that it should enjoy diplomatic protection.”

NOT:

In the final submissions requesting Mr Teodoro Nguema Obiang Mangue’s referral for trial and in the order of 5 September 2016 which effectively





proceeds with that referral, the prosecuting authorities continued to argue that the building was private property to avoid having to respect its inviolability: “All the converging evidence gathered during the investigation points to the fact that these steps were taken in an attempt to protect the private assets of the son of the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from the judicial attachment measures undertaken in the building, which is the private property of Teodoro NGUEMA OBIANG MANGUE and is for his personal use, by claiming that it should enjoy diplomatic protection.”

- Shorter quotations remain within the body of the text.

In that letter, Equatorial Guinea called on France to “ensure the protection of those premises” against intrusion or interference by private individuals.

- The original capitalization, spelling, etc., of the quotation should be preserved. Use [sic] to signal obvious mistakes in the quoted text.

“The sole object of the provision is to choose an [sic] specific means for the friendly resolution of the dispute.”

- Use square brackets for any words that need to be inserted or if a different grammatical form is required.

The Court stated that “[it] ha[d] jurisdiction”.

- Where words in a quotation have been deliberately italicized or underlined, this fact is indicated by inserting “emphasis added” directly after the quotation, in parentheses or in a footnote. Where the emphasis comes from the original, indicate “emphasis in the original” in the same way.

“Article 41 of the Convention is also relevant in this regard, since it establishes that the duty of members of the mission to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State is “[w]ithout prejudice to their privileges and immunities” (emphasis added).

“The continuing nature of the requirement to perform those obligations is reinforced by the fact that they form part of the *fundamental rules* governing relations between States.” (Emphasis in the original.)

¹ p. 45, para. 2; emphasis added.

- A quotation within a quotation begins and ends with single quotation marks, e.g. “The Applicant contended that the objection was ‘inadmissible’ for two reasons”; use double quotations again for any third-level quotation.



- If a quotation forms an essential grammatical part of the sentence in which it appears, it begins with a lower-case letter and the final punctuation is placed outside the quotation marks.

The Court stated that “[t]he task of delimitation consists in resolving the overlapping claims by drawing a line of separation between the maritime areas concerned”.

- If a quotation ends with a comma or semi-colon, the punctuation is placed outside the quotation marks.

“we will recognize the award”,

- If the quotation consists of one or more full sentences, the full stop or final punctuation is placed inside the quotation marks.

“The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members.”

It was “clearly stated by the United Nations Charter. The Organization’s cash position is critical.”

- If the preceding phrase ends with “that” and the quotation consists of more than one sentence, the quotation is introduced by a colon and begins with a capital letter, and the final punctuation is placed inside the quotation marks.

Article 8 of the Rules of Court provides that:

“This declaration shall be made at a public sitting in the case in which the judge *ad hoc* is participating. If the case is being dealt with by a chamber of the Court, the declaration shall be made in the same manner in that chamber.”

- When ellipses replace one or more words, they are spaced normally inside the quotation marks and are not enclosed in square brackets. If a complete paragraph is omitted in a quotation, this must be shown by a line of spaced points. When the end of a quotation is replaced by an etc. which is not in the original text, the etc. is placed outside the quotation marks.

“Expenses shall be apportioned among Member States . . . in accordance with the scale of assessments.”

“1. No reservation is admissible to the present Protocol, except for a reservation made at the time of ratification or accession that provides for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.





.....

3. The State Party having made such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any beginning or ending of a state of war applicable to its territory.”

During the discussion, Mr Jones recalled that the Charter provides that “[e]xpenses shall be apportioned . . . in accordance with the scale of assessments”.

“Norway claims sovereignty over an area of 4 miles”, etc.

5. Spelling

- Use United Nations spelling, which generally follows standard British spelling. Set the language to UK English in Word documents. Consult the *Oxford English Dictionary* or the *New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors*. If more than one spelling is provided, use the first form listed.
- Use dg rather than dge, e.g. judgment, acknowledgment.
- Use -our rather than -or, e.g. colour (not color).
- Use -re rather than -er, e.g. centre (not center).
- Use -ize rather than -ise, e.g. realize, emphasize (but see the ICJ Word List for exceptions, such as analyse, advise, comprise, revise, etc.), and -ization, -izer and -izing for derivate forms. Organization is spelled with a “z”, unless the body referred to uses “s”, e.g. South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation.
- Write technology-related terms as single words, without initial caps, e.g. internet, email, website BUT Wi-Fi.
- Do not change the spelling of direct quotes; use [sic] to indicate a spelling error if necessary.
- Do not change the spelling of the names of bodies in other English-speaking countries, e.g. the United States Department of Defense.
- For the correct spelling of names of countries and their adjectives of nationality, consult the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UNTERM):

<https://unterm.un.org/unterm2/en/country> and see the United Nations Editorial Manual Online: <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/editorial-manual>.

6. Dates

- Dates should follow the pattern: day month year (e.g. 12 February 2025). If the day of the week is included, it should not be followed by a comma (e.g. Friday 17 May 1963).
- Reference to a range of days in the body of a document should be expressed in words (not with a hyphen or en dash), e.g. from 12 to 19 April. However, a dash can be used in footnotes or tables, e.g. 12-19 April.
- Reference to years should follow the pattern: 1963-1964. This indicates a two-year period. If a one-year period overlaps two years (e.g. a financial year), use a slash: 2022/2023.
- In referring to decades, use the form “in the thirties” or the form “in the 1930s” (no apostrophe in either case), NOT “in the 30’s”.
- In referring to centuries, spell out the ordinal number in full, e.g. twenty-first century, on this fifth day. Note, however, that figures might be more appropriate in less formal documents. When using figures, do not use superscript for the ordinal indicator (19th, 20th).

7. Time

- Times are given in the 12-hour format using a.m. and p.m., e.g. 10 a.m. NOT 10:00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6 p.m.
- Midday is expressed as “12 noon”.

For further information, see the section on numbers, dates and time in the United Nations Editorial Manual (<https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/editorial-manual/numbers-dates-time>) or refer to the University of Oxford Style Guide ([University of Oxford Style Guide.pdf](#)).

D. References

It is strongly recommended that footnotes be presented in a way that provides as complete information as possible.

1. Books

First and Last Names, *Title in italics*, City, Publisher, year, Vol., p(p).





Malcolm N. Shaw, *Rosenne's Law and Practice of the International Court: 1920-2015*, Leiden, Brill Nijhoff, 2016, Vol. I, p. 15.

2. Articles

2.1. Journal articles

First and Last Names, "Title of the article", *Journal in italics*, year, Vol. (issue), p(p).

Maria Irene Papa, "Litigating Collective Obligations before the International Court of Justice: Progress, Challenges and Prospects", *The Law and Practice of International Courts and Tribunals*, 2024, Vol. 23 (1), p. 38.

2.2. Chapters in edited books

First and Last Names, "Title of the contribution" in First and Last Name(s) (ed(s).), *Title of the book in italics*, City, Publisher, year, p(p).

Vera Gowlland-Debbas, Mathias Forteau, "Article 7 UN Charter" in Andreas Zimmerman, Christian J. Tams et al. (eds.), *The Statute of the International Court of Justice: A Commentary*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2019, p. 141.

3. Working papers

First and Last Names, "Title of the paper", *Name of the working paper series in italics*, year, paper No., p(p).

Sze Hong Lam, "Unequal Treaties: Revisiting China's approaches toward colonial injustice", *Grotius Centre Working Paper Series*, No. 2023/102-PIL, p. 3.

4. Unpublished theses

First and Last Names, *Title of the thesis in italics*, University, Type of document, year, p(p).

Ana Luísa Bernardino, *Becoming an International Court: The Construction of the Identity of International Courts and Tribunals*, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, PhD Thesis, 2024, p. 133.





Nnamdi S. S. Umenze, Enforcement of Victims' Right to Reparation for Violation of International Humanitarian Law by Peacekeepers, University of Pretoria, Master's Thesis, 2024, p. 10.

5. Blog posts and online documents

First and Last Names, "Title of the blog post", *Name of the blog in italics*, year, URL (last accessed: date), para(s).

Jannika Jahn, Marlene Letsch, "Progress through disruption?: What Role for the ICJ in the Advisory Opinion on Climate Change", *EJIL: Talk!*, 2025, <https://www.ejiltalk.org/progress-through-disruption-what-role-for-the-icj-in-the-advisory-opinion-on-climate-change/> (last accessed: 12 February 2025), para. 12.

6. Cases

6.1. International Court of Justice cases

Full Case Name (Party v. Party), [*Phase*], *Type of Decision*, *I.C.J. Reports XX (Volume)*, p(p). XX, para(s). XX.

Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America), *Preliminary Objections, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2019 (I)*, p. 40, para. 100.

Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America), *Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2023 (I)*, p. 63, para. 18.

6.2. Other court cases

The names of other court, tribunal and arbitration cases should be presented in the style used by the institution in question.

Dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar in the Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh/Myanmar)

Arbitration Between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia

7. ILC

- International Law Commission, "Draft principles on protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts, with commentaries", 2022, UN doc. A/77/10, principle 20.





- Report of the Study Group of the International Law Commission on the Fragmentation of International Law, finalized by Mr Martti Koskenniemi (2006), UN doc. A/CN.4/L.682 (“ILC Study Group Report”), para. 56.
- *Yearbook of the International Law Commission 2018*, Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 20-21, paras. 14-30.

E. Cross-references in footnotes

Last Name (n. first footnote reference), p(p).

Abi-Saab (n. 10), p. 18.

If multiple articles or books by the same author are cited in the manuscript:

Last Name, Short-form title of the book [*in italics*] or article [*in quotation marks*] (n. first footnote reference), p(p).

Abi-Saab, *The Concept of International Organization* . . . (n. 13), p. 15.

Abi-Saab, “The State of the System . . . ” (n. 12), pp. 14-15.

Ibid. may only be used if the previous reference is the same. If the title and page number are the same, simply write *Ibid.* If it is the same reference but on a different page, please state the page number after *Ibid.*

Mbengue (note 43), p. 382.

Ibid., p. 384.

Ibid.

If you have any questions or queries or encounter any difficulty in preparing your manuscript, please do not hesitate to contact us at aril.info25@gmail.com