Author Guidelines

• Articles should be original and should not be under consideration elsewhere.

• Manuscripts (articles, short essays etc.) should be submitted via email at cy_hrlr@unic.ac.cy. Should you encounter any difficulties, do not hesitate to contact the Editorial Team.

• As manuscripts are sent out anonymously for editorial evaluation, the author’s name should appear on a separate covering page. The author’s full academic address and a short bio of no more than 50 words detailing current affiliation, areas of research interest and publications should also be included in the said cover page.

• Articles should range between 5,000-8,000 words. Longer articles can be accepted pursuant to the editor’s discretion.

• Case Comments should range between 1,500 - 3,000 words in length.

• Documents should be submitted in A4 format, 1.5-spaced lines, in a 12-pt typeface, Times New Roman font.

• Pages should be numbered consecutively.

• An abstract of no more than 150 words should be included together with a maximum of five (5) keywords to define the article’s content. The abstract and keywords should be placed at the beginning of the first page just after the article’s title and before the main text.

• Book Reviews are normally 1,000 - 2,000 words in length. The reviewer’s name should appear at the end of the review. Guidance notes are available for book reviewers. Headings should appear as follows:

  Title
  Author
  Publisher
  (Place, Date), number of pages [pp. ....]
The Cyprus Human Rights Law Review has adopted a strict BnW/no-more-than-three policy regarding images and/or photos accompanying submitted articles. More than three (3) items can be accepted at the editorial team’s discretion, if they are deemed absolutely necessary for the sake of scientific completeness.

In any case, the images should be submitted in high resolution and black and white format. The editorial team retains the right to place the images, photos, tables etc. in a separate annex, following the end of the article’s main body. References to such images etc. within the article should be made in a footnote citing the item’s title and the word Annex, e.g. 1 Photo 1 ‘Vision of Cyprus’ Annex.

Images, tables, figures, graphs, and photographs should be numbered consecutively with titles, and submitted in separate file(s). A copyright credit should be added, if mandatory, under a permissions agreement.

**Cyprus Human Rights Law Review House Style**

**General Style and Format**

- The *Cyprus Human Rights Law Review* uses British spelling, ‘-ise’/‘-our’ endings (e.g. ‘organise’ and ‘organisation’, ‘labour’ and ‘honour’), and strongly supports the Oxford comma.

- Words ending in –s (such as Cyprus, politics, Descartes etc.), it is advisable to add an apostrophe at the end of the word to make it possessive, without further

- We would ask authors to use the following formula in the headings (full capitals, as in CAPITALS, in headings are to be absolutely avoided).

- **Headings** and **subheadings** should appear as follows:

1. **Part One**
   A. **First Subheading**
   1. **Second Subheading**

   (a) Third subheading
   (i) Fourth subheading

- All nouns, verbs and adjectives on the first three levels should begin with capital letters.
- The word ‘state’ should begin with a capital ‘S’, when it denotes a polity, e.g. the in-
ternational community of States; but the state of play.

- **Acronyms** should be **capitalised** in full.

- **Basic legal material** (e.g. the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, United Nations Charter) and their **short titles or abbreviations** should begin with **capital** letters (TFEU, UN Charter). The same rule applies to the **titles of books, chapters, articles** etc. cited in the footnotes and in the references section.

- Sources written in **languages other than English** (for instance French or German) follow their own rules regarding the **use of capital letters**. In such cases, it is preferable to follow the **rules** applicable in the **source’s original language**.

For instance:

Christopher Staker, 'Public International Law and the Lex Situs Rule in Proprietary Conflicts and Foreign Expropriations' (1987) 58(1) *British Yearbook of International Law* 151.


- **Use *italics*** for the following:
  - The **names of cases and judgments** either domestic or international:
    *Attorney General of the Republic v. Mustafa Ibrahim & Ors*
    *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua Distomo case*
  - The **titles of published books**, e.g. Professor Emilianides’ *Constitutional Law in Cyprus*
  - The **titles of periodicals, journals, and review** e.g. *British Yearbook of International Law, American Journal of Legal History, Cyprus Review*
  - **Short foreign phrases**, names or individual words, e.g. *Areios Pagos, Cour de Cassation, sui generis.*
  - However, **Latin abbreviations or words commonly used** should not be italicised: cf., e.g., ad hoc, i.e., per se.
  - Words or phrases which the author wishes to **emphasise**. Emphasis added by the author in a quoted passage should be explained in the corresponding footnote as follows:
‘[….] gender equality in every aspect of economic and social life is a basic obligation for every state which ensures equal treatment for all citizens irrespective of their gender’.¹


In a likewise manner, when the author wishes to omit an emphasis in a quoted passage, this should be explained in the corresponding footnote adding (emphasis omitted).

> Emphasising by use of Bold is to be absolutely avoided. Exceptions may apply strictly for quoted passages where the original text already contains certain emphasised passages in italics and the author wishes to add more emphasis in another part. The corresponding footnote should then contain the explanation: (italic emphasis in the original, bold emphasis added)

**Punctuation, Footnote Indicators, Numbers, and Abbreviations**

- **Quotations** must correspond to the original source in wording, spelling, and punctuation.
- Any **alterations** to the original should be noted (e.g. use **brackets** [...] to indicate omitted information).
- **Single quotation marks** (‘ ’) are to be used to denote direct quotes and **double quotation marks** (“ ”) to denote a quote within a quotation.
- The **closing full stop** should be **outside** the closing quotation mark (‘________.’).
- **Footnotes** should be placed **after the closing quotation mark** (‘________’), unless a specific reference to a term within the quoted passage is made.
- In general, **footnote numbers should be placed after the punctuation marks**. Footnote indicators should follow full stops, commas, semi-colons, quotations marks, and brackets or parentheses (______.¹ _______.¹ ______.;¹ etc.).
- **Footnotes** should be used to provide additional comments and discussion or for reference purposes, and should be numbered **consecutively** in the text.
- **Acknowledgements** and references to **grants** should appear within the footnotes.
- **Passages of more than three lines** should be printed as a separate paragraph, indented, without quotation marks (11-pt, Times New Roman, Indent: Left 2,00 cm, Right 2,00 cm) as in the following template:
As aptly observed:
The mediator is neither a judge nor an arbitrator. As an unbiased inter-
mediary, the mediator listens to potential apologies, explores possible points
of settlement and realistic solutions, discusses with each party workable and
viable agreements and prioritizes the main points of the dispute and the key
issues for each party.¹

Consequently, we may suggest that……..

¹ Anna Plevri, ‘Mediation in Cyprus: Theory Without Practice’ (2018) 30(1) Cyprus Re-
view 233, 237.

• **Hyphens** joining composite words should be short [-] without spaces.

• **Em-dashes** [—] should be used as punctuation devices, introducing parenthetic
phrases, **without a space in either side**.

• It is preferable **not to use hyphens**, when such a choice is **grammatically** available
(e.g. coordination, transnational, intergenerational etc.).

• **Single parentheses** ( ) should be used for all comments, remarks, and explanations
either in the main text or in the footnotes.

• **Brackets** [ ] should be used in the following cases:

  ➢ For the **publication year of reports/reviews lacking a volume number**, e.g. A.
  Christodoulides v. The Republic [1967] 3 CLR 356; Paul Craig, ‘Theory, “Pure Theo-
  ry” and Values in Public Law’ [2005] Public Law 440.

  ➢ For **modifications and explanatory remarks** within quoted passages. For instance:

As the European Court of Human Rights has consistently held, the obligation to protect
the right to life under Article 2 of the Convention, read in conjunction with the State’s
general duty under Article 1 of the Convention to ‘secure to everyone within [its] jurisdic-
tion the rights and freedoms defined in [the] Convention’.

• **Other parenthetic indicators** and **quotation marks**, such as **braces** { } and
**Guillemets** « », are to be **absolutely avoided**, even if preferred in the original lan-
guage of a given source (e.g. French, Greek, or German).

• **Numbers one to ten** should appear in their **written form**, whilst numbers **above ten**
should appear in **Arabic numerals**, e.g. one, nine, 11, 20, 100, 10,000).

• The **period sign** ( . ) should be used as a **decimal separator/radix** (e.g. 2.02), while
**comma** ( , ) as a **groups of thousand’s separator**, e.g. 100,000,000.

• **Dates** should follow the **day month year format**, as in 1 January 2000.

• **Months** should not be abbreviated in any case (e.g. February; not Feb.)
• **Decades** should be referred to as the 1930s, the 2000s etc.

• **Centuries** can be written in numerals, e.g. the 21st century.

• **Abbreviations** should be followed by a full stop, e.g. Doc., Cf., Appl., Suppl.

• The abbreviated form of the word ‘number’, i.e. No, should not be followed by a period.

• The word ‘editors’ should be abbreviated as eds (without a period); the word ‘editor’ should be abbreviated as ed. with a period.

• The word ‘edition’ (i.e. 1st edition, 2nd edition etc.) should be abbreviated as edn., while the word ‘translator’ as tr. (both followed by a full stop).

• **Abbreviations/Latin indicators**, such as ‘Op. cit.’ and ‘Loc. cit.’ should be avoided. The use of Latin bibliographic location indicators, such as supra or infra is also discouraged.

• The Latin abbreviation ‘Ibid.’ (ibidem, the same) may be used where there are two or more consecutive references to a source.

• The moderate use of the Latin indicator Cf. / cf. (compare) is encouraged.

• When **two or more works of the same author** are cited, the indicator ‘Id.’ can be used instead of repeating the name of the author.

• **Acronyms and law report abbreviations** should not be followed by full stops, e.g. UN, EU, NATO, CLR, EWCA Civ, WLR.

• It is preferable to **avoid abbreviating the title of journals, reviews, yearbooks, and other periodicals**. Titles should be written in full and italicised accordingly, e.g. *Journal of European Legal Studies* instead of JELS. However the word ‘and’ can be replaced with the ampersand sign (&), e.g. when citing an article from the Journal of Politics and Society, the said journal should be mentioned as *Journal of Politics & Society*.

• The same rules apply to **publishing houses and university presses** (avoidance of acronyms, use of ampersand), e.g. Harvard University Press, Taylor & Francis.

• In judgments and secondary sources with **more than three parties or authors** the abbreviation ‘& Ors’ or ‘& al.’ can be used respectively.

• When **introducing an abbreviation or short title** of an entity’s or a source’s name, the abbreviation should be stated **after the first mention of the entity or the source**.

• **Abbreviations** of entities’ names can appear **either in the main text or in a footnote**.

• **Sources** should be **abbreviated in the first footnote** citing them. Afterwards, the short title or abbreviation can be used in both the main text and the footnotes.
For instance:
The question of jurisdiction in international human rights law can be considered within the context of Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights.1 …

According to the Restatement Fourth on the Foreign Relations Law of the United States5 drafted under the auspices of the American Law Institute (henceforth ALI)….. Executive jurisdiction in ALI's Restatement Fourth is defined as …..

1 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (signed 4 November 1950, entered into force 3 September 1953), CETS No. 5, 213 UNTS 221 (henceforth ECHR)


References in Footnotes

• As a general rule, if a secondary source is authored, edited etc. by more than three scholars [in which case the formula Name, Name & Name is applicable], it is advisable to write just the first name of the author/editor etc., as it appears in the original source, and add & al.

• If the source’s original language is not English, both the title and possible quotes should be translated into English.

• When a book, book chapter, or article is written in a language other than English, its original title should be stated in eclipses ( ), following the translated version, using the alphabet (Latin or other) utilised by its original language. At the end, the name of the language should be indicated within eclipses, i.e. (in ....). For instance:

Christina Ioannou, Demetris P. Sotiropoulos, Achilles K. Emilianides, Cyprus in a New Era: Geostrategic Parameters, Economy, Foreign Policy (Η Κύπρος στη Νέα Εποχή: Γεωστρατηγικές Παράμετροι, Οικονομία, Εξωτερική Πολιτική) (Nicosia: Hippasus, 2014) (in Greek)


• When a book has more than one edition, the number of the cited edition should be mentioned, before the rest of the publication details. The translator of the book, if existing, should be mentioned before the said details too. If the book has several editions and different publishers etc. (especially older books or classic works), the date of first publication should be mentioned. For instance:


• Books
[Author], [Title], [Vol. if from a series] [Volume’s number] [if applicable: Volume’s title] ([edn./tr.], [Place of Publication]: [Publisher, if not applicable omit], [Date]) [exact page if a direct quote or paraphrase].

When the place of publication is in the United States, it is advisable to state both the city and the abbreviated version of the respective State’s name, e.g. Boston MA, Chicago IL. The abbreviated version of the State’s name should follow the USPS rules provided here.
Furthermore places of publication which are not major cities may be accompanied by a country indication, e.g. Basingstoke UK or Harmondsworth UK.


Polyvios G. Polyviou, The Case of Ibrahim, the Doctrine of Necessity and the Republic of Cyprus (Nicosia, 2015)

• Edited Books
[Editor (ed./eds)], [Title], [Volume, if from a series] ([edition], [Place of Publication]: [Publisher], [Date]).
Emilios Solomou, Hubert Faustman (eds), *Colonial Cyprus 1878-1960: Selected Reading* (Nicosia: University of Nicosia Press, 2010)

• **Journal & Yearbook Articles**

[Author], ['Article Title'], (date) [Volume number](issue number) *[Full Title]* [first page of article], [page number if a direct quote or paraphrase].


Alain Pellet, ‘The British Sovereign Areas’ [2012] *Cyprus Yearbook of International Law* 57


• **Chapters in books**

[Author], ['Chapter Title'] in [Editor (ed./eds)], *[Book Title]* ([Date]) [first page of chapter in book], [page number if direct quote or paraphrase].

Angelos Syrigos, ‘Cyprus and the EU: Sovereign State, Negotiations and Objections from an International Law Point of View’ in Andreas Theophanous, Nicos Peristianis & Andreas Ioannou (eds), *Cyprus and the European Union* (Nicosia: Intercollege Press, 1999) 91

Nikos Skoutaris, ‘Legal Aspects of Membership’ in James Ker-Lindsay, Hubert Faustman & Fiona Mullen (eds), *An Island in Europe: The EU and the Transformation of Cyprus* (London: IB Tauris, 2011) 42, 60

• **Unpublished theses**

[Author], [Thesis title] ([Date, if available]) (LLM/PhD thesis, [name of the University], [Date]) or [Author], [Thesis title] ([Date, if available]) (LLM/PhD thesis, [name of the University], [Date]), available at [insert full URL] (last accessed day month year).

• **Internet Sources**

[Author (individual author/s if named, organisation if authors unnamed)], [Title], [date of publication (in parenthesis if year only)], available at [insert full URL] (last accessed day month year), at [page number if a direct quote or paraphrase]).


• **Blogs**

[Author], ‘[Title]’ ([Name of the Blog etc.], [Date of Publication in day month year format or just year if further details are unavailable]), available at [insert full URL] (last accessed day month year)


• **News Papers**

[Author], ‘[Title]’ ([Name of the Paper] ([Place of Publication], [Date of Publication]) [page number]

Jane Croft, ‘Supreme Court Warns on Quality’ *Financial Times* (London, 1 July 2010) 3

• **Cross-references**

Cross-references within the same work should be made as follows:

[Author – only surname], [number of the footnote where the work was first cited in the form of (no ….)] [page number]

If two different works of the same author are cited in the same footnote, it is advisable to use a short title.

For instance:

...  

28 Hudson (no 14) 550

OR


40. Hudson, ‘The Proposed …’ (no 14) 550

....  

45 Hudson. ‘Membership …’ (no 14) 550

References (Bibliography) Section

* For the references (bibliography) section, the same rules apply, provided that the surname of the authors, editors etc., precedes the name and other particulars. Names of the authors, editors etc. should be initialised. Diphthongs (St, Ch etc.) should be preserved. The total number of an article’s or book chapter’s pages should be mentioned too.

For instance:

In the footnotes


In the References
