

International Review of the Red Cross Guidelines for Authors

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Part I: The *Review's* Editorial Policy and Process

The International Review of the Red Cross (the *Review*) is a peer-reviewed academic journal, produced by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and published by Cambridge University Press. First published in 1869, it is one of the oldest continuing publications dedicated to international humanitarian law, policy and action.

The *Review* publishes three editions per year, each focused on a particular theme of importance for the work of the ICRC. The *Review's* principal audiences include governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, humanitarian practitioners, academics, the media and all those interested in humanitarian issues.

Submissions

All papers should be submitted via the *Review's* inbox, review@icrc.org. Please *do not* submit papers via Manuscript Central or ScholarOne.

You may submit proposals in either of two forms – though note that the *Review* prefers that initial submissions follow option 1:

1. **Abstract.** If you wish to submit an abstract of a potential future paper, include the following in your submission:
 - An abstract of less than 500 words, laying out the core arguments you intend to develop in your article.
 - A short biography of all co-authors in a second file.
 - Competing interest statements for all authors. Competing interests are situations that could be perceived to exert an undue influence on the content or publication of an author's work. They may include, but are not limited to, financial, professional, contractual or personal relationships or situations.
2. **Full Article.** If you wish to send a full manuscript of a completed paper, please include the following in your submission:
 - A complete draft of your article. Drafts should be between 6,000 and 10,000 words long, including footnotes. Note that we rarely publish drafts that exceed 10,000 words; if yours is longer, please add a note justifying its length. This draft should also include an abstract and keywords. See below for more information on formatting your draft.
 - A short biography of all co-authors in a second file.
 - Competing interest statements for all authors. Competing interests are situations that could be perceived to exert an undue influence on the content or publication of an author's work. They may include, but are not limited to, financial, professional, contractual or personal relationships or situations.

Note that the *Review's* inbox is closely – but not continuously – monitored. You can expect to receive an initial confirmation of your submission within maximum two weeks.

Editorial Policy

The editorial line of the *Review* incorporates three core dimensions (see *Figure 1*, below):

1. humanitarian problems emanating from armed conflicts and other situations of violence;
2. operational humanitarian responses to those problems; and
3. legal challenges or developments needed to respond to humanitarian challenges.

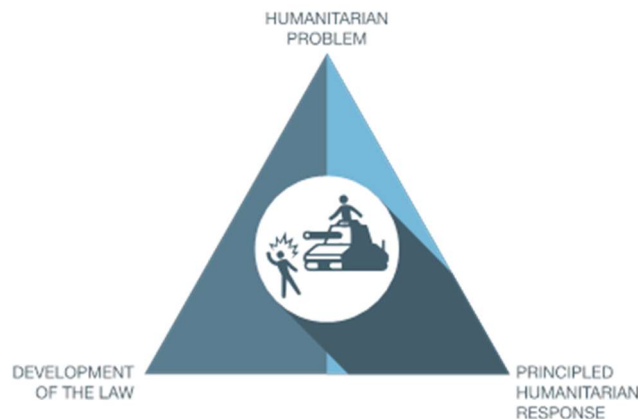


Figure 1: The Editorial Line of the Review

Opinions published in the *Review* reflect the authors' views only. As the *Review* is produced and distributed by the ICRC, the *Review* reserves the right to reject submissions if their publication would jeopardize ICRC operations in the field. Though the editorial team strives to identify such operational challenges as early in the process as possible, the *Review* reserves the right to reject any article on the basis of such operational concerns at any stage in the publication process.

Potential authors who work for the ICRC should refer to their employment contract, the staff rules and regulations and relevant guidelines. Where the author is not speaking in their capacity as an ICRC employee, they may be asked to remove their ICRC affiliation from the author bio. Where the position is not the official position of the ICRC, a disclaimer may be added that the work was written in a personal capacity and does not necessarily reflect the views of the ICRC.

Right of First Refusal and Related Disclaimers

Manuscripts submitted to the Review must be original, unpublished work. They must be academic in tone. Articles may be simultaneously submitted to other journals or publications. However, the Review reserves a right of first refusal, meaning that in cases where an offer of publication has been received from another journal, the author must notify the Review by email at review@icrc.org.

Plagiarism and the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Research and Publishing

When making use of someone else's work or research, whether published or unpublished, authors must always make sure to properly reference the source to avoid plagiarism. When making use of their own prior published work, authors must likewise make sure to properly reference this prior publication. No work, including the author's own prior published work, should be used, replicated, quoted, or referred to in the article without proper citation in the footnotes. Fact-heavy statements should likewise include citations to reliable sources. Please consult the Style Guide portion of this document for further details on footnotes.

The *Review* discourages the use of artificial intelligence tools to assist with drafting the text of articles. Still, we acknowledge the growing use of these tools to stimulate thinking as part of the research process. With that in mind, we have adopted the following policy, as recommended by our publisher, Cambridge University Press. In addition, we require that all authors, upon submission of their fully drafted article, sign our “Plagiarism and Artificial Intelligence Disclosure Form”, which can be found [here](#).

Below is the Cambridge University Press Policy:

We acknowledge the increasing use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in the research and writing processes. To ensure transparency, we expect any such use to be declared and described fully to readers, and to comply with our [plagiarism policy](#) and best practices regarding citation and acknowledgements. We do not consider artificial intelligence (AI) tools to meet the accountability requirements of authorship, and therefore generative AI tools such as ChatGPT and similar should not be listed as an author on any submitted content.

In particular, any use of an AI tool:

- ***to generate images** within the manuscript should be accompanied by a full description of the process used, and declared clearly in the image caption(s)*
- ***to generate text** within the manuscript should be accompanied by a full description of the process used, include appropriate and valid references and citations, and be declared in the manuscript’s Acknowledgements.*
- ***to analyse or extract insights** from data or other materials, for example through the use of text and data mining, should be accompanied by a full description of the process used, including details and appropriate citation of any dataset(s) or other material analysed in all relevant and appropriate areas of the manuscript*
- *must not present ideas, words, data, or other material produced by third parties without appropriate acknowledgement or permission*

Descriptions of AI processes used should include at minimum the version of the tool/algorithm used, where it can be accessed, any proprietary information relevant to the use of the tool/algorithm, any modifications of the tool made by the researchers (such as the addition of data to a tool’s public corpus), and the date(s) it was used for the purpose(s) described. Any relevant competing interests or potential bias arising as a consequence of the tool/algorithm’s use should be transparently declared and may be discussed in the article.

Editorial Process

The review process has several stages: initial screening, peer review, revision, editorial review, and final decision. All authors are expected to take note of and follow the journal’s editorial policy and these Guidelines.

Note that the *Review* cannot guarantee publication of any submissions, whether they are solicited or spontaneous, at any stage in the review process. The editorial team reserves the right to reject a submission at any stage of the production process if it falls outside of its editorial line, may jeopardize the ICRC’s operations in the field, or otherwise does not meet the *Review*’s standards.

Initial Screening

Every submission undergoes an initial screening by the *Review*’s editorial team, who then decides whether or not the submission should advance to peer review. For certain special editions, this initial

screening process incorporates feedback both from the editorial team and from expert jury members selected to provide their expertise in selecting proposals and identifying those that should advance to peer review.

When authors have submitted only an abstract, this initial screening begins with the *Review* team reading the abstract and deciding whether or not to invite a full manuscript developed on the basis of the proposal. Note that such an invitation does not guarantee future publication; once an invited manuscript is submitted, it simply continues through the initial screening process as would any other submission.

Once the *Review* team has received a full manuscript, the text is evaluated to see if it provisionally meets the editorial standards of the journal. Manuscripts that provisionally meet the requirements of the journal are then sent for peer review. On the other hand, manuscripts that do not provisionally meet the requirements will be rejected without undergoing peer review – also known as a “desk rejection”.

Peer Review

Papers that provisionally meet the requirements of the journal during the initial screening are then submitted for [peer review](#). The *Review* uses a double-blind peer review process. Peer reviewers are selected based on their expertise. The *Review* provides every peer reviewer with an anonymized copy of the article, as well as with our [Guidelines for Peer Review](#).

Based on the feedback of the anonymous peer reviewer(s), the editorial team evaluates the submission and notifies the author(s) of the status of their article. That status can take one of the following five possible forms:

1. **Accepted:** The article is accepted without changes. The editorial team will then guide the author to submit their article directly to Cambridge University Press for copy editing and type setting. Note that this outcome is extremely rare in the first draft.
2. **Accepted, contingent on minor revisions:** The article needs only light revisions to be accepted. Articles accepted contingent on minor revisions can nevertheless ultimately still be rejected if the comments are not sufficiently integrated. Following revision, the revised manuscript is then evaluated by the editorial team. If the minor revisions are sufficiently onboarded by the author(s), the manuscript is accepted. The editorial team will then guide the author to submit their article directly to Cambridge University Press for copy editing and type setting.
3. **Accepted, contingent on major revisions:** The article needs to be substantially revised before it can be accepted – usually in terms of both structure and content. As major revisions are needed, the paper may be put through a second round of peer review once the revised draft is completed by the author(s) and reviewed by the editorial team. Articles accepted contingent on major revisions can ultimately still be rejected if the first round of feedback from the editors and peer reviewer(s) were not sufficiently addressed by the author. In cases where the author(s) disagrees with the reviewers’ comments, they are required to state why the comments have not been onboarded. If the major revisions are sufficiently onboarded by the author(s), the manuscript is accepted. The editorial team will then guide the author to submit their article directly to Cambridge University Press for copy editing and type setting.
4. **Rejected with an invitation to revise and resubmit:** The submission is rejected because its structure, form and/or contents are inadequate for publication in the *Review*. However, the possibility for a resubmission is offered, after substantial rewriting by the author. If the author

chooses to resubmit their article, the resubmission will be treated as a first submission (rather than as a revision). It will, as a result, begin the process again at the “Initial Screening” phase. Even if the author substantially re-writes their manuscript, no guarantee of publication is given.

5. **Rejected:** The article is rejected for publication because, taking into account the feedback of the anonymous peer reviewer(s), the editorial team considers that the manuscript fails to meet the *Review*’s standards for publication or requires re-writing so substantial that it would require the authors to essentially write a new article.

Revision

Once the author(s) receive their manuscript with editorial suggestions and comments, it is important that the author goes through these suggestions, addresses them, and sends the revised draft back to the *Review* staff within the specified deadline.

All changes and edits to the manuscript should be implemented using the “Track Changes” function, to enable the *Review* staff to easily identify the changes made from the previous draft.

Should the author disagree with an edit or comment, they should include comments of their own sufficiently justifying their reasoning for rejecting the required changes.

Revision Review and Final Decision

Once the author(s) has revised their article, they return the draft to the *Review*’s editorial team. At that point, the team evaluates the revised draft in relation to the comments received on the prior draft, as noted above.

If the revisions from prior comments are sufficiently onboarded, then the manuscript is accepted. The editorial team will then guide the author to submit their article directly to Cambridge University Press for copy editing and type setting.

If, on the other hand, the revision still fails to meet the *Review*’s editorial standards, the manuscript is typically rejected. In some cases, the editorial team may offer the author(s) further guidance and an opportunity for further revision.

Part II: Structure and Drafting

This section provides some tips and suggestions for writing in the style of the *Review*, as well as some of the criteria used by peer reviewers and the editorial team in assessing the quality of submissions.

Topic and Thesis

An appropriate title and unique, academically robust thesis are two of the most important components reviewers take into account when assessing a submission. The following provides some guidance, specifically on constructing a thesis.

Topic

Before submitting an article to the *Review*, authors are advised to consider whether the topic and contents of their submission fall within the editorial line of the journal. We suggest avoiding overly broad topics, which cannot be dealt with in the form of a single academic article. However, please do take note that it is important to contextualize your argument within a broader framework before delving into your specific topic.

Thesis

In constructing your thesis, authors are encouraged to consider how their article fills a research or knowledge gap. The thesis must present a unique analysis, which is not a summary of already existing research on the topic at hand.

An excellent thesis hinges on a robust thesis question. A thesis question encapsulates the subject matter of your article. Your article should then provide a clear answer to it.

For example, a thesis question could be: *Why would armed groups comply with IHL?*

The thesis statement then answers the thesis question. In doing so, the thesis statement should be framed to convey *the main point the article is trying to get across, and why the reader should care*.

The thesis is usually presented in a two-fold way, by:

1. highlighting your main idea or argument, and
2. clearly noting why this idea or argument is important and novel. You can identify this importance through highlighting what literature gap the analysis aims to fill, or the unique angle of analysis the manuscript undertakes.

Major Components of an Academic Article

The following provides details on what the reviewers consider for each element of the manuscript, starting with the title and finishing with the conclusion.

Structure

The structure of a paper tends to have a significant effect on the readability of the paper. In this respect, once the author has identified their thesis question, we recommend drafting an outline before starting to write.

A good outline can include your thesis questions, key supporting arguments, and the structure of the manuscript.

For example¹:

¹ Note that this example is drawn from the following article: Jann K. Kleffner, *The Applicability of International Humanitarian Law to Organized Armed Groups*, *International Review of the Red Cross*, Vol. 93, No. 882, 2011, p.

- Thesis question: Why and how is IHL binding on organized armed groups?
- Supporting arguments: Organized armed groups are bound via the state on whose territory they operate. They are bound because their members are bound by IHL as individuals. They are bound by virtue of the fact that they exercise *de facto* governmental functions. Etc.
- Article structure:
 1. Introduction
 2. Binding force via the State
 3. Binding force via the individual
 4. Binding force because of the exercise of *de facto* governmental functions
 5. Binding force by virtue of customary IHL
 6. Binding force by virtue of armed groups' consent
 7. Conclusion

Furthermore, each part of the outline can be bolstered by examples stemming from law, policy, and/or practice.

Components

Although there is room for creativity, *Review* articles are generally structurally comprised of the following elements, arranged in the following order:

1. Title

The title of the paper must be reflective of its contents. “Catchy” titles that draw in the readers are encouraged. Try to make your title short and concise. Originality is good, but the title must also make clear what the article is about.

For example: *The Applicability of International Humanitarian Law to Organized Armed Groups*

2. Author(s) Names, Affiliation, and Indication of Corresponding Author

The paper should list the following information for each author: First and last name; title; institution; city and country of institutional affiliation; email address. In addition, co-authored papers must clearly indicate who will serve as corresponding author.

For example: *Bruno Demeyere; Editor-in-Chief, International Review of the Red Cross; International Committee of the Red Cross; Geneva, Switzerland; review@icrc.org.*

3. Keywords

The paper should include approximately five keywords to associate with the article, to help readers find the manuscript once it is published online.

For example: *armed groups; international humanitarian law; binding; non/international armed conflict.*

4. Abstract

The paper should include an abstract of about 100 words (and never more than 300 words). The abstract should outline the main arguments put forward in the paper and briefly outline how these will be analysed. The thesis question and the conclusion should be clearly stated as part of the

abstract. We recommend that author(s) (re)write their abstracts after they have finished writing their article, in order to appropriately reflect the scope of the article from start to finish.,

For example: While it is generally accepted today that international humanitarian law (IHL) is binding on organized armed groups, it is less clear why that is so and how the binding force of IHL on organized armed groups is to be construed. A number of explanations for that binding force have been offered. The present contribution critically examines five such explanations, namely that organized armed groups are bound via the state on whose territory they operate; that organized armed groups are bound because their members are bound by IHL as individuals; that norms of IHL are binding on organized armed groups by virtue of the fact that they exercise de facto governmental functions; that customary IHL is applicable to organized armed groups because of the (limited) international legal personality that they possess; and that organized armed groups are bound by IHL because they have consented thereto.

5. Introduction

The paper's introduction should include the thesis statement, a concise contextualization of the thesis, and a brief description of the core arguments that can be found in the article in support of the thesis. The introduction should clearly explain how the author(s) plan to answer the thesis question, including by laying out the structure of the article that follows.

6. Main body

This is where the author(s) develop the thesis question by expanding on the issue, providing examples, and comparing different views. Here are some tips for the main body:

- The author should be sure to rely on and cite a variety of different sources in support of their argument. Proving an argument by relying on various sources is more convincing than using only one or a few.
- The main body should be composed of different sections and sub-sections, as laid out in the introduction. Each section should develop the paper's core argument in a discrete way.
- The division between sections should be coherent. In other words, sections should be of roughly similar length.
- Each section should be linked to the previous one and clearly fit into the broader argument of the paper.
- Throughout the main body of the article, the author should remember to refer to different lines of argument, provide clear examples, and put forward their own opinion.

The main body of the article will be made up of a series of paragraphs. Here are some tips on formulating those paragraphs:

- The author should start a new paragraph for each argument provided, or each sub-point thereof.
- A typical paragraph consists of three parts: (1) a topic sentence that lays out the premise or argument; (2) supporting details relating to the topic sentence or supporting the argument; and (3) a concluding sentence highlighting the takeaway from that paragraph.
 - The topic sentence of each paragraph should encapsulate the argument that will be developed in the paragraph. The topic sentence is a key way to flag what the premise is, and how it ties in with the thesis.
 - The concluding sentence of the paragraph should provide a summary or conclusive idea of what has been developed through the paragraph.

- Each paragraph should be linked to the previous one. The transition from one paragraph to the next should be coherent and easy to follow.

7. Conclusion

In the conclusion, the author(s) should wrap up their article, providing an answer to their thesis question *without providing new arguments*. However, they can still open the debate regarding future research to be conducted and/or highlight the broader implications of their article.

Part III: Style Guide

General Formatting Requirements

Please ensure that your article, as submitted, meets the following formatting requirements.

- Manuscripts should be submitted as Word documents.
- Manuscripts should be written in 12pt Times New Roman font, with 1.5 line spacing.
- Footnotes should be written in 11pt Times New Roman font, with single spacing.
- Manuscripts should be between 6,000 and 10,000 words long, *including* footnotes.²
- No highlighting, italics, or bold should be included in the text *except* for italics for terms in foreign languages. The names of foreign organisations should not be italicized.
- Manuscripts should not have more than three levels of headings. Please *do not* number your headings. Instead, headings should be formatted as follows:
 - **Heading Level 1** (Times New Roman; 12pt font; bolded)
 - *Heading Level 2* (Times New Roman; 12pt font; italicized)
 - Heading Level 3 (Times New Roman; 12pt font; underlined)

Punctuation

Punctuation points, including periods, should be followed by a single space.

Please do *not* use Oxford commas, unless their use actually helps to clarify the list of items.

The first word following a colon should always appear in lower case, except in subtitles within footnotes.

Double inverted commas should be used throughout. Single inverted commas should only be used for quotations within other quotations.

For quotations, follow these rules:

- If the quotation forms a full sentence, the closing full stop should be inside the double inverted commas.
- Quoted passages of more than forty words should be indented, without double inverted commas.
- Ellipses (“...”) should be used to indicate an omission of words within a quotation.

Style

Centuries should be referred to as follows: twentieth century. When used as adjectives, they should be hyphenated (e.g., “twentieth-century phenomenon”).

Capitalization varies by use:

- Words should be capitalized when a specific reference is intended (e.g., the Parliament).
- “States” is always written with a capital S.
- Use “States party to + treaty name”, but “States Parties”.
- “Occupying Power”, “Detaining Power”, “Protecting Power”.

² Though we rarely publish articles longer than 10,000 words – and encourage you to submit articles within that word limit – you are welcome to reach out to our team proactively if you feel that your paper would benefit from being slightly longer. We can at times accommodate manuscripts up to 12,000 words, but you must reach out to our team to discuss the proposed length if you intend to exceed 10,000 words.

- Capitalize official titles *only* when they are followed by the title-holder's name. (e.g., "ICRC President Mirjana Spoljaric"), but otherwise do not capitalized official titles when they stand alone (e.g., "The ICRC president met with...").

Abbreviations should be used as sparingly as possible, and only when indispensable. They should be formatted as follows:

- Acronyms and abbreviations are generally *not* followed by a full stop (e.g., EU rather than E.U., US rather than U.S., Mr rather than Mr., etc.) – *except* if the abbreviation ends in a different letter than the full-length word (e.g., Doc., Vol., No., Prof., etc.).
- Abbreviations within footnotes and parentheses are permissible (such as "e.g.", "etc.", "i.e.", etc.).
- Abbreviations of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols are permissible after having spelt them out on first use (GC I, GCII, AP I, etc.).
- Please use "(ed.)" but "(eds)".

Dates should be formatted as follows: 1 February 1989.

Numerals below 100 should be spelt out, with two exceptions: ages should always be given in digits; percentages should always be given in digits (e.g., 7%). Numbers over 999 should be formatted with commas (i.e., "10,000" rather than "10.000").

Case names and Latin expressions and abbreviations should be italicized (e.g., *habeas corpus*, *prima facie*, etc.).

Tables, graphs and maps should each have a brief descriptive title and source.

Language

Make sure, in writing, to adopt clear and concise language that is neither informal nor too formal.

Where possible, refrain from expressing yourself in the first person singular ("I") or plural ("we"). For example, use "This article will focus on..." rather than "I will discuss...".

Pay close attention to differences between the ordinary meaning of words and their technical legal use. Note that you can consult legal dictionaries for clarification, such as Black's Law Dictionary.

Avoid writing overly long sentences, which tend to confuse the reader.

Spelling and Grammar

Please use British English spelling. For example, use "labour" rather than "labor"; use "judgement" rather than "judgment", except in the case of legal judgments. That said, please use "-ize" endings rather than "-ise". Please use the spellings found in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Always double check your grammar and punctuation. Mistakes can undermine the quality of your reasoning. We recommend using spell check tools available within Microsoft Word or online. We also recommend carefully proofreading your article before submitting it.

That said, we recognize that, for many of our authors, English is a learned language. Rest assured that we will not unduly penalize authors for minor grammatical errors in their submission.

Footnotes and References

The *Review* exclusively uses footnotes for citations. Please do not include a bibliography or list of references consulted. Likewise, please do not use in-text references of any kind.

We ask that authors are careful to reference any work that they have consulted in developing their own manuscript. Guidelines on what merits citation, as well as how to format those citations, follows.

Plagiarism and When to Cite

When using someone else's work or research, always make sure to properly reference it to avoid plagiarism. This means that no other word, including the author's own previous published work, should be relied on in the development of the article without proper citation.

Fact-heavy statements should likewise include citations to reliable sources.

In addition to caution in adding sufficient citation, ensure that your work is original and innovative. Work that overly relies on specific sources – even with citation – or that fails to introduce its own original arguments is not a good candidate for publication.

As noted above, the *Review* discourages the use of artificial intelligence tools to assist with drafting the text of articles. Still, we acknowledge the growing use of these tools to stimulate thinking as part of the research process. Please see above for our full policy on the responsible use of artificial intelligence tools.

In addition, we require that all authors, upon submission of their fully drafted article, sign our "Plagiarism and Artificial Intelligence Disclosure Form", which can be found [here](#)

Formatting Footnotes

In formatting your footnotes, please consult the following guidelines. Do not use other existing manuals of style.

Books

When citing books with three or fewer authors:

[Name and surname of all authors], [Title of the book, in italics], [Edition, Volume number (if applicable)], [Publisher], [City], [Year], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)].

- Example: Marco Sassoli, Antoine A. Bouvier and Anne Quintin, *How Does Law Protect in War?*, 3rd ed., Vol. 1, ICRC, Geneva, 2011, p. 343.

When citing books with more than three authors:

[Name and surname of first author only], et al, [Title of the book, in italics], [Edition, Volume number (if applicable)], [Publisher], [City], [Year], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)].

Chapters of Books

When citing a chapter within a larger volume:

[Name and surname of all authors of the chapter], [Title of the chapter, between double inverted commas], in [Name and surname of all authors/editors of the collective book, followed by (ed.) or (eds)], [Title of the collective book, in italics], [Edition, Volume number (if applicable)], [Publisher], [City], [Year], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)] – but please note only the relevant pages].

- Example: Priscilla Hayner, "Fifteen Truth Commissions – 1974 to 1994: A Comparative Study", in Neil J. Kritz (ed.), *Transitional Justice: How Emerging Democracies Reckon with Former Regimes*, Vol. 1, United States Institute of Peace Press, Washington, DC, 1995, p. 229.

Journal Articles

[Name and surname of all authors], [Title of the article, between double inverted commas], [Name of the journal, in italics], [Volume number, Issue number], [Date], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)].

Note that when citing in general to a whole article rather than a specific page, there is no need to include any page numbers in the citation. Please do not include the full page range of the article, or the first page number.

- Example: Tristan Ferraro, "Determining the Beginning and End of an Occupation under International Humanitarian Law," *International Review of the Red Cross*, Vol. 94, No. 885, 2012, p. 133.
- Example: Raoul Alfonsin, "'Never Again' in Argentina", *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2011.

Blog Posts

[Name and surname of all authors], [Title of the article, between double inverted commas], [Name of the blog, in italics], [Date of the blog post], available at [full website link].

- Example: Ian Scobbie, "Operationalising the Law of Armed Conflict for Dissident Forces in Libya", *EJIL: Talk! – Blog of the European Journal of International Law*, 31 August 2011, available at www.ejiltalk.org/operationalising-the-law-of-armed-conflict-for-dissidentforces-in-libya/.

NGO and Think Tank Reports

When the document cannot be attributed to a specific author:

[Name of the NGO], [Title of the report, in italics], [Type of document (if applicable)], [Publisher (unless it is the same as the author) and city], [Date], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)].

- Example: Human Rights Watch, *Keeping the Momentum: One Year in the Life of the UN Human Rights Council*, Geneva, 22 September 2011.

When the document can be attributed to a specific author:

[Name and surname of all authors], [Title of the report, in italics], [Name of the journal, in italics], [Type of document (if applicable)], [Publisher (unless it is the same as the author) and city], [Date], [Page number and/or paragraph number (if applicable)].

- Example: Abby Stoddard, Adele Harmer and Victoria DiDomenico, *Providing Aid in Insecure Environments: 2009 Update*, Humanitarian Policy Group Policy Brief No. 34, Overseas Development Institute, London, April 2009.

Newspaper Articles

[Name and surname of all authors], [Title of the article, between double inverted commas], [Name of the newspaper, in italics], [Date of the article], [Page number (if applicable), available at [full website link] (if applicable)].

- Example: Henri E. Cauvin, "Angolan Rebels in Disarray without Leader," *New York Times*, 27 February 2002, p. 3.

Personally-conducted Interviews

Interview with [name and surname of interviewee], [Title of interviewee], [City], [Date of interview] (on file with author).

- Example: Interview with Peter Maurer, ICRC President, Geneva, March 2013 (on file with author).

In the case of anonymous interviewees, include as much information as is practical.

- Example: Anonymous interview with government official, Colombia, September 2013 (on file with author).

International Case Law

[Jurisdiction], [Full name of case, in italics], [Case number], [Stage of procedure], [ICJ Reports, if applicable], [Date], [Page and/or paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu*, Case No. ICTR-96-4-I, Judgment (Appeals Chamber), 1 June 2001, paras 37-45.

National Case Law

Please follow as closely as possible the format of the national tribunal.

International Treaties

[Full, official name of the treaty], [UNTS number, wherever possible], [Date of adoption] (entered into force [date of entry into force]), [article and paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: Protocol Additional (I) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, 1125 UNTS 3, 8 June 1977 (entered into force 7 December 1978), Art. 35(1).

Note that for treaties, “Article” should be abbreviated to “Art.” or “Arts” when used in footnotes. Do not abbreviate “Article” when used in the main text of your piece.

- Example: In the body of the text: “...as laid out in Common Article 3.” But in a footnote: “Art. 3”

Statutes

[Full name of the statute], [UN Document number], [date of adoption] (entered into force [date of entry into force]), [Paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, UN Doc. A/CONF.183/9, 17 July 1998 (entered into force 1 July 2002).

UN or Regional Body Documents

[Name of document, in italics], [UN Document number], [date], [page and/or paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions*, UN Doc. E/CN.4/2005/7, 22 December 2004, para. 45.

UN Resolutions

[UN Body] Res. [Resolution number], [Date].

- Example: UNGA Res. 2856 (XXVI), 20 December 1971.
- Example: UNSC Res. 181, 7 August 1963.

Commentaries

For commentaries with a single editor:

[Editor's full name] (ed.), [Title of commentary, in italics], [Volume number, if applicable]: [Volume name, in italics], [Publisher], [City], [Year], [page number, if applicable].

- Example: Jean Pictet (ed.), *Commentary on the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949*, Vol. 3: *Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, ICRC, Geneva, 1960, p. 542.

For commentaries with multiple editors:

[Full names of all editors] (eds), [Title of commentary, in italics], [Volume number, if applicable]: [Volume name, in italics], [Publisher], [City], [Year], [page number, if applicable].

- Example: Yves Sandoz, Christophe Swinarski and Bruno Zimmerman (eds), *Commentary on the Additional Protocols*, ICRC, Geneva, 1987, p. 16.

ICRC Customary Law Study

[Full names of all editors] (eds), [Title of commentary, in italics], [Volume number, if applicable]: [Volume name], [Publisher], [City], [Year] (ICRC Customary Law Study), available at: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1>.

- Example: Yves Sandoz, Christophe Swinarski and Bruno Zimmerman (eds), *Commentary on the Additional Protocols*, ICRC, Geneva, 1987, p. 16.

Webpages

[Name of the Website], [Title of the webpage, in double inverted commas], [Publisher (unless it is the same as the author) and city], [Year of copyright], available at: [full URL].

- Example: HumanitarianDisarmament.org, "Issues", 2024, available at: <https://humanitariandisarmament.org/issues/>.

Cross-References

When there are subsequent references to the same work, format subsequent references as follows:

[First initial and last name of the author], above note [prior footnote number], [page or paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: T. Meron, above note 1, p. 4.

If more than one work by the same author have previously been cited in the same footnote, use a short form of the title to indicate which work you are referring to in the subsequent citation. The title should be formatted as it was in the original citation, but the text of the title should be shortened.

- Example: T. Meron, "The Humanization of International Law", above note 3, p. 4.
- Example: M. Sassoli, et al, *How Does Law Protect in War?*, above note 4, p. 7.

Where a reference appears repeatedly throughout an article and/or is a fundamental source for the article, or where a reference is commonly known by a shortened form of its title, authors may use a shortened form of the title in cross-references, rather than the author name. The shortened form must be provided in brackets at the end of the first citation of the work and should always be in non-italics and without double inverted commas.

- Example:

First citation: Louise Doswald-Beck (ed.), *San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995 (San Remo Manual), p. 169.

Subsequent citation: San Remo Manual, above note 3, p. 182.

Repeat references to legal cases should be formatted as follows:

[Shortened name of the court], [Shortened version of the case name, in italics], above note [prior footnote number], [page or paragraph number, if applicable].

- Example: ICY, *Tadic*, above note 3, para. 2.