

BALTIC YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS (August 2021 revision)

1. All contributions are refereed. The editors reserve the right to suggest changes and additions to submitted contributions, and further reserve the right to reject or to revoke acceptance.
2. Languages: Contributions must be in English. Authors should ensure that their contribution is reviewed by someone who is competent in English, and edited as necessary. Contributions accepted for publication may, at the discretion of the editors, be linguistically revised. Contributions in German and French may be considered for publication (and if accepted, the same rules apply as for contributions in English).
3. Proofs: The authors may receive proofs for correction. Authors should keep corrections to a minimum, with the exception of taking into account important material or references not previously available, or development of notes. Substantial modifications other than those described are permitted at the discretion of the editors.
4. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 pages. They should be typed, double-spaced with wide margins, and presented in Microsoft Word format.
5. Manuscripts should be submitted via e-mail attachment. Always keep a copy of the submission.
6. Authors should check for errors before submitting their work. Authors are responsible for providing complete and correct references, for accuracy and quotations, and for obtaining any permission necessary for quoting another author's work.
7. Manuscripts must adhere to guidelines on format, spelling and style available from the editors, especially: UK English must be the language selected in Microsoft Word.
8. Book reviews: The editor will accept reviews of books published internationally and locally and in languages other than English. Book reviews should not exceed five pages. They should be submitted to Ligita Gjortlere, Book Review Editor, at ligita@rgsl.edu.lv.
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10. Fees: Authors will not receive a fee, but will be presented with a copy of the Yearbook and an e-offprint of each article free of charge. Ordering information for additional offprints will be sent to each author as publication nears.

Submissions should be addressed to Ligita Gjortlere, Publications Officer, ligita@rgsl.edu.lv. Further information and enquires should be directed to her via phone at +371 67039222.

Authors should follow the guidelines below when preparing their manuscripts:
Note: these guidelines supplement the Brill guidelines available at
<https://brill.com/page/PublishingBookwithBrill> **In case of conflict, follow the Brill guide.**

Elements of Style

1. British English spelling should be used.
2. The preferred reference source is the Oxford English Dictionary.
3. Use 'State' when used in the meaning of a nation state (a subject of public international law) or part of a title (e.g., 'the Member States [of the EU]') but not when used as an adjective (e.g., 'state liability')
4. Authors choose whether to use 's' or 'z' but note that 'z' may not be substituted for 's' in words ending '-yse' ('analyse', 'paralyse')
5. The preferred font and size for **text** is Times New Roman 12 pt. and Times New Roman 10 pt. for footnotes.
6. Do not use bold or underline formats to emphasise a word or sentence. Words should only be emphasised using italics, but sparingly.
7. When beginning a new section, the first paragraph should be indented.

Punctuation

1. One space after each punctuation mark is enough. So after a full stop (.) there should only be one space.

Figures and Numerals

1. Spell out numbers from one to ten (except in pages, legislation, dates and other similar references); use numerals for numbers 11 and higher. Also use numerals throughout for dates and times.
2. For percentages spell out the word per cent except in tables & figures, where % is acceptable. For example, eight per cent, not 8%.
3. Spell out fractions. For example, two-thirds or three-quarters.
4. Page ranges should be separated by an en-dash. For example, pp. 26–46.
5. Years should be separated by a hyphen. For example, 1980-1986.
6. Add a space with thousands, e.g., not 80000 or 80,000 but 80 000.

Italicising

1. Italics are used for emphasis. Do not use bold or underline formatting for emphasis.
2. Italics should be used sparingly. If they are used too often the emphasis will be weakened.
3. Foreign and Latin words should be italicised.
4. All case names should be italicised; however, the word 'case' and the 'v.' should not be italicised. For example, *Hermes v. FHT Marketing* case.
5. All signals should be italicised in footnotes. These include *see*, *see also*, *cf.*, *contra*, *but see*, *but cf.*, *see generally*, *et seq.*, and *e.g.*

Monetary Amounts

1. Do not use dollar signs; use USD (US dollars), SEK (Swedish Kronor), EUR (Euro), etc. This abbreviation should be placed directly before the amount it refers to. For example, EUR 100.

Dates and Times

1. For dates including day, month and year use the following format, 1 January 2019.
2. If only month and year is included use the following format, January 2019
3. If only month and day is used use the following format, 1 January.
4. Years should be separated by a hyphen. For example, 1980-1986.

Headings

1. Authors are asked to use only three levels of headings, although four can be accommodated. They should be numbered consecutively and formatted as in the example. The first letter of all words should be *capitalised*, except prepositions and articles.

Example:

1. **Democracy within States**
 - 1.1. *Key Principles and Institutions*
 - 1.1.1. *Civil and Political Rights*

Quotations

1. *Direct* quotations should be enclosed in double quotation marks (“ ”) and run on in the text.
2. Single quotation marks (‘ ’) are used to distinguish words, concepts or short phrases under discussion.

3. For larger sections of quoted text (*i.e.*, anything over five lines) use block quotes: set these off from other text by adding a blank line above and below the section, and indent the block of text on the left and right by five points. Reduce type size to 10 pt. These larger sections, or 'block quotes', should be enclosed in quotation marks.
4. Quotation marks should come before all punctuation, except where the whole sentence is a quotation.

Example:

He said "I agree with you". "Don't do it."

5. Where the quoted material begins with a capital but is being placed in the middle of a sentence and the letter should grammatically be lower case, place the letter in square brackets and change to lower case.

Example:

As explicitly stated in Article 20 "[a]ny propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law".

6. Omission points
 1. Use to designate that the quoted material has omitted information (usually only in a sentence).
 2. Should be styled as three spaced points (full stops), with a space before the first point and a space after the last point.
 3. When used within quotations, omit all punctuation (including full stops) immediately prior to the omission points.
 4. It is *unnecessary* to include omission points at the beginning of a quote if the first letter of the quoted material is in lower case. The lower case letter denotes that the quote comes from the middle of a sentence.

Examples:

Article 6 also states that the right to life "shall be protected by law".

Article 50 states that the "... Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions".

Citations

1. When citing, the following general guidelines should be observed:
2. When in doubt, provide all information - it is easier and faster to cut than to hunt down minutiae.
3. If there is one footnote in a sentence the footnote should follow all punctuation.

Examples:

Article 6 can be said to predate the Covenant by many years.¹²

Both case law¹³ and customary practice illustrate this point.¹⁴

4. Do not use endnotes; use footnotes (bottom of page).
5. All footnotes should end with a full stop.
6. Footnotes should be in Times New Roman 10 pt.
7. Do not refer within the text to other parts of the text by using page numbers. Use section headings, numbers/letters, or a prose description of the part of the text you wish to refer to.
8. The following abbreviations should be used:
pp. =pages; p. = page; para. = paragraph; paras. =paragraphs

Example:

pp. 25–27.

9. *et seq.* is preferred to *ff.*
10. All signals should be italicised in footnotes. Signals (for example: *see*, *see also*, *cf.*, *but see*, *etc.*) should not be separated from the rest of the citation by a comma, except for *e.g.*

Examples:

See Rispoli v. Italy, 30 October 2003...

E.g., J. Klabbers, *The Concept of Treaty*...

References and Cross References

We do recommend that references are submitted according to the Chicago Manual of Style

(www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html#cg-website)

1. When referring to a previously cited work use the following format: author's surname, *supra* note... and give the number of the footnote in which the work was first cited.

Example:

Bogdan, *supra* note 8.

2. When referring to a previously cited case use the following format: case name, *supra* note... and give the number of the footnote in which the case was first cited. Note: long case names should be shortened appropriately.

Example:

Lockerbie case, supra note 2.

3. When referring to a previously cited work or case but referring to a different page or paragraph than what was originally cited, indicate the page or paragraph referred to.

Examples:

Crawford, *supra* note 10, p. 25.

Rispoli v. Italy, supra note 6, para. 18.

4. When referring to a work cited *immediately* above the citation in question, and with the same page number, use the following: *Ibid.* Remember: use *ibid.* only for immediately preceding references, otherwise, use *supra* note.

5. In cases such as no. 4 above, but with a different page number, indicate the page referred to.

Example:

Ibid., p. 4.

REFERENCES

References should adhere to the specifications below, in accordance with the publisher's requirements. Most importantly, our ability to furnish missing bibliographic information on sources is limited by time constraints. The guidelines below have been simplified greatly with respect to the publisher's guidebook in order to facilitate adherence.

1. Website/Internet references

For journal articles, books, case law, newspaper articles, and other documents accessed via the Internet simply cite as normal adding the URL (website address) in angle brackets (including <http://>) and the date the material was accessed *to the end of the citation*.

Example:

Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, 8 July 1996, ICJ, Advisory Opinion, paras. 61–63, <<https://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/95>>, visited on 29 October 2018.

If the material does not lend itself to the above-mentioned citation format provide the following information in this order:

- a. The capitalised initial of the author's first name and middle name (if applicable), followed by the author's surname (if relevant) *and/or* issuing institution, group, etc. (if relevant).
- b. Title of document in italics.
- c. URL (website address) in angle brackets including <http://>.
- d. Date that the material was accessed.

2. Articles in journals

The following information should be contained in this order:

- a. The capitalised initial of the author's first name and middle name (if applicable), followed by the author's surname.
- b. The name of the article enclosed in single quotation marks.
- c. The volume number.
- d. The name of the journal in italics.
- e. The year in parentheses.
- f. Page(s)/paragraph(s) directly referred to or the page range of the article.

Examples:

R. O'Keefe, 'The Admission to the United Nations of the Ex-Soviet and Ex-Yugoslav States', 1 *Baltic Yearbook of International Law* (2001) p. 170.

O. Spiermann, 'Humanitarian Intervention as a Necessity and the Threat or Use of *Jus Cogens*', 71:4 *Nordic Journal of International Law* (2002) pp. 530–534.

3. Books

The following information should be contained in this order:

- a. The capitalised initial of the author's first name and middle name (if applicable), followed by the author's surname. If an article has two authors their names should be separated by the word and. If an article has more than two authors, list only the first author, followed by *et al.*
- b. The title of the book in italics.
- c. The publisher, the place of publication and the year of publication in parentheses.
- d. Editor and editors should be specified as: (ed.) and (eds.) respectively.
- e. Page(s) or paragraph(s) referred to (if applicable).

Example:

L. Holmstrom (ed.), *Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination* (Kluwer Law International, The Hague, 2002) pp. 77–79.

4. Chapters in books

The page reference at which the cited chapter begins should always be specified *or* specify the specific page(s) referred to.

Examples:

A. Eide, 'Cultural Rights and Minorities: Essay in Honour of Erica-Irene Daes', in G. Alfredsson and M. Stavropoulou (eds.), *Justice Pending: Indigenous Peoples and Other Good Causes* (Kluwer Law International, The Hague, 2002) p. 83.

5. Case law

The following information should be contained in this order:

- a. Case name in italics, excluding 'v.' which should be in roman.
- b. Parties to the case if *not* included in case name, in parentheses.
- c. Date of judgment.
- d. Issuing court, this can be abbreviated if the court is well known internationally. For example ECHR, ICJ, ECLI number, etc.
- e. In the absence of any indication to the contrary the cited case is a judgment on the merits. Any variation from that should be stated. For example, advisory opinion, dissenting opinion, provisional measures, or if it has some other unique characteristic.
- f. Reference or application number (if applicable).
- g. Source (however if accessed by Internet cite appropriately, see above).
- h. Page(s) or paragraph(s) referred to (if applicable).

Examples:

International Court of Justice:

Arrest Warrant of 11 April 2000 (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Belgium), 8 December 2000, ICJ, Provisional Measures, *I.C.J. Reports 2000*, p. 182.

Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, 8 July 1996, ICJ, Advisory Opinion, paras. 61–63, <<https://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/95>> visited on 29 October 2018.

European Court of Human Rights:

Rispoli v. Italy, 30 October 2003, ECHR, no. 00055388/00, para. 26,

<<http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-61416>>, visited on 29 October 2018.

Velikova v. Bulgaria, 18 May 2000, ECHR, no. 41488/98, *Reports of Judgments and Decisions 2000-VI*, para 92.

Inter-American Court of Human Rights:

The Case of the Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community v. Nicaragua, 31 August 2001, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Series C No. 79, para. 164.

<https://www.corteidh.or.cr/cf/Jurisprudencia2/ficha_tecnica.cfm?nId_Ficha=240&lang=en>, visited on 29 October 2018.

Court of Justice of the European Union:

Judgment of 12 July 2005, *Schemp*, C-403/03, ECLI: EU:C:2005:446, para. 22.

General Court:

Judgment of the General Court of 15 January 2013, *Spain v Commission*, T-54/11, ECR, ECLI:EU:T:2013:10, para. 29.

6. UN documents, publications, and resolutions

The following information should be contained in this order:

- a. Author/agency/body (if necessary).
- b. Title in italics (if necessary).
- c. Document symbol or publication sales number in parentheses.
- d. Specific page(s) or paragraph(s) referred to (if applicable).

7. Newspaper articles

The following information should be contained in this order:

- a. The capitalised initial of the author's first name and middle name (if applicable), followed by the author's surname.
- b. Title of article.
- c. Newspaper.
- d. Date.
- e. Page of section.

Example:

S. Kishkovsky, 'The Most Dangerous Place in Europe for Journalists', *The International Herald Tribune*, 24 October 2018, p. 2.