



SUBMISSION & STYLE GUIDELINES

I. Length of manuscript

- **article:** 40 000 up to 80 000 characters;
- **commentary** on the practice of international or national courts and tribunals, decisions of international organisations, drafts of legal acts: 15000 up to 40 000 characters;
- **review** of a book / article / doctoral dissertation: 10 000 up to 20 000 characters.

Character count includes spaces.

II. Manuscript design

All the texts are submitted in one file in Word format (.doc/.docx). A text must include the following elements:

- Title**
- The details about the author(-s)**
 - Full name, academic degree, academic rank, position (the main employer), location of employer (city and country), e-mail address.
 - ORCID.
- Abstract** (300–350 words)
- Key words:** 5–8 words or combinations of words separated from each other by commas.
- Citation:** Smith J. *Title* // Zhurnal VSHE po mezhdunarodnomu pravu (HSE University Journal of International law). 2023. Vol. X. No X. P. XX–XX;
- The main body of the text**
- References**

Examples:

Bates E., Buckley C., Harris D. J., O’Boyle M. (2014) Harris, O’Boyle & Warbrick: Law of the European Convention on Human Rights, 3rd ed., Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Brems E. (ed.) (2008) Conflicts between fundamental rights, Antwerp; Oxford; Portland, OR: Intersentia.

Nollkaemper A., Jacobs D. (2013) Shared Responsibility in International Law: A Conceptual Framework. Michigan Journal of International Law, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 359–438.

Reeb M. (2006) The Role and Functions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). In: Blackshaw I.S., Siekmann R.C.R., Soek J. (eds.) The Court of Arbitration for Sport 1984–2004, The Hague: T.C.M. Asser Press.

Sic! Different standards of formatting are applicable to References and footnotes (for the footnotes, see subsection V of the Guidelines).

III. Grammar and punctuation

1) *British English v. American English*

In the case of spelling differences, British English is preferable (with exception to direct quotes of text originally drafted in accordance with grammar standards of American English).

2) *Hyphen and dashes*

We kindly asked the authors to respect the grammar differences between a hyphen (-), n-dash (–), and m-dash (—).

M-dash is the most commonly used punctuation device among the dashes. *Hyphen* is used to join composite words, e.g. national-security strategy, nuclear-weapon program, uranium-enrichment process. Hyphens are not used with prefixes unless it separates two vowels, e.g. anti-intellectualism, meta-analysis, nongovernmental, socioeconomic, online.

Please, use the *n-dash* to connect numbers.
For example: The years 1993–2000; P. 359–438.

3) *Quotations*

- Quoted words, phrases, and sentences run into the text are enclosed in double quotation marks. Use “smart,” not straight ("..."), quotation marks and apostrophes.
- Punctuation goes outside the closing quotation marks (unless it is not an integral part of a quote).
- Single quotation marks enclose quotations within quotations.
- Set off and indent any quotation that is longer than five typed lines.

4) *Dates and numerals*

- Use day-month-year format: 10 December 1948. Please, use uppercase roman numerals to indicate centuries: XIX century.
- In general, spell out numbers one through nine, and use figures for numbers 10 and higher. If within the text of your text numbers are used sporadically, we advise spelling out all of them from zero through one hundred.
- Do not use an apostrophe before the “s” in 1950s, 1980s, etc.

5) *Personal names*

- To mention a person, use his or her initials standing for given names and last name. Initials are followed by a period and a space. *For example:* S. O’Leary.
- At the first mention, it is allowed to indicate the full name and surname, if such use is generally accepted. *For example:* Hugo Grotius.

6) *Abbreviations*

Must be spelled out on their first occurrence. *For example:* International Court of Justice (ICJ). In the case of multiple repeated use put it as follows: International Court of Justice (hereinafter — ICJ).

7) *Italics*

Use italics for isolated words and phrases from another language. If a word from another language becomes familiar through repeated use throughout a text, it needs be italicised only on its first occurrence. If it appears only rarely, however, italics may be retained. Commonly used Latin words and abbreviations should not be italicised. *For example:* de jure.

Use italics for the names of cases (e.g. *Szabó and Vissy v. Hungary*).

V. Footnotes

Please, use sequential numbering of footnotes throughout the text of your paper. Footnote numbers should be placed after the punctuation mark.

Colon / semicolon used as the separator character is separated by a space on both sides.

Below are some examples.

Book / Chapter in a book	Crawford J. <i>The International Law Commission's Articles on State Responsibility: Introduction, Text and Commentaries</i> . Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2002. P. 16. Schmalenbach K. <i>Dispute Settlement // Research Handbook on the Law of International Organizations</i> / ed. by J. Klabbers, A. Wallendah. Cheltenham ; Northampton, MA : Edward Elgar, 2011. P. 251–284, 251.
Article in a journal	Gasser H.-P. <i>International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law in Non-International Armed Conflicts: Joint Venture or Mutual Exclusion?</i> // German Yearbook of International Law. 2002. Vol. 45. P. 154, 161.
Online source	<i>UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations on the Sixth Periodic Report of Hungary of 29 March 2018. CCPR/C/HUN/CO/6. §43.</i> URL: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR/C/HUN/CO/6&Lang=En (accessed: 03.03.2023).
Dissertation	Aronsson M. <i>The Role of Covert Action in the Development of the Law on Use of Force: PhD</i> . Melbourne Law School, 2017.
Newspaper article	Paper source: <i>American and English Position in International Law</i> // New York Times. 10 November 1863. P. 4. Online source: Baker P. <i>For Obama, Syria Chemical Attack Shows Risk of "Deals with Dictators"</i> // New York Times. 9 April 2017. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/09/us/politics/obama-syria-chemical-weapons.html (accessed: 30.03.2023).
Conference paper	Teng Y.-S. <i>Rethinking the Topics and Issues in International Law Teaching</i> // Teaching and Researching International Law in Asia (TRILA). 4 March 2021. URL: https://cil.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Yean-Sen-Teng-Rethinking-the-Topics-and-Issues-in-International-Law-Teaching.pdf (accessed: 03.03.2023).

Repeated references

In repeated references do not hesitate to use abbreviations, e.g. *ibid.*, *op.cit.*, *ibidem*, *idem*.

First reference	Crawford J. <i>The International Law Commission's Articles on State Responsibility: Introduction, Text and</i>
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		<i>Commentaries</i> . Cambridge; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2002. P. 16.
REPEATED REFERENCES	If a citation is identical to its predecessor.	<i>Ibid</i> . P. 18.
	Reference to a source previously cited in the paper, but not in the preceding footnote.	Crawford J. <i>Op.cit.</i> P. 19.
	The second time a source is cited (nonsequentially), a shortened note.	Crawford J. <i>The International Law Commission's Articles on State Responsibility...</i> P. 19.
	If the same author is referred to sequentially.	Idem. <i>The Creation of States in International Law</i> . 2nd ed. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2007.

Referring to a court judgment

On its first occurrence reference to a court judgment put it in accordance with the formula below:

Court. *Name of case* (defendant/s) [Acting body]. (Case no.). Date of Judgment. Paragraph citation.

For example: ECtHR. *Szabó and Vissy v. Hungary*. Application no.37138/14. Judgment of 12 January 2016. §7, 10–11.

VI. Tables and figures

If the text submitted is accompanied by tables and/or figures (graphs, charts, etc.), we kindly ask authors to provide us with the originals created in Microsoft Word or Excel.

VII. Key information in Russian

The key information about the author and the article should be presented in Russian: the texts submitted must include the following the following elements:

- A. **Title**
- B. **The details about the author(-s)**
 - Full name, academic degree, academic rank, position (the main employer), location of employer (city and country), e-mail address.
 - ORCID.
- C. **Abstract** (300–350 words)
- D. **Key words:** 5–8 words or combinations of words separated from each other by commas.
- E. **Citation:** Name. *Title* // Журнал ВШЭ по международному праву (HSE University Journal of International law). 2023. Т. X. № X. P. XX–XX.

Upon a request, the Journal's team can assist with the translation into Russian.