

SCR STYLE GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

This guide is intended to be used in conjunction with OSCOLA5. Where this guide conflicts with OSCOLA5, this guide should prevail.

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I FORMATTING

A *Formatting for Document Submission*

Statelessness & Citizenship Review

- Microsoft Word document only.
- Font: Times New Roman, size 12.
- Line spacing: 1.5 lines.
- Margins: normal (2.54cm on left, right, top and bottom).
- Alignment: justified.
- Use block paragraphs (paragraphs separated by a margin of whitespace). Do not indent the first line of the first paragraph of every section, but all other paragraphs should be indented.
- Articles should include an abstract (100 to 150 words).
- All submissions should include:
 - A title;
 - A list of authors in order of publication;
 - A biography for each author inserted as a footnote;
 - Any acknowledgements or dedications should be included at the end of the first author's biography as a new paragraph.
 - Four to five keywords underneath the title for metadata.

B Structure

- If the title of a submission includes a subtitle, a colon is to be used to separate the main title from its subtitle. The title and subtitle should have all major words capitalised.
 - eg All Ears to the Ground: Resisting Mass Citizenship Stripping and Citizenship Violence
- All submissions should be logically structured with headings and, if required, sub-headings.
- Any headings beyond titles should follow this guide:

Headings should appear as follows:

Heading Level	Attributes
I HEADING LEVEL ONE	Upper-case Roman numeral not italicised; heading in large and small capitals and centred.
A <i>Heading Level Two</i>	Upper-case letter not italicised; heading italicised and centred.
1 <i>Heading Level Three</i>	Arabic numeral not italicised; heading italicised and left-aligned.
(a) <i>Heading Level Four</i>	Lower-case letter and heading italicised and left-aligned.
(i) <i>Heading Level Five</i>	Lower-case Roman numeral and heading italicised and left-aligned.

- All submissions should contain an introduction and conclusion. However, submissions do not necessarily have 'Introduction' or 'Conclusion' headings. Where headings are used for 'Introduction', it should be numbered as 'I'.
- The introduction should include a roadmap of the argument.
- Submissions should contain page numbers.
- Submissions must not include long segments in dot point form.

1 Case Notes

Case notes should be structured as follows (uncentred for demonstration):

I INTRODUCTION

- Explanation of (national) context and ‘noteworthiness’ of the case in the context of the jurisdiction in which the case is being decided and from a global perspective. In particular, the author provides the relevant background law relating to the issues.

II FACTS

- Inclusion of relevant facts presented in a clear, concise, and interesting manner. The idea is to focus readers’ attention on those critical facts determining the issue(s). Often courts in common law countries distinguish cases on their facts. Should mention the lower court’s holding, appeals and any subsequent action if applicable.

III ISSUES

- Author sets out the legal issues (or questions of law) that were discussed in the case.

IV HOLDING

- Author states the court’s holding on each relevant issue.

V REASONING AND ANALYSIS

- Author describes and critically analyses the court’s reasoning and decision, including addressing the application of key principles, ambiguous statements, whether any question was left unanswered, or whether the reasoning makes sense.

VI CONCLUSION

- The conclusion brings the case note full circle, reinforcing the ‘noteworthiness’ of the case. If appropriate, author attempts to predict the impact of the case on future decisions.

II GRAMMAR AND STYLE RULES

A Syntax and Language

- Use active voice, identifying the subject, verb and object in the sentence. Passive voice makes it difficult to understand the meaning of the sentence.
 - eg *Measures were taken to remove the nationality of the individual.* As this sentence uses passive voice, the subject who took the measures against the individual (the object) is unclear.
 - This sentence can be rephrased as follows to use the active voice: *The Federal government of State X took measures to remove the nationality of the individual.*
- Unless discussing a historical event or previous decision, an argument should be introduced using the present tense.
 - eg *This article examines*, rather than *This article will examine*.
- Avoid writing sentences that have too many clauses. To simplify the sentence, break the complex or compound sentence into smaller, individual sentences.
 - Example of a sentence with too many clauses: *The state’s duty to admit its nationals and to allow them to reside in its territory, which*

is also generally regarded as a principle of customary international law, corresponds to the state's right to expel aliens from its territory — which flows from the personal and territorial supremacy of states — and originates from the fact that a state's refusal to admit its nationals would create a burden on the international community.

- This sentence can be redrafted as follows: *The state's duty to admit its nationals and to allow them to reside in its territory — also generally regarded as a principle of customary international law — corresponds to the state's right to expel aliens from its territory. This latter right flows from the personal and territorial supremacy of states, and originates from the fact that a state's refusal to admit its nationals would create a burden on the international community.*
- Pronouns may not always clearly identify the specific noun in a sentence.
 - eg *Clarice was going through some files with Sophia in her office. Suddenly, she started yelling.*
In the second sentence, 'she' might refer to Clarice or to Sophia.
If the pronoun in the second sentence refers to 'Clarice', the second sentence can be rephrased as: *Suddenly, Clarice started yelling.*
- Use of the first person should be avoided.
 - eg *This article argues*, rather than, *In this article, I argue*.
- Where referencing second or third persons, gender-neutral pronouns should be used unless specifically discussing a gender-specific issue.
 - Gender-neutral proposition: *the 1961 Convention prescribes that a foundling should acquire the nationality of the state in which ~~he~~ ~~or she~~ they are found.*
 - Gender-specific proposition: *If the mother does not reveal the father's identity, she shall register her child with her surnames.*
- Gender inclusive language should generally be used:
 - eg *they* (their, them) rather than *she* or *he* (his or hers, her or him).
 - eg *reasonable person* rather than *reasonable man*, *spokesperson* rather than *spokesman*, *humankind* rather than *mankind*.

B Spelling and Numbers

- Spelling and grammar should be in British or Australian English style in accordance with the *Oxford English Dictionary*.
 - eg *Organisation* instead of *Organization*, *favour* instead of *favor*, *fulfil* instead of *fulfill*, *centre* instead of *center*.
- Spans of dates and times should follow full dates where available.
- Numbers under 10 should be written in words. Numerals should be used for numbers over nine, numbers of section numbers, paragraphs or clauses, as well as percentages, decimals, dates or quantities. In numbers of four digits or more, a comma should be used to separate each group of three digits. Ordinal numbers should be superscripted.
 - eg 4,150, 1 million, 5%, 21st century, Second World War ('WWII')
- Ranges of numbers should use both figures for numbers between 10 and 20, and thereafter use as few figures as possible. Two digits should always be used for the final number, including where it may otherwise start with a '0'. Only paragraph or section numbers should not be truncated.

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- Numbers: 1–6, 121–221, 1782–812.
- Paragraph Numbers: [120]–[123], not [120]–[23].
- Date Format: DD Month Year, eg 12 March 2023.
- Years: 2001–04 or 1998–2002. For a range suggesting multiple years, present the final number in full: 1871–1914, 1925–27, 1965–67, 1989–1999.
- Dates: 1 January–24 February or 22–30 March.
- Times: 12am–3pm.

C *Italicisation*

- Words within the text may be italicised for emphasis.
- Foreign words and phrases should be italicised unless they form part of a quotation or appear in the latest edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary*.
 - Examples of words that should not be italicised: a fortiori, a priori, ad hoc, amicus curiae, cy-près, de facto, de jure, inter alia, non-refoulement, obiter dicta, per se, prima facie, ratio decidendi, state decisis, sui generis, ultra vires, vice versa.
 - The following words should generally be italicised: *ex ante*, *lex fori*, *ne bis in idem*, *jus ad bellum*.
- Common Latin abbreviations like ‘cf’, ‘ie’, ‘eg’, should **not** be italicised.

D *Capitalisation*

- The following words should generally appear in lower case (except at the beginning of a sentence, in a title or in a heading): common law, the executive, federal, government, internet, judiciary, legislature, local government, parliamentary, press (the media), statute.
- The names of legal classifications should generally not be capitalised.
 - eg ‘refugee law’, ‘international law’, ‘statelessness law’.
- ‘Court’ should be capitalised when referring to a specific court (eg High Court, Supreme Court, Court of Appeal). Please see the following section on ‘Short titles and abbreviations’ for further details. However, when used in the general sense, court should not be capitalised (‘the courts’).
- ‘State’ and ‘Territory’ should be capitalised, except when used generally: eg the State of Victoria, the State of Jordan, the State Revenue Office, her State of the Union address, the nation-state in international law, state sovereign immunity, state legislation, state government.
- Common Latin abbreviations like ‘cf’, ‘ie’, ‘eg’, should **not** be capitalised.

E *Short Titles and Abbreviations*

- A short title can be declared at the end of a footnote or relevant text for subsequent references by using the following format: (‘Short Title’).
- Abbreviations, any generic shorthand and short titles should be defined in text after their first instance within single quotes and in brackets. This applies even where it is included in OSCOLA5’s common abbreviations.
 - eg United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (‘UNHCR’), *this case was decided in the Supreme Court of India* (‘Court’).
- Short titles declared in-text must be repeated in footnotes for use there.

F Quotations

- Quotations may be used in the body of the text and in footnotes. Quotations must be faithful to the original, unless the following applies.
- Use single quotation marks on the outside of quotes; double quotation marks for a quote inside a quote.
 - eg *She observed that ‘the threshold [to determine] “effective control” over an operation ought to be high’.*
- Short quotations of **three lines or less** should be incorporated into the text using single quotation marks.
- If a quote is **four lines or more**, it should be indented from the left margin, and without quotation marks.
- Quotations should appear exactly as they do in the original source except for editing of spelling to British English. Capitalisation and hyphenation within quotations should not be changed.
 - If a quotation is altered, the alteration should be included in square brackets: eg *He wrote: ‘The [Peruvian people] had created this’.*
 - Words omitted from a quotation should be indicated by an ellipsis: eg *Their Honours said the ‘question is ... who has the legal right’.*
- [sic] should only be inserted after a **significant error** in material being quoted, eg *They underestimated [sic] me.*
- Citations within the original source may be omitted from quotations, and words may be italicised for emphasis. If a quotation is altered in this way, it should be indicated in parentheses at the end of the citation in the footnotes: eg (citations omitted), (emphasis added).
- Ending punctuation should follow the closing single quotation mark, unless it is an important part of the quotation. Closing punctuation **should** be included within quotation marks where: the quotation is quoted as a **complete sentence**; or the punctuation mark is important to the meaning of a quotation, eg a question mark.

G Punctuation

- Full stops should be followed by a single space.
- Per OSCOLA5, as little punctuation should be used as possible. Full stops should only be used at the end of a sentence or footnote. Full stops should not appear after titles, abbreviations, initials, headings or numbers, nor in eg or ie:
 - eg Ms not Ms.; GS Goodwin-Gill not G. S. Goodwin-Gill.
- Use Oxford commas. Oxford commas are commas placed before the conjunction ‘and’ or ‘or’ in a sentence with a list of three or more items.
 - eg *They have the rights to education, healthcare and other health services, and work* (not: *They have the rights to education, healthcare and other health services and work*).
- No special punctuation should be used where a sentence leads seamlessly into a quotation. No punctuation is needed after an indicator like ‘ie’.
 - ie no colon is needed in *the court stated that ‘...’*, but a colon is needed in *the court stated: ‘...’*.
- Hyphens should be used to join two words together (eg legal-related). En-dashes should be used for spans of numbers or dates, or where two parties

or concepts are opposed (eg the Sinhalese–Tamil conflict). Em-dashes (—) should be used to break up clauses, ie not en-dashes (–) or hyphens (-).

III REFERENCING

A *When are Footnote Citations Required*

- Every proposition or idea articulated in the article should be accompanied by references in the footnote where desired. However, quotations, statistics and other directly imported information must be cited.
 - eg *Today, states often engage in citizenship deprivation on grounds of national security*. This is an example of a proposition and should be accompanied by a reference where desired.
 - eg *37,950 had been born in Germany*. This is an example of a statistic that must be accompanied by a reference.
- A factual proposition that is collateral to the thrust of a sentence or argument does not need a citation. A proposition made obvious by its introduction elsewhere in the piece needs no additional citation. A proposition that is an introduction or argument, rather than a non-obvious factual proposition or assertion of law, does not need a citation.
- The submission should contain the meaning of special terms, Latin phrases, foreign phrases and terms that are well-known within one discipline. As the SCR is an interdisciplinary journal, these explanations help improve the readability of the submission.
 - This meaning can be added to the submission at the first instance when the word or phrase is used in the article. This explanation can be added either in the body of the submission or in a footnote.

B *Footnotes Overview*

- Footnotes should be used to provide authority for a proposition, acknowledge a source that is relevant to an argument and indicate how it is relevant, provide information that enables the reader to access sources and quotations that appear in the text, provide tangential information that is not appropriate in the text.
- Footnote numbers should appear at the end of the sentence. If necessary for clarity of expression, it should be put after the punctuation mark of the word or phrase to which it relates.
- All footnotes should end with a full stop.
- Please do not use ‘above’ or ‘below’ or ‘Latin gadgets’ in footnotes. See *Subsequent References* for further details.
- Authors, publishers and titles should appear how they appear in the original source, despite the list of common abbreviations included in OSCOLA5 but subject to punctuation rules in this guide. If there are more than three authors, only the first-named author’s last name should appear, with the other authors truncated to ‘et al’.
 - eg *Oxford University Press*, not *OUP*; *Kauther Alhusainy et al*, not *Kauther Alhusainy, Margarida Farinha, Wala’ Hussam Maaitah and Aleksandra Semeriak Gavrilanok*.
- Introductory signals like ‘See for instance’ should be changed to ‘eg’.

1 *Pinpoint Citations*

- The SCR no longer has strong emphasis on pinpoint referencing to provide exact support for a source. Footnotes should contain pinpoints to the source where desired, ie exact page numbers when citing a book, a chapter in a book, or exact paragraphs when citing a judgment or legislation.
- When citing a particular page in an article or chapter in an edited volume, include the first page of the article/chapter followed by a comma and the pinpoint page number.

2 *Subsequent References*

- Latin ‘gadgets’ such as *ibid*, *supra*, *infra*, *ante*, *id*, *op cit*, *loc cit*, *contra*, etc, should not be used.
- Subsequent citations of a source should briefly identify the source with the author’s family name, and a cross-citation in brackets to the footnote where the full citation can be found. The author’s family name can be substituted by a short title if declared, and the author’s family name and the title should be used if multiple sources with the same family name are cited in the text. Please do not use automatic cross-referencing in your footnotes.

○ eg

48. Rebecca Williams, ‘Accountable Algorithms: Adopting the Public Law Toolbox Outside the Realm of Public Law’ (2022) 75 CLP 237.

...

50. Williams (n 48) 240.

...

52. Andrew Ashworth, ‘Testing Fidelity to Legal Values: Official Involvement and Criminal Justice’ (2000) 63 MLR 633, 635; Andrew Ashworth, *Positive Obligations in Criminal Law* (Hart Publishing 2013) 68.

53. *Penfolds Wines Pty Ltd v Elliott* (1946) 74 CLR 204 (‘*Penfolds Wines*’).

...

55. Ashworth, ‘Testing Fidelity to Legal Values’ (n 27) 635–37.

56. *Penfolds Wines* (n 53) 224 (Dixon J).

...

63. Ashworth, *Positive Obligations in Criminal Law* (n 27) 73.

IV CITATION FORMATTING

The following section is categorised by source type, with its general rule and common examples included in full. No permalinks need to be included for any online sources, however a link must be included for copyediting purposes. Pinpoints should only follow a comma where it does not follow a bracket. Translations of non-English titles can be provided in square brackets following

each element of the citation and should never be italicised. Any second subtitles should not be included.

For additional source types not included in this section, please refer to the OSCOLA5 as available [here](#). Where a source does not fit into any source types in OSCOLA5 or otherwise provided here, please refer to the following rule:

Author(s), | *Title* | (Document Type, | Additional Information | Full Date) Pinpoint.

eg Matthias Lehnert, *Passbeschaffung im Aufenthaltsrecht: Rechtliche Verpflichtungen und Grenzen der Zumutbarkeit* [Passport Procurement in Immigration Law: Legal Obligations and Limits of What is Reasonable] (Factsheet, March 2024) 4.

A *Books*

Author(s) (if no author, cite editor), | *Title of the Book* | (Edition, | Publisher | Year of Publication) Pinpoint.

eg Laura van Waas, *Nationality Matters: Statelessness under International Law* (Intersentia 2008) 32.

1 *Editions and Revised Editions*

eg Guy S Goodwin-Gill and Jane McAdam, *The Refugee in International Law* (4th rev edn, Oxford University Press 2021).

2 *With Pinpoint Citations*

eg Michelle Foster and Hélène Lambert, *International Refugee Law and the Protection of Stateless Persons* (Oxford University Press 2019) 73.

3 *Translated Books*

eg Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness: An Essay on Phenomenological Ontology* (Hazel E Barns tr, Methuen 1969) 151.

4 *Edited Books*

eg Jeremy Horder (ed), *Oxford Essays in Jurisprudence: Fourth Series* (OUP 2000).

5 *Chapters in Edited Books*

eg Lindsey N Kingston, 'The Weaponisation of Citizenship: Punishment, Erasure, and Social Control' in Tendayi Bloom and Lindsey N Kingston (eds), *Statelessness, Governance, and the Problem of Citizenship* (Manchester University Press 2021) 100.

B *Journal Articles*

Author(s), | 'Title of the Article' | (Year) | Volume(Issue) | Journal (Abbreviated in accordance to OSCOLA5 appendix) | First Page of Article, | Pinpoint.

eg Neha Jain, 'Manufacturing Statelessness' (2022) 116(2) AJIL 237, 250.

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- 1 *Online Articles with Identification Number and No Official Page Numbers*
eg Vivienne Bozalek, 'Slow Scholarship: Propositions for the Extended Curriculum Programme' (2021) 25 *Education as Change* 9049:1–21, 2.
- 2 *Yet to be Published Articles*
eg Geneviève Helleringer and Anne-Lise Sibony, 'European Consumer Protection through the Behavioral Lens' (2017) 23 *Columbia J Eur L* (forthcoming).
- 3 *Republished Articles etc*
eg Hannah Arendt, 'We Refugees' (1943) 31(1) *Menorah J* 69, republished in Hélène Lambert (ed), *International Refugee Law* (Routledge 2010).

C Archival Materials

Cite according to source type | (Name of Archive: | Archive Details) Pinpoint.

eg B Karlsberg, *Manifesto* (Manifesto, 1945, National Archives of Australia: A1067, IC46/61/3).

Letter from Dr B Karlsberg to the Prime Minister of the Government of the Dominion of Australia (3 October 1945, National Archives of Australia: A1067, IC46/61/3).

D Online Sources

Author, | 'Title' | (*Name of Publishing Organisation*, | Full Date) | Pinpoint
<URL>.

- If a source online is also available in hard copy, cite the hard copy version. Citations of publications that available only electronically should end with the web address (or ‘URL’) in angled brackets. Include ‘https://’ only if the web address does not begin with ‘www’.
- If an author is not identifiable beyond the website, omit that information.
- Do not need to include: permalinks, date accessed.

eg ‘An Overview of Statelessness’ (*Peter McMullin Centre on Statelessness*, October 2025)
 <https://law.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/4460454/An-Overview-of-Statelessness-Oct-2025.pdf>.

- # 1 Generative Artificial Intelligence

Model Name, | response to ‘Instructions’, | Organisation | (Date of Generation).

eg ChatGPT, response to ‘How to Cite ChatGPT in the Style of OSCOLA5’, OpenAI (16 July 2023).

Any use of artificial intelligence must be disclosed in accordance with our policy.

E Australian Case Law and Legislation

Please refer to Part II of the AGLC4 (ss 2 and 3), which can be viewed [here](#).

F International and Country-Specific Sources

1 UN Documents

Body, | ‘Title’, | Resolution Number (Date) | Unique Identifiers, Pinpoint.

eg UNSC Res 1373 (28 September 2001) UN Doc S/Res/1373.

Human Rights Committee, ‘Concluding Observations on the Sixth Periodic Report of Hungary’ (9 May 2018) CCPR/C/HUN/CO/6.

2 Country-Specific Legislation Not Provided for in OSCOLA5

Legislation from countries not explicitly provided for in OSCOLA5 should generally follow the following format. However, given that legislation citations differ greatly depending on the country, if the formatting does not represent the country’s laws accurately or comprehensibly, please provide more information to SCR during the copyediting process to find a solution.

Law Number and Year | *Title* (should be within single quotation marks if there is law number and year) | *Year* (if different or not mentioned anywhere else) | *Gazette Details* (if applicable), | (Year of Supra Document) | Volume of Supra Document | Title of Supra Document | Position in Supra Document, | Pinpoint | (Country).

eg *Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz (B-VG)* [Federal Constitutional Law] (1 January 1930) BGBl No 1/1930, art 11(1) (Austria), last amended by *Bundesgesetz, mit dem das Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz, das Volksanwaltschaftsgesetz 1982 und das Heimopferrentengesetz geändert werden* (11 June 2026) BGBl I No 41/2026 (Austria).

Law No 18 of 1948 ‘Ceylon Citizenship Act 1949’ (Sri Lanka).

3 Constitutions Not Provided for in OSCOLA5

Title on Specific Constitutional Document | (Date if Important) | *Gazette Details* (if published as regular legislation), | Pinpoint.

eg *Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland* [Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany], art 16.

4 Commonly Cited International Documents

Generally, the date of adoption is when the UN General Assembly adopts it.

‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’, UNGA Res 217A(III) (10 December 1948) UN Doc A/810 (‘UDHR’).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171 (‘ICCPR’).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (opened for signature 16 December 1966, entered into force 3 January 1976) 993 UNTS 3 ('ICESCR').

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (adopted 21 December 1965, entered into force 4 January 1969) 660 UNTS 195 ('ICERD').

'United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples', UNGA Res 61/295 (2 October 2007) UN Doc A/RES/61/295 ('UNDRIP').

Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 150 ('Refugee Convention').

Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (adopted 28 September 1954, entered into force 6 June 1960) 360 UNTS 117 ('1954 Convention').

Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (adopted 30 August 1961, entered into force 13 December 1975) 989 UNTS 185 ('1961 Convention').

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (adopted 18 December 1971, entered into force 3 September 1981) 1249 UNTS 1 ('CEDAW').

Convention on the Rights of the Child (adopted 20 November 1989, entered into force 2 September 1990) 1577 UNTS 3 ('CRC').

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3.

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (adopted 4 November 1950, entered into force 3 September 1953) 213 UNTS 221 ('ECHR').

European Convention on Nationality (adopted 6 November 1997, entered into force 1 March 2000) CETS No 166 ('ECN').

American Convention on Human Rights (adopted 22 November 1969, entered into force 18 July 1978) 1144 UNTS 144 ('American Convention on Human Rights').

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (adopted 27 June 1981, entered into force 21 October 1986) 1520 UNTS 217 ('Banjul Charter').