1.Footnotes

The footnotes are used to provide a reference to the main sources relied on to support the research argument. Footnotes are also used to give additional information, but significant points should not be included in the footnotes. The Journal prefers that footnotes do not exceed 20% of the length of the text of the article as a whole. It is important to note that footnotes are used to provide reference to the main sources, and they do not function as a comprehensive list of what the author has read or the materials that the reader could use to follow up the argument.

The ARLJ uses the Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA)([**https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola\_4th\_edn\_hart\_2012quickreferenceguide.pdf**](https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola_4th_edn_hart_2012quickreferenceguide.pdf)). OSCOLA uses footnotes in the text, rather than in-text citation.   OSCOLA referencing has 3 elements:

-         Citation:  Insert a footnote marker in the text 1 to indicate when you are using one of your sources, or when you are citing a legal authority (case, statute, etc).

-         Footnote:  Located at the bottom of the page, this is the reference.  The footnote identifies the source.

- Citation :APA:

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- A list of all the sources you have cited in your work. This is located at the end of your work.

Books

Give the author’s name in the same form as in the publication. Give relevant information about editions, translators and so forth before the publisher, and give page numbers at the end of the citation, after the brackets.

Author, *Title*(edition, Publisher | year) page number.

Anthea Roberts, *Is international law international*(Oxford Press, 2017) 99.

Hobbes, Leviathan (first published 1651, Penguin 1985) 268.

Thomas Gareth Jones, Goff and Jones: The Law of Restitution (1st supp, 7th edn, Sweet & Maxwell 2009).

K Zweigert and H Kötz, An Introduction to Comparative Law (Tony Weir tr, 3rd edn, OUP 1998).

Contributions to edited books

Francis Rose, ‘The Evolution of the Species’ in Andrew Burrows and Alan Rodger (eds), Mapping the Law: Essays in Memory of Peter Birks (OUP 2006)ز

Journal and newspaper articles

If an article is available in print format cite it as a printed article even if you have read it online.

If the article is only available online, include the web address and the date you accessed the article.

To cite a print journal,  use the following format:

Format:

Author, │’title’ │(year) │volume │journal name or abbreviation │first page of article

Example:

Paul Craig, ‘Theory, “Pure Theory” and Values in Public Law’ [2005] PL 440

Alison L Young, 'In Defense of Due Deference' (2009) 72 MLR 554.

Online journals

Format:

author, | ‘title’ | year | volume| journal name or abbreviation | | date accessed 7H Power and B Dowrick, ‘Issues in Corporate Crime: An Introduction’ [1998] 2 Web J Current Legal Issues accessed 6 January 2012.

Example:

Graham Greenleaf, ‘The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information’ (2010) 1(1) EJLT < http://ejlt.org//article/view/17 > accessed 27 July 2010

Newspaper Articles

To cite a newspaper article, use the following format:

Format:

Author, │’title’ │n*ame of the newspaper* │(city of publication, │date of publication) │page on which the article has been published (if known).

Example:

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

Websites and blogs

Websites

To reference information from a website, use the following format:

Format:

Author |‘Web Page Title’(Website, publication date) accessed date

  Liberty and the Civil Liberties Trust, (A Year in Review, 2011) accessed 10 August 2012.

Blogs

To reference information from a blog, use the following format:

Format:

Author, 'Entry Title' (Blog Name, publication date) accessed date.

Example:

Sarah Cole, ‘Virtual Friend Fires Employee’ (Naked Law, 1 May 2009) accessed 19 November 2009

 R Moorhead, 'Solicitors First' (Lawyer Watch, 25 March 2011) <http://lawyerwatch.wordpress.com/2011/03/25/solictiors-first/> accessed 13 April 2011.

Author, 'Entry Title' (Blog Name, publication date) accessed date.

If no author is named, use the name of the organization producing the blog. If no person or organization can be identified as being responsible for the blog, begin your footnote with the title of the blog. Always give the access date

2.Bibliography

Unlike in footnotes, the author's surname should be listed first, followed by the author's initials. Unlike in the footnotes, you do not list the author's first name, just initials. The secondary material should also be listed alphabetically. If citing more than one work by the same author, list the author’s works in chronological order (oldest first), and in alphabetical order of the first major word of the title within a single year.

Format:

Author surname, first name.,  Title (edition, Publisher | year)

Example:

Herring J, Criminal Law (7th edn, Macmillan 2011)

Jones G, Goff and Jones: The Law of Restitution (1st supp, 7th edn, Sweet & Maxwell 2009)

5-9.: Introduction

Describes briefly the background of the investigation with updated information and states the aim of the study, the Methodology of the study, the hypothesis of the study, Study plan.

3: Conclusions

The conclusion should contain the results of the study and recommendations or proposals referred to in the body of the article or study.

4.: Acknowledgements

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc., should be placed in a separate section before the reference list. The names of funding organizations should be written in full. Financial support affiliation of the study, if it exists, must be mentioned in this section. Therefore, the Grant number of financial support must be included.

5. Conflict of Interest

A conflict-of-interest statement must be placed in the manuscript as below: "The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript".