Scope

Religion & Human Rights (RHRS) provides a unique academic forum for the discussion of issues which are of crucial importance and have global reach. The Journal covers the interactions, conflicts and reconciliations between religions or beliefs on the one hand; and systems for the promotion and protection of human rights, international, regional and national, on the other. The Journal tackles these issues fearlessly, and draws its materials from all relevant disciplines - theology, anthropology, history, international relations, human rights, religious studies, and many others - but with special emphasis on legal frameworks. It is an indispensable source for all those concerned with monitoring, studying, teaching, analysing or developing policies on the relationship between religion and human rights today. The journal of Religion & Human Rights is a peer-reviewed, academic journal, published by Brill Nijhoff – the world’s leading imprint for international Human Rights books and periodicals. Brill Nijhoff is an imprint of Brill of Leiden, The Netherlands, which is itself internationally renowned for the strength of its publishing programmes, inter alia, in the field of religious studies. The Journal is available online as well as in print.

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General

Articles must be typed, double-spaced throughout with good margins. The preferred font and size for text and footnotes are Times New Roman 12 pt and Times New Roman 10 pt, respectively. Do not use bold or underline to emphasise a word or sentence. Words should only be emphasised using italics, sparingly.

Language

Manuscripts should be written in British English. Spelling should be consistent throughout. The preferred reference source is the Oxford English Dictionary.

Italics

Italics are used for emphasis, and should be used sparingly; do not use bold or underline. Signals in the footnotes (see below), foreign and Latin words should be italicised. All case names should be italicised, however, the word case and the v. should not be italicised:

Hermes v. FHT Marketing case

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One space after each punctuation mark is sufficient. After a full stop (.) there should only be one space.
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Articles should be organized as follows: title, author(s) name(s) and affiliation(s), abstract (articles), keywords (articles), body text.

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When submitting papers, an affiliation should be placed under each author's name.

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Papers should be preceded by a separate abstract, no longer than 100–150 words and 3–8 keywords. The abstract should not contain any footnotes.

Headings
Headings are flush left. Use initial capitals for all words except prepositions and articles, and all words that contain five letters or more. For example:

1    Formal Requirements for the Prompt Release of Vessels and Crews

The text begins here.

1.1    Introduction
The text begins here.

1.2    Information and Consultation
1.3    The Proceedings
1.3.1    Nature of the Proceedings
The text begins here.

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Years should be separated by an n-dash (–). For example, 1980–1986. For dates use: 1 January 2014; January 2014; 1 January.
**Instructions for Authors**

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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. For percentages spell out the word per cent: eight per cent, not 8%. Spell out fractions: two-thirds or three-quarters.

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Use USD (US dollars), SEK (Swedish Kronor), EUR (Euro), etc. This abbreviation should be placed directly before the amount it refers to: USD 100.

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Direct quotations should be enclosed in single quotation marks (‘ ’) and run on in the text. Double quotation marks (”) are used to distinguish words, concepts or short phrases under discussion. Quotation marks should come before all punctuation, except where the whole sentence is a quotation: He said ‘I agree with you’. ‘Don’t do it.’
Where the quoted material begins with a capital but is 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:

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

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For larger sections of quoted text (i.e., anything over three 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. The text is normal size. These larger sections, or ‘block quotes’, should not be enclosed in quotation marks.

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Omission points ( . . . ) are used to designate that the quoted material has omitted information (usually only in a sentence). It should be written as three spaced points (full stops), with a space before the first point and a space after the last point.
When used within quotations, omit all punctuation (including full stops) immediately prior to the omission points.
At the beginning of a quote if the first letter of the quoted material is in lower case, omission points are unnecessary. The lower case letter denotes that the quote comes from the middle of a sentence:

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’.

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The Journal uses footnotes (‘) and not endnotes or a reference list. Footnotes should be positioned
clearly in the body of the text. The bibliographical details given in the footnotes should be as complete as possible. All footnotes should be in Times New Roman 10 pt and end with a full stop. If there is only one footnote in a sentence, the footnote should follow all punctuation. However, when there is more than one footnote, the footnotes should be placed after the idea, quote, article, etc., except for the last footnote, which should follow all punctuation:

Article 6 can be said to predate the Covenant by many years.12
Both case law13 and customary practice illustrate this point.14

Within the body text, do not refer to other parts of the text using page numbers, use section headings, numbers/letters, or a prose description of the part of the text you wish to refer to. Abbreviation(s) should be followed by a full stop, then a space and finally the page(s) or paragraph(s) referred to: pp. 25–27. Use: p. = page, pp. = pages; para. = paragraph; paras. = paragraphs

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See also Rispoli v. Italy, 30 October 2003 ...
E.g., Jan Klabbers, 'The Concept of Treaty ....
et seq. is preferred to ff.

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Case Law
Party v. Party (The Name of the Parties if not in Case Name), 1 Month 2011, Issuing Court, Advisory Opinion, Number or Reference, Source, p. 1.

International Court of Justice:

European Court of Human Rights

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.

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Any A. Author, 'The title of the newspaper article', Newspaper Title, 1 Month 2011, p. 1.

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