

## Style Guide for the *Australian and New Zealand Maritime Law Journal*

In general, the journal adopts the referencing of the Australian Guide to Legal Citation 4<sup>th</sup> edition (AGLC) published by the University of Melbourne. The AGLC is available at: <https://law.unimelb.edu.au/mulr/aglc/about>.

The following style guide only details where the style for submissions to the *Australian and New Zealand Maritime Law Journal* should depart from the AGLC. Some examples of AGLC style for commonly used sources are included at the end of the style guide.

Manuscripts should not exceed 12,000 words (excluding footnotes).

---

### Headings

All heading text should be in the font style “Century Gothic”.

Note that author information should be contained in the first footnote, indicated by the use of an asterisk after the author’s name. Author’s information is to be contained in this footnote.

#### Article Title

As follows:

**THE TITLE SHOULD BE CAPITALISED, CENTRED, IN BOLD & FONT SIZE 13**

Author name(s) should be centred in font size 11\*

#### Book Review Title

As follows:

**Author(s), Book Title. Publisher (Year). introduction pages, text pages.  
(Font size 13)**

**[ISBN Number(s)]**

Reviewer’s Name (in font size 11)\*

#### Case Note Title

As follows:

**Primary issue being dealt with by the case note: Case citation (Font size 13)**

Author’s Name (in font size 11)\*

## In-Text Headings

Headings should remain on the same page as text which follows them. All words in a heading should be capitalised in font size 11.

- Complex headings style (used by long articles):

**1.           Heading Level 1**  
**1.1.       Heading Level 2**  
**1.1.1.     Heading Level 3**  
***Heading Level 4***

- Simple headings style (used in case notes and recent developments):

**Heading Level 1**  
***Heading Level 2***

## **Body Text**

The body text should be:

- in the “Times New Roman” font;
- font size 10;
- single-spaced with “0 pt” spacing; and
- justified.

There should be a one-line space between paragraphs and between headings and paragraphs. There should be a single space between sentences. All margins should be the word default of 1.54cm. Where paragraphs are to be indented, they should be indented by a single tab.

## **Footnotes**

As above, these should follow the guidelines in the AGLC. Further, footnotes should be:

- in the “Times New Roman” font;
- font size 8; and
- unjustified.

## **Ship Names**

No inverted commas are to be used for ship names. When the ship is being described, it should be in italics (i.e. ‘the tug *Koumala* hit the ship’).

For admiralty cases in rem, inverted commas are not to be used, and only the vessel should be in italics. E.g.:

- *The Maria Luisa* [No 2] (2003) 130 FCR 12 (Not: *Kent v Vessel ‘Maria Luisa’* [No 2] ...)
- *Gem of Safaga* [2010] FCAFC 14 (not *The Ship ‘Gem of Safaga’ v Euroceanica (UK) Ltd* ...)

For admiralty cases in personam (or shipping cases that may not have been commenced in admiralty per se, but have come to be known by the name of the ship in question) the party names are to be used and the ship name set out in brackets. Generally, these cases should be short-titled (for ALGC subsequent referencing purposes) as the name of the ship. E.g.:

- *Kenya Railways v Antares Co Pte Ltd (The Antares) (nos 1 & 2)* [1987] 1 Lloyd’s Rep 424 (*‘The Antares’*)

- *Banker's Trust International Ltd v Todd Shipyards Corp (The Halcyon Isle)* [1981] AC 221 ('The Halcyon Isle')
- *Marbig Rexel Pty Ltd v ABC Container Line NV (The TNT Express)* [1992] 2 Lloyd's Rep 636 ('The TNT Express')

## Treaties and Conventions

A short form of the AGLC style is preferred, but if the longer AGLC style is used it need not be changed provided it is used consistently throughout the article.

The short form preferred is as follows:

*Full treaty name (shortened treaty name)*, year it opened for signature, UNTS citation (or ATS citation if UNTS is unavailable).

E.g.: *United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)*, 1982, 1833 UNTS 3.

If the author deems it necessary, they may also cite the date the treaty entered into force in brackets after the UNTS citation.

To the extent possible, private conventions should also be cited in this method. This includes, but is not limited to, agreements made by the following Institutes, Commissions and Committees:

- UNCITRAL
- CMI
- UNIDROIT

## Use of Capitals

- The term 'Admiralty' should always appear with a capital 'A'.
- The word 'state' should only be capitalised when referring to a particular State. For example: coastal State, flag State, State party, any reference to a 'State' in the international sense.
- 'Court' should be capitalised when referring to a particular Court.
- The term maritime should generally appear with a lower case 'm' unless it appears in a title when the 'm' should be capitalised as per convention.
- The term 'Article' in a convention sense should always be capitalised and written in full in the text. Abbreviations (art/arts) should be in lower case in footnotes.

## Header and Footer

Headers and footers should not be included in articles being submitted to the Journal.

A header will be added by the Student Editor following acceptance of the article.

- The header will be the title of the article, or, if the title will appear as more than a single line of text, a shortened title of the article selected at the Student Editor's discretion.
- The header will be italicised, in "Century Gothic" font, and in font size 10.

A footer will be added by the Student Editor following acceptance of the article.

- The footer will be the citation of the issue of the journal.
- The footer will be in "Times New Roman" font and in font size 10.

## Page Numbers

Page numbers should not be included in articles being submitted.

The Student Editor will add page numbers immediately prior to publishing the issue. Page numbers will appear in "Times New Roman" font, font size 8, and centre aligned.

## Diagrams and Images

Any diagrams, charts, or images used must be referenced.

## **Examples of AGLC style referencing**

### Books

Martin Davies and Anthony Dickey, *Shipping Law* (Lawbook Co, 4<sup>th</sup> ed, 2016).

Nicholas Gaskell and Craig Forrest, *The Law of Wreck* (Informa Law, 2019).

Sarah Derrington and Michael White, *Australian Maritime Law* (Federation Press, 4<sup>th</sup> ed, 2020).

### Journal Articles

Kate Lewins, 'Whilst towing': UK Standard Conditions for Towage and s.74(3) Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) before the Queensland Court of Appeal and the High Court (Case Comment)' (2009) 8 *Journal of Business Law* 826.

Damien Cremean, 'Piracy, Sabotage and Terrorism' (2019) 93(10) *Australian Law Journal* 821.

Samuel Walpole and Aaron Moss, 'Piracy, Negotiation Period Expenses and Allowance in General Average' [2018] *Lloyd's Maritime and Commercial Law Quarterly* 34.

### Cases

*Maloney v The Queen* (2013) 252 CLR 168

*Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd v ANL Singapore Pte Ltd* [2020] FCA 921

*Balnaves v Smith* [2010] QSC 39

### Legislation

*Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* (Cth)

*Crimes Act 1900* (NSW)

*Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Act 1995* (Qld)

### Internet Sources

Australian Maritime Safety Authority, 'What we are doing to support the maritime industry', *Coronavirus (COVID-19)* (Web Page, undated) <<https://www.amsa.gov.au/news-community/campaigns/what-we-are-doing-support-maritime-industry>>.

Federal Court of Australia, 'Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Federal Court', *Admiralty Jurisdiction* (Web Page, undated) <<https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/law-and-practice/national-practice-areas/admiralty/jurisdiction>>.