

INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW

STUDENT GUIDELINES

2024/2025

**THANK YOU FOR JOINING THE
INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW AT
IE UNIVERSITY**

**THIS GUIDE HAS BEEN CREATED TO
INTRODUCE YOU TO OUR
PUBLICATION GUIDELINES AND
WHAT WE EXPECT FROM YOU AS
BOTH WRITERS AND EDITORS**

ABOUT US

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW IS A STUDENT-LED ACADEMIC JOURNAL FOUNDED IN 2018. STUDENTS WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WRITE AND PUBLISH THEIR ACADEMIC ARTICLES ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES.

CURRENTLY, THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW IS DIVIDED INTO 3 MAIN CHAPTERS:

THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CHAPTER,
THE ECONOMICS CHAPTER, AND
THE LAW AND POLICY CHAPTER.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW IS PUBLISHED TWICE A YEAR, AT THE END OF EACH SEMESTER. THE FINAL VERSION OF THE JOURNAL WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW.

EDITORIAL BOARD

The Editorial Board of the International Policy Review for the 2024/25 Academic Year is made up of the following members:

Matilde Romagnoli

Editor-in-chief

mromagnoli.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Paul Prinz

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

pprinz.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Claudia Espinosa

Deputy Editor-in-Chief and Head of IR Chapter

cespinosa.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Vanessa Chioaru

Executive director of the Law Chapter

vchioaru.ieu2023@student.ie.edu

Alberto Alonso Inope La Rose

Executive director of the Economics Chapter

ainope.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Francesca Etienne

Head of Social Media

fetienne.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Vrushab Shekhar

Executive director of the Economics Chapter

vshekhark.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Alexia Dimitriou

Head of Events

adimitriou.ieu2023@student.ie.edu

For any questions or issues you may have, do not hesitate to contact any of the members of the Editorial Board, or if you prefer, you can always contact us through the general IPR email: ipr.club@ie.edu

Now, please find below the table of contents for the guidelines. The purpose of these is to provide a clear framework for authors and editors to follow in order to maintain the high standards expected of an academic publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **General Guidelines**

- Writing Process
- Editing Process
 - The role of the Editor
 - Editors' Expectations
- Article Categories
 - Academic Research Paper
 - Policy of the Month
- The IPR Style Guide
- The IPR Google Drive
- Tips
 - Writing Tips
 - Editing Tips
 - Sources
- AI Policy and Plagiarism
- Criteria to Accept or Reject Writers/Editors

- **IR Chapter Guidelines**

- Sciences Po Sundial Press Guidelines

- **Law Chapter Guidelines**

- Research Proposal Guidelines
- Requirements for the Topic Choice and Structure
- Content Guidelines
- Citation Guidelines
- Bocconi Advocacy Litigation Guidelines
- NYU Shanghai Law and Policy Guidelines
- Trinity Law Review Guidelines

- **Economics Chapter Guidelines**

- General Format Changes Formula Formatting
- Tables Formatting
- Figures Formatting
- Regression Table Formatting
- Appendices
- Model Formatting

GENERAL GUIDELINES

WRITING PROCESS

The writing process is divided into three main stages:

- **Research Proposal:** writers will have to submit their proposed topic for their article, which will then be reviewed by their editors.
- **First Draft:** submission of a first draft of their paper, which should be a complete draft of the paper, pending revisions, and final adaptations, but an initial complete picture of what you would like the article to look like.
- **Final Draft:** by the end of the semester, writers will be asked to submit the final draft of the article, after the editing process, and the needed adaptations. This is the final version that will be later published in the Journal.

Writers can choose to write one of the following categories of articles: Academic Research Paper and a shorter Comment, which we have titled “Policy of the Month” (more information on the article categories below).

All submissions will be channeled through the IPR Google Drive Folder. And the writing deadlines will be provided at the beginning of the semester.

WRITERS' EXPECTATIONS

Writers are expected to uphold high standards in their work by adhering to established schedules, ensuring a smooth editing and writing process. They must actively avoid false information, non-reputable sources, and plagiarism, demonstrating diligence and integrity. Writers are also tasked with conducting thorough research to ensure accuracy and credibility in their content. Their writing must be well-structured and clear, incorporating precise language for readability while adhering to citation standards like the IPR Style Guide or the Chicago Manual of Style. Additionally, fostering an open, transparent, and collaborative relationship with their assigned editor is essential to maintain a productive and harmonious workflow. These duties and expectations collectively contribute to the production of quality, trustworthy, and impactful content.

EDITING PROCESS

Throughout this whole process, each writer will have the help of an editor. At the very beginning of the writing process, writers will be paired with their editor. Editors will ensure that your paper is clear, well-structured, and free from errors. They will provide quality feedback and guidance on adhering to the IE International Policy Review standards for writing and citing. Editors have a critical role inside the IE International Policy Review, as they guard the quality and integrity of the journal.

ROLE OF EDITOR

The role of being an editor includes:

- ensuring that the academic standard and quality of the journal is respected;
- guaranteeing that the paper is well-researched and well-written, according to the standards provided in the IPR Style Guide;
- ensuring the accuracy of the paper;
- giving professional feedback to your assigned writer; and
- ensuring your writer is on time and your feedbacks is sent to them by the deadlines established.

In short, editors provide the “peer-review” mechanism to the journal, the backbone of academic publishing. It provides quality control, provides credibility, reduces the possibility of including mistakes or errors in the final publication, fosters discourse and provides a mechanism for writers to receive feedback on their work, and receive guidance if needed. As with the writing process, the editing process is divided into three stages:

- a review of the research proposal,
- a thorough revision of the first draft;
- and a final revision of the second, final, draft.

All submissions will be channeled through the IPR Google Drive Folder, with deadlines at the beginning of the semester.

EDITORS' EXPECTATIONS

- **Thorough Research:** it is indispensable that editors have a vast knowledge of the specific topic of the article to be able to make informed decisions, provide valuable feedback, and ensure that the document effectively communicates its intended message to the audience.
- **Proofreading:** proofreading consists of a careful review of the paper to identify and correct errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, formatting, and any other language-related issues. It will ensure that the text is free of mistakes. Editors must check the spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, syntax of the sentences (avoid redundancies, or run-down sentences), review the word choice, and look out for possible inconsistencies. This process generally involves several passes, focusing on each of these aspects one at a time. Ideally, the paper should include plain and clear language, formal writing style, avoid shortened forms, the use of the passive voice... Most of these are explained in the IPR Style Guide. Always refer to the IPR Style Guide before the editing process, and for any questions you may have, please contact the Editing Manager.
- **Originality check:** one of the main expectations or duties as editors is to ensure that the work is original and properly cited. It is very important to check the legitimacy and reliability of the sources used. The International Policy Review will not tolerate plagiarism of any kind, nor the use of any AI-Generative Softwares. Therefore, editors should be on the lookout for false information, non-reputable sources, and plagiarism.

Note that the IE Code of Ethics applies at all times, as a compliment to the IPR Style Guide. Failure to signal the presence of any type of plagiarism may result in the editor being excluded from any IPR-related activity in the future.

EDITORS' EXPECTATIONS

- **Provide quality and constructive feedback:** it is important to provide Quality Feedback to writers, on the grammar, structure, format and style of contributors' papers. Therefore, a deeper analysis of the paper is required by the editor, as the editing process does not merely consist of a grammar check, but rather extends to ensuring a smooth reading of the article.
- **Constant communication with the writer:** The IPR values clear and open communications. As an editor, it is essential to establish a solid communication channel with your writer. This will ensure the production of quality work and an enjoyable experience throughout the semester. Together with your writer you are free to choose the channel of communication that works best, but you must ensure that your writers receive feedback and that said feedback is promptly implemented. In case of failure to contact your writer, please refer to the Editing Manager.

The IPR reserves the right to exclude you from the publication and editing process in case of:

1. impossibility to contact you after numerous attempts;
2. lack of quality feedback to your writer;
3. failure to notify your supervisor of plagiarism in your writer's work; or
4. failure to consistently respect the given guidelines.

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

Academic Research Paper

This type of article is a comprehensive academic paper featured in our journal once per semester. When you apply, you will have the opportunity to propose the research topic for your article, and choose the chapter in which you would like to be published. All necessary details on grammar, formatting and other stylistic requirements can be found in the IPR Style Guide (in the Google Drive Folder). Make sure to read it thoroughly before writing/editing.

As mentioned, writers have the freedom to choose the topic they would like to work on, however, their final papers must meet two requirements: that they have an international scope, and that they have a policy focus. The topics chosen must have international relevance, addressing issues of global reach; and also include an innovative policy, related to the issue you are analyzing, or should give recommendations on potential policies the actors involved could implement.

- **Word Count:** Minimum 2500 words, suggested maximum 9500 words.
- **Co-writing:** academic research papers can be co-written with another colleague. We recommend that a maximum of two writers participate in one article.
- **Adaptation:** Writers can choose to write a new article from scratch, or adapt past papers previously written for other classes to meet the standards of the review.

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

- **Format:** all papers must follow the format of the “IPR - Final Draft:Template” found on the IPR Google Drive, where writers will be able to access it. Please make a copy of the document, and format your paper into that copy.
 - Take into consideration the following specifics of the format:
 - Title: EB Garamond, size 24.
 - Section Headings: Times New Romans, size 12 in bold.
 - Section Subheadings: EB Garamond, size 11 in italic.
 - Main body: EB Garamond, size 11. The text in the main body should be structured in two columns, with line spacing 1.5, and an added space after each paragraph. Additionally, indent the first line of each paragraph 0.5 in. from the left margin.
 - Always remember to include your name, degree, school, and email address.
 - Footnotes: always after punctuation marks. The text should be in size 10, EB Garamond.
 - Bibliography: at the very end of the paper, starting in a separate page from the main body of the text. The paragraph should have a hanging indent, that is, the first line is aligned with the margin, and the subsequent lines are indented 1 point further to the right.

The final version of the paper should thus follow the following format (taken from the Templated linked above):

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

IE University IE International Policy Review (IPR)
Journal XX (XXXX) XXXXXX <https://doi.org/XXXX/XXXX>

<https://ipr.blogs.ie.edu/>

Article title

Author Name, Author Name and Author Name

Department One, Institution One, City One, Country One
Department Two, Institution Two, City Two, Country Two

E-mail: xxx@xxx.xx

Published xxxxxx

Abstract

Sample text inserted for illustration. Replace with abstract text. Your abstract should give readers a brief summary of your article. It should concisely describe the contents of your article, and include key terms. It should be informative, accessible and not only indicate the general scope of the article but also state the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract should be complete in itself; it should not contain undefined abbreviations and no table numbers, figure numbers, references or equations should be referred to. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally be more than 300 words.

Keywords: term, term, term

1. Section heading

Sample text inserted for illustration. Replace with article text, including headings where appropriate. Figures and tables can be single- or double-column width as appropriate. During the production process they will be placed at the top or bottom of columns, after they are first cited in the text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna. Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede.

Mauris et orci. Aenean nec lorem. In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus,

scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Ut nonummy. Fusce aliquet pede non pede.

1.1 Subsection heading

Suspendisse dapibus lorem pellentesque magna. Integer nulla. Donec blandit feugiat ligula. Donec hendrerit, felis et imperdiet euismod, purus ipsum pretium metus, in lacinia nulla nisl eget sapien. Donec ut est in lectus consequat consequat. Etiam eget dui. Aliquam erat volutpat. Sed at lorem in nunc porta tristique.

Proin nec augue. Quisque aliquam tempor magna. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Nunc ac magna. Maecenas odio dolor, vulputate vel, auctor ac, accumsan id, felis. Pellentesque cursus sagittis felis. Pellentesque porttitor, velit lacinia egestas auctor, diam eros tempus

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

- **Structure:** the required structure for Academic Research Paper is the following:
 - Abstract + Keywords
 - Introduction (Include a Research Question and Thesis statement)
 - Background
 - Analysis
 - Discussion of Findings
 - Policy Recommendations
 - Conclusion
- **Citations:**
 - Include footnotes and a reference list to ensure all information is properly attributed to the source from where it was retrieved.
 - Please ensure that you use credible and reputable sources.
 - More details on the format and requirements for the citations found below, in the next section.

Moreover, writers will also have the opportunity to benefit from the collaborations the journal has with other universities to co-publish your article with our partner universities, amplifying the impact and reach of your work.

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

Policy of the Month

This category will be published on the IE International Policy Review media channels monthly. Nonetheless, the best three articles will be recognized and awarded, with publication in our journal released once per semester.

Note that students that sign up to write for this category will be required to publish at least 2 articles per semester.

The aim of this category of shorter articles is to analyze current world issues, commenting on their development and proposing possible solutions, from a policy-making perspective. However, students can also select a recent policy that has sparked their interest because it is innovative, or controversial and conduct a short analysis or review. Coming to a conclusion on whether this policy is feasible and will attain its goal or not.

As for Academic Papers, writers will be able to choose the topic or policy that they want to write about freely.

- **Word Count:** minimum 500 words, suggested maximum 1500 words.
- **Format:** all papers should follow the provided template for Policy of the Month, the “IPR- Policy of the Month: Template”, which can be found in the IPR Google Drive, where all writers will be able to access it. Please make a copy of the document, and format your paper into that copy.

Ensure clarity and conciseness in your writing. Use formal academic language and avoid colloquial expressions. And lastly, include a title that reflects the core issue and policy focus.

Take into consideration the following specifics of the format:

- Title: EB Garamond, size 24.
- Section Headings: Times New Romans, size 12 in bold.
- Section Subheadings: EB Garamond, size 11 in italic.
- Main body: EB Garamond, size 11. Line spacing 1.5, with an added space after each paragraph, and indent the first line of each paragraph of text 0.5 in. from the left margin.
- Bibliography: at the very end of the paper, starting in a separate page from the main body of the text. The paragraph should have a hanging indent, that is, the first line is aligned with the margin, and the subsequent lines are indented 1 point further to the right.

ARTICLE CATEGORIES

The final version of the paper thus, follow the following format (taken from the Templated linked above):

DATE XXXX IE University IE International Policy Review (IPR)

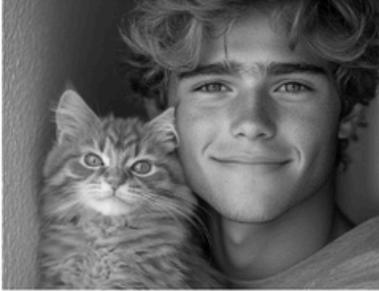
POLICY OF THE MONTH

TITLE OF ARTICLE

AUTHORS NAME AND LAST NAME

Include your introduction here. The introduction should be between 100-150 words. Briefly introduce the topic and its significance.

On a seemingly ordinary day, John transitioned from a regular student to a local hero after performing a daring rescue of a distressed cat trapped in a tall tree. His quick thinking and bravery were met with cheers and applause from fellow students and faculty alike. John's heroics took an unexpected turn when he realized he had completely forgotten where he had parked car.



Replace the picture above with an appropriate one and include a caption.



Replace the picture above with an appropriate one and include a caption.

BACKGROUND

Include your background here, providing context and history of the issue. The background section should be around 150-200 words.

To find out which ones are surprisingly delicious and which are best left uneaten. Section 1: The Weirdest Dishes Feature a selection of the most unconventional menu items, such as "Buffalo Wing Ice Cream" or "Spaghetti Pizza."

taste these strange concoctions for the first time. Provide a rating system based on taste, presentation, and overall weirdness. Section 2: Unexpected Hits Spotlight dishes that, despite their odd-sounding ingredients, turned out to be surprisingly tasty. Share students' reviews and any funny or unexpected moments that occurred during the taste test. Section 3: The Not-So-Great Hits Discuss the dishes that didn't quite make.

- **Structure:** ensure article are appropriately structured with clear headings and subheadings:
 - Introduction: Briefly introduce the issue and its significance.
 - Background: Provide context and history of the issue
 - Analysis: Discuss the current state of the issue and its implications.
 - Policy Solutions: Offer innovative policy recommendations or critique existing policies.
 - Conclusion: Summarize key points and suggest future directions.

- **Citations:**

- Include footnotes and a reference list to ensure all information is properly attributed to the source from where it was retrieved.
- Please ensure that you use credible and reputable sources.
- More details on the format and requirements for the citations found below, in the next section.

Link to the blog where you can find past editions of the Policy of the Month Articles: <https://ipr.blogs.ie.edu/ipr-blog/>

If you have any questions throughout the writing process, or need any help, do not hesitate to contact us at any time, either through the general IPR email address, or directly to the Heads of the Chapter or any other IR Chapter Team Member. We are all here to help make the writing process easier, so please do not hesitate to contact us at any time!

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

The IPR Format and Style Guidelines are based on the Chicago Manual of Style, a standard manual frequently used in academic writing. There you will be able to find all the information needed on how to cite, make specific reference, appropriate punctuation of spelling, formatting and everything else you may need for your academic paper.

It is essential that all papers in the Journal follow the same format and structure, thus, writers and editors must ensure that their work follows the formats detailed above, and the following structure in your citations.

In the International Policy Review (IPR), we will use **EB Garamond** (widely used for journals) for the main text and **Times New Romans** for headings, tables, and figures (as these two go well together). The letter size should be 11, the spacing 1.5, and ideally there should be 50-60 characters per line for optimal reading. Ultimately, we use the **18th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS)** for both effective writing and as a citation method with its notes and bibliography system and shortened footnotes. The IPR as a whole will use British English spelling rather than American English. When in doubt, please google both word options for an explanation.

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

Citations

All papers must include references to the sources used, through citations. Citations are the tool to acknowledge the sources of information, ideas and data referenced in your paper. They are used to give credit to the original authors of those ideas or information, and demonstrate the credibility of your arguments by referring to established evidence and research. Citations are a matter of academic integrity and transparency.

In the IPR, we will follow the citations' format of the 18th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS).

Notes

Please include direct references to the sources, clarifications or any other additional information through footnotes, instead of in-text citations. They do not disrupt the flow of the text, maintaining a clean and focused narrative, while still adding any other additional information required. In the CMOS, they are referred to as *Notes*, and they follow a specific format depending on the type of source. If applicable, place all footnotes, after all punctuation marks right after the information referenced in the note, like in the following example:

According to the UN, the SDGs are a “universal call to action to end poverty (...).”

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

• BOOK

Name and surname, *Book Title* (Publisher, Year of Publication), specific page referenced.

Example: Charles Yu, *Interior Chinatown* (Pantheon Books, 2020), 45.

• JOURNAL ARTICLE

Name and surname, "Article Title," *Name of the Journal* volume number, issue number (Year of Publication): specific pages references, doi or link to the website where the article was retrieved from.

Example: Emily L. Dittmar and Douglas W. Schemske, "Temporal Variation in Selection Influences Microgeographic Local Adaptation," *American Naturalist* 202, no. 4 (2023): 480, <https://doi.org/10.1086/725865>.

• NEWS, MAGAZINE OR WEBSITE ARTICLE

Name and Surname, "Article Title," *Magazine, News Outlet or Website Name*, Publication Date (Month, Day, Year), website link.

Example: Dani Blum, "Are Flax Seeds All That?," *New York Times*, December 13, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/13/well/eat/flax-seeds-benefits.html>.

• WEBSITE

"Specific WebPage Name," Owner of the Website, Publication or Modification Date (if it is not available include access date), link.

Example: "Wikipedia: Manual of Style," *Wikimedia Foundation*, last modified December 19, 2023, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style.

After providing all the information for a source in the reference made to it, all subsequent notes that make a reference to the same source do not need to include all the information, they can be *shortened*. This means that the citation only needs to include the author's last name, the shortened version of the title, and the page number referencing that particular note.

Examples:

- Yu, *Interior Chinatown*, 48.
- Dittmar and Schemske, "Temporal Variation," 480.
- Blum, "Flax Seeds."
- "Wikipedia: Manual of Style."

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

Bibliography

All papers must include a reference list, or bibliography, at the end of the document, in a separate page and section, under a new heading. A bibliography is a comprehensive list of all the sources cited or consulted to create your paper. This section ensures proper credit is given to the original authors and it provides transparency and credibility to your work, granting readers the resources to further explore the topic.

The bibliography should follow the format detailed above, in accordance with the corresponding Template.

- **BOOK**

Surname, Name. *Book Title*. Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example: Yu, Charles. *Interior Chinatown*. Pantheon Books, 2020.

- **JOURNAL ARTICLES**

Surname, Name., "Article Title." *Name of the Journal* volume number, issue number (Year of Publication): specific pages references, DOI or link to the website where the article was retrieved from.

Example: Dittmar, Emily L., and Douglas W. Schemske. "Temporal Variation in Selection Influences Microgeographic Local Adaptation." *American Naturalist* 202, no. 4 (2023): 471–85. <https://doi.org/10.1086/725865>

For works by two authors, list both in the bibliography and in a note (in the bibliography, the order remains surname then name for the first author, but it is then reversed for subsequent ones). For three or more authors, list up to six in the bibliography; for more than six authors, list the first three, followed by "et al." ("and others"). In a note, list only the first, followed by "et al."

- **NEWS, MAGAZINE OR WEBSITE ARTICLES**

Surname, Name. "Article Title." *Magazine, News Outlet or Website Name*, Publication Date (Month, Day, Year). Website link.

Example: Blum, Dani. "Are Flax Seeds All That?" *New York Times*, December 13, 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/13/well/eat/flax-seeds-benefits.html>.

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

• WEBSITE

Owner of the Website. "Web Page Title." Publication or Modification Date (if it is not available include access date). Link.

Example: Wikimedia Foundation. "Wikipedia: Manual of Style." Last modified December 19, 2023. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style.

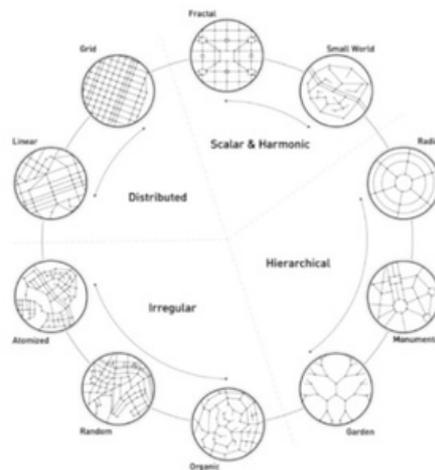
Tables and Figures

When including images in your paper, label them as Figures, and Tables, followed by a number in order (fig 1, fig. 2... or table 1 table 2). Ensure that your figures and tables are placed as close as possible to their reference in the text. This means placing a figure either immediately after the paragraph that first mentions it (on the same page or the next) or just before the first mention (but on the same page). Please make sure you to follow the following format:

1. Place the caption below the figure in cursive. The caption must first introduce the label with its title, and then add the source on a separate row. As the works will be credited in the bibliography, only a shortened note is needed in the credit line.
2. Fully cite the figures and tables in the bibliography.
3. In terms of formatting, single-space the caption, and leave at least one blank line between the caption and any text below it.
4. Please use a font size of 10 points or smaller for the caption.
5. Include a List of Figures and/or Tables at the end of the document, before the bibliography, where you list all the figures and tables included in your paper, and the page numbers where they appear.

THE IPR STYLE GUIDE

Example:



*Fig. 1. List of Pure City Typologies
Source: Burke et al. (2022)*

For more information about citations and specific guidelines and examples for other sources not included above, such as “Translated Books” or “Social Media Content” please refer to the online Chicago Manual of Style (<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>), or contact your editor.

THE IPR GOOGLE DRIVE

All submissions will be channeled through the IPR Google Drive. Inside it, you will find all the relevant resources that you may need when working on your paper.

Each writer will have their own folder where they will upload their work, so that their assigned editor can check it. All other resources, like the IPR Style Guide, General Guidelines or the Writing Calendar can also be found in the corresponding folder inside the Google Drive.

All writers and editors will gain access to the Drive once they are notified of their admission to the publication. If you have any questions, on where anything may be located, please contact the Writing Manager if you are a writer, or the Editing Manager if you are an editor.

TIPS

Writing Tips

These are some tips for effective writing that might help you when writing your article:

- Identify your audience: be conscious of who you are writing for, and adequate your style and tone to them.
- Be clear and concise. Use the active voice, avoid redundancies, filler words and run-on sentences. Be straightforward, avoid wordiness.
- Start with an outline: plan your paper before you begin writing. Decompose your thesis into different paragraphs to figure out the direction of your paper before you start.
- Include a strong opening and closing to your paper that will catch the reader's attention.
- Cite all your sources.
- Revise and proofread your own paper. After finishing your first draft, take a few days to come back to your paper and read through it again. Make any necessary changes and adaptations to make sure the paper is coherent, cohesive and gets your point across.

Editing Tips

These are some tips for effective editing that might help you when reviewing the writers' articles:

- Proofread the same article multiple times: read through it several times, each time focusing on a different aspect (spelling, grammar, format, cohesion, citations...).
- Take breaks in between the different editing passes.
- Check that the paper is consistent throughout.
- Read the paper aloud, to make sure the phrasing is correct and understandable.
- Provide constructive feedback: help writers improve their work.
- Be on the lookout for common mistakes (run-on sentences, omitted commas, capitalization, vague pronouns...).

TIPS

Sources

In order to guarantee the integrity and quality of the journal, it is imperative to use legitimate, reputable and trustworthy sources that ensure the information included is accurate and true. For this reason, using peer-reviewed journals is highly encouraged, as well as other scholarly sources from renowned publications or other academic search engines, like the following:

- Google Scholar
- JSTOR
- OECD website
- CORE
- BASE

AI POLICY AND PLAGIARISM

The IE International Policy Review aims to produce the highest quality academic content while acknowledging that the journal is entirely student-led and that technology has advanced to make our lives easier. As a journal, we do not condemn the use of AI but require maximum transparency regarding its use for both content creation and editing purposes. It should be noted that one of the IE International Policy Review's publication criteria mandates the use of reliable sources. Given the current stage of AI development, we do not consider chatbots of any type as reliable sources. Any use of AI must be supported by traditional reliable sources of information.

- **Use of AI**

When utilizing AI, each sentence produced with its aid must be cited, including the prompt used to achieve the given output.

AI POLICY AND PLAGIARISM

Regarding the illegitimate use of AI, each editor is responsible for running AI plagiarism checks. Failure to do so and to report any detected plagiarism to the Editorial Board within 24 hours may result in the exclusion of the editor from the program.

In the case of writers, if the use of AI is not cited and is detected, writers will be subject to the following procedure:

- Upon the notification of the Editor to the Editorial Board, the writer will be contacted by the Head of the IR Chapter and given the opportunity to rephrase the section without consequences.
- Failure to correct the section according to the instructions of the program responsible, or a second flagging, may result in the writer being excluded from the program.
- If the use of AI is extended, the writer will be contacted by the Editorial Board and required to submit a position letter explaining their point of view. The letter will be followed by the board qualified majority decision on whether to exclude the writer from the program or allow the plagiarism to be corrected.

- **How to Calculate the Use of AI**

All Editors are responsible for Plagiarism, and they may use the tools of their choice to do so. Nonetheless, here are some recommendations:

- <https://quillbot.com/ai-content-detector>
- <https://www.zerogpt.com/>
- <https://copyleaks.com/ai-content-detector>

AI POLICY AND PLAGIARISM

- **Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is strictly prohibited. Originality and proper attribution are fundamental pillars of academic writing. All articles are expected to be the writers' own. Writers' own ideas and knowledge should be clearly distinguished from the information derived from other sources. The latter must always be properly cited, in order to credit the creator and owner of such ideas.

Writers are responsible for ensuring that their work is properly cited and does not incur plagiarism. Editors must always check for plagiarism when revising the papers, however, ultimately, the responsibility lies with the writers. All writers and editors are expected to be familiar with these guidelines and ensure their compliance in their papers. If, throughout the writing process, you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact any of the members of the Editorial Board or IR Chapter Officers.

Violations of this policy, including the use of text or ideas without proper attribution, will be taken seriously and may result in rejection of the submission, and further measures, such as prohibition from future participation in the publication, as decided by the Editorial Board.

CRITERIA TO ACCEPT/REJECT

For every individual applying to the IE International Policy Review, the application process consists of a series of questions, a motivational letter and the submission of an academic piece of writing.

The Editor in Chief, with the approval by a qualified majority vote of the Editorial Board, will take a decision upon who gets accepted or rejected.

To favour transparency, each decision will be based on the quality of the academic writing piece and an assessment of the motivation of the individual applying, based on the following criteria. If out of 5 assessment criteria, 3 of them are voted in the lowest category, the rejection is automatic.

If rejected, the individual will receive a detailed explanation on the reasons why the decision was taken. In addition, they will be able to appeal to the decision by emailing to ipr.club@ie.edu a letter explaining why they consider the decision unfair. Upon the receipt of the letter, the Editorial Board will schedule a Zoom meeting with the individual to address the decision and explore alternative scenarios. The decision will be communicated within 48 hours from the meeting and it will be final.

CRITERIA TO ACCEPT/REJECT

All writing sample submitted in the applications will be evaluated by each chapter based on the following criteria. The IPR editorial board will ratify the choice of the heads of each chapter based on the same criteria.

	LOW QUALITY	MEDIUM QUALITY	HIGH QUALITY
STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper does not have a clearly defined structure; Multiple syntax and grammar mistakes are repeated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper is divided in some paragraphs but lacks a defined and consistent structure; The paper has some grammar and syntax mistakes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper has a defined and coherent structure; The paper has correct grammar and syntax.
ARGUMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper lacks logic, consistency and reasoning; The paper arguments are not supported with practical examples or verifiable data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper has a thesis, hypothesis and some arguments but these are not well supported; The paper arguments are not backed up by convincing example; The paper lacks a counterargument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper has a strong thesis statement, some solid and logical hypothesis and its arguments are well supported; each arguments features multiple examples and explores relevant theories
CITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper does not cite sources or does not cite them correctly; The sources are unreliable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper does cite its sources and they are somewhat reliable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paper cites all sources correctly; The sources are reliable.

RESIGNATIONS

The International Policy Review requests from all its writers and editors a minimum level of commitment to the writing process and the publication. Due to the limited number of papers that we are able to manage at a time, we want to highlight that not everyone was accepted to write, so please bear in mind that if you are not able nor willing to comply with the expectations and deadlines mentioned above for both writers and editors, please let us know. We expect timeliness, quality and responsiveness. For this reason, any resignation or discontinuation of participation, half-way through the semester will be seriously considered.

Nonetheless, we understand that participating in the IPR is an extracurricular activity that comes after all other obligations to your regular courses. For this reason, we are making the following distinction:

- **Notified Resignation:** As mentioned, we understand that any course obligations come first, and that, one may assume a commitment at the beginning of the semester, and then things may change. Thus, dropping out of the publication before the submission of the First Draft, with prior official notification to, first the Head of the Chapter, and second, through an official email to the IPR account (ipr.club@ie.edu), will be admitted without further issues. However, please bear in mind that any resignation received after the deadline for the First Draft will be penalised, and the contributor or editor will not be able to apply again for the following semester.
- **Unnotified Resignation:** Communication is an essential part of the success of the publication, between writers and editors, and between the IPR Team and its members, thus, we will not tolerate any resignation that is not notified in a timely manner, following the process mentioned above. If your assigned editor or contributor loses communication, and then the Head of the Chapter is not able to reach out, that person will receive an official email from the IPR Editors-in-Chief. If after 48 hours we do not receive any response, that person will automatically be out of the publication. In this case, those writers and editors who do not notify the IPR Team on time will no longer be able to apply to the IPR in future editions for the following two semesters.

Being part of this publication is not just about personal achievements, it is about contributing to a collective edition, built with all your contributions. Respecting your commitments, both as editors and writers, also implies upholding the reputation and impact of the publication as a whole. This shared commitment is what allows the IPR to grow and improve day by day, which is why we sincerely ask all of our writers and editors to help us continue growing together.

IR CHAPTER GUIDELINES



IR CHAPTER EDITORIAL BOARD AND IR CHAPTER OFFICERS

The Editorial Board of the International Policy Review for the 2024/25 Academic Year relevant to the IR Chapter is made up of the following members:

Matilde Romagnoli
Editor in Chief

3rd year Law and International Relations,
mromagnoli.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Paul Prinz
Vice Editor in Chief

3rd year Business and International Relations
pprinz.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Claudia Espinosa
Vice Editor in Chief and Head of IR Chapter

3rd year Law and International Relations,
cespinosa.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

For any questions or issues you may have, do not hesitate to contact any of the members of the Editorial Board, or if you prefer, you can always contact us through the general IPR email: ipr.club@ie.edu

The IR Chapter Officers for the 2024/25 Academic Year are:

Lucas Scott Phillips
Vice Head of the IR Chapter

3rd year International Relations
lphillips.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Gabriela Vázquez-Guillén
Head of Policy of the Month

2nd year Law and International Relations
gvazquezguil.ieu2023@student.ie.edu

Isabela Rodacki
IR Chapter Officer

2nd year Business and International Relations
irodacki.ieu2023@student.ie.edu

TOPICS

Selecting an appropriate topic is an essential aspect of crafting a compelling and interesting article. As mentioned, writers have the freedom to choose the topic they would like to work on, however, their final papers must meet two requirements:

- that they have an international scope, and
- that they have a policy focus.

The topics chosen must have international relevance, addressing issues of global reach; and also include an innovative policy, related to the issue you are analyzing, or should give recommendations on potential policies the actors involved could implement.

Moreover, the topic should be narrow enough to allow for a thorough analysis of the topic while respecting the word limits included below. Writers must choose a specific policy issue, inside a broader topic, that is concrete enough to allow for sufficient depth and analysis of the context and particularities of the topic, thus prioritising topics that are relevant to current events and align with current debates within the field of International Relations.

For example, within the topic of “climate change policies” one may choose to write about “the role of the EU in shaping the global carbon limitation frameworks.”

When choosing the most suitable topic consider how feasible it is for you, and the research that is available. One of the key requirements of any academic article or research paper is the use of reliable and extensive sources that support your arguments. These include government documents, international organisation reports, and scholarly articles. Thus, writers should avoid overly ambitious topics that require extensive research, beyond the scope of this publication.

And lastly, before actually starting to write your article, try to find a unique angle to approach your chosen topic. Aim to contribute something new and interesting to the existing discourse, by exploring under-researched areas, offering a broader analysis or perspective, or critiquing existing policies with innovative solutions.

THE RESEARCH QUESTION

The Research Question will provide the focus and direction of your paper, by clearly framing your analysis. A research question is not a topic, nor a title.

- A topic is the broad subject area your research will focus on (ie. climate change).
- A title is a concise representation of your paper designed to attract readers (ie.
- A research question is a focused, specific question that guides your research. It must be narrow, clear, feasible and relevant (ie.).

Here is a checklist to make sure that you have a strong research question for your paper:

- Does it address a specific policy issue relevant to the field of international relations?
- Does it have international significance?
- Is it focused enough to be analyzed within the word count?
- Is it clear and unambiguous?
- Does it suggest a direction for research and analysis?

Having a strong research question will ensure that the paper is well-structured, impactful, relevant and in line with the requirements of the International Policy Review.

If you are not sure whether your topic or research question aligns with the vision of the IPR, do not hesitate to seek advice from your editor, or contact the IR Chapter Team. We will be happy to help with any issues you may have!

IE x Science Po

IPR x Sundial Press collaboration

GUIDELINES

Spring Semester 2025



**THANK YOU FOR JOINING THE
INTERNATIONAL POLICY REVIEW AND
SUNDIAL PRESS COLLABORATION**

**THIS GUIDE HAS BEEN CONCEIVED TO
INTRODUCE YOU TO OUR
PUBLICATION GUIDELINES AND
WHAT WE EXPECT FROM YOU AS
BOTH WRITERS AND EDITORS**



INTRODUCTION

The International Policy Review is IE's student-led academic journal, founded in 2018. It is made up of three chapters: the International Relations Chapter, the Economics Chapter, and the Law and Policy Chapter, which is published twice a year at the end of each semester, in digital form on the official website: <https://ipr.blogs.ie.edu/>

The Sundial Press is the largest and most active student media throughout the Sciences Po Paris network, based on the Reims campus. It is a bilingual publication that produces English and French content, which is published regularly in our quarterly print newspaper and throughout the academic year on the website: <https://www.sundialpress.co/home/>

As the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of the UN's **Sustainable Development Goals** approaches, this collaboration aims to highlight the troubles and triumphs that each goal has faced since 2015, as well as shed light on some of the most inspiring projects arising as the 2030 Agenda enters the final half of the decade.

The papers for this collaboration will be published in both publications through their respective websites.



EDITORIAL BOARD AND OFFICERS (IPR)

Matilde Romagnoli

Editor in Chief

3rd year Law and International Relations,
mromagnoli.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Paul Prinz

Vice Editor in Chief

3rd year Business and International Relations
pprinz.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Claudia Espinosa

Vice Editor in Chief and Head of IR Chapter

3rd year Law and International Relations,
cespinosa.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Lucas Scott Phillips

Vice Head of the IR Chapter

3rd year International Relations,
lphillips.ieu2022@student.ie.edu

Anastasila

Collaboration Officer of the IR Chapter

1st year Economics and International relations,
abolkhovitin.ieu2024@student.ie.edu

For any questions or issues you may have, do not hesitate to contact any of the members of the Editorial Board, or if you prefer, you can always contact us through the general IPR email: ipr.club@ie.edu



EDITORIAL BOARD AND OFFICERS (SUNDIAL)

George Newcomb

Anglophone Editor-in-Chief and Co-President

george.newcomb@sciencespo.fr

Whatsapp: +33 7 66 22 74 78

George will be your main contact at Sundial. If you have any issues, questions, or remarks, please let him know.

Individual editors will be assigned to each writer in due course. Any questions concerning the content and/or format of your paper should be addressed to them initially.

PARTNERSHIP GOALS

Make SDGs less distant and abstract. The problem is that SDGs seem to be reserved for policy papers or high-level conferences, being deemed as “out of touch” with reality. This collaboration intends to break down those barriers by relating them to specific real-life problems and solutions, emphasizing how regional policies shape the global order.

Not only to inform but to inspire.

By presenting SDGs as living frameworks, the jointly written papers are urged to go beyond “raising awareness” and are expected to encourage conscious governmental, societal and individual changes to help to achieve UN 2030 agenda.

Bring academia closer to broader audiences.

Transform academic research by combining intellectual rigor with journalistic resonance. Jointly written papers should use clear language, relatable case studies, and impactful visuals to make SDG-related issues engaging and relevant.

WRITING PROCESS

Research Proposal: writers will have to submit their proposed topic for their article, which their editors will then review. The topic must align with the objective and purpose of this collaboration, please refer to the section titled “Topics” for more information.

First Draft: submission of a first draft of their paper. Do not be confused by the term, as this so-called “first draft” should already be a complete draft of the paper, pending revisions, and final adaptations, but an initial complete picture of what you would like the article to look like, with almost complete sections and a clearly defined structure.

Final Draft: by the end of the semester, writers will be asked to submit the final draft of the article, after having adapted all edits and adaptations needed, as considered by their assigned editors. This is the final version that will be later published in both publications.

Final Revision: after the final submission of all articles, the Editorial Board, both on IE’s side and Sciences Po’s side, will carry out a third round of revisions, to make sure that all papers comply with the guidelines and standards of the publication. After this last round of edits, if there are no issues with the final submission, the articles will be published on the International Policy Review Website, and on the Sundial Press Website.

WRITERS' EXPECTATIONS

Writers are expected to uphold **high standards** in their work by adhering to established schedules, ensuring a smooth editing and writing process. They must actively avoid false information, non-reputable sources, and plagiarism, demonstrating diligence and integrity. Writers are also tasked with conducting thorough research to ensure accuracy and credibility in their content. Their writing must be well-structured and clear, incorporating precise language for readability while adhering to citation standards mentioned in this guide or the Chicago Manual of Style. Additionally, fostering an **open, transparent, and collaborative relationship** with their assigned editor is essential to maintain a productive and harmonious workflow. These duties and expectations collectively contribute to producing quality, trustworthy, and impactful content.

EDITING PROCESS

Throughout this whole process, each writer will count on the help of an editor, which will be assigned at the very beginning of the writing process. Each writer will be assigned an editor from the other university in the collaboration, so a writer from IE will be assigned an editor from Sciences Po, and vice versa.

In short, editors provide **the “peer-review” mechanism** to both IPR and Sundial, which is the backbone of academic publishing. It provides quality and credibility, strictly guarding the integrity of the journal and by fostering discursive feedback providing their work and guidance if needed.

As with the writing process, the editing process is divided into three stages:

1. a review of the research proposal,
2. a thorough revision of the first draft;
3. a final revision of the second final draft.

EDITORS' EXPECTATIONS

Editor is expected to:

- ensure that the academic standard and quality of the journal are respected; guarantee that the
- paper is well-researched and well-written, according to the standards provided in the IPR Style Guide;
- provide quality feedback on the grammar, structure, format, and style of contributors' papers so the text is error-free;
- check the accuracy and originality of the paper;
- consistently give professional feedback to your assigned writer, ensuring adherence to deadlines.

The IPR values clear and open communications.

As an editor, it is essential to establish a solid communication channel with your writer. This will ensure the production of quality work and an enjoyable experience throughout the semester. Together with your writer you are free to choose the channel of communication that works best, but you must ensure that your writers receive feedback and that said feedback is promptly implemented.

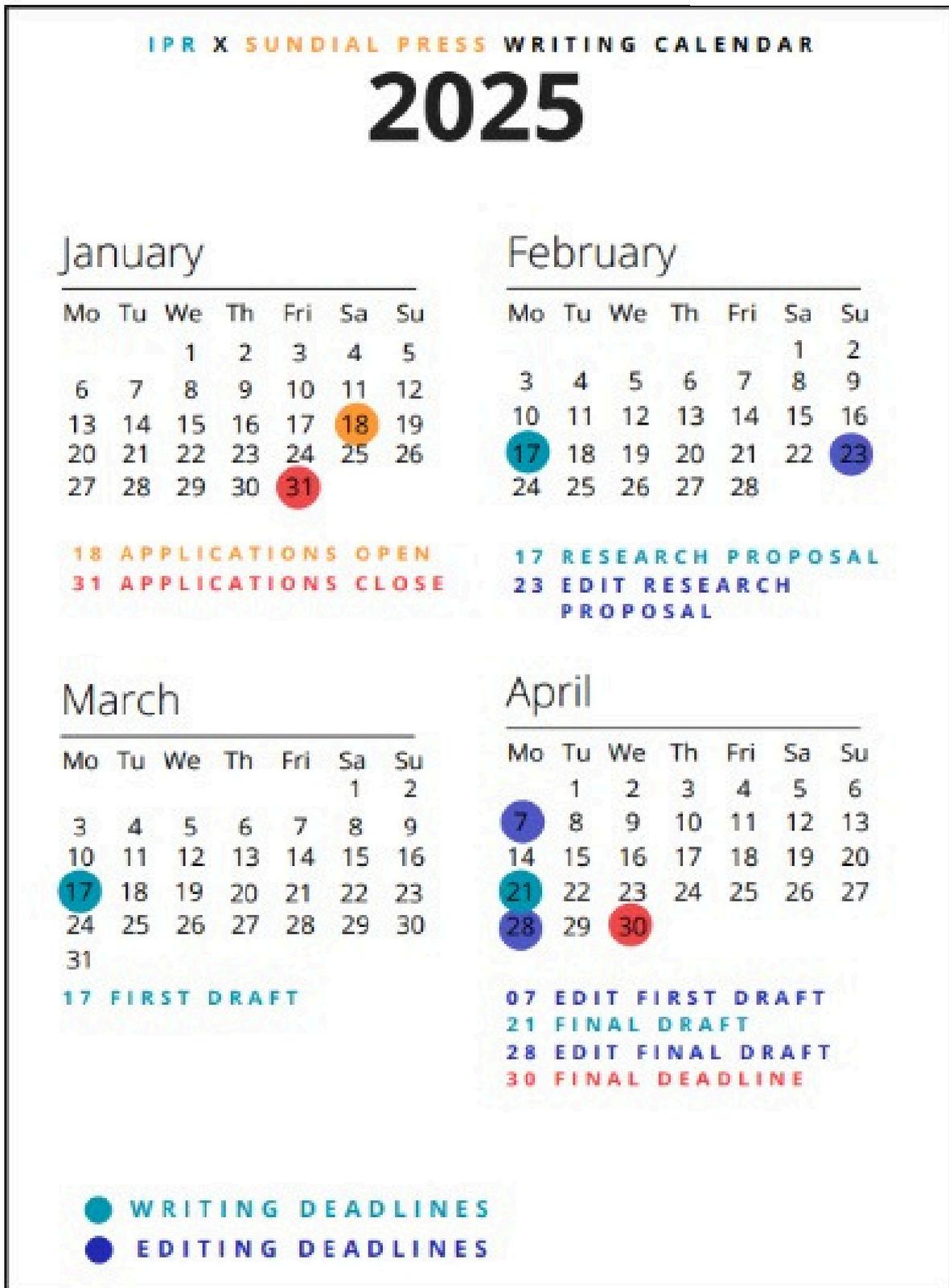
THE GOOGLE DRIVE

All submissions will be channeled through the **Google Drive**. Inside it, you will find all the relevant resources that you may need when working on your paper.

Each writer will have their own folder where they will upload their work, so that their assigned editor can check it. All other resources can also be found in the corresponding folder inside the Google Drive.

All writers and editors will gain access to the Drive once they are notified of their admission to the publication. If you have any questions, on where anything may be located, please contact Anastasiia (abolkhovitin.ieu2024@student.ie.edu)

DEADLINES



*can be changed pending on the introductory meeting

TOPICS

As mentioned above, the collaboration is centered around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and each article will focus on one particular SDG. Writers will be asked about their **preference** for SDGs in the application form, and they will then be assigned one in particular. We will try to respect your preferences to the extent possible; however, some adjustments may be necessary to ensure that all 17 SDGs are addressed.

It is essential to take into account that the assigned SDG should not be the research topic of the article in itself. Writers must choose **a concrete research topic** related to their assigned SDG. For instance, for SDG number 7, Affordable and Clean Energy, a possible research topic could be the Impact of Renewable Energy Adoption in Rural Communities. Writers must choose topics relevant to current events and recent developments in the particular SDG assigned, and they must also be narrow enough to develop some level of detail, considering the limited word count for the article.

Moreover, in line with the spirit of the International Policy Review, writers will be asked to include a “*Policy Focus*,” that is, a section **discussing a policy** for solving the issue you are tackling or analyzing throughout the paper. Writers should propose or recommend existing or new policies that the actors involved could implement and critique the current approach.

WRITING REQUIREMENTS

All articles written under this collaboration will follow the Chicago Manual of Style guidelines, a standard manual frequently used in academic writing. There, you will be able to find all the information needed on how to cite, make specific references, appropriate punctuation, spelling, formatting, and everything else you may need for your academic paper.

All papers in the publications must follow the same format and structure.

In the International Policy Review (IPR), we will use **EB Garamond** (widely used for journals) for the main text and **Times New Roman** for headings, tables, and figures. The letter size should be 11, the spacing should be 1.5, and ideally, there should be 50-60 characters per line for optimal reading. The IPR as a whole will use British English spelling rather than American English. When in

doubt, please google both word options for an explanation.

All articles must be within a word count range of **2,500 words** at minimum and **4,000 words** at maximum, ensuring sufficient depth in their analysis while maintaining clarity and conciseness.

Additionally, writers can choose to co-write their articles with a **colleague**; however, we recommend that a maximum of two writers participate in one article.

STRUCTURE AND FORMAT

1) **Introduction:** Each article will focus on a specific SDG and aim to present the goal as tangible and practical to a

distance audience. The SDG should be the main focus of the article, but it should also be clear to the readers who might scoff at the perceived feasibility of the specific SDG. This brief introduction will describe the goal of the specific SDG as stated by the UN and track the regions and states where the issues covered by the SDG are most prominent and the impact they have on an individual/personal level, on the affected states, and the global community as a whole.

2) **Background:** The articles will provide a background on the progress made since 2015 regarding the chosen SDG, pointing out the successes and failures and briefly pointing out the causes for both. This should be presented and backed up with empirical evidence (if applicable) from reputable sources so as to present a grounded and matter- of-fact illustration of the headway made as of yet.

3) **Analysis:** The article can take one of two approaches. The first would involve a holistic view of the current global approach towards tackling the SDG, potentially analyzing a wide range of approaches from multiple perspectives, from bilateral and multilateral initiatives to individual state approaches undertaken. The second approach would entail a much more targeted and detail-oriented path, analyzing an exciting contemporary initiative (multilateral, bilateral, or state-level) aimed at tackling the SDG, but it still should involve an explanation of how this specific policy or event can be extrapolated to the international context.

STRUCTURE AND FORMAT

4) **Policy Analysis/Recommendation:** Regardless of the approach undertaken by the writers, the analysis should be all-encompassing, detailing the successes and failures of the project, using indicators and expert opinions, and thoroughly examining the pitfalls, weak points, and areas for improvement. Based on the gathered information and analysis conducted, the writers should then provide policy recommendations, firstly towards their chosen initiatives (If the first option is chosen, then the underlying issues that the initiative has in general/if the second approach is

taken, then about the specific initiative.) and then regarding the general approach to address the SDG.

Recommendations should be original, not regurgitating previously proposed approaches, and be geared towards making progress in 2030.

5) **Conclusion:** The conclusion of each article should synthesize the key findings from the background, analysis, and policy recommendation sections to reinforce the central argument of the piece. It should emphasize the importance of bridging the gap between the aspirational nature of the SDG and its practical feasibility, highlighting how targeted efforts and informed policy changes can drive measurable progress. The conclusion should leave the reader with a clear understanding of the challenges and opportunities the chosen SDG presents while inspiring to contribute in the final section should be concise, compelling, and forward-looking, serving as a call to action for policymakers, stakeholders, and the global community.

CITATIONS

All papers must include references to the sources used through citations. Citations are the tools to acknowledge the sources of information, ideas, and data referenced in your paper. They are used to give credit to the original authors of those ideas or information and demonstrate the credibility of your arguments by referring to established evidence and research. Citations are a matter of academic integrity and transparency.

In this collaboration, we will follow the citations' format of the 18th edition of the **Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS)**. Please include direct references to the sources, clarifications or any other additional information through footnotes, instead of in-text citations. They do not disrupt the flow of the text, maintaining a clean and focused narrative, while still adding any other additional information required. In the CMOS, they are referred to as Notes, and they follow a specific format depending on the type of source (see the next page).

After providing all the information for a source in the first footnote referencing it, all subsequent notes that make a reference to the same source do not need to include all the information, they can be shortened. This means that the citation only needs to include the author's last name, the shortened version of the title, and the page number referencing that particular note. Examples:

- 1.Yu, Interior Chinatown, 48.
- 2.Dittmar and Schemske, "Temporal Variation," 480.
- 3.Blum, "Flax Seeds."
- 4."Wikipedia: Manual of Style."

NOTES

Book Name and surname, *Book Title* (Publisher, Year of Publication), specific page referenced. Example: Charles Yu, *Interior Chinatown* (Pantheon Books, 2020), 45.

Journal Article Name and surname, "Article Title," *Name of the Journal* volume number, issue number (Year of Publication): specific pages references, doi or link to the website where the article was retrieved from. Example: Emily L. Dittmar and Douglas W. Schemske,

"Temporal Variation in Selection Influences Microgeographic Local Adaptation," *American Naturalist* 202, no. 4 (2023): 480, <https://doi.org/10.1086/725865>.

News, Magazine or Website Article Name and Surname, "Article Title," Magazine, News Outlet or Website Name, Publication Date (Month, Day, Year), website link. Example: Dani Blum, "Are Flax Seeds All That?," *New York Times*, December 13, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/13/well/eat/flax-seeds-benefits.html>.

Website "Specific WebPage Name," Owner of the Website, Publication or Modification Date (if it is not available include access date), link. Example: "Wikipedia: Manual of Style," *Wikimedia Foundation*, last modified December 19, 2023, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

All papers must include a reference list, or bibliography, at the end of the document, in a separate page and section, under a new heading. A bibliography is a comprehensive list of all the sources cited or consulted to create your paper. This section ensures proper credit is given to the original authors, and it provides transparency, originality, and credibility to your work, granting readers the resources to further explore the topic (see the next page for examples).

For works by two authors, list both in the bibliography and in a note (in the bibliography, the order remains surname then name for the first author, but it is then reversed for subsequent ones). For three or more authors, list up to six in the bibliography; for more than six authors, list the first three, followed by “et al.” (“and others”). In a note, list only the first, followed by “et al.”

TABLES AND FIGURES

When including images in your paper, label them as Figures, and Tables, followed by a number in order (fig 1, fig. 2... or table 1 table 2). Ensure that your figures and tables are placed as close as possible to their reference in the text. This means placing a figure either immediately after the paragraph that first mentions it (on the same page or the next) or just before the first mention (but on the same page). Please make sure you to follow the following format:

- Place the caption **below the figure in cursive**. The caption must first introduce the label with its title, and then add the source on a separate row. As the works will be credited in the bibliography, only a shortened note is needed in the credit line. **Fully cite** the figures and tables in the bibliography. In terms of formatting, single-space the caption, and leave at least one blank line between the caption and any text below it. Please use a **font size of 9 points** or smaller for the caption.
- Include a **List of Figures and/or Tables** at the end of the document, before the bibliography, where you list all the figures and tables included in your paper, and the page numbers where they appear.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book Surname, Name. Book Title. Publisher, Year of Publication. Example: Yu, Charles. Interior Chinatown. Pantheon Books, 2020.

Journal Articles Surname, Name., “Article Title.” Name of the Journal volume number, issue number (Year of Publication): specific pages references, DOI or link to the website where the article was retrieved from. Example: Dittmar, Emily L., and Douglas W. Schemske.

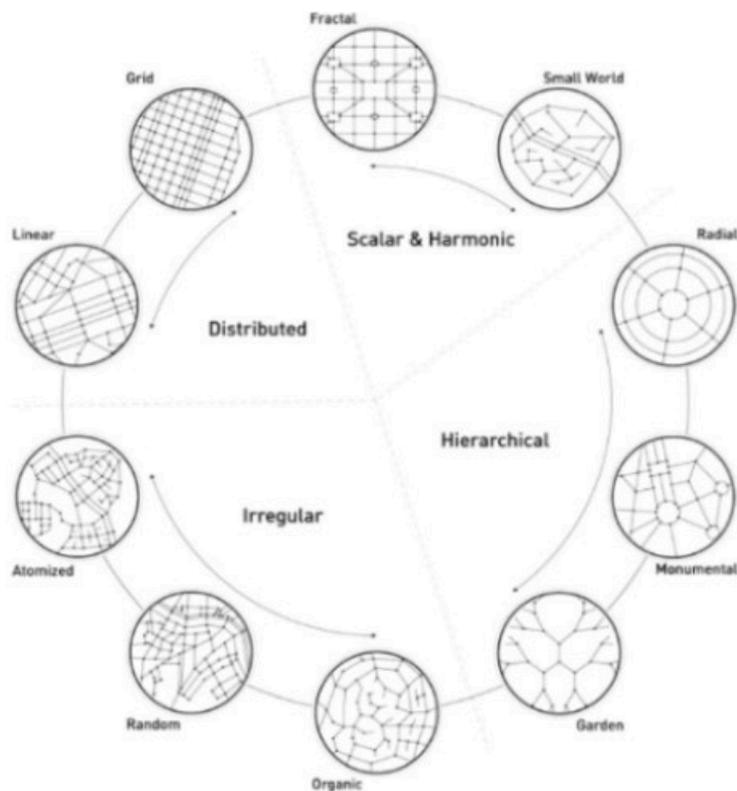
“Temporal Variation in Selection Influences Microgeographic Local Adaptation.” American Naturalist 202, no. 4 (2023): 471–85. <https://doi.org/10.1086/725865>

News, Magazine or Website Articles Surname, Name. “Article Title.” Magazine, News Outlet or Website Name, Publication Date (Month, Day, Year). Website link. Example: Blum, Dani. “Are Flax Seeds All That?” New York Times, December 13, 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/13/well/eat/flax-seeds-benefits.html>.

Website Owner of the Website. “Web Page Title.” Publication or Modification Date (if it is not available include access date). Link. Example: Wikimedia Foundation. “Wikipedia: Manual of Style.” Last modified December 19, 2023. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Example:



*Fig. 1. List of Pure City Typologies
Source: Burke et al. (2022)*

For more information about citations and specific guidelines and examples for other sources not included above, such as “Translated Books” or “Social Media Content” please refer to the online Chicago Manual of Style (<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>), or contact your editor.

AI POLICY

The IE International Policy Review and Sundial Press are both committed to the integrity of their publications, and therefore, we will adhere to a **strict policy on plagiarism and the use of AI.**

The use of AI is not condemned, on the contrary, we recognise the advantages it offers, however, we require maximum transparency regarding its use for both content creation and editing purposes. Nonetheless, writers must bear in mind that these guidelines mandate the use of reliable sources, and given the current stage of AI development, we do not consider chatbots of any type as reliable sources. Any use of AI must be supported by traditional reliable sources of information.

When utilizing AI, each sentence produced with its aid must be cited, including the prompt used to achieve the given output. Regarding the illegitimate use of AI, each editor is responsible for running AI plagiarism checks. In the case of writers, if the use of AI is not cited and is detected, writers will be notified by a representation of the Editorial Board for both publications, giving the opportunity to amend the situation. However, failure to do so may result in the exclusion of the article from publication.

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is strictly prohibited. Originality and proper attribution are fundamental pillars of academic and journalistic writing. All articles are expected to be the writers' own. Writers' own ideas and knowledge should be clearly distinguished from the information derived from other sources. The latter must always be properly cited, in order to credit the creator and owner of such ideas.

Writers are responsible for ensuring that their work is properly cited and does not incur plagiarism. Editors must always check for plagiarism when revising the papers, however, ultimately, **the responsibility lies with the writers**. All writers and editors are expected to be familiar with these guidelines and ensure their compliance in their papers. If, throughout the writing process, you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either of the responsible on IE or Sciences Po's side (find their contact details above).

Violations of this policy, including the use of text or ideas without proper attribution, will be taken **seriously** and may result in rejection of the submission, and further measures, such as prohibition from future participation in the publication, as decided by the Editorial Board of each publication.

LAW CHAPTER GUIDELINES

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Every writer and editor publishing on the Law & Policy Chapter is subject to the guidelines outlined in the IE International Policy Review Style Guide. Nonetheless, the writer and the editor are required to keep in mind that writing for this specific Chapter requires additional foresight, given the specificity of the subject of Law. For this reason, this guide aims to complement the IE International Policy Review Style Guide as an addition to the requirements reported in the latter. Some specific provisions in this Guide might substitute specific sections of the General Style Guide; when that is the case, it will be clearly stated at the beginning of the paragraph in question.

When picking the topic of exploration, writers are encouraged to be original and creative in their approach. They may choose to analyse a prevalent topic from a unique perspective or dive into a unique issue which has not been the source of common discussion. They must ensure that they have enough material to produce a high quality paper. The latter must sufficiently balance between an academic review section, showcasing the knowledge of the writer on the chosen topic, and the policy section, offering the writer's personal take on the issue analysed. Throughout the research proposal, writers are encouraged to base their preliminary research on multiple types of sources (academic articles, books, cases etc.), in order to familiarise with the existing works on the topic and ensure that their contribution is of value to the academic discussion.

For any doubts regarding the requirements please contact the Executive Director of the IPR Law & Policy Chapter Vanessa Chioaru at: ipr.club@ie.edu

When choosing a topic to write about, it is recommended to first choose an area of law (Corporate Law, International Public Law, Labour Law etc.). Once such a direction has been established, it will be easier for the writer to restrict the scope of their interests and choose the specific legal issue they wish to write about. The investigation of the chosen topic may take the form of:

- A broad general issue explored within a narrow context (e.g Democratic Deficit in the EU AI Act, Gender Bias in Life Sentences rulings etc.)
- A current issue that has been recurring through multiple cases, offering solutions to tackle the different forms in which the issue has been presented (e.g Privacy concerns in cases relating to AI, content moderation and its impact on free speech etc.)
- A critical analysis which explores different theories on how a specific policy issue may be tackled (e.g Overpopulated prisons in the EU and the different approaches to solve the issue)

REQUIREMENTS FOR TOPIC AND STRUCTURE

- **JURISDICTIONS and INTERNATIONAL SCOPE** - The writer is free to choose to analyse any jurisdiction they wish, as long as each article includes a comparison of at least 2 jurisdictions and highlights the relevance of the issue discussed at an International level. As an International Policy Review, it is essential that each Article reflects our commitment to critically analyse the relevance of the issue chosen for different actors and agents. In fact, when choosing a topic, the writer shall make sure that what they wish to discuss has an international relevance**.

** Our Editorial Board is available to help you understand how your favourite topic can be connected to the International Realm.

- **POLICY FOCUS** - Please note that writers have the liberty to explore the topic of their choosing in any way as long as the paper has a “*Policy Focus*” as mentioned within the General Guidelines of the IPR. Appropriate research topics tackle legal issues which are relevant to today’s society. The chosen topic should be narrow enough to warrant a targeted exploration which does not simply include a controversy of the facts or a blatantly evident solution from the beginning. Successful papers will seek to explore what have been the attempts to solve or legislate on the issue analysed, before offering innovative solutions.

Once a topic is chosen, the next step is to articulate it in a proper research question. Following, some examples of how to turn a topic into an appealing Research Question for your paper.

1. Topic: Democratic Deficit in the EU Act -> **Research Question:** How does the perceived Democratic Deficit in the implementation of the EU AI Act pose a limit to the relationship with American Tech Giants?
2. Topic: Constitutionality of Georgia foreign agent bill -> **Research Question:** How does the constitutionality of the Georgian Foreign Agent Bill affect the country’s relationship with the EU bloc?
3. Topic: Legal implications of cross border data transfers between USA and EU -> **Research Question:** How should international agreements regulate data privacy and protection in the context of cross border cloud computing between the USA and EU?
4. Topic: Regulating monopolistic practices of digital giants -> **Research Question:** How effective are current antitrust laws at combating monopolistic tendencies of digital giants in the USA and EU?
5. Topic: Implementation of NATO Article 5 -> **Research Question:** What legal frameworks would need to be implemented in 2 jurisdictions in order to define the threshold for invoking NATO Article 5 within the digital sphere?

The topic chosen is not appropriate if it does not focus on a specific issue. Examples of topics which are too broad in scope and **NOT** acceptable may be found below:

- Topic: Regulating AI -> **Unacceptable Research Question:** How is AI regulated in the EU? This research question is not appropriate as it does not set a direction of discussion and does not seek to compare 2 jurisdictions.
- Topic: Copyright law in Japan -> **Unacceptable Research Question:** How does copyright law in Japan affect businesses? This research question is not appropriate as it is too broad for exploration.

CONTENT GUIDELINES

- **ABSTRACT:** All guidelines of the IPR on length and formatting apply to abstracts written for articles within the Law Chapter. When writing for the Law Chapter, writers must make evident which jurisdiction/s they have chosen to work with. Writers must provide an overview of the core arguments they will be exploring within the abstract. The abstract should not go into detail by beginning to explore the arguments but rather should seek to provide a first look to the essence of the topic the writer will dissect throughout the main body.
- **STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER:** Even when writing for the Law Chapter, writers must follow the structure provided within the General IPR Style Guide. Throughout the introduction of the paper, writers should introduce the arguments they will explore and briefly explain the means in which they will do so. Throughout their piece, writers should seek to advance objective arguments which are accompanied by an antithesis to their initial claim.

When working with case law, it is important that writers only pick the parts of the case which are essential to their arguments. To do so, it is recommended that writers take notes and highlight the important points of a case they wish to utilise.

Writers should only minimally seek to refer to the facts of the case and should only do so when it is essential that context to the judgement is provided. Instead writers should:

- Make their argument and only use the most essential reasoning of the case to back up their stance.
- Compare similar reasoning that is present in different cases to showcase how their argument applies to various situations.
- May use multiple concurring opinions to solidify their argument.
- Include dissenting opinions and analyse their reasoning. They may wish to use dissents to back up their ideas in order to argue that the outcome of a case should have been different.
- Compare and contrast judicial reasoning across cases from the 2 jurisdictions you have chosen. Think about why case outcomes and reasoning may differ.

When researching case law, writers may wish to utilise search engines such as:

- Google Scholar
- Jstor
- FindLaw
- OpenJurist
- EUR-Lex
- BAILII (UK and Ireland)

BOCCONI ADVOCACY LITIGATION GUIDELINES

ADVOCACY & LITIGATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- FRAMEWORK OF THE COLLABORATION
- COMPETITIVE PUBLICATION PROCESS
- THEME OF THE COLLABORATION
- PICKING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION
- PAPER REQUIREMENTS
 - WORD COUNT
 - JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON
 - POLICY FOCUS
 - CASE LAW AND ACADEMIC SOURCES
- PAPER STRUCTURE
- FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE STYLE
 - FOOTNOTE FORMATTING
 - REFERENCE STYLE
- TIMELINE AND DEADLINES
- RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

FRAMEWORK OF THE COLLABORATION

The collaboration strives to create a series of workshops aimed at equipping students with dynamic writing and research skills that will adequately prepare them for the legal profession. Participants who are especially interested in putting their newly acquired skills into practice will be given the exclusive opportunity to be featured in the 2nd Edition of the 6th Publication of the IE International Policy Review.

Once having applied and been accepted in the collaboration, students can begin attending the exclusive workshops provided in conjunction by the two universities. A **total of 3 writing seminars will be held** in this series.

Students have two options when enrolling for this collaboration:

- Simple attendance to the seminars: Students will be accepted on a rolling basis and be given exclusive access to the workshops organised by the two universities. Participants **MUST** have applied through the application form and indicated their participation preference in order to gain access to the events.
 - **Participation preference:** Simple attendance
- Competitive publication process: Students will be given exclusive access to the workshops organised by the two universities and be given the opportunity to be selected for publication at the end of the semester. Participants **MUST** have applied through the form, indicated their participation preference and provided a writing sample in order to be considered. If writers wish to be considered for publication, they **must attend at least 2 of the 3 writing seminars**.
 - **Participation preference:** Competitive publication

COMPETITIVE PUBLICATION PROCESS

Participants who opt for involvement in the competitive publication process alongside attendance at the workshops will go through the normal IPR publication process. After applying and being accepted, each writer will be assigned a designated editor that will support them throughout the process. A deadline calendar for the collaboration may be found at the end of this document.

Upon submission of their final draft, every participant's paper will be exclusively assessed by the IPR Advisory Committee and Collaboration Editorial Board. The submission will be assessed by our team based on 3 criteria that reflect the goals of different writing workshops:

- **Depth of The Topic:** Has the writer chosen a niche topic and undertaken a detailed exploration.
- **Policy Focus:** Does the paper take a critical stance and seek to propose policy solutions. Has the writer respected the $\frac{1}{3}$ policy exploration requirement (more information on this in the policy focus section of the guidelines)
- **Legal Writing and Analysis:** Has the writer advanced legal arguments consistently throughout their paper that have been backed by academic writing. Has the writer effectively analysed and embedded a variety of case law throughout their analysis

The **best papers across the collaboration** will be published in a special section of the IPR issue.

THEME OF THE COLLABORATION

Writers participating in the competitive publication process are encouraged to explore the field of **Competition Law or Antitrust** through their article.

Examples:

- How do interpretations of Article 102 TFEU (abuse of dominant position) differ between Germany's Bundeskartellamt and France's Autorité de la concurrence, particularly in cases involving platform markets?
- What are the key contrasts between the US Federal Trade Commission's approach to addressing monopolistic practices in the tech industry under Section 2 of the Sherman Act and Article 101 of the TFEU in addressing vertical restraints?
- How do the United Kingdom's Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) and Italy's Autorità Garante della Concorrenza e del Mercato (AGCM) differ in their enforcement of merger control rules, especially regarding thresholds for market impact assessments in the digital economy sector?
- What are the differences in how the US Clayton Act and Japan's Antimonopoly Act regulate predatory pricing practices?

PICKING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION

The research question must specifically make reference to the legal instrument/s that you will be analysing throughout your piece in order to maintain a narrow focus. It is highly encouraged that writers even make reference to specific Articles or sections of the legal instrument in their research question.

Writers are equally encouraged to explore prominent cases within their paper. They may analyse such cases in the jurisdictions of their choosing and compare their outcomes throughout the paper.

Writers are highly encouraged to identify an area of law their topic ties to and then narrow it down in their research question. For example, if a writer wishes to explore international criminal law, they may narrow down their question to specifically look at one of the international crimes outlined in the Rome Statute such as genocide or war crimes.

PAPER REQUIREMENTS

- **WORD COUNT**

- The maximum word count for the paper is: **1500 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)
- The minimum word count for the paper is: **3000 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)

• JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON

- The writer is free to pursue analysis within the given theme on any topic of interest as long as their paper includes a comparison of **2 jurisdictions**. There is no specific requirement as to what jurisdictions should be chosen as long as the writer pursues a comparative analysis throughout their paper.

*Examples of formulating research questions that encompass 2 jurisdictions may be found above.

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to do effective jurisdictional analysis:
 - Address the jurisdictions one by one: explore each jurisdiction in detail through separate sections before reconciling their similarities or differences in a section at the end of the paper specifically dedicated to comparative analysis.
 - Compare throughout the paper: choose legal aspects which are similar or distinctive in both jurisdictions and compare them throughout the paper.

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

• POLICY FOCUS

- Writers have the liberty to explore the topic of their choosing in any way as long as the paper has a **1/3 policy focus** mentioned in the General Style Guide of the IPR.
- Policy analysis is implemented by the writer when throughout the process they are critical about their topic. What this means is that writers should not only carry out descriptive writing (describing all of the articles in a specific legal instrument or a specific legal procedure) but they must critically ask themselves:
 - How does the executive approach this issue?
 - Is there a regulatory body that has competence to enforce / monitor the implementation of the legal instrument?
 - Is the legal instrument effectively tackling the problems I have identified?
 - Can there be any changes to this instrument or the way in which it is implemented to make it more operative?
 - Is the ruling of a given case consistent with past precedents? How does a ruling / dissent/ concurring opinion of a case shape the way in which my issue is addressed?

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to do effective jurisdictional analysis:
 - Address the jurisdictions one by one: explore each jurisdiction in detail through separate sections before reconciling their similarities or differences in a section at the end of the paper specifically dedicated to comparative analysis.
 - Compare throughout the paper: choose legal aspects which are similar or distinctive in both jurisdictions and compare them throughout the paper.

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

• CASE LAW AND ACADEMIC SOURCES

- The use of case law, judgements and perspectives of academic writers are imperative to high level legal analysis. When selecting case law, writers should ensure they:
 - Choose recent and directly applicable cases
 - Focus on the essential parts of the case which are relevant to advancing the argument
 - Minimise references to case facts or minimal details unless context is crucial to the argument you are advancing
- How to integrate the cases throughout the analysis?
 - Use the reasoning of your case to support your particular stance
 - Compare similar cases (which tackle the same issue or have a resembling fact pattern) to demonstrate broader applicability, consider the reasons for their different / similar outcomes
 - Utilise concurring opinions to strengthen your arguments
 - Analyse dissenting opinions to provide counterpoints or advance a different view
- Applying case law:

Supporting an argument	“As established in <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> (1945), separate educational facilities are inherently unequal...”
Comparing jurisdictions	“While the US Supreme Court in <i>Overgefell v Hodges</i> (2015) legalised same sex marriage nationwide, the UK had already done so through legislation in 2013...”

Analysing dissenting opinions	“ Justice Scalia’s dissent in Lawrence v Texas (2003) argued that the majority’s decision would lead to ...”
Tracing legal evolution	“The Court’s stance on privacy rights has evolved from Olmstead v United States (1928) to Katz v United States (1967) to Carpenter v United States (2018)...”

Below are some helpful resources for finding case law:

- Google Scholar
- Jstor
- FindLaw
- OpenJurist
- Eur-LEX
- BAILII (UK and Ireland)

ABSTRACT	The abstract provides an overview of the paper. It must not exceed 200 words. The abstract should include a brief overview of the issue that is being addressed. It must provide an overview of the main arguments of the paper as well as how they will be addressed.
INTRODUCTION	The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.

<p>MAIN BODY</p>	<p>The writer should section their paper according to different arguments. Throughout the piece, writers should seek to advance objective arguments which are backed up by case law, legal instruments or academic writing. Furthermore, they are encouraged to explore counterclaims and why they do not align with their view.</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE SECTION (IF CHOOSING TO COMPARE IN A DESIGNATED SECTION)</p>	<p>The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.</p>
<p>POLICY SECTION (OR CONCLUSION)</p>	<p>If the writer has chosen to do a designated policy recommendations section, here they must state the improvements or criticisms they have come up with. For writers who have chosen to do the policy analysis throughout the paper, here they must provide concluding remarks and why their exploration has been relevant.</p>

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE STYLE

For general formatting concerns please refer to the [IPR Style Guide](#). When it comes to the referencing style and footnotes, please refer to the citation format of the IPR Law Chapter outlined below.

FOOTNOTE FORMATTING

- Footnotes should be written in Garamond (10 pt.) with 1.0 line spacing.
- Footnotes should normally be inserted after the next punctuation mark in a sentence, without any space between the punctuation mark and the footnote. (See the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities for further information)

REFERENCE STYLES

- The Law Chapter of the International Policy Review uses the [Fourth Edition of the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities \(OSCOLA\)](#) for the citation of sources. All references should be cited as footnotes.
- The [OSCOLA Quick Referencing Guide](#) may also be used.
- Quotations used by the writer must be faithful to the original and must not be introduced by single quotation marks ('quote using single quotation marks'). Double quotation marks shall be used when a second quotation is embedded within a quotation ('quotation including a "second quote using double quotation marks".')
- Quotations used in the paper should be as brief as necessary.
- The bibliography must be integrated into the footnotes and it should not be written on a separate page.

TIMELINE AND DEADLINES

APPLICATIONS OPEN (IE)	JANUARY 18
APPLICATIONS CLOSE (IE)	JANUARY 30
APPLICATION OUTCOME (IE)	FEBRUARY 3
MATCHING OUTCOMES	FEBRUARY 5
INAUGURATION AT BOCCONI	FEBRUARY 7
RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMISSION	FEBRUARY 10
FIRST SEMINAR: Topic choosing	February 17th to 23rd
RESEARCH PROPOSAL EDITS	FEBRUARY 23
SECOND SEMINAR: Research and Policy Focus	First week of March
FIRST DRAFT SUBMISSION	MARCH 24
THIRD SEMINAR (joint): Legal Writing	First week of April
FIRST DRAFT EDITS	APRIL 7
FINAL DRAFT SUBMISSION	APRIL 21
FINAL DRAFT EDITS	MAY 26
FINAL DEADLINE	MAY 30
ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS	

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

- Research Proposal Template
- Article Template
- Folder with Examples of Past Articles

NYU LAW AND POLICY GUIDELINES



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Theme of the collaboration
- Examples of possible research questions
- Picking your research question
- Paper requirements
 - Word count
 - Policy focus
 - Case law and academic sources
- Paper structure
- Footnotes and reference style
 - Footnote formatting
 - Reference styles
- Timeline and deadlines
- Relevant documents

THEME OF THE COLLABORATION

The collaboration strives to achieve a dynamic global focus by encouraging writers to explore the field of **International Law**. Exploration can include but may not be limited to:

- Human Rights
- Refugees and Migration
- International Private Law
- International Criminal Law and Transnational Crimes
- Law of Outer Space
- EU Law

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How do legal practices concerning the enforcement of universal jurisdiction for crimes against humanity differ between Belgium and South Africa?
- How do the Japanese Act on the General Rules of Application of Laws (2007) and the Singaporean Hague Principles on Choice of Law in International Commercial Contracts (2015) differ in their approach to tackling cross border contract disputes?
- To what extent has the Convention Against Torture (CAT) been effective in its domestic implementation for preventing acts of torture in the United Kingdom and India?
- How do regulatory frameworks for space debris management differ between the United States and China, particularly looking at the Outer Space Treaty and the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines?
- How do Germany's application of the EU Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and Turkey's Temporary Protection Regulation align with international standards on refugee practices outlined by the 1951 Refugee Convention?
- How do Germany and Poland differ in their interpretation and application of the right to judicial independence enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights?

PICKING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION

The research question must specifically make reference to the legal instrument/s that you will be analysing throughout your piece in order to maintain a narrow focus. It is highly encouraged that writers even make reference to specific Articles or sections of the legal instrument in their research question.

Writers are equally encouraged to explore prominent cases within their paper. They may analyse such cases in the jurisdictions of their choosing and compare their outcomes throughout the paper.

Writers are highly encouraged to identify an area of law their topic ties to and then narrow it down in their research question. For example, if a writer wishes to explore international criminal law, they may narrow down their question to specifically look at one of the international crimes outlined in the Rome Statute such as genocide or war crimes.

PAPER REQUIREMENTS

- **WORD COUNT**

- The maximum word count for the paper is: **4500 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)
- The minimum word count for the paper is: **2200 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)

- **JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON**

- The writer is free to pursue analysis within the given theme on any topic of interest as long as their paper includes a comparison of **2 jurisdictions**. There is no specific requirement as to what jurisdictions should be chosen as long as the writer pursues a comparative analysis throughout their paper.

*Examples of formulating research questions that encompass 2 jurisdictions may be found above.

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to do effective jurisdictional analysis:
 - Address the jurisdictions one by one: explore each jurisdiction in detail through separate sections before reconciling their similarities or differences in a section at the end of the paper specifically dedicated to comparative analysis.
 - Compare throughout the paper: choose legal aspects which are similar or distinctive in both jurisdictions and compare them throughout the paper.

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

• POLICY FOCUS

- Writers have the liberty to explore the topic of their choosing in any way as long as the paper has a ⅓ policy focus mentioned in the General Style Guide of the IPR.
- Policy analysis is implemented by the writer when throughout the process they are critical about their topic. What this means is that writers should not only carry out descriptive writing (describing all of the articles in a specific legal instrument or a specific legal procedure) but they must critically ask themselves:
 - How does the executive approach this issue?
 - Is there a regulatory body that has competence to enforce / monitor the implementation of the legal instrument?
 - Is the legal instrument effectively tackling the problems I have identified?
 - Can there be any changes to this instrument or the way in which it is implemented to make it more operative?
 - Is the ruling of a given case consistent with past precedents? How does a ruling / dissent/ concurring opinion of a case shape the way in which my issue is addressed?

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to doing effective policy analysis:
 - Throughout the paper: criticise or affirm different parts of a legal instrument throughout the paper, offer solutions in how they may be improved as you go
 - Designated policy recommendation section: at the end of the paper writers may choose to have a section that is specifically designated to policy analysis and recommendations.

- **CASE LAW AND ACADEMIC SOURCES**

- The use of case law, judgements and perspectives of academic writers are imperative to high level legal analysis. When selecting case law, writers should ensure they:
 - Choose recent and directly applicable cases
 - Focus on the essential parts of the case which are relevant to advancing the argument
 - Minimise references to case facts or minimal details unless context is crucial to the argument you are advancing
- How to integrate the cases throughout the analysis?
 - Use the reasoning of your case to support your particular stance
 - Compare similar cases (which tackle the same issue or have a resembling fact pattern) to demonstrate broader applicability, consider the reasons for their different / similar outcomes
 - Utilise concurring opinions to strengthen your arguments
 - Analyse dissenting opinions to provide counterpoints or advance a different view
- Applying case law:

Supporting an argument	“As established in Brown v Board of Education (1945), separate educational facilities are inherently unequal...”
Comparing jurisdictions	“While the US Supreme Court in Overgefell v Hodges (2015) legalised same sex marriage nationwide, the UK had already done so through legislation in 2013...”

Analysing dissenting opinions	“ Justice Scalia’s dissent in Lawrence v Texas (2003) argued that the majority’s decision would lead to ...”
Tracing legal evolution	“The Court’s stance on privacy rights has evolved from Olmstead v United States (1928) to Katz v United States (1967) to Carpenter v United States (2018)...”

Below are some helpful resources for finding case law:

- Google Scholar
- Jstor
- FindLaw
- OpenJurist
- Eur-LEX
- BAILII (UK and Ireland)

ABSTRACT	The abstract provides an overview of the paper. It must not exceed 200 words. The abstract should include a brief overview of the issue that is being addressed. It must provide an overview of the main arguments of the paper as well as how they will be addressed.
INTRODUCTION	The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.

<p>MAIN BODY</p>	<p>The writer should section their paper according to different arguments. Throughout the piece, writers should seek to advance objective arguments which are backed up by case law, legal instruments or academic writing. Furthermore, they are encouraged to explore counterclaims and why they do not align with their view.</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE SECTION (IF CHOOSING TO COMPARE IN A DESIGNATED SECTION)</p>	<p>The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.</p>
<p>POLICY SECTION (OR CONCLUSION)</p>	<p>If the writer has chosen to do a designated policy recommendations section, here they must state the improvements or criticisms they have come up with. For writers who have chosen to do the policy analysis throughout the paper, here they must provide concluding remarks and why their exploration has been relevant.</p>

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE STYLE

For general formatting concerns please refer to the [IPR Style Guide](#). When it comes to the referencing style and footnotes, please refer to the citation format of the IPR Law Chapter outlined below.

FOOTNOTE FORMATTING

- Footnotes should be written in Garamond (10 pt.) with 1.0 line spacing.
- Footnotes should normally be inserted after the next punctuation mark in a sentence, without any space between the punctuation mark and the footnote. (See the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities for further information)

REFERENCE STYLES

- The Law Chapter of the International Policy Review uses the [Fourth Edition of the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities \(OSCOLA\)](#) for the citation of sources. All references should be cited as footnotes.
- The [OSCOLA Quick Referencing Guide](#) may also be used.
- Quotations used by the writer must be faithful to the original and must not be introduced by single quotation marks ('quote using single quotation marks'). Double quotation marks shall be used when a second quotation is embedded within a quotation ('quotation including a "second quote using double quotation marks".')
- Quotations used in the paper should be as brief as necessary.
- The bibliography must be integrated into the footnotes and it should not be written on a separate page.

TIMELINE AND DEADLINES

APPLICATIONS OPEN (IE)	JANUARY 18
APPLICATIONS CLOSE (IE)	JANUARY 30
APPLICATION OUTCOME (IE)	FEBRUARY 3
MATCHING OUTCOMES	FEBRUARY 5
ORIENTATION MEETING	FEBRUARY 8
WRITING SEMINAR: TOPIC CHOOSING	FEBRUARY 15
RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMISSION	FEBRUARY 17
RESEARCH PROPOSAL EDITS	FEBRUARY 21
SECOND SEMINAR: LEGAL WRITING GUIDANCE	FIRST WEEK OF MARCH
FIRST DRAFT SUBMISSION	MARCH 24
FIRST DRAFT EDITS	APRIL 7
Q&A WITH ADVISORY COMMITTEE	APRIL 7 TO 13 (APRIL 12 AFTERNOON SHANGHAI TIME)
FINAL DRAFT SUBMISSION	APRIL 21
FINAL DRAFT EDITS	MAY 26
FINAL DEADLINE	MAY 30
FINAL REVIEW BY EDITORIAL BOARD	

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

- [Research Proposal Template](#)
- [Article Template](#)
- Folder with Examples of Past Articles

TRINITY LAW REVIEW GUIDELINES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- FRAMEWORK OF THE COLLABORATION
- THEME OF THE COLLABORATION
- EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE RESEARCH QUESTIONS
- PICKING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION
- PAPER REQUIREMENTS
 - WORD COUNT
 - JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON
 - POLICY FOCUS
 - CASE LAW AND ACADEMIC SOURCES
- PAPER STRUCTURE
- FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE STYLE
 - FOOTNOTE FORMATTING
 - REFERENCE STYLE
- TIMELINE AND DEADLINES
- RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

FRAMEWORK OF THE COLLABORATION

The collaboration strives to produce high level articles that provide new outlooks on prominent issues within EU Law. Participants are strongly encouraged to research and prepare detailed policy proposals that critically assess the inefficiencies of current legal frameworks. By the end of the collaboration, every writer shall produce a **short article (website blog post)** which will be published on the websites of both the IE International Policy Review and the Trinity College Law Review. The contribution will equally be provided in print in the IE International Policy Review.

Given the advanced nature of the collaboration, participation is extremely competitive. All accepted participants are expected to meet all deadlines and produce an article by the end of the writing period.

Participants may either apply for a writing position or an editor position through the designated application form.

THEME OF THE COLLABORATION

The collaboration strives to achieve a dynamic global focus by encouraging writers to explore the field of **EU Law**. In order to narrow down possible points of discussion, below we have provided more specific subtopics within EU Law that can guide your preparation and research process. Please note you are not solely limited to these lines of inquiry.

- EU Environmental Law
- LGBTQ + Protection through EU Law
- Consumer Protection Law
- EU Competition Law and State Aid Rules
- EU Immigration and Asylum Law
- EU Law and Rule of Law



EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- **TOPIC:** EU Environmental Law

RQ 1: How do national approaches to the implementation of the European Green Deal in Germany and Poland reflect differing policy priorities and economic structures?

RQ 2: What challenges arise in the Netherlands and Greece when implementing the EU's emissions trading system (ETS)

- **TOPIC:** LGBTQ + Protection through EU Law

RQ 1: To what extent is Hungary's anti-LGBTQ+ legislation compatible with European Union Law?

RQ 2: How do contrasting legal frameworks of LGBTQ+ rights in Poland and Belgium reflect the tension between EU equality directives and national sovereignty?

- **TOPIC:** Consumer Protection Law

RQ 1: What are the differences in enforcement of the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive in the context of digital marketplace regulation in France and Italy?

RQ 2: How effective are national enforcement mechanisms in Germany and Ireland when it comes to addressing misleading advertising practices in the context of the EU Omnibus Directive?

- **TOPIC:** Competition Law and State Aid Rules

RQ 1: In the context of Brexit, what are the implications of the differing interpretation of "abuse of dominant position" between UK and EU case law?

RQ 2: How does the treatment of tax rulings as state aid in the CJEU's judgements in the Apple-Ireland and Fiat-Luxembourg case illustrate differing applications of EU state aid rules to multinational corporations?

- **TOPIC:** EU Immigration and Asylum Law

RQ 1: In what ways does the national implementation of the EU Temporary Protection Directive differ between Germany and Italy in the context of the Ukraine conflict?

RQ 2: How do the approaches of France and the Czech Republic differ in their enforcement of restrictions on the free movement of economically inactive EU citizens?

- **TOPIC:** EU Law and Rule of Law

RQ 1: What do differences in the enforcement of mechanisms on the rule of law in Hungary and Romania reveal about the effectiveness of EU instruments in addressing systemic deficiencies?

RQ 2: How do divergent judicial responses to the EU rule of law conditionality measure in Hungary and Slovenia impact the effectiveness of these tools in ensuring compliance?

PICKING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION

The research question must specifically make reference to the legal instrument/s that you will be analysing throughout your piece in order to maintain a narrow focus. It is highly encouraged that writers even make reference to specific Articles or sections of the legal instrument in their research question.

Writers are equally encouraged to explore prominent cases within their paper. They may analyse such cases in the jurisdictions of their choosing and compare their outcomes throughout the paper.

Writers are highly encouraged to identify an area of law their topic ties to and then narrow it down in their research question. For example, if a writer wishes to explore international criminal law, they may narrow down their question to specifically look at one of the international crimes outlined in the Rome Statute such as genocide or war crimes.

PAPER REQUIREMENTS

- **WORD COUNT**

- The maximum word count for the paper is: **1500 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)
- The minimum word count for the paper is: **3000 words** (excluding footnotes and bibliography)

- **JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON**

- The writer is free to pursue analysis within the given theme on any topic of interest as long as their paper includes a comparison of **2 jurisdictions**. There is no specific requirement as to what jurisdictions should be chosen as long as the writer pursues a comparative analysis throughout their paper.

*Examples of formulating research questions that encompass 2 jurisdictions may be found above.

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to do effective jurisdictional analysis:
 - Address the jurisdictions one by one: explore each jurisdiction in detail through separate sections before reconciling their similarities or differences in a section at the end of the paper specifically dedicated to comparative analysis.
 - Compare throughout the paper: choose legal aspects which are similar or distinctive in both jurisdictions and compare them throughout the paper.

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

- **POLICY FOCUS**

- Writers have the liberty to explore the topic of their choosing in any way as long as the paper has a $\frac{1}{3}$ policy focus mentioned in the [General Style Guide of the IPR](#).
- Policy analysis is implemented by the writer when throughout the process they are critical about their topic. What this means is that writers should not only carry out descriptive writing (describing all of the articles in a specific legal instrument or a specific legal procedure) but they must critically ask themselves:



- How does the executive approach this issue?
- Is there a regulatory body that has competence to enforce / monitor the implementation of the legal instrument?
- Is the legal instrument effectively tackling the problems I have identified?
- Can there be any changes to this instrument or the way in which it is implemented to make it more operative?
- Is the ruling of a given case consistent with past precedents? How does a ruling / dissent/ concurring opinion of a case shape the way in which my issue is addressed?

*More guidance on the jurisdictional comparison will be provided to writer and editors through a special annex

- Writers have 2 options when it comes to doing effective policy analysis:
 - Throughout the paper: criticise or affirm different parts of a legal instrument throughout the paper, offer solutions in how they may be improved as you go
 - Designated policy recommendation section: at the end of the paper writers may choose to have a section that is specifically designated to policy analysis and recommendations.

• CASE LAW AND ACADEMIC SOURCES

- The use of case law, judgements and perspectives of academic writers are imperative to high level legal analysis. When selecting case law, writers should ensure they:
 - Choose recent and directly applicable cases
 - Focus on the essential parts of the case which are relevant to advancing the argument
 - Minimise references to case facts or minimal details unless context is crucial to the argument you are advancing
- How to integrate the cases throughout the analysis?
 - Use the reasoning of your case to support your particular stance
 - Compare similar cases (which tackle the same issue or have a resembling fact pattern) to demonstrate broader applicability, consider the reasons for their different / similar outcomes
 - Utilise concurring opinions to strengthen your arguments
 - Analyse dissenting opinions to provide counterpoints or advance a different view
- Applying case law:

Supporting an argument	“As established in <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> (1945), separate educational facilities are inherently unequal...”
Comparing jurisdictions	“While the US Supreme Court in <i>Overgefell v Hodges</i> (2015) legalised same sex marriage nationwide, the UK had already done so through legislation in 2013...”
Analysing dissenting opinions	“ Justice Scalia’s dissent in <i>Lawrence v Texas</i> (2003) argued that the majority’s decision would lead to ...”
Tracing legal evolution	“The Court’s stance on privacy rights has evolved from <i>Olmstead v United States</i> (1928) to <i>Katz v United States</i> (1967) to <i>Carpented v United States</i> (2018)...”

Below are some helpful resources for finding case law:

- Google Scholar
- Jstor
- FindLaw
- OpenJurist
- Eur-LEX
- BAILII (UK and Ireland)

ABSTRACT	The abstract provides an overview of the paper. It must not exceed 200 words. The abstract should include a brief overview of the issue that is being addressed. It must provide an overview of the main arguments of the paper as well as how they will be addressed.
INTRODUCTION	The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.

<p>MAIN BODY</p>	<p>The writer should section their paper according to different arguments. Throughout the piece, writers should seek to advance objective arguments which are backed up by case law, legal instruments or academic writing. Furthermore, they are encouraged to explore counterclaims and why they do not align with their view.</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE SECTION (IF CHOOSING TO COMPARE IN A DESIGNATED SECTION)</p>	<p>The writer must provide some basic context to the issue they are tackling and why they have chosen it / why it is relevant. It is very important that writers restate their research question in their introduction. The writer is encouraged to outline the different arguments they will advance.</p>
<p>POLICY SECTION (OR CONCLUSION)</p>	<p>If the writer has chosen to do a designated policy recommendations section, here they must state the improvements or criticisms they have come up with. For writers who have chosen to do the policy analysis throughout the paper, here they must provide concluding remarks and why their exploration has been relevant.</p>

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE STYLE

For general formatting concerns please refer to the [IPR Style Guide](#). When it comes to the referencing style and footnotes, please refer to the citation format of the IPR Law Chapter outlined below.

FOOTNOTE FORMATTING

- Footnotes should be written in Garamond (10 pt.) with 1.0 line spacing.
- Footnotes should normally be inserted after the next punctuation mark in a sentence, without any space between the punctuation mark and the footnote. (See the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities for further information)

REFERENCE STYLES

- The Law Chapter of the International Policy Review uses the [Fourth Edition of the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities \(OSCOLA\)](#) for the citation of sources. All references should be cited as footnotes.
- The [OSCOLA Quick Referencing Guide](#) may also be used.
- Quotations used by the writer must be faithful to the original and must not be introduced by single quotation marks ('quote using single quotation marks'). Double quotation marks shall be used when a second quotation is embedded within a quotation ('quotation including a "second quote using double quotation marks".')
- Quotations used in the paper should be as brief as necessary.
- The bibliography must be integrated into the footnotes and it should not be written on a separate page.

TIMELINE AND DEADLINES

APPLICATIONS OPEN (IE)	JANUARY 18
APPLICATIONS CLOSE (IE)	FEBRUARY 9
APPLICATION OUTCOME (IE)	FEBRUARY 12
MATCHING OUTCOMES	FEBRUARY 14
ORIENTATION MEETING	FEBRUARY 15
RESEARCH PROPOSAL EDITS	FEBRUARY 16
FIRST DRAFT SUBMISSION	MARCH 4
FIRST DRAFT EDITS	MARCH 11
FINAL DRAFT SUBMISSION	MARCH 18
FINAL DRAFT EDITS	MARCH 25
FINAL DEADLINE	MARCH 30



RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

- [Research Proposal Template](#)
- [Article Template](#)
- Folder with Examples of Past Articles

ECONOMICS CHAPTER GUIDELINES

GENERAL FORMAT CHANGES

- The Economics Chapter follows a mandatory single-column format.
- The Economics Chapter retains the 17th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) for its citation method.
- The **Policy Focus** is highly encouraged, although exceptions can be coordinated with editors and approved on a case-by-case criteria.

FORMULA FORMATTING

Each separate equation must be introduced on separated lines and numbered with Arabic numbers inside parenthesis: (1) (2) (3) etc. When including references to a formula in the paper, label them as eq.1 and eq.2. Equations must be placed as close as possible to the paragraph that first mentions them (similar to tables and figures).

When working in Google Docs, the formula has to be placed inside a 2x1 table, use white borders, and not exceed the text margin width. The formula itself is placed on the left-hand side of the table, whereas the Arabic numbering is on the right-hand side. The numbering must be right aligned, and the writer should try to center the formula itself (perfect centering will not be enforced). The style guide provides the following example as to how formulas should be declared:

$$U(n, q) = U(y - \tau * x - p(x)q(x); q) \quad (1)$$

Scalar variables must be presented in italics, while vectors and matrices must be denoted in boldface. If equations include subscripts or superscripts, the author must ensure that they are clearly visible. Also, a maximum of two levels of subscripts or superscripts is recommended.

For fractional expression, the use of a slash “/” is permitted so long as the numerator and denominator are clearly distinguishable.

TABLES FORMATTING

As mentioned in the IPR Style Guide, tables are labeled with Arabic numerals (e.g., table1, table2). The caption of the table must give a title and then indicate the corresponding source on a separate line. In case the writer is the owner of the figure/table, the source caption will have to state that the figure/table is elaborated by the author. The statement “*Own elaboration*” is strongly recommended.

- Use horizontal lines and blank space, but no vertical lines.
- Tables must not exceed from 9 columns.
- If tables are divided in sections, refer to them as Panel A, Panel B, Panel C, etc.
- Decimal expressions must not place blank spaces before the decimal point, and use instead a zero. For example, using 0.45 rather than .45.
- The format of the caption follows the IPR Style Guide.
- LaTeX formatting is strongly recommended, although not compulsory. Please refer to the IPR Style Guide for further insights into LaTeX formatting.

FIGURES FORMATTING

As mentioned in the IPR Style Guide, figures are labeled with Arabic numerals and referred to as fig.1 & fig.2. Caption formatting is identical to the one for tables.

- Figures do not need to be submitted in a separate file.
- A minimum resolution of 300 dpi must be used for figures.

REGRESSION TABLE FORMATTING

Regression tables use only horizontal lines, and do not exceed from 9 columns. By convention, dependent variables must be separated by columns, whereas explanatory variables are separated by rows.

- The standard error of each calculation must appear in parentheses next to the beta estimates.
- Logged variables should be preceded by the “log_” or “l_” prefix.
- Regression tables should include the coefficient of determination, the adjusted coefficient of determination (if applicable), the residual standard errors of each model, and the F-statistic (if applicable).
- Double horizontal lines at the beginning and end of the regression table are strongly recommended.
- Levels of significance within tables use asterisks and are reported next to the beta statistics with the following notation:
 - *** 1% significance level
 - ** 5% significance level
 - * 10% significance level
- The use of R Markdown and stargazer are strongly suggested. Please refer to the IPR Style Guide for more details on stargazer citations.

APPENDICES

The writer can include the necessary appendices labeled as Appendice A, Appendice B, etc. Formulas present inside appendices are labeled with the appendix label and Arabic numbering: (A1) (A2) (B1).

MODEL FORMATTING

Papers with quantitative models need to include [1] an adequate theoretical framework, [2] the assumption of the model, and [3] explicit mention of methodological procedures. Firstly, an adequate theoretical framework implies using economic literature, economic theories, or practical significance to support the model. Secondly, the assumptions of the model must be stated unless they are implied or present in well-defined economic models (e.g., Bertrand model, Harrod-Domar model, etc.). Thirdly, the methodology followed should be mentioned in-text and mathematical procedures should be stated.

The results of the model, whether successful or not, should be explained along with the areas for further research and/or limitations in conducting the research. A mention of the results must also be included in the abstract.

- Any software utilized in the development of the model or any of its tables/figure should be explicitly declared in the paper with its corresponding version utilized. These clarifications form part of the word count.
- The Economics Chapter will follow an organization-wide significance level of 5%, where results are considered statistically significant if they meet the 5% threshold.
- The selection of data sources must follow clear reasonings and sourced following the IPR Style Guide.
- Model extensions made by the writer should be declared as such.
- Optimization problems and derivations do not need to be explicitly solved, but the procedure should be stated in the paper.

When researching economics topics, writers may wish to utilise search engines such as:

- Google Scholar
- Jstor
- Elsevier
- Web of Science
- EBSCO
- Journal of Economic Perspectives