

STYLE GUIDE: Australian and New Zealand Maritime Law Journal

In general, the journal adopts the referencing of the most current issue of Australian Guide to Legal Citation (AGLC) published by University of Melbourne and available at:

mulr.law.unimelb.edu.au

1. Title

THE TITLE SHOULD BE CAPITALISED, CENTRED IN BOLD TYPE

Font Style: Century Gothic Bold

Font Size: 13

The Name(s) of the Author(s) should be centred and in large and small type.

Font Style: Century Gothic

Font Size: 11

MARINE PILOTAGE IN AUSTRALIA: SYDNEY PORTS CASE STUDY

Chris S Yuen

2. Headings

Authors may choose between two heading styles.

We suggest that authors use 'Complex Headings' headings for longer articles, and 'Simple Headings' for shorter articles.

Ensure headings are not at the bottom of a page, away from their text. If necessary, move heading on to next page.

2.1 Complex Headings

1 Heading Level One

1.1 Heading Level Two

1.1.1 Heading Level Three

Heading Level Four

2.2 Simple Headings

Heading Level One

Heading Level Two

Heading Text: Capitalise Each Word.

Heading Font Style: Century Gothic Bold

Heading Font Size: 11

3. Body of Text

- Times New Roman.
- Font size 10.
- Single spaced with '0 point' spacing before and after.
- Justified text alignment.
- One line space between paragraphs, and between headings and paragraphs.
- Single spaces only between sentences.

4. Footnotes

Please use the automatic footnote generator in your word processing program. Footnote superscript follows any punctuation. Footnote superscript in normal font (not italicised).

- Times New Roman.
- Text should be unjustified.
- Font size 8.
- Footnote text ends with full stop.
- First reference to a source in full, all subsequent references abbreviated.
- Where a footnote includes a URL, do not break up the URL. Put URL on next line if necessary.

Ibid

The term 'Ibid' refers to a source (other than legislation) that is the only source in the immediately preceding footnote. If it is the first word in the footnote, it should be capitalised, 'Ibid'. If you wish to refer to the same source, but a different pinpoint reference, you may use 'Ibid 342'.

Above

To refer to a previously cited source (other than cases, legislation or treaties), that is not in the immediately preceding footnote, please use:

Author, above n [insert footnote number], pinpoint reference.

When to use commas before pinpoint

The AGLC provides that where the pinpoint follows anything but a number, it should not be preceded by a comma.

5. Legislation

Legislation should be cited in the following manner:

Title, Year, (Jurisdiction) pinpoint.

Carriage of Goods By Sea Act 1991 (Cth) s10

Mercantile Law Amendment Act 1994 (NZ) s1

Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (UK) s58

6. Journal Articles

Journal articles should be cited in the following manner:

Author(s), 'Title', (Year), Volume, *Full Name of Journal* Page, Pinpoint.

Sarah Derrington, 'A Piece – Neither a Package nor a Unit: *El Greco (Australia) Pty Ltd v Mediterranean Shipping Co SA*', (2005) 68(1) *Modern Law Review* 111, 113.

7. Books

Books should be cited in the following manner:

Author(s), *Title*, (Edition Number and Publication Year) Pinpoint.

Martin Davies and Anthony Dickey, *Shipping Law* (3rd ed, 2004) 13.

8. Cases

Official Reports

Officially reported cases should be cited in the following manner:

Case Name, (Year), Volume, Report Series, Page, Pinpoint.

Companhia De Navegacao Lloyd Brasileiro (1987) 10 NSWLR 32, 40.

Pyrene v Scindia Navigation Ltd [1954] 2 QB 402, 403.

Unofficial Reports

Unofficial reports should be cited in the following manner:

Case Name, [Year], Volume, Report Series, Page, Pinpoint

Encyclopaedia Britannica v Hong Kong Producer [1969] 2 Lloyd's Rep 536, 544.

WK Webster & Co v American President Lines Ltd, 1995 AMC 134 (2d Cir, 1994)

Unreported Cases

Unreported cases should be cited the following, medium neutral manner:

Case Name [Year] Court Identifier Judgement Number (Date of Judgement) pinpoint reference.

United Salvage Pty Ltd v Louis Dreyfus Armateurs SNC [2006] FCA 116 (17 February 2006) 117.

9. Quotations

Where the quotation is short (fewer than three lines) it should be included in the main body of your sentence, it should be indicated by single quotation marks. For example:

In relation to the perils of the sea defence, Gaudron J has said that ‘it should not be treated as having some esoteric meaning’.

Where the quotation is more substantial (three or more lines) it should appear as a separate body of text. The quotation should be preceded by a single line space and should be indented from the left margin, in a smaller (size 9) and without quotation marks at all.

In the same case Gaudron J stated that:

Because the Hague Rules are intended to apply widely in international trade, it is self-evidently desirable to strive for uniform construction of them. As has been said earlier, the rules seek to allocate risks between cargo and carrier interests and it follows that the allocation of those risks that is made when the rules are construed by national courts, should as far as possible, be uniform.

10. Internet Sources

Internet sources should be cited in the following manner:

Author, *Document Title* (Year) Website Name <Uniform Resource Locator> Date of Retrieval (if provided).

William Tetley, *Marine Cargo Claims* (2008) Tetley’s Maritime & Admiralty Law <<http://www.mcgill.ca/maritimelaw/mcc4th/>> at 27 March 2006.

The author’s date of access of the source should be included where the author provides it. The important thing is consistency within the document.

11. Ship's Names

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

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

The Maria Luisa [No 2] (2003) 130 FCR 12. (Not: *Kent v Vessel 'Maria Luisa' [No 2]*...)

'*Gem of Safaga*' [2010] FCAFC 14 (not *The Ship 'Gem of Safaga' v Euroceanica (UK) Ltd...*)

After the case has been cited in full, the case can be referred to as *Maria Luisa* .

The case of *Maria Luisa* held that...

For admiralty cases in personam (or shipping cases that may not have been commenced in admiralty per se, but have come to be known by the name of the ship in question) the party names are to be used and the ship name set out in brackets.

Kenya Railways v Antares Co Pte Ltd (The Antares) (nos 1 & 2) [1987] 1 Lloyd's Rep 424
Banker's Trust International Ltd v Todd Shipyards Corp (The Halcyon Isle) [1981] AC 221
Marbig Rexel Pty Ltd v ABC Container Line NV (The TNT Express) [1992] 2 Lloyds Rep
636

12. Book Review Title

The title of a book review should appear in the following manner:

Author(s), Title. Publisher (Year). introduction pages, text pages.

[ISBN Number(s)]

Reviewer's Name

- Title italicised in large and small letters.
- All other information not italicised.
- Century Gothic font.

- Font size 13.
- Heading and Body of Text requirements apply (see above 2 and 3).

Howard Bennett, *The Law of Marine Insurance*. Oxford University Press (2006). xc, 990 pp. ISBN 97080199273591, 0199273596]
The Honourable Desmond Derrington.

13. Treaties and Conventions

The UNTS form is to be preferred to the ATS. Where the author chooses to use ATS however, it need not be changed. We adopt a short form of the AGLC style, but if the author has referenced it in the longer AGLC style it need not be changed. The most important thing is consistency within the article.

Treaties in the **UNTS** form should be in the following manner:

Full treaty name (shortened name), Opened for signature year, UN treaty series Pinpoint.

United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982, 1833 UNTS 3 art 136

Treaties in the **ATS** form should be in the following manner:

Full treaty name (shortened treaty name), Australian Treaty series citation Pinpoint

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 2004[ATS] 29 chapter XI-2

If the author deems it necessary he/she may also cite the date the treaty was opened for signature and entered into force:

Treaty name, Date opened for signature, Treaty series citation, Pinpoint (Date of entry into force)

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), opened for signature 1 November 1974, 2004 [ATS] 29 chapter XI-2 (entered into force 25 May 1980)

Subsequent references to a treaty may be in a shortened form and should also be italicised. This applies to footnotes and in the text.

To the extent that the information is available, all private conventions should be cited using the method of citation. This includes, but is not limited to, agreements made by the following Institutes, Commissions and Committees:

- UNCITRAL
 - CMI
 - UNIDROIT
-

14. Use Of Capitals

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

...proposed changes to maritime and Admiralty law at a conference session for a body as strong as the Maritime Law Association...

15. Header and Footer

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

Student Editors are to add the header. The header should be the title of the Article. If the title of the article is long and will appear as more than a single line of text, a shortened version may be used at the Student Editor’s discretion. The following is an example of how a title was shortened for the purpose of the header:

Final Port of Discharge: Actual or Contractual? *AWB (International) Ltd v Tradesmen International (PVT) Ltd* [2006] VSCA 210

Final Port of Discharge: Actual or Contractual?

The header should not appear on the first page. To achieve this choose the ‘page setup’ icon from the header and footer toolbar and then select the ‘different first page’ option.

The header is to be in Century Gothic font size 10 italicized, and should not appear on the first page.

The footer will be inserted by the General Editor. The footer will be the citation of the issue of the Journal and should appear in Times New Roman font size 10 as follows:

(2007) 21 A&NZ Mar LJ

16. Page Numbers

Page numbers should not be included in articles being submitted to the Journal. Student Editors should remove any page numbers that appear on an article during the copyedit stage and page numbers should not be added to an article by Student Editors during either the copyedit or proofreading stages as page numbers run continuously throughout an issue of the Journal. As such only one article will begin at 'page 1'.

The Editor of the journal will add page numbers using Adobe Professional immediately prior to publishing the issue

Page numbers should appear in size 8, Times New Roman font, aligned in the centre of the bottom of the page.

17. Titles of Case Notes

The title of a case note should appear in the following manner:

Primary issue being dealt with by the case note: *Case citation*

Final Port of Discharge: Actual or Contractual? *A WB (International) Ltd v Tradesmen International (PVT) Ltd* [2006] VSCA 210

UK Standard Conditions for Towage and s74(3) *TPA*:
PNSL Berhad v Dalrymple Marine Services Pty Ltd; PNSL Berhad v The Owners of the Ship 'Koumala' [2007] QSC
(Helman J, 19 April 2007)

18. Diagrams

Any diagrams or charts used must be referenced.

19. Margins/Indents

All margins should be the word default of 2.54cm.

Where paragraphs are to be indented, they should be intended by a single tab.

Where the paragraph is numbered, in a list for example, the text following the number/letter should proceed after a single space rather than a tab. Subsections should also be separated with a single line space.

(2) A reference in subsection (1) to a maritime lien includes a reference to a lien for:

- (a) salvage;
- (b) damage done by a ship;
- (c) wages of the master, or of a member of the crew, of a ship; or
- (d) master's disbursements.

Numbered paragraphs should not 'wrap' around the number. Instead the text on the following line should begin where the text on the first line did. For example:

2. "Contract of carriage" means a contract made by or on behalf of a carrier for the carriage by sea of a passenger or of a passenger and his luggage, as the case may be;

20. Lists

Paragraphs written as a list should be separated indented and separated by a single line space. For example:

Articles 192 and 193 of UNCLOS provide that:

- 192. States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment.
- 193. States have the sovereign right to exploit their natural resources pursuant to their environmental policies and in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment.

Where the list is a quotation, the font should be in a smaller size 9.

If the author has generated the list, to aid the reader's understanding for example, the font should remain size 10.

In both cases, the text should be indented.

Footnotes/References - summary

- Author information to be contained in first footnote (use of symbols, preferably asterix*).
- Footnotes in text are to immediately following punctuation (full stops, commas, semi-colons etc.) where possible.
- Court names displayed in full (e.g. HC changed to High Court).
- Treaties series number: use what is consistent throughout the paper (UNTS or ATS).
- International references: where it is not covered by the AGLC, refer to the 'Blue Book' and alter in accordance with AGLC/style guide.