AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HOUSE STYLE

OPERATIONAL POLICY ON TERMINOLOGY, NAMES OF PLACES, PEOPLE AND ENTITIES, REFERENCES, SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International is a movement of 10 million people which mobilizes the humanity in everyone and campaigns for change so we can all enjoy our human rights. Our vision is of a world where those in power keep their promises, respect international law and are held to account. We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our membership and individual donations. We believe that acting in solidarity and compassion with people everywhere can change our societies for the better.

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

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Please note that this edition does not include the A to Z of terms

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE OPERATIONAL POLICY

This operational policy sets out the house style in English of Amnesty International's International Secretariat. It updates and expands the house style guidance provided in *Writing for Amnesty International: Guidance for Staff on Writing Style and Use of Language* (Index: DOC 10/6309/2017). Information in this policy supersedes information there.

It provides answers in one place to questions on the finer details of our use of language, including spelling, capitalization and punctuation; conventions on referencing (or citations) and the naming of places (such as countries), people and entities (such as organizations) and international legal instruments; and advice on terminology to use or avoid. With regard to spelling, capitalization and punctuation, it does not seek to provide a comprehensive guide to these aspects of language, but rather to codify Amnesty International's preferences when multiple accepted options exist in English.

There are multiple reasons for following the house style. Consistently using a house style helps produce clear and coherent outputs that reflect the professionalism, accuracy and impartiality of our work, allowing our audience to concentrate on our message. It also aids the readability of our outputs, many of which are consulted by people whose first language is not English. In addition, acknowledging that many outputs will be translated into other languages, it facilitates the work of our translators. Finally, it reinforces the idea that Amnesty International speaks with one voice.

The operational policy is intended to save the time of everyone who writes for Amnesty International (originators) or who works with the writing of others, such as reviewers, editors, proofreaders and translators. It helps empower originators to be their own first reviewers and frees up the time of reviewers to focus more on the substance than the form. It also helps staff avoid having to check for precedents in previous Amnesty International outputs to determine matters such as spelling or capitalization.

Everyone is expected to follow the self-servicing principle and take responsibility for ensuring their own writing conforms with house style. All reviewers are also expected to ensure that texts they approve conform with house style.

House style should be adhered to in all outputs issued by Amnesty International's International Secretariat. However, this operational policy is not intended to be overly restrictive. There will be always be exceptions to the rules on the grounds of appropriateness or common sense. The most important rule is to maintain consistency within the same document.

National entities of Amnesty International (national offices, sections and structures) may have their own house style in English to reflect, in particular, national preferences for spelling and punctuation conventions. However, this operational policy provides advice on references and naming conventions and use of terminology that will be beneficial for them, too.

1.2 HOW TO USE THE OPERATIONAL POLICY

Chapter 2 provides the essentials of Amnesty International's house style, including spelling, capitalization and punctuation; conventions on referencing (or citations) and the naming of places, people and entities (such as organizations) and international legal instruments. It is designed to answer key questions and signpost further details found in subsequent chapters.

Chapters 3-7 set out further information on referencing conventions (or citations), spelling, the use of capital letters, the naming of places (such as countries), people and entities (such as organizations), and international legal instruments. These chapters include concrete examples to illustrate the conventions and further details to explain the rationale behind house style choices.

Chapter 8 contains explanations of key human right terms in alphabetical order, providing guidance on how to use them. It also contains advice on terms to avoid. This information is based on Amnesty International's human rights policies.

Throughout the text, examples are provided to ensure that everyone can understand the guidance whether or not they are familiar with any technical terms used.

✔ Example of text conforming with house style

✘ Example of text NOT conforming with house style

To help navigation of the text, cross-references in this style are provided.

Footnotes include:
- practical tips on how to help ensure conformity with house style;
- clarifications where guidance is different from that in *Writing for Amnesty International: Guidance for Staff on Writing Style and Use of Language* (Index: DOC 10/6309/2017);
- references to sources for quotes in the text;
- other supplementary information for the sake of context.

1.3 RELATED RESOURCES

WRITING GUIDELINES
A document entitled *Amnesty International Writing Guidelines* will update and expand the principles of effective writing for Amnesty International and guidance on the specific structure, style and format of research, advocacy, campaigning and communications outputs.

In the meantime, consult Chapters 4-8 of *Writing for Amnesty International: Guidance for Staff on Writing Style and Use of Language* (Index: DOC 10/6309/2017). This section contains general guidance on effective campaign writing, detailed guidance on writing reports and brief advice on other publication formats, such as press releases, Urgent Actions, official letters, blogs and social media posts.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE USAGE
A house style is not designed to answer all questions related to the use of language. Further advice on use of punctuation, such as colons, semicolons and commas, is available at The Writer (thewriter.com/what-we-think/style-guide). Further advice on English language usage, such as grammar and syntax, is available in Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, 2017.

HOUSE STYLE DICTIONARY
The dictionary that Amnesty International uses for spelling is the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). This operational policy refers to it repeatedly.

SPELLCHECK
Download the AmnestySpell spellcheck app from the Software Center. Set the "proofing language" to "English (United Kingdom)" in Microsoft Word. Set the "preferred" "Offices authoring languages and proofing" language to English (United Kingdom).

AmnestySpell works in Microsoft Word, Outlook, PowerPoint and OneNote. It does not work in Excel, Word Online, Teams, any search engine or online messaging applications or platforms. Therefore open Word documents in the app, not in Word Online. The AmnestySpell app is based on the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). Having downloaded the AmnestySpell spellcheck app, use the spellcheck function set to English (United Kingdom) to check compliance with house style spelling.

GRAMMAR CHECKERS

Microsoft Word includes a grammar check function. Use this to identify grammatical issues. There are also multiple online tools and apps to check English grammar, such as Grammarly. They can have some applications, but the advice they give on spelling and punctuation will often conflict with Amnesty International's house style, so use them with care.

HOUSE STYLE IN OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Resource Centre maintains house style in other core languages. See the Translation Function site on SharePoint (oneamnesty.sharepoint.com/sites/AISFNCTranslation/SitePages/Translation%20Unit%20Page.aspx) for contact details.

BRAND HUB

Amnesty International's Brand Hub (brandhub.amnesty.org) contains resources on the organization's visual identity, including fonts and layout of type.

HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY DATABASE

The A-Z of terms in this operational policy (not included in this edition, but available from the Amnesty International International Secrtariat RSPU team) is based on Amnesty International's human rights policies. Consult the Human Rights Policy Database (oneamnesty.sharepoint.com/sites/app-humanrightspolicy) for more information on these.

RESEARCH GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES

The Research Function site on SharePoint (oneamnesty.sharepoint.com/sites/AISFNCResearch) contains guidelines and tools related to research and evidence management.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Amnesty International's *Quality Assurance Framework [updated May 2017]* (Index: ORG 10/2704/2015) sets out the standards all written outputs must meet. It also details agreed review and approval processes for written outputs.

2. HOUSE STYLE ESSENTIALS

Amnesty International's house style seeks to align our communications with our core values of "global coverage", "the universality and indivisibility of human rights" and "impartiality and independence", as well as the need to "disclose human rights abuses accurately, quickly and persistently", conduct research "systematically and impartially" and "mobilize public pressure".[1]

Accordingly, we have adopted spelling, capitalization and punctuation conventions that are considered contemporary and international, while recognizing that none are universal. We have created a system for references (or citations) that is accurate and systematic, but not unnecessarily academic, for our main audiences. We have chosen conventions on the naming of places (such as countries), people and entities (such as organizations) that emphasize our impartiality and independence. Our use of terminology corresponds with the principle of the universality and indivisibility of human rights, as enshrined in our human rights policies.

This chapter includes the most common issues you will come across when writing for Amnesty International.

2.1 ABBREVIATIONS

2.1.1 GENERAL USE OF ABBREVIATIONS
Use abbreviations sparingly. They can make a text harder to read and translate.

In longer documents, such as reports and briefings:
- Treat the executive summary and rest of the text as two separate documents. If you abbreviate a name in the executive summary, give the name in full again on first mention in the rest of the text before abbreviating again.
- Add abbreviations to the glossary at the beginning of the document.
- Generally, give the full name on first mention in a footnote. However, if the abbreviation has already been provided in the main text, you may use the abbreviation in the footnote without further explanation.

2.1.2 PEOPLE'S NAMES ABBREVIATED
Use initials for people's names only when they are commonly referred to in this way. Place a full stop and a space after each initial.

✔ F. D. Roosevelt

2.1.3 ENTITIES' NAMES ABBREVIATED
The abbreviations of some entities can normally be used without giving the name in full.

✔ BBC

✔ CNN

✔ EU

✔ NATO

✔ UK

✔ UN

✔ USA

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[1] See "Statute of Amnesty International, as amended by the 2019 Global Assembly Meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2-4 August 2019", amnesty.org/en/documents/pol20/1045/2019/en/

You may use abbreviations to replace the names of other entities that are repeated *frequently* in the same document. However, on first mention, give the name in full, followed by the abbreviation in brackets.

✔ International Labour Organization (ILO)

✔ International Monetary Fund (IMF)

If an entity's name appears only once, there is no need to give its abbreviations in brackets, unless the abbreviation is better known than the full name.

✔ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

✔ UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In general, use acronyms, abbreviations formed from the first letters of a name and pronounced as a single word (for example, "NATO"), *without* the definite article ("the").

✔ NATO announced…

✗ the NATO announced…

✔ UNICEF announced…

✗ the UNICEF announced…

In general, use initialisms, abbreviations formed from the first letters of a name with each letter pronounced separately (for example, "IMF"), *with* the definite article ("the") when the full name is used with one and *without* the definite article ("the") when the full name is used without one.

✔ the BBC broadcast a programme [the British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast a programme]

✔ the CIA led an investigation [the Central Intelligence Agency led an investigation]

✔ the OHCHR issued a report [the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights…]

✔ the WHO is responsible for international public health [the World Health Organization…]
BUT

✔ AFP is an international news agency [Agence France-Presse is an international news agency]

2.1.4 DOCUMENTS' NAMES ABBREVIATED

You may use abbreviations to replace the names of documents that are repeated *frequently* in the same document. However, on first mention, give the name in full, followed by the abbreviation in brackets.

✔ UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UN Convention against Torture)

Avoid use of the abbreviation "No." (number) in the titles of documents, such as treaties and laws.

✔ ILO Convention 182

See "7. International legal instruments" for naming conventions and common abbreviations of international legal instruments.

Use abbreviations for page(s) and paragraph(s) *only* in footnotes.
Add a full stop after "p" (page), "pp" (pages) and "para" (paragraph).

✔ p. 14

✔ pp. 14-27

✔ para. 6

Do NOT add a full stop after "paras" (paragraphs).

✔ paras 6-9

Do NOT use abbreviations for other document divisions. For example, do NOT abbreviate "Article" to "Art.".

✔ Article 18

✘ Art. 18

2.1.5 OTHER TERMS ABBREVIATED

For abbreviations and usage of abbreviations of other terms, follow the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), for example:

✔ AIDS

✔ Covid-19

✔ DNA

✔ HIV

✔ NGO

✔ SARS

You may use abbreviations to replace the names of other terms that are repeated *frequently* in the same document. However, on first mention, give the name in full, followed by the abbreviation in brackets.

✔ Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

2.2 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

2.2.1 GENERAL USE OF 'AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'

In general, use "Amnesty International" in full.

In less formal contexts, such as campaigning outputs, use "Amnesty International" in full on first reference and "Amnesty" on subsequent mentions.

Never use "AI".

✔ Amnesty International

✘ AI

2.2.2 NATIONAL ENTITIES OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Use "Amnesty International [country name]" for the names of Amnesty International national entities (sections, structures and national offices).

✔ Amnesty International Tunisia

✘ the Tunisian Section

✔ Amnesty International Indonesia

✘ the Indonesian National Office

2.3 APOSTROPHES

2.3.1 PLURALS AND APOSTROPHES

Do NOT use an apostrophe before an "s" to indicate a plural.

✔ the 1930s

✘ the 1930's

✔ NGOs

✘ NGO's

2.3.2 POSSESSIVE AND APOSTROPHES

Use an apostrophe to indicate the possessive, including in words ending in "s", "x" or "z".[2]

✔ Congress's response

✔ Cox's car

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[2] Contrary to previous guidance, add the apostrophe for words ending in "s", "x" or "z".

2.3.3 TIME PERIODS WITH APOSTROPHES

Use an apostrophe in phrases in which a time period (for example, "12 years") qualifies a noun (for example, "imprisonment").

✓ 12 years' imprisonment

✓ two days' time

✓ six weeks' holiday

Do NOT use an apostrophe in phrases in which a time period qualifies an adjective (for example, "old" or "pregnant").

✓ nine months pregnant

✓ three weeks old

2.3.4 STYLE OF APOSTROPHES

Apostrophes should be typographic (curved) (') not straight (').

2.4 BRACKETS

2.4.1 ROUND BRACKETS

Round brackets (or parentheses) are used to enclose supplementary information, variants, digressions and explanations. They are also used to give or expand abbreviations.

If the text within brackets is a complete sentence, begin it with a capital letter and end it in a full stop.

✓ Executions increased by 12% in 2020. (In 2019, they had increased by 7%.)

Where the text within brackets is not a full sentence, place any punctuation following it outside the closing bracket.

✓ Executions increased by 12% in 2020 (compared with 7% in 2019).

Also use pairs of round brackets around the subdivisions of articles (or similar divisions) of legal instruments.

✓ Article 5(2)(ii)

✓ Rule 92(3)(b)

2.4.2 SQUARE BRACKETS

Use square brackets inside a quotation to indicate text that was not in the original quotation and has been added by Amnesty International, such as a comment, clarification or translation.

✔ "We [mainly] use square brackets to add text within a quote to clarify the meaning"

See also "2.31.3 Square brackets in quotations".

In the rare event that you need to include parentheses within parentheses, use square brackets around the inner parenthetical comment.

✔ All five political parties that participated gained votes. (Podemos [We Can] boycotted the elections.)

2.5 BULLET POINTS

2.5.1 INTRODUCING LISTS OF BULLET POINTS

Introduce a list of bullet points with a colon.

2.5.2 CONSISTENCY IN PUNCTUATION FOR BULLET POINTS

Use consistent grammatical forms and punctuation in bullet points.

Consistently begin each bullet point with either a noun or a verb (using the same tense and form within the list). Consistently end each bullet point with either no punctuation, a semicolon (except for the last one) or a full stop.

✔ Amnesty International made the following calls on the UN Security Council:
- to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court;
- to impose a comprehensive arms embargo and establish a mechanism to monitor and enforce it;
- to impose targeted financial sanctions against senior officials responsible for serious violations and crimes.

✗ Amnesty International made the following calls on the UN Security Council:
- to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court.
- imposition of a comprehensive arms embargo and establishment of a mechanism to monitor and enforce it
- it should impose targeted financial sanctions against senior officials responsible for serious violations and crimes;

2.5.3 LIST OF TERMS IN BULLET POINTS

If the bullet points separate out a list of terms, begin each one with a lower-case letter and do NOT use punctuation at the end.

✔ The committee planned to discuss:
- political relations
- military expenditure
- economic forecasts

2.5.4 LIST OF PHRASES IN BULLET POINTS

If the bullet points separate out a list of phrases, begin each one with a lower-case letter and end them with a semicolon, except for the last one, which should end with a full stop.

✔️ Amnesty International calls on the UN Security Council to:
- refer the situation to the International Criminal Court;
- impose a comprehensive arms embargo and establish a mechanism to monitor and enforce it;
- impose targeted financial sanctions against senior officials responsible for serious violations and crimes.

2.5.5 LIST OF COMPLETE SENTENCES IN BULLET POINTS

If the bullet points separate out a list of items that each contain one or more complete sentences, begin each one with a capital letter and end them with a full stop.

✔️ Amnesty International calls on the armed groups to undertake the following actions:
- Immediately end all international humanitarian law violations and human rights abuses. Adhere strictly to the provisions of international humanitarian law.
- End abductions of civilians and immediately release all civilians being detained. Inform families of anyone, civilian or combatant, who continues to be detained by the armed group and allow detainees to correspond with their families.
- End threats of violence and acts of intimidation against civilians.

2.6 CAPITAL LETTERS

See "5. Capital letters" for full details and more examples.

2.6.1 GENERAL USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

Use capital letters sparingly and keep capitalization consistent within a document.

Do NOT capitalize terms unnecessarily.

✔️ international human rights law

❌ International Human Rights Law

Do NOT capitalize expressions just because their abbreviation is capitalized.

✔️ non-governmental organization (NGO)

❌ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

✔️ human rights defenders (HRDs)

❌ Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)

Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word), as well as quotation marks, for titles of subdivisions of publications, such as chapters of a book or a report, and around the titles of subdivisions of a broadcast or production, such as an episode of a TV, radio or podcast series regardless of the capitalization style in the source.

See "2.30.4 Titles of publications in quotation marks" for more details.

2.6.2 PEOPLE'S TITLES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

For people, use capital letters for common formal titles when written immediately before a name and without an intervening comma and for unique formal titles. Otherwise, use initial lower-case letters, particularly when the phrase is a generic description.

✔ President Vladimir Putin

BUT

✔ Vladimir Putin, the Russian president,

✔ the Russian president, Vladimir Putin,

2.6.3 ENTITIES' NAMES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

For entities (such as governments, parliaments, official agencies, courts, judicial bodies, detention centres, medical and educational institutions), use initial capital letters for their official titles. Use initial lower-case letters for abbreviations or paraphrased references to their titles.

✔ the National Diet of Japan

BUT

✔ Japan's parliament

2.6.4 DOCUMENTS' NAMES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

For documents (such as laws and treaties), use initial capital letters for the official full and abbreviated titles of major publications such as books, reports and briefings and major broadcasts or productions such as television and radio programmes, podcast series, films and plays, as well as court cases. Use lower-case letters for unofficial abbreviations or paraphrased references to their titles.

✔ Saudi Arabia's Penal Law for Crimes of Terrorism and Its Financing

BUT

✔ Saudi Arabia's counterterrorism law

✔ the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment

✔ the UN Convention against Torture [the UN's official abbreviation]

BUT

✔ the UN torture convention

2.6.5 CAPITALIZATION STYLE

When capitalizing the names of people, places, entities and documents, use title case. Capitalize the first letter of significant words (nouns and pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs). Maintain in lower case words like "the", "a", "and", "or", "in", "on", "of", "for", "against".[3]

✔ Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

✘ Law Of The People's Republic Of China On Safeguarding National Security In The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

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[3] Tip: Use a title capitalization tool (for example, titlecaseconverter.com) and select Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) for the title case (also known as headline style).

2.7 CAPTIONS

2.7.1 USE OF CAPTIONS
Add captions to all photographs, other images, figures (charts, graphs and diagrams) and maps.

2.7.2 PUNCTUATION IN CAPTIONS
Only end the wording in a caption before the copyright symbol with a full stop if it contains more than one sentence.

2.7.3 COPYRIGHT INFORMATION AND CAPTIONS
Include copyright information for all photographs and other images and for figures and maps from sources other than Amnesty International when reproduced in their original form. Use © before the name of the copyright holder. Do NOT add a full stop after the copyright information.

✔ Manasseh Rini © Private

✔ A mural outside a school for children with disabilities in Makassar reads "See me, not my disability", 17 June 2019 © Amnesty International

✔ Screenshot of the opening sequence of the video of the song "Balaha" by Ramy Essam, which is critical of the authorities. He released the song and video on 26 February 2018 and posted them on social media. The public prosecution cited the song in evidence against him. © Ramy Essam

See also "2.16.3 Captions for figures" and "2.24.2 Captions for maps".

2.8 CHARTS
See "2.16 Figures (charts, graphs and tables)".

2.9 COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Follow guidance in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) to decide whether to use singular of plural verbs for collective nouns (such as "data", "family", "media", "team").

In some cases, the choice between singular and plural verb forms will depend on whether you are referring to the group as a single unit or the group as individuals.

✔ Her family **is** based in Nairobi [referring to the family as a unit]

✔ All her family **are** coming to visit [referring to the family as individuals]

2.10 COMMAS

2.10.1 FINAL COMMAS AT END OF LISTS

In general, do NOT use a final comma before "and" in lists.

✔ red, white and blue

✘ red, white, and blue

Only use a final comma when it is required for the sake of clarity, for example, where "and" or "or" appears multiple times.

✔ the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Labour and Social Affairs

2.10.2 MARKING EQUIVALENTS USING COMMAS

Use commas around a word or phrase, such as the name or description of a person or entity, when it is the equivalent of something that immediately precedes it and consequently non-essential to the sentence. Do NOT place a word or phrase between commas when it defines or identifies a preceding word or phrase (and is therefore essential to the sentence).

✔ the Indian prime minister, Narendra Modi,
[only one person is currently in the role; "Narendra Modi" is therefore non-essential and could be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence]
BUT

✔ the former Indian prime minister Manmohan Singh
[many people have formerly been in the role; "Manmohan Singh" is essential for the meaning of the sentence]

✔ her mother, Rohima Begum, asked…
[she only has one mother; "Rohima Begum" is therefore non-essential and could be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence]
BUT

✔ her cousin Dipa Begum
[she has more than one cousin; "Dipa Begum" is essential for the meaning of the sentence]

See "2.33 Relative pronouns" for details on commas around relative clauses.

2.11 CURRENCY

2.11.1 USE OF NUMERALS IN CURRENCY

Use numerals for currency amounts.

See "2.27 Numbers and numerals" for more details on use of numerals.

2.11.2 FORMATS FOR CURRENCY

Use any of the following three formats for currencies but consider the option most familiar to the audience and be consistent throughout the document.

1. Name of currency (in lower case)

✔ 50 British pounds

✔ 60 Indian rupees

✔ 1 US dollar

✔ 100 euros

✔ 1,200 Nigerian naira

✔ 4,000 Russian roubles

✔ 300 Iraqi dinars

2. Currency code (with a space before the number)

✔ GBP 50

✔ INR 60

✔ USD 1

✔ EUR 100

✔ NGN 1,200

✔ RUB 4,000

✔ IQD 300

3. Currency symbol (without a space before the number)

✔ £50

✔ ₹60

✔ US$1

✔ €100

✔ ₦1,200

✔ ₽4,000

✔ ‏د‏ع‏300

2.11.3 EQUIVALENT AMOUNTS IN CURRENCY

Give an equivalent amount in another currency in brackets where helpful for the reader. In general, US dollars (US$) or euros (€), depending on the audience.

✔ NGN 1,200 (USD 4)

✔ RUB 4,000 (EUR 65)

✔ 1,200 Nigerian naira (4 US dollars)

✔ ₱4,000 (€65)

2.11.4 EXCHANGE RATES FOR CURRENCY

Where needed, such as in situations of high currency rate volatility, add a footnote with the exchange rate and source and date of conversion.

✔ [Footnote] Calculation based on an exchange rate of 1 US dollar to 1,1571 Congolese francs on 1 December 2018, XE currency converter.

2.12 DASHES

Use dashes (–), with a space on either side, NOT hyphens, as a form of punctuation, such as to indicate a break in the natural syntax of a sentence in speech. Use an en-dash (–), not the longer em-dash (—).[4]

✔ "She walked without stopping – rain was falling all the time – to the shelter."

✘ "She walked without stopping - rain was falling all the time - to the shelter."

See also "2.20 Hyphens".

2.13 DATES AND SEASONS

2.13.1 FORMAT FOR DATES

For dates, use the day-month-year format. For the day, use the numeral only. In general, do NOT include the day of the week.

✔ on 2 June 2011

✘ on the 2nd of June 2011

✘ on 02 June 2011

✘ on June 2, 2011

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[4] Tip: To insert an en-dash in Word, press Ctrl and minus (-) on the numeric keypad of the keyboard. Or insert it from the Insert>Symbol menu.

2.13.2 RANGES OF DATES

For date ranges, use a hyphen or "between… and" or "from… to".

✔ 1948-1958

✔ between 1948 and 1958

✔ from 1948 to 1958

✘ between 1948-1958

✔ 20-24 July 2011

✔ between 20 and 24 July 2011

✔ from 20 to 24 July 2011

✘ between 20 – 24 July 2011

2.13.3 SEASONS

Take care when referring to seasons (for example, "summer" or "winter") as these vary from region to region.

2.14 DIAGRAMS

See "".

2.15 DISABILITY AND ILLNESS

Always put people first and the disability or illness second. Do not equate the person with the disability or illness. Acknowledge persons with a disability or illness as individuals rather than homogenized as a group:

✔ persons with disabilities

✔ persons with a physical disability

✔ a worker with a disability

✘ the disabled

✘ disabled people

Use emotionally neutral terms that are not stigmatizing. People should be described as "living with" a disability or illness rather than "suffering from" or being "afflicted by" or "bound by" or "stricken with" it.

✔ He is a wheelchair user

✘ He is confined to a wheelchair

✘ He is wheelchair-bound

✔ She had a stroke

✘ She is a stroke victim

✔️ She has multiple sclerosis

❌ She suffers from multiple sclerosis

✔️ She is living with HIV

❌ She is HIV positive

See "8. A-Z of terms" for specific terminology (not included in this edition).

2.16 FIGURES (CHARTS, GRAPHS AND TABLES)

2.16.1 USE OF FIGURES

Use figures (charts, graphs and tables) to present significant quantities of data in a form that is easy to understand.

2.16.2 STYLE AND LABELLING OF FIGURES

For all figures:
- give the figure a concise title describing its main subject;
- in general, use the same size of font for the title as for the body text;
- use clear and concise headings for all columns and rows of tables and clear and concise labels for axes of graphs;
- in general, use a smaller size of font for the headings and labels than for the title;
- include a key within the figure, either immediately underneath it or set to the right of it, and use it to explain any symbols.

If there is more than one figure in a document:
- ensure consistency in the style and format of figures and their titles;
- use the word "figure" in the title;
- number each figure and ensure the numbering is sequential throughout the document ("figure 1", "figure 2", "figure 3" and so on).

Fill blanks in tables and provide an explanation in a note (for example, "n/a" = not available or not applicable).

When a table is split over more than one page, repeat the header row(s) at the top of the following page.

2.16.3 CAPTIONS FOR FIGURES

For all figures, include a caption immediately below the figure.

If the source of the figure is not Amnesty International and the figure is reproduced in its original form, include copyright information, using the following format: [Description] © [source], [date of production of figure]

✔️ Acute malnutrition admission trends 2018 vs 2019 © OCHA Somalia, May 2019

If you have used external data sources to produce the figure, indicate this in the caption.

✔ The security situation for humanitarian workers worsened over 2019. Amnesty International calculated the number of attacks per month on the basis of data in the AidWorker Security Database, aidworkersecurity.org (accessed on 5 February 2020).

2.16.4 REFERENCING IN FIGURES
Include a reference to all figures in the body of the text, near to where it is placed.

✔ The number of investigations in all three provinces increased significantly between 2013 and 2018 (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Public prosecution investigations 2013-2018

Year	County x	County y	County z
2013	529	413	229
2014	653	553	313
2015	720	930	446
2016	1153	663	789
2017	1190	1500	1203
2018	1739	1534	1232

The number of investigations by the public prosecution that were reported as starting in a given year increased every year between 2013 and 2018 in each of the three counties. Amnesty International calculated the number of investigations from information published by the respective public prosecution authorities.

2.17 FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES

2.17.1 USE OF FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES
Use footnotes unless the template for the type of output you are writing indicates otherwise (for example, Annual Report entries).

Use footnotes or endnotes to reference sources for statements in the main text or provide useful additional information to the audience, particularly in research and advocacy documents, such as reports, briefings and public statements.

See also "3. References" for full details on what to include as a reference in footnotes.

2.17.2 INDICATORS FOR FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES

In the main text, put the footnote or endnote indicator at the end of the sentence or clause to which they relate. In general, place it after any punctuation, such as a full stop, comma or closing bracket.

✓ Several organizations provided evidence to back up this statement.[46]

✓ The government announced that it had eradicated torture,[8] a claim that NGOs have disputed.

✓ Indicators of health (defined by the WHO as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity")[4] have deteriorated.

Begin footnotes and endnotes with a superscript numeral ([1]) followed by a character space.

2.17.3 PUNCTUATION IN FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES

Separate with semicolons multiple references for a single statement attached to one footnote in the text.

If beginning a new sentence after a web address, first enter a hard return.

Place a full stop at the end of the footnote or endnote, except when it ends in a web address.

See also "2.32 References".

2.18 GENDER

2.18.1 PRONOUNS AND GENDER

You may use "they, "them", "their" and "themself" (rather than "themselves" in this case) as gender-neutral singular pronouns.

Use in generic references, which often have a plural meaning.

✓ Each child received their own food parcel.

✓ If anyone is there ask them to help.

Use where a person's gender is not known.

✓ The villager had to flee their home because of the armed group's threats against them.

Use for individuals who identify as neither male nor female.

✓ Jo Pérez placed themself in danger to undertake their mission.

Take care when using "he or she", "his or her" and so on, since they are cis-binary pronouns and therefore exclude individuals who identify as neither male nor female.

There are other ways of avoiding using pronouns in a gender-biased way, especially when the person's gender is not known. Do not rely on one method alone, but use a mixture, depending on the possibilities each text or sentence offers.

Use the plural.

✔ Lawyers need their wits about them.

✘ A lawyer needs his wits about him.

Delete the pronoun.

✔ The prisoner serves the first six months but is then released on remand.

✘ The prisoner serves the first six months but he is then released on remand.

Use an article in place of a pronoun.

✔ The accused is entitled to contact a lawyer.

✘ The accused is entitled to contact his lawyer.

Replace the pronoun with a noun.

✔ Write to the lawyer, expressing… The lawyer may respond saying…

✘ Write to the lawyer, expressing… He may respond saying…

2.18.2 VOCABULARY AND GENDER

In general, use gender-inclusive vocabulary.

✔ spokesperson

✘ spokesman

✘ spokeswoman

✔ police officer

✘ policeman

✘ policewoman

✔ fire fighter

✘ fireman

2.18.3 GENDER NEEDED FOR TRANSLATION

When preparing outputs for translation, remember to include as comments the gender of individuals and members of groups to help translators of certain languages who need this information for accurate translations.

2.19 GRAPHS

See "**2.16 Figures (charts, graphs and tables)**".

2.20 HYPHENS

2.20.1 WORDS AND PHRASES WITH HYPHENS IN HOUSE STYLE DICTIONARY

Follow the usage of hyphens (-) in the *Advanced Oxford Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) for all words and phrases included there.

- ✔ North-South relations
- ✔ up-to-date information
- ✔ the information is up to date

2.20.2 OTHER COMPOUND ADJECTIVES USING HYPHENS

For compound adjectives not included in the *Advanced Oxford Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), use hyphens only where necessary.

Do NOT use a hyphen if the meaning is clear and unambiguous without one.

- ✔ income tax authorities
- ✔ trade union activities

Do NOT use hyphens to join adjectives to "well" or adverbs ending in "ly".

- ✔ a well maintained house
- ✘ a well-maintained house

- ✔ a recognizably criminal offence
- ✘ a recognizably-criminal offence

Use a hyphen (-) or hyphens if not using them would render the meaning unclear or ambiguous.

- ✔ five-year terms
- ✘ five year terms [this could mean "five one-year terms"]

- ✔ the third-highest-ranking official
- ✘ the third highest-ranking official [this could mean "the third official to have the highest rank"]

2.20.3 SUSPENDED HYPHENS

Use a suspended hyphen when part of a compound expression has been omitted. Remember to follow the suspended hyphen with a space.

✔ low- and middle-income countries [meaning low-income and middle-income countries]

✔ long- and short-term policies [meaning long-term and short-term policies]

2.20.4 NUMERICAL RANGES WITH HYPHENS

Also use a hyphen for numerical ranges without spaces, not a dash.

✔ pp. 23-24

✔ 1968-1972

See also "2.12 Dashes".

2.21 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Use the title recorded in the official document library of the organization in which the instrument was adopted or generated. Capitalize the title using title case.

See "7. International legal instruments" for more details.

2.22 ITALICS

2.22.1 WORDS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES IN ITALICS

Use italics for words from other languages that have not been absorbed into English and are either italicized or not included in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). Explain these words on first mention and, in longer documents, include them in a glossary.

✔ *diya* (sharia term for compensation paid to victim's family)

Do NOT use italics for words from other languages that have been absorbed into English, as indicated by their inclusion without italics in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com).

✔ ad hoc

✔ en masse

✔ en route

✔ fatwa

✔ hijab

2.22.2 TITLES OF PUBLICATIONS IN ITALICS

Use italics for the titles of major publications such as books, reports and briefings and major broadcasts or productions such as television and radio programmes, podcast series, films and plays, as well as court cases. Capitalize the titles in title case.

✔ *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*

✔ *A Spoiler in the Balkans? Russia and the Final Resolution of the Kosovo Conflict*, a report by the Carnegie Endowment for Global Peace

✔ CNN's documentary *Troubled Waters*

✔ the 1966 film *The Battle of Algiers*

✔ *Prosecutor v. Kanyarukiga*

See also "2.6 Capital letters" for more details on title case.

Do NOT use italics for the names of newspapers, journals, magazines or other periodicals; news agencies, news portals or other news providers; publishers or broadcasters; websites; television or radio stations; or the original language names of organizations.[5] Use initial capital letters.

✔ An article in the New York Times

✔ AFP

✔ An Al Jazeera investigation

✔ Radio Guangzhou

See "3. References" for more details.

2.22.3 ITALICS WITHIN ITALICS

Avoid long passages in italics, as these do not work well on the web or in PDF documents.

When including a short passage of text in italics, place any words that would otherwise be in italics in non-italic type.

✔ *CNN's documentary* Troubled Waters *was first broadcast in 2019.*

2.23 LATIN EXPRESSIONS

In general, use English rather than Latin expressions.

✔ for example

✔ for instance

✔ such as

✘ e.g.

---

[5] Contrary to previous guidance, do NOT use italics for the names of newspapers (or journals or other periodicals) as the distinction between these, news agencies, news portals and broadcasters with online content has become too blurred.

✔ that is

✔ namely

✘ i.e.

✔ and others

✘ et al.

✔ and so on

✘ etc.

✔ namely

✔ in other words

✘ viz.

✔ in his/her/their absence

✘ in absentia

✔ behind closed doors

✔ in secret

✘ in camera

✔ among other things

✘ inter alia

However, sometimes Latin needs to be used when there is no simple English equivalent, such as "habeas corpus".

See "8. A-Z of terms" for details of how to use this term (not included in this edition).

2.24 MAPS

2.24.1 LABELLING MAPS

For all maps:

- give the map a concise title describing its main focus and place it above, not inside, the map image;
- include a country's capital if visible on the map;
- if the map contains symbols or uses colour coding, include a key within the map in order to explain them, either immediately underneath it or set to the right of it;
- if the map is detailed, include a scale bar.

2.24.2 CAPTIONS FOR MAPS

For all maps, include a caption immediately below the map.

If required, include copyright information and use the following format: [Description] © [source], [date of production of map]

✔ Access restrictions in the Hebron area, occupied West Bank, in June 2018 © OCHA, January 2019

If you have adapted a base map and/or used geospatial data sources to include features on the map, indicate this in the caption, using the following format: [Description]. Base map © [source], [date of production of map] data sources: [source 1, source 2]

✔ Indigenous territories in Brazil's Amazon region, including ones visited by Amnesty International in December 2019. Base map © Google, 24 February 2020, data sources: OCHA, RAISG

2.24.3 DISPUTED BORDERS OR DESIGNATIONS IN MAPS

If the map shows disputed borders or designations, consider adding a disclaimer within the caption.

✔ The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any position by Amnesty International on the status of territory.

2.25 MEASUREMENTS

2.25.1 METRIC

In general, use metric measurements such as "hectares" (rather than "acres") and "km" (rather than "miles").

2.25.2 COMMON UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Use digits and abbreviations for everyday units of weight, length, area, volume and temperature. Do NOT add a space between the digit and the abbreviation.

✔ 14mm

✔ 12cm

✔ 5m

✔ 10km

✔ 12g

✔ 10kg

✔ 2m x 5m

✔ 12km^2

✔ 20m^3

✔ -30°C

2.25.3 LESS COMMON UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Use words for less common units.

✓ 20 tonnes

✓ 15 million barrels per day

2.26 NAMES

2.26.1 PLACE NAMES

Use Amnesty International's standard names for names of countries and nationalities.

When in doubt regarding spelling, especially in cases of place names transliterated from languages using non-Latin scripts, search for the name in the GeoNames database (geonames.org) and use the preferred spelling (identifiable by being the hyperlinked version above a number of alternative spellings).

On first reference to a place name, indicate the type of place referred to, using terms such as "capital", "city", "town", "village", "state" and "region". When preparing documents for translation, include comments on the type of place if these are not included in the text as some languages use different prepositions for different types of places.

See "6. Names" for more details.

2.26.2 PEOPLE'S NAMES

Generally, give a person's full name on first reference. After that you may abbreviate the name in a culturally appropriate way but use the same abbreviation throughout the document. Avoid referring to people using their surname alone; it can appear disrespectful. If in doubt, use first name and surname throughout.

When using pseudonyms, consistently place double quotation marks around them.

✓ "Randa" (not her real name)

See "6. Names" for more details.

See also "2.38 Titles of people".

2.26.3 ENTITIES' NAMES

In general, spell the names of entities, such as organizations, as they do themselves. Check their website if in doubt.

✓ Al Jazeera

✗ al-Jazeera

✓ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

✗ Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

For entities whose original name is not in English, use the English translation if this is commonly used. In general, there is no need also to provide the name in the original language. You may wish to do so in brackets on first mention if the name in the original language is also commonly used in English texts (to help identify the entity in question).

✓ France's National Rally (Rassemblement national) party

✗ France's Rassemblement national (National Rally) party

You may also wish to do so in brackets on first mention if an abbreviation (such as an acronym) derived from the name in the original language is commonly used in English texts and will be used on subsequent mentions. In this case, place the abbreviation after a comma within the same brackets.

✓ Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo, FARC-EP)

Use "the Islamic State armed group" on first mention and "Islamic State" (without "the") for subsequent mentions.[6]

If the entity is known in English by the original-language version of its name rather than a translation, use that. For entities such as political groups that have alternative transliterations in common usage, use the preferred spelling on the UN Terminology Database (unterm.un.org/unterm/portal/welcome).

✓ Al-Qaida

✗ al-Qa'ida

✓ Hizbullah

✗ Hezbollah

See "6. Names" for more details.

2.27 NUMBERS AND NUMERALS

2.27.1 USE OF NUMERALS FOR NUMBERS

Use numerals for numbers with decimals, times of day, dates, sums of money, percentages, measurements (for example, lengths, weights, temperatures) and millions (and billions and trillions).

✓ 2.5

✓ 2pm

✓ 1 July

✓ US$6

✓ 3%

✓ 700m

---

[6] Contrary to previous guidance, there is no need to use the formulation "the armed group calling itself Islamic State" on first mention as it is now sufficiently well known to what entity reference is being made.

✔ 60kg

✔ 200ºC

✔ 5 million

✔ 1.2 billion

BUT

✔ half a million

Also use numerals for references to subdivisions of documents and to editions of publications.

✔ Article 2

✔ paras 3-4

✔ 2nd edition

In general, use numerals for numbers "10" and over. Do not apply superscript to suffixes of ordinal numbers.[7]

✔ 12 houses

✘ twelve houses

✔ the 21st century

✘ the 21st century

✘ the twenty-first century

In general, do NOT use Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv and so on).

2.27.2 USE OF WORDS FOR NUMBERS

Use words for the numbers "one" to "nine" in all other circumstances, including fractions and ages.

✔ two and a half years

✔ their two children were 12 and six years old respectively

✔ a majority of two thirds

✔ eighth place

Also, exceptionally use words for numbers "10" and over at the start of a sentence, unless they denote a year.

✔ Forty-six girls and two boys…

✔ 2007 saw an increase in certain…

If spelling out the number would be cumbersome, redraft the sentence.

---

[7] Tip: In "Language Preferences" / "Proofing" / "AutoCorrect Options" / "AutoFormat", turn off "Replace Ordinals (1st) with superscript".

✗ 5,239 people were displaced.

✗ Five thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine people were displaced.

✓ A total of 5,239 people were displaced.

2.27.3 THOUSANDS IN NUMBERS

For "1,000" and over, add a comma before each cluster of three numerals (to separate thousands), except for data in figures.

✓ 1,400 boys

2.27.4 PERCENTAGES AND NUMERALS

Use "%" not "per cent" without a space between the numeral and the symbol.

✓ 20%

✗ 20 per cent

✗ 20 percent

2.27.5 DECIMAL FRACTIONS IN NUMERALS

As mentioned above, use numerals for numbers with decimals.

In decimal fractions expressing a number that is less than one, include a zero if necessary before the decimal point.

✓ 0.6%

Add a trailing zero after the last digit of numbers with decimals where needed to indicate the level of accuracy. Ensure all numbers in a table or series contain the same number of decimal places.

✓ 61.4% of men and 58.0% of women

2.28 OMITTED WORDS

Use three dots (…), known as an ellipsis, to indicate an omitted word or words. Do NOT add other punctuation such as brackets. Do NOT add a space before the three dots.

✓ The minister's letter stated: "The prisoner was released… two days ago."

✗ The minister's letter stated: "The prisoner was released […] two days ago."

✗ The minister's letter stated: "The prisoner was released … two days ago."

2.29 PRONOUNS

See "2.18 Gender".

2.30 QUOTATION MARKS

2.30.1 QUOTATIONS IN QUOTATION MARKS

Use quotation marks around a word, sentence or longer piece of text to indicate that they are exactly what somebody said or wrote.

2.30.2 INFORMAL TERMS, NEOLOGISMS, JARGON IN QUOTATION MARKS

Use quotation marks to indicate an informal term, neologism or jargon that may be unfamiliar to the audience, but use such terms sparingly to avoid confusion or misunderstanding. There is generally no need to use quotation marks if the meaning is recorded in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com).

✔ She let out a "microcough".

2.30.3 ARGUABLY INACCURATE USE OF TERMS IN QUOTATION MARKS

You may also use quotation marks to indicate an arguably inaccurate use of a term (in the sense of "so-called").

✔ The authorities organized "voluntary" transfers of population.

✔ The police extracted the "confession" under torture.

✔ "honour killings"

2.30.4 TITLES OF PUBLICATIONS IN QUOTATION MARKS

Use quotation marks for the titles of shorter publications such as articles in newspapers, press releases, public statements and Urgent Actions and the titles of shorter broadcasts or productions such as videos and songs.

✔ Amnesty International's press release "Cuba: Prisoner releases must lead to new human rights environment"

✔ An article in the New York Times entitled "Venezuela's Maduro claims control of National Assembly, tightening grip on power"

Also use quotation marks around the titles of subdivisions of publications, such as chapters of a book or a report, and around the titles of subdivisions of a broadcast or production, such as an episode of a TV, radio or podcast series.

Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word) for these sources regardless of the capitalization style in the source.

See "3. References" for more details.

2.30.5 PUNCTUATION IN QUOTATION MARKS

If a clause or sentence finishes with a word or phrase in quotation marks, place the comma or full stop after the closing quotation marks.

✔ He was convicted on the basis of a "confession".

✔ He was convicted on the basis of a "confession", which the judge read out in court.

2.30.6 DOUBLE OR SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS

In general, use double quotation marks (" and ").

Use single quotation marks (' and ') for quotations within quotations.

✔ She described the abuse she received at her employer's home: "His daughter shouted at me: 'You're an idiot.'"

Use single quotation marks (' and ') within the titles of documents such as reports and press releases and within chapter and section headings.

2.30.7 STYLE FOR QUOTATION MARKS

Quotation marks should be typographic (curved or smart) (" and ") not straight (").[8]

2.31 QUOTATIONS

2.31.1 INTRODUCING QUOTATIONS

In general, introduce quotations with a colon and begin them with a capital letter.

✔ The minister's letter stated: "The prisoner was released on 5 March."

✔ She recounted the evening's events: "First, I heard a knock at the door…"

✔ She said: "My sister was released on Tuesday."

2.31.2 PUNCTUATION FOR QUOTATIONS

If a sentence finishes with a quotation which is a sentence in itself, place the full stop before the closing quotation marks.

✔ He told Amnesty International: "I was handcuffed and dragged into a car."

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[8] Tip: In "Language Preferences" / "Proofing" / "AutoCorrect Options" / "AutoFormat", turn on "Replace Straight quotes with smart quotes".

2.31.3 SQUARE BRACKETS IN QUOTATIONS

Use square brackets around text that was not in the original quotation and has been added by Amnesty International, such as a comment, clarification or translation.

✔ "She returned to [the town of] Badou."

✔ "They made me keep the blindfold [over my eyes] the whole time."

✔ "He [the police officer] accused me of…"

✔ "The court imposed the punishment of *qesas* [retribution in kind]."

Also use square brackets to indicate the substitution of an initial capital letter for a lower-case letter, or the other way round, to maintain the flow of text.

✔ the Convention against Torture stipulates that "[n]o State Party shall expel, return…"
[the original text is "No State Party shall expel, return…"]

2.31.4 QUOTATIONS PLACED IN SEPARATE PARAGRAPHS

In longer-form documents, such as reports, place quotations of three lines or more in a separate paragraph and use a distinct quote style. Introduce these quotations with a colon.

2.32 REFERENCES

Use the following format, separated by commas, for the elements of a reference to any source:
- author (individual, editor or entity)
- title
- date of publication or broadcasting of source
- location of source (such as web address, omitting "http://", "https://" and "www.", or UN Doc. number)[9]
- location in source (such as Article, p. or para. numbers).

Examples:

International legal instruments

✔ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Migrant Workers Convention), Article 2(2)(b).

National legislation

✔ Canada, Extradition Act, 1999, laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-23.01/index.html, Chapter 18, section 1.

Court documents

✔ European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *Medvedyev and Others v. France*, Application 3394/03, Grand Chamber judgment, 29 March 2010, hudoc.echr.coe.int/app/conversion/pdf/?library=ECHR&id=002-1015&filename=002-1015.pdf&TID=ihgdqbxnfi, paras 79-80.

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[9] Contrary to previous guidance, remove "www.", in addition to "http://" and "https://", from web addresses.

UN documents

✔ UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), Concluding Observations: United States of America, 23 April 2014, UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, paras 5-6.

Amnesty International reports

✔ Amnesty International, *Still Waiting for Justice: One Year On from the Violence in Southern Kyrgyzstan* (Index: EUR 58/001/2011), 8 June 2011, amnesty.org/en/documents/EUR58/001/2011/en, pp. 5-6.

Amnesty International press releases

✔ Amnesty International, "Cuba: Prisoner releases must lead to new human rights environment", 8 January 2015, amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/01/cuba-prisoner-releases

Books

✔ Javaid Rehman, *International Human Rights Law*, 2nd edition, 2009, p. 123.

Dynamic web sources

✔ World Bank, "Overview", Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database, datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/health-nutrition-and-population-statistics (accessed on 3 February 2018).

Articles by newspapers

✔ New York Times, "Venezuela's Maduro claims control of National Assembly, tightening grip on power", 5 January 2020, nytimes.com/2020/01/05/world/americas/venezuela-noticias-maduro-guaido.html

Social media posts

✔ White House, Twitter post, 25 March 2019, twitter.com/WhiteHouse/status/1110281568281653248: "President Trump's Proclamation today recognizes Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which is crucial to the stability of the entire Middle East."

TV and radio programmes

✔ CNN, *Troubled Waters*, 28 February 2019, edition.cnn.com/videos/world/2019/02/28/cfp-troubled-waters-ghana-documentary.cnn

Videos

✔ hhbdkhan, "Free Syrian Army - True Mujahideen 2.0", 24 October 2012, youtube.com/watch?v=ZSlNNEAtPmc, minute 3:43.

Correspondence

✔ Amnesty International, Memorandum to Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Mali, 30 April 2020, on file with Amnesty International.

Interviews

✓ Interview by voice call with Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, 25 February 2017.

See "3. References" for more details and many more examples.

2.33 RELATIVE PRONOUNS

2.33.1 'THAT' AND 'WHICH'

In general, use "that" without a comma in relative clauses that define or identify a preceding word (and are therefore essential to the sentence). Use "which", preceded by a comma, to add non-essential information. Do NOT use either with people.

✓ The convoy that was attacked on 2 June was carrying two officers.
["that was attacked on 2 June" identifies the convoy]

✓ The presidential convoy, which left the palace at 2pm, was carrying two officers.
["presidential" identifies the convoy; "which left the palace at 2pm" is additional information]

✗ The court sentenced the commander that gave the order.

2.33.2 'WHO'

Use "who" without a comma to define a preceding word when referring to people. Use "who", preceded by a comma, to add non-essential information.

✓ The court acquitted the battalion commander who gave the order.
["who gave the order" identifies the commander]

✓ The court acquitted the battalion commander, who was surrounded by his supporters.
[the battalion commander has already been identified earlier in the text; "who was surrounded by his supporters" is additional information]

2.33.3 'WHOM'

Use "whom" instead of "who" when it is the object of a verb or preposition (when it substitutes "her", "him" or "them" not "he", "she" or "they").

✓ The two writers whom the minister denounced went into hiding.
[the minister denounced "them"]
BUT

✓ The two writers who the minister said were a threat to national security went into hiding
[the minister said "they" were a threat]

2.34 SPACING

Use a single character space, not a double space, between sentences.[10]

---

[10] Tip: Using the "Replace" function, "Find" double space and "Replace with" single space.

2.35 SPELLING

Spell words as per the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com).
If an entry provides more than one spelling, use the first one, and avoid spellings that are marked as only or chiefly North American (or US) usage.[11] There are two exceptions: use "antisemitic" and "antisemitism" (the second spelling) rather than "anti-Semitic" and "anti-Semitism" (the first spelling).

To facilitate conformity with this spelling, download the AmnestySpell spellcheck app, set the "proofing language" to English (United Kingdom) and conduct a spellcheck. However, do NOT rely exclusively on a spellcheck. It will not detect misspellings of proper names or improper use of homophones (such as "their" and "there"). It will let you write as two words compound words you should have written as one word (for example, "health care").

Above all, maintain consistency of spelling in the same document.

See "4. Spelling" for more details.

2.36 TABLES

See "2.16 Figures (charts, graphs and tables)".

2.37 TIME

Use either the 12-hour clock or the 24-hour clock to express time, but be consistent within the same document.

12-hour clock
Do NOT add a character space before "am" or "pm". Use a full stop between the hour and minutes.

✓ 11am

✗ 11.00 am

✗ 11 a.m.

✓ 3.15pm

24-hour clock
Use a colon between the hour and minutes. Do NOT add "am" or "pm".

✓ 11:00

✓ 15:15

2.38 TITLES OF PEOPLE

2.38.1 GENERAL TITLES

Do NOT use general titles in either English (for example, "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms", "Miss") or other languages (for

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[11] Contrary to previous guidance, use the *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, not the *Chambers 21st Dictionary*. Use spellings in the *Oxford Learner's Dictionary* even when they conflict with previous Amnesty International usage; for example, use "Covid-19" NOT "COVID-19".

example, "Madame", "Monsieur", "Signor") before people's names.

2.38.2 HONORIFIC TITLES

Avoid using honorific titles before people's names for political, aristocratic and religious positions (for example, "Her Majesty", "Ayatollah", "Sheikh", "Lord"), military ranks (for example, "Commander", "Colonel") and professional status (for example, "Dr", "Professor") outside of official letters. Similarly avoid adding titles or abbreviations denoting academic qualifications (for example, "Dr", "PhD") or national awards (for example, "Sir", "OBE") before or after people's names.

2.39 VOCABULARY

2.39.1 HOUSE STYLE DICTIONARY

Use words only if they appear in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), unless they are essential technical terms, in which case provide a suitable explanation.

2.39.2 INTERNATIONAL CHOICES

Where possible, use terms that are marked neither as "British English" nor as "North American English" in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). For example, consider using "refuse" as opposed to "rubbish" (marked as "especially British English") or "garbage" (marked as "especially North American English").

2.39.3 CONSISTENCY

Above all, ensure consistency of vocabulary variety in the same document. Check the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) for usage. For example, if the document generally uses British English vocabulary, avoid using terms marked as "North American English".

2.40 'WHICH', 'THAT', 'WHO' OR 'WHOM'

See "2.33 Relative pronouns".

3. REFERENCES

This chapter provides guidance on how to reference sources in footnotes. It begins with some general principles on the purposes of references, the elements of references and their structure within a footnote. It then sets out detailed guidance for different sources, including international legal instruments, national legislation, court documents, UN documents, books, other major publications (such as reports), shorter publications (such as press releases), articles in newspapers and magazines, journal articles, blogs and op-eds, dynamic web sources, social media posts, audiovisual sources, correspondence, interviews and meetings.

3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1.1 PURPOSES OF REFERENCES

Use references to:
- identify the source of a statement in the main text, including the original source of a quotation, statistics, data and other evidence;
- substantiate statements made in the text;
- acknowledge the ideas of other authors, reproduced either directly or indirectly;
- present explanatory or supplementary information that is not appropriate within the main text;
- direct the reader to information contained in another part of the text.

3.1.2 ELEMENTS OF REFERENCES TO SOURCES

FORMAT FOR REFERENCE TO SOURCE
- In general, use the following format, separated by commas, for the elements of a reference to any source:
    - **author of source**
    - **title of source**
    - **date of source**
    - **location of source**
    - **location in source**
- Separate with semicolons multiple references for a single statement attached to one footnote in the text.
- If beginning a new sentence after a web address, first enter a hard return.
- Place a full stop at the end of the footnote or endnote, except when it ends in a web address.

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Be aware that the "author" may be an individual author or authors, an editor or editors, or an institution or institutions.[12]
- Sometimes, a choice has to be made between using the name of an individual or the name of an institution as the author. When in doubt, use the name of the institution, such as a newspaper, particularly if it is better known than the individual author.
- If there are **two authors**, mention both authors and separate them with "and" rather than a comma.
- If there are **more than two authors**, use "and others" after the name of the first author.[13]

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[12] Tip: If the "author" is a web-only institution, such as an online news provider, you may need to consult the "About us" section of the website to identify the name of the institution rather than the web address.
[13] Contrary to previous guidance, do NOT use "et al" if there are more than two authors. This contradicted the general guidance to avoid Latin expressions.

- Use **first names and surnames** for individual authors. Avoid middle initials and honorifics, such as "Professor" and "Dr".

  ✔ Javaid Rehman

  ✘ Professor J. Rehman

  ✘ Rehman, Javaid

- Add "(editor)" or "(editors)" after the name(s) of **editors**.

  ✔ Simone Fennell (editor)

- **Abbreviate long names of institutions** after their first mention if they are used in multiple citations.

  ✔ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- Also use an abbreviation if it has already been introduced in the main text.
- Do NOT include "**the**" before the names of institutions, whether or not it is part of their name.

  ✔ New York Times

  ✘ The New York Times

- Include **definite articles in other languages** if they are an integral part of the name of the author (for example, "Le Monde", "El País", "Die Zeit", "Al Jazeera"). Do NOT include definite articles in other languages if they are not an integral part of the name (for example, "Nouvel Horizon", "Reforma", "Bild", "Okaz"). If in doubt, check the banner on their website.
- **Capitalize** using title case regardless of the capitalization style used by the source.

See "**5. Capital letters**" for more details.

TITLE OF SOURCE

IN GENERAL
- Use the original **spelling** of the source even if this does not conform with house style spelling.
- **Use italics and title case** for the titles of major publications such as books, reports and briefings (10 pages or more is a useful rule of thumb), court cases and major broadcasts or productions such as television and radio series and programmes, podcast series, films and plays.
- Use **quotation marks, italics and sentence case** (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle) for the titles of shorter publications such as articles in newspapers, news stories, press releases, public statements, Urgent Actions, blogs, op-eds and other pieces from websites, and the titles of shorter broadcasts or productions such as videos and songs.
- **Use title case** without italics or quotation marks for the titles of other sources, such as international and national legal instruments, UN documents that are not reports, databases and correspondence.
- Use **quotation marks and sentence case** without italics for the titles of subdivisions of sources, such as the chapters of a book or report, or the episodes of a TV or radio series.
- For English-language report or briefing titles, **use title case and italics** regardless of the capitalization style of the title in the source.

See "**5. Capital letters**" for more details.

SUBTITLES
- When a publication has a title and subtitle, in general include both, separating them with a colon.

  ✔ *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019*

- When a publication has a second subtitle, include this if important, separating it by a dash.

  ✔ "Pakistan: Security – Situation report as of 1 May 2020"

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL OUTPUTS[14]

- If the output has an Amnesty International index number, include this in round brackets after the name.

    ✔️ *In Search of Safety: Peru Turns Its Back on People Fleeing Venezuela* (Index: AMR 46/1675/2020).

- If the title or subtitle includes the **country name**, do NOT add a superfluous mention of the country name at the start.

    ✔️ *In Search of Safety: Peru Turns Its Back on People Fleeing Venezuela.*

    ❌ *Peru: In Search of Safety: Peru Turns Its Back on People Fleeing Venezuela.*

- Remember always to cite previous Amnesty International documents when quoting from them.

NON-ENGLISH TITLES

- If the title is **not in English**, in general, use the original language version of the title, retaining the original spelling and capitalization.

    ✔️ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, Riunione del Comitato misto italo-libico, 2 July 2020, esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/riunione-del-comitato-misto-italolibico.html

    ✔️ Baladi News, "استشهاد مدير مشفى الشامي في أريحا بقصف روسي", 1 February 2020, bit.ly/2J5FcnB

- Do NOT provide a courtesy translation to avoid giving the impression that a translated version is available. If it is important for the reader to understand the title, explain it separately.
- If an official English translation is available, you may cite that instead of the original. If an unofficial English translation is available, you may mention that in a separate sentence.

DATE OF SOURCE

- Include the date of publication or broadcasting of the source.
- Use the day-month-year **format**.

    ✔️ 3 January 2019

- Provide only the month and year if the date is not available.

    ✔️ January 2019

- Provide only the year if neither the date nor the month is available.

    ✔️ 2019

- Indicate if the source is undated.

    ✔️ undated

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[14] Contrary to previous guidance, do NOT add a description of the format, such as "Press release". This was inconsistent (it was not required for other formats such as reports).

LOCATION OF SOURCE

WEB ADDRESSES

- Generally include a web address for sources available on the internet.[15]
- Remove prefixes (protocols), such as "http://", "https://" and "www.".[16]

    ✔ oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

    ✘ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

- Remove any superfluous slash at the end of a web address.

    ✔ oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

    ✘ oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/

- Recognize that web addresses typically have a **short life span**, so it is important to be meticulous about providing the other data in the reference. Test web addresses before publication to ensure they are correct and still function.
- **Hyperlink** the web address for ease of access.
- Use web addresses of the publishing or broadcasting institution, wherever possible. So, for Amnesty International documents, use an Amnesty International (preferably amnesty.org) web address.
- Use web addresses which do NOT require payment to access, wherever possible.
- For **static web sources**, such as published reports, do NOT include the date of access. The date of publication suffices.
- When the web address is NOT the official source, but rather an online resource where it can be accessed, use "available at".

    ✔ G20, "G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", 2016, available at g20.utoronto.ca/2016/g20-action-plan-on-2030-agenda.pdf

- For **dynamic web sources**, such as text or databases that are regularly updated, include, in round brackets after the web address, the words "accessed on" followed by the date on which the information was retrieved.

    ✔ World Bank, "Overview", Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database, datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/health-nutrition-and-population-statistics (accessed on 3 February 2018).

- Convert excessively long web addresses or web addresses containing non-Latin scripts into an **abbreviated format**.[17]

UN DOC. NUMBER

- If the source is a UN publication with a UN document number, use this as the location, instead of the web address.

BOOKS, INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS

- Do NOT include a location for published books or international legal instruments and standards. These are easily located.

'ON FILE WITH AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'

- If the source is not public, include "On file with Amnesty International" to indicate that Amnesty International possesses a copy.

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[15] Contrary to previous guidance, remove "www.", in addition to "http://" and "https://", from web addresses. This is to keep web addresses as short as possible, recognizing that "www." is not required for links to work. It is also a more contemporary style.

[16] Tip: For the sake of efficiency, remove "http://", "https://" and "www." when finalizing the output. Type "http://" in the "Find" field, leave the "Replace" field blank and click "Replace All". Then type "https://" in the "Find" field, leave the "Replace" field blank and click "Replace All". Finally, type "www." in the "Find" field, leave the "Replace" field blank and click "Replace All".

[17] Tip: Copy and paste the web address into an online URL shortener such as Bitly (bitly.com) to produce an abbreviated web address.

LOCATION IN SOURCE

- Use initial capital letters for major subdivisions of sources, including legal documents.

  ✓ Appendix B

  ✓ Article 3

  ✓ Chapter 5

  ✓ Principle 2

  ✓ Rule 23

  ✓ Annex 2

  ✓ Appendix VI

- Do NOT use abbreviations for these.

  ✗ Art. 13

  ✗ Chap. 2

- Use initial lower-case letters for minor subdivisions of sources, including legal documents.

  ✓ p. 4

  ✓ pp. 2-5

  ✓ para. 3

  ✓ paras 26 and 28

  ✓ point 5

  ✓ item (i)

  ✓ line 45

  ✓ clause (a)

  ✓ subsection (3)

  ✓ section 3

  ✓ category B

  ✓ table 3

  ✓ figure 7

  ✓ minute 3:11

- Do NOT use the Latin-derived symbols "§" or "§§".

  ✗ §§ 13-14

- Include the page or paragraph number of longer publications for ease of reference.
- Use the abbreviation "p." when referring to **one page** only and "pp." when referring to **multiple pages**. Leave a character space before the number(s).

  ✓ p. 4

  ✓ pp. 12-14

  ✓ pp. 1, 2, 5

- Use the abbreviation "para." when referring to **one paragraph** only and "paras" when referring to **multiple paragraphs**. Leave a character space before the number(s).

  ✔ para. 235

  ✔ paras 46-47

  ✔ paras 21, 34, 42

- When referring to a particular moment or passage of time in an audiovisual source, indicate the time or time period

  ✔ minute 3:43

  ✔ minute 2:45-2:55

3.1.3 'SEE…' BEFORE REFERENCES

- **Do NOT introduce a reference with "See"** if the reference directly supports a statement or quotation in the text by identifying its source. These references tend to be essential.

  ✔ According to the Idlib Education Directorate, the de facto education authority in Idlib governorate, nine internally displaced people, including two children, were killed in the air strike on the school.[1]

  ➜ [1] Idlib Education Directorate, Facebook post on 25 February 2020, bit.ly/3ap22D3

  Explanation: The reference provides details of the Facebook post containing the statement made in the text, namely that "nine internally displaced people, including two children, were killed in the air strike on the school". It therefore directly identifies the source of the statement. It was essential to include this reference.

  ✔ "I dropped my son off at the school at 8am. At around 9am we heard explosions in the city."[1]

  ➜ [1] Medical worker, Nkhoma Mission Hospital, interview by voice call, 24 January 2020.

  Explanation: The footnote provides details of the source of the quoted speech. It therefore directly supports the quotation in the text by identifying its source. It was essential to include this reference.

- **Introduce a reference with "See"** if the reference indirectly supports a statement in the text. Add **", for example,"** to emphasize that the reference is just an example – or a few examples – of the source available to support indirectly the statement. These could be examples of background reading material. These references tend to be non-essential.

  ✔ North-east Syria is split administratively between different authorities. The area is predominantly run by the Syrian Democratic Forces, a Kurdish-led alliance of armed groups, in coordination with the Syrian government. An incursion by Turkey in October 2019 put it in effective control of key cities.[1]

  ➜ [1] See, for example, Guardian, "What is the situation in north-eastern Syria", 14 October 2019, bit.ly/2QKOoCc

Explanation: The reference does not provide details of an authoritative statement setting out the administration of north-east Syria. It does not therefore directly support the statement in the text. Rather, it gives the details of a newspaper article which provides further details on the nature of the administrative division of north-east Syria. This is useful background reading material. It was not essential to include this reference.

3.1.4 REPEATED REFERENCES

- For repeated references, always provide the full reference in the first citation.
- You may repeat the full reference at each citation to avoid confusion.
- For long references that are frequently repeated, use an abbreviated version in all subsequent citations.[18] For the abbreviated version, use the author (abbreviating as required) and title (abbreviating as required) without the date or the web address. Add "previously cited" in round brackets after the abbreviated version and before any page or paragraph number(s). This alerts the reader to look for a longer version in an earlier footnote.
- For international legal instruments, place abbreviated version in round brackets at first citation. However, there is no need to add "previously cited" after the abbreviated version at subsequent citations.

✔ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), "Pakistan: COVID-19 – Situation report as of 1 May 2020", 1 May 2020, reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/pakistan_situation_report_20200501.pdf

➔ OCHA, "Pakistan: COVID-19 – Situation report as of 1 May 2020" (previously cited).

✔ Simone Fennell (editor), *Global Human Rights Instruments: Volume 7: The African Court of Human Rights and Peoples' Rights*, 2013, pp. 150-155.

➔ Charles Parkinson, *Bills of Rights and Decolonization: The Emergence of Domestic Human rights Instruments in Britain's Overseas Territories*, 2007, pp. 150-155" and "Charles Parkinson, *Bills of Rights and Decolonization* (previously cited), p. 162.

- Do NOT use Latin terms to indicate repeated references:

✘ Ibid.

✘ Id.

✘ Loc. cit.

✘ Op. cit.

✘ Supra

3.1.5 INTERNAL CROSS-REFERENCES

- Use "See" followed by the word "Chapter" or "section", the relevant number and the title of the chapter or section in double quotation marks.

✔ See Chapter 4 "Enforced disappearances"

✔ See section 2.3 "Arbitrary detention by police"

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[18] Contrary to previous guidance, there is no need to provide abbreviated versions in brackets at first citation since the use of "(previously cited)" at subsequent citations alerts the reader to look for a longer version in an earlier footnote. There is therefore no need to use "hereinafter" to introduce abbreviated versions; in any case, it is archaic style.

3.1.6 EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT FOR REFERENCES

- Ensure that all references are accurate, complete and correctly presented.
- During the drafting process, store and tag all sources that will be referenced in an output:
    - o If you reference an interview, ensure that a written note and/or transcript and/or recording of the interview has been stored.
    - o If you reference a publication or social media post, ensure that you have downloaded a copy (for example, as a pdf file) or captured an image (for example, as a screenshot). This is important given the propensity of sources to disappear from the internet or become very difficult to find.[19]
    - o If an article or other item is only available behind a paywall, ensure you have downloaded and saved a copy of it.
    - o If you reference a document that is not available on the internet, but rather "on file with Amnesty International", ensure that you have stored this.
    - o If you reference audiovisual evidence other than TV or radio programmes, ensure that you have downloaded and stored this.

3.2 GUIDANCE FOR DIFFERENT SOURCES

3.2.1 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - o **author of source**: Organization where the legal instrument or standard was adopted or generated (not required for well-known treaties)
    - o **title of source:** Title
    - o **date of source**: date of adoption or entry into force (as relevant)
    - o **location in source**: paragraph, section or article number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Include the organization where the legal instrument or standard was adopted or generated (for example, "UN") immediately before the title if needed for clarity.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Capitalize using title case. Do NOT italicize.
- Use the full name, not the abbreviation, in the first citation.
- Avoid use of the abbreviation No. (number) in the titles of documents, such as treaties and laws.
- Do NOT include reference or depositary index numbers (for example, "OAS Treaty Series No. 36; 1144 UNTS 123; 9 ILM 99 (1969)"). They are not needed to identify the document.
- If a legal instrument or standard has an alternative shorter name, include this in brackets in the first citation and use the shorter version in subsequent citations.

    ✔️ Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention).

    ✔️ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I).

    ✔️ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II).

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[19] Tip: If you are struggling to find a web page, try searching for it in the Internet Archive (archive.org/about).

✔️ UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules).

- Otherwise, include an abbreviation in brackets in the first citation and use the abbreviation in subsequent citations.

✔️ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

See "7. International legal instruments" for the list of names of international legal instruments and standards.

DATE OF SOURCE
- If relevant to the content of the output, optionally include the date of adoption of a legal instrument or standard in the first citation.
- If relevant to the content of the output, optionally include the date of entry into force of a legal instrument in the first citation. Standards do not have a date of entry into force.

✔️ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), adopted on 8 June 1977, entered into force on 7 December 1978, Article 3(a).

✔️ UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (Basic Principles), adopted on 7 September 1990, Principle 5(a).

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Do NOT include a web address. International instruments and standards are easy to find with a simple internet search.
- Do NOT add character spaces between article numbers and their subdivisions.

✔️ Article 3(a)(i)

❌ Article 3 (a) (i)

EXAMPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
First citation.

➜ Subsequent citation.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 19.

➜ ICCPR, Article 23.

UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention against Torture), Article 3.

➜ Convention against Torture, Article 5.

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Migrant Workers Convention), Article 2(2)(b).

➜ Migrant Workers Convention, Article 5.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW TREATIES

Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), Article 14

➜ Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 3(1)(a).

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), Article 3(a).

➜ Protocol I, Article 5.

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), Article 13(1).

➜ Protocol II, Article 6.

CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW RULES

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Customary International Humanitarian Law, Rules 1, 15, 20, 28, 71.

➜ ICRC, Customary International Humanitarian Law, Rule 2.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW TREATIES

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 7.

➜ Rome Statute, Article 2.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW TREATIES

UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (UN Refugee Convention), Article 1(F)(a).

➜ UN Refugee Convention, Article 3.

UN Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967 Protocol), Article VI(b).

➜ 1967 Protocol, Article VII(2).

REGIONAL TREATIES

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), Article 13(1).

➜ ACHPR, Article 14.

American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR), Article 6.

➜ ACHR, Article 4.

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR), Article 8.

➜ ECHR, Article 9.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (Basic Principles), Principle 5(a).

> ➢ UN Basic Principles, Principle 5(a).

UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions (Principles on Extra-legal Executions), Principles 2-4.

> ➔ Principles on Extra-legal Executions, Principle 9.

UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), Rule 5(2).

> ➔ Nelson Mandela Rules, Rule 9.

3.2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING NATIONAL LEGISLATION

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - o **author of source**: Jurisdiction
    - o **title of source**: Title, Reference number (if available)
    - o **date of source**: year of adoption
    - o **location of source**: web address (if available)
    - o **location in source**: article or section or paragraph number(s) (if required), amended on date (if required)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Mention the jurisdiction, such as the name of the country, unless it is obvious from the context.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Capitalize using title case. Do NOT italicize.
- Do NOT include "the" at the start of a title regardless of whether it appears in the source.
- If the legislation is not in English, use the original language version of the title. Or translate the title into English and indicate that it is a translation.
- Do NOT use "No." in front of the reference number of the law.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Indicate in a separate sentence if an unofficial translation is available.

EXAMPLES FOR NATIONAL LEGISLATION

SECTIONS OF LAWS
Canada, Extradition Act, 1999, laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-23.01/index.html, Chapter 18, section 1.

ARTICLES OF LAWS (AMENDED VERSIONS)
Dominican Republic, Ley 126-02, sobre Comercio Electrónico, Documentos y Firmas Digitales, 2002, aduanas.gob.do/media/2209/126-02_sobre_comercio_electronico_y_firmas_digitales.pdf, Article 2(1)(2) (as amended on 4 September 2013).

ARTICLES OF LAWS (WITH OFFICIAL TRANSLATION AVAILABLE)
Saudi Arabia, Law of the Judiciary, 1975, saudiembassy.net/law-judiciary

ARTICLES OF LAWS (WITH UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION AVAILABLE)
Egypt, Law of Associations and Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work, Law 70 of 2017, Article 23. An unofficial English translation is available at refworld.org/docid/5a4cbae14.html

3.2.3 COURT DOCUMENTS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING COURT DOCUMENTS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    o **author of source**: Court
    o **title of source**: *Title of Court Case* (if applicable), Case or Application Reference, description or title of document
    o **date of source**: date of document
    o **location of source**: web address (if available)
    o **location in source**: page or paragraph number(s) (if required)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Include an abbreviation in brackets in the first citation and use the abbreviation in subsequent citations.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Italicize and capitalize using title case.
- Include a full stop following the "v." between the two sides in a court case.
- Use "and others" if there is more than one defendant or plaintiff.
- Do NOT use "No." in front of the case or application reference.
- The description or title of the document should indicate:
    o the nature of the document (for example, "advisory opinion", "decision", "indictment", "judgment", "opinion", "order")
    o the court body or official issuing the document (for example, "Trial Chamber", "Appeals Chamber", "President")
- Use "judgment" rather than "judgement" as per meaning 3 of "Judgement" in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com).

EXAMPLES FOR COURT DOCUMENTS
First citation

➜ Subsequent citation

JUDGMENTS
International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), *Prosecutor v. Zdravko Mucić and Others*, Case IT-96-21, Trial Chamber judgment, 16 November 1998, icty.org/x/cases/mucic/tjug/en/981116_judg_en.pdf, para. 36.

➜ ICTY, *Prosecutor v. Zdravko Mucić and Others*, Trial Chamber judgment (previously cited), para. 54.

European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *Medvedyev and Others v. France*, Application 3394/03, Grand Chamber judgment, 29 March 2010, hudoc.echr.coe.int/app/conversion/pdf/?library=ECHR&id=002-1015&filename=002-1015.pdf&TID=ihgdqbxnfi, paras 79-80.

➔ ECtHR, *Medvedyev and Others v. France*, Grand Chamber judgment (previously cited), para. 108.

ADVISORY OPINIONS

International Court of Justice (ICJ), Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, advisory opinion, 9 July 2004, icj-cij.org/files/case-related/131/131-20040709-ADV-01-00-EN.pdf

➔ ICJ, Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (previously cited).

3.2.4 UN DOCUMENTS WITH UN DOC. NUMBERS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING UN DOCUMENTS WITH UN DOC. NUMBERS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
  - **author of source:** Name of UN body authoring the document
  - **title of source:** Description of Document: *Title of Report* (if applicable)
  - **date of source:** date of publication or date of adoption and date of entry into force
  - **location of source:** UN document number
  - **location in source:** paragraph number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Use the name of the UN body that has authored the document. Be careful not to use the name of the body to which the document is submitted, such as the "UN Security Council", "UN General Assembly" or "UN Human Rights Council", even though the document may carry one or more of their names in its header:

  ✔️ UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Report: *Stigma and the Realization of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation*.

  ❌ UN General Assembly, Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque: Stigma and the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation.
- For long names, include an abbreviation in brackets in the first citation and use the abbreviation in subsequent citations.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Capitalize using title case.
- For generic formats of UN publications with UN document numbers use descriptions of the document. Do NOT italicize. Add a reference number after the description where necessary, but NOT "No.".

  ✔️ Concluding Observations: Sudan

  ✔️ General Comment 3

  ❌ General Comment no. 3

  ✔️ General Recommendation

✔ Report

✔ Resolution 68/167

✔ Statement

✔ Views

- In addition, add a thematic title in italics (if one is available) after a colon. Periodic reports by special procedures and UN Security Council resolutions tend not to have a thematic title.

DATE OF SOURCE

✔ In general, use the date of publication of the document.

✔ For resolutions and views, use the date of adoption and clarify this by using "adopted on"; in these instances do NOT use the publication date of the document, which generally appears in the top right-hand corner of the document, and may be different.

LOCATION OF SOURCE

✔ For UN publications with a UN document number, include "UN Doc." followed by the reference number. The document can then be found on the UN Official Document System: documents.un.org/prod/ods.nsf/home.xsp

LOCATION IN SOURCE

✔ Use "para." for a paragraph in a report.

✔ Use "preambular para." and "operative para." for preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs in a resolution.

✔ Use "recommendation" for Universal Periodic Review reports.

EXAMPLES FOR UN DOCUMENTS WITH UN DOC. NUMBERS
First citation

➔ Subsequent citations

UN TREATY BODIES: CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS
UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), Concluding observations: United States of America, 23 April 2014, UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, paras 5-6.

➔ HRC, Concluding Observations: United States of America (previously cited), para. 9.

UN TREATY BODIES: GENERAL COMMENTS
UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health (Art. 12), 11 August 2000, UN Doc. E/C.12/2000/4, para. 2.

➔ CESCR, General Comment 14 (previously cited), para. 5.

UN TREATY BODIES: GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS
UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), General Recommendation 36: The Right of Girls and Women to Education, 27 November 2017, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/36, para. 7.

➔ CEDAW, General Recommendation 36 (previously cited), para. 9.

UN TREATY BODIES: VIEWS

UN Human Rights Committee, Views: *A v. Australia*, adopted on 3 April 1997, UN Doc. CCPR/C/59/D/560/1993, para. 9.5.

UN SPECIAL PROCEDURES: THEMATIC REPORTS

UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Report: *Stigma and the Realization of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation*, 2 July 2012, UN Doc. A/HRC/21/42, para. 40.

➔ UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, *Stigma and the Realization of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation* (previously cited), para. 52.

UN SPECIAL PROCEDURES: COUNTRY VISIT REPORTS

UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD), Report: *Visit to Bhutan*, 31 July 2019, UN Doc. A/HRC/42/39/Add.1, para. 14.

➔ WGAD, *Visit to Bhutan* (previously cited), para. 17.

UN SPECIAL PROCEDURES: PERIODIC REPORTS

UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights While Countering Terrorism (UN Special Rapporteur on counterterrorism), Report, 28 December 2009, UN Doc. A/HRC/13/37, para. 7.

➔ UN Special Rapporteur on counterterrorism, Report, 28 December 2009 (previously cited), para. 10.

UN Independent Expert on the Issue of Human Rights Obligations Related to Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (UN Independent Expert on water and sanitation), Report, 1 July 2009, UN Doc. A/HRC/12/24, paras 64-66 and 70-80.

➔ UN Independent Expert on water and sanitation, Report, 1 July 2009 (previously cited), para. 19.

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW WORKING GROUP: REPORTS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (WG UPR), Report: Sudan, 19 May 2016, UN Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/25/L.5, recommendations 139.6-139.10 (Brazil, Italy, Honduras, Guatemala, Viet Nam, Uruguay, Congo, France, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Lebanon, Togo, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Denmark, Poland, El Salvador, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Indonesia) and 139.96-139.101 (Togo, Norway, France, Cyprus, Czech Republic and Germany).

➔ WG UPR, Report: Sudan (previously cited).

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: THEMATIC REPORTS

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report: *Realization of the Right to Work*, 20 December 2018, UN Doc. A/HRC/40/31, para. 14.

➔ UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Realization of the Right to Work* (previously cited), para. 19.

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: COUNTRY REPORTS

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report: *Situation of Human Rights of Rohingya in Rakhine State, Myanmar*, 11 March 2019, UN Doc. A/HRC/40/37, para. 12.

➔ UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Situation of Human Rights of Rohingya in Rakhine State, Myanmar* (previously cited), para. 15.

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL: REPORTS

UN Secretary-General (UNSG), Report: *Future Planning for the Protection of Civilians Sites in South Sudan*, 12 September 2019, UN Doc. S/2019/741.

➔ UNSG, *Future Planning for the Protection of Civilians Sites in South Sudan* (previously cited).

UN SECURITY COUNCIL: RESOLUTIONS

UN Security Council (UNSC), Resolution 2459, adopted on 15 March 2019, UN Doc. S/RES/2459 (2019).

➔ UNSC, Resolution 2459 (previously cited).

UN SECURITY COUNCIL: STATEMENTS

President of the UN Security Council, Statement, 8 October 2019, UN Doc. S/PRST/2019/11.

UN Security Council, Press statement on South Sudan, 22 November 2019, UN Doc. SC/14033.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY: RESOLUTIONS

UN General Assembly (UNGA), Resolution 74/143: Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted on 18 December 2019, UN Doc. A/RES/74/143.

➔ UNGA, Resolution 74/143 (previously cited).

UN General Assembly, Resolution 95(I): Affirmation of the Principles of International Law Recognized by the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal, adopted on 11 December 1946, UN Doc. A/RES/95.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL: RESOLUTIONS

UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Resolution 42/25: Situation of Human Rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, adopted on 27 September 2019, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/42/25, operative para. 5.

➔ UNHRC, Resolution 42/25 (previously cited), operative para. 7.

UN Human Rights Council, Resolution 26/16: Human Rights and the Regulation of Civilian Acquisition, Possession and Use of Firearms, adopted on 26 June 2014, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/26/16, preambular para. 6.

3.2.5 BOOKS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING BOOKS

FORMAT OF SOURCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas, to refer to a book as a whole
    - **author of source:** First name and surname of author of book
    - **title of source:** *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*, Volume number (if required), edition (if required)

- o **date of source:** year of publication
- o **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)
- Use the following format, separated by commas, to refer to a chapter in a book which has one author or set of authors:
  - o **author of source:** First name and surname of author of chapter
  - o **title of source:** "Title of chapter", *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*, Volume number (if required), edition (if required)
  - o **date of source:** year of publication
  - o **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)
- Use the following format, separated by commas, to refer to a chapter in a book in which the author(s) of the chapter is different from the editor(s) of the book as a whole:
  - o **author of source:** First name and surname of author of chapter
  - o **title of source:** "Title of chapter"
  - o **author of source:** in Name of editor(s) (editors)
  - o **title of source:** *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*, Volume number (if required), edition (if required)
  - o **date of source:** year of publication
  - o **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Italicize and capitalize using title case.
- Add the volume number of the publication afterwards if required. Do NOT use italics for this. There is NO need to add the title of the volume as well.
- Add the edition number if there is more than one.

DATE OF SOURCE
- Generally include only a year, rather than a date, of publication.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Do NOT include a web address unless the source is difficult to find through an internet search.
- Do NOT include the name of the publishing house or the place of publication. They are generally easily identifiable online.

EXAMPLES FOR BOOKS

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: ONE AUTHOR
Javaid Rehman, *International Human Rights Law*, 2nd edition, 2009, p. 123.

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: TWO AUTHORS
Kapote Mwakasungura and Douglas Miller, *Malawi's Lost Years*, 2016, pp. 27-29.

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: THREE OR MORE AUTHORS
David Luban and others, *International and Transnational Criminal Law*, 3rd edition, 2018, p. 89.

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: ONE EDITOR
Lauri Mälksoo (editor), *Russia and the European Court of Human Rights: The Strasbourg Effect*, 2018, pp. 23-34.

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: TWO EDITORS
Corinne Lennox and Damien Short (editors), *Handbook of Indigenous Peoples' Rights*, 2018, pp. 118-9.

BOOKS AS A WHOLE: THREE OR MORE EDITORS
Suzannah Linton and others (editors), *Asia-Pacific Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law*, 2019, p. 250.

CHAPTERS OF A BOOK: AUTHOR(S)
Nigel Rodley and Matt Pollard, "Conditions of imprisonment or detention", *The Treatment of Prisoners under International Law*, 3rd edition, 2009, Chapter 2.

CHAPTERS OF A BOOK: CHAPTER AUTHOR(S) DIFFERENT FROM BOOK EDITOR(S)
César Calderón and Luis Servén, "Latin America's infrastructure in the era of macroeconomic crises", in William Easterly and Luis Servén (editors), *The Limits of Stabilization: Infrastructure, Public Deficits and Growth in Latin America*, 2003, p. 3.

3.2.6 OTHER MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (REPORTS, BRIEFINGS) IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
  - **author of source:** Name of publishing institution
  - **title of source:** *Title of Publication: Subtitle of Publication*
  - **date of source:** date of publication
  - **location of source:** web address
  - **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- The institution may be an intergovernmental organization (such as the UN, AU, EU, G20), a government body, an NGO (such as Amnesty International), a research or policy institute and so on.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- The publication may be a report, briefing, policy paper and so on.
- Italicize and capitalize using title case.
- For Amnesty International outputs that have an index number, include this in round brackets after the name.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- For the G20, note that, as it does not have a secretariat, there is no central depository for outcome documents. For web addresses, use links at the University of Toronto's G20 website preceded by "available at".

EXAMPLES FOR MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

UN MAJOR PUBLICATIONS WITHOUT UN DOCUMENT NUMBERS
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019*, 18 June 2020, unhcr.org/5ee200e37.pdf, p. 6.

> ➔ UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019* (previously cited), figure 1.

AU MAJOR PUBLICATION

African Union (AU) Commission, *2019 African Regional Integration Report: Towards an Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa*, 2019, unhcr.org/5ee200e37.pdf, Chapter 9.

➜ AU Commission, *2019 African Regional Integration Report* (previously cited), Chapter 10.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

Amnesty International, *Still Waiting for Justice: One Year On from the Violence in Southern Kyrgyzstan* (Index: EUR 58/001/2011), 8 June 2011, amnesty.org/en/documents/EUR58/001/2011/en/, pp. 5-6.

➜ Amnesty International, *Still Waiting for Justice* (previously cited), pp. 10-11.

OTHER NGO REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

Human Rights Watch, *"Are We Not Human?": Denial of Education for Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh*, 3 December 2019, hrw.org/report/2019/12/03/are-we-not-human/denial-education-rohingya-refugee-children-bangladesh, p. 55.

➜ Human Rights Watch, *"Are We Not Human?"* (previously cited), p. 36.

RESEARCH OR POLICY INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS

Carnegie Endowment for Global Peace, *A Spoiler in the Balkans? Russia and the Final Resolution of the Kosovo Conflict*, 26 November 2019, carnegie.ru/2019/11/26/spoiler-in-balkans-russia-and-final-resolution-of-kosovo-conflict-pub-80429

➜ Carnegie Endowment for Global Peace, *A Spoiler in the Balkans?* (previously cited).

3.2.7 SHORTER PUBLICATIONS (PRESS RELEASES, STATEMENTS) IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING SHORTER PUBLICATIONS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
  - **author of source:** Name of publishing institution
  - **title of source:** "Title of publication: Subtitle of publication"
  - **date of source:** date of publication
  - **location of source:** web address
  - **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- The institution may be an intergovernmental organization (such as the UN, AU, EU, G20), a government body, an NGO (such as Amnesty International), a research or policy institute and so on.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- The publication may be a press release, public statement, Urgent Action and so on.
- Place in quotation marks. Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle).
- For Amnesty International outputs that have an index number, include this in round brackets after the name.

- For Amnesty International Urgent Actions, do NOT include "Urgent Action" or "Further information" in the title.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- For the G20, note that, as it does not have a secretariat, there is no central depository for outcome documents. For web addresses, use links at the University of Toronto's G20 website preceded by "available at".

EXAMPLES FOR SHORTER PUBLICATIONS

UN SHORT PUBLICATIONS WITHOUT UN DOCUMENT NUMBERS
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Global forced displacement hits record high", 20 June 2016, unhcr.org/uk/news/latest/2016/6/5763b65a4/global-forced-displacement-hits-record-high.html, p. 3.

➔ UNHCR, "Global forced displacement hits record high" (previously cited), p. 6.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "Bachelet and Ugandan Government sign new agreement on UN Human Rights country office", 10 February 2020, ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25540&LangID=E

➔ OHCHR, "Bachelet and Ugandan Government sign new agreement on UN Human Rights country office" (previously cited).

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Press briefing on Libya", 20 December 2019, ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=25445&LangID=E

UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Libya pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/27", 25 September 2019, ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25048

G20 SHORT PUBLICATIONS
G20, "G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", 2016, available at g20.utoronto.ca/2016/g20-action-plan-on-2030-agenda.pdf

G20, "Okayama Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers", 20 October 2019, available at g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-health.html

EU SHORT PUBLICATIONS
Council of the EU, "Council conclusions on Mozambique", 22 April 2020, data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7467-2020-INIT/en/pdf, para. 6.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PRESS RELEASES AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS
Amnesty International, "Cuba: Prisoner releases must lead to new human rights environment", 8 January 2015, amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/01/cuba-prisoner-releases/

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGENT ACTIONS
Amnesty International, "Israel/OPT: Palestinian lawmaker released – Khalida Jarrar" (Index: MDE 15/9953/2019), 7 March 2019, amnesty.org/en/documents/mde15/9953/2019/en/

OTHER NGO PRESS RELEASES
Human Rights Watch, "Allow man trapped at border to enter", 1 July 2017, hrw.org/news/2017/07/01/qatar/saudi-arabia-allow-man-trapped-border-enter

3.2.8 ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, OTHER NEWS PROVIDERS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING ARTICLES

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
  - **author of source:** Name of publishing institution
  - **title of source:** "Title of article: Subtitle of article"
  - **date of source:** date of publication
  - **location of source:** web address
  - **location in source:** page or paragraph number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- The publishing institution may be a newspaper (such as the New York Times), a magazine (such as Foreign Affairs, Time), a news agency (such as AFP, AP, Reuters, UN News), a broadcaster (such as Al Jazeera, the BBC, CNN) or an exclusively online news provider.[20]

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Place in quotation marks. Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle).

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- The web address may not take a general reader directly to the article, as newspapers, magazines and agencies often use a paywall and you may need a subscription to read them. Therefore, it is important to include the other details to enable other kinds of search.

EXAMPLES FOR ARTICLES

NEWSPAPERS (ENGLISH-LANGUAGE)
New York Times, "Venezuela's Maduro claims control of National Assembly, tightening grip on power", 5 January 2020, nytimes.com/2020/01/05/world/americas/venezuela-noticias-maduro-guaido.html

Guardian, "Israeli security forces and Palestinian worshippers clash outside al-Aqsa mosque", 27 July 2017, theguardian.com/world/2017/jul/27/israel-removes-further-security-measures-from-al-aqsa-compound

NEWSPAPERS (NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE)
Clarin, "Por el proyecto del aborto, los obispos no saludarán al Presidente por la Navidad", 15 December 2020, clarin.com/politica/proyecto-aborto-obispos-saludaran-presidente-navidad_0_e5Z_CFqcE.html

Asharq Al-Awsat, "العراق يسجل 14 وفاة و1533 إصابة جديدة بـ«كورونا»", 17 December 2020, bit.ly/3asbvvQ

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[20] Contrary to previous guidance, do NOT italicize the names of newspapers or magazines. The dividing line between newspapers and periodicals, on the one hand, and news agencies, broadcasters and exclusively online news providers, on the other, has become increasingly blurred.
Contrary to some interpretations of previous guidance, do NOT include the name of the individual author of the article. This is available at the web address anyway.

MAGAZINES

Foreign Affairs, "The next stage of the Korean peace process: Why Seoul remains optimistic after Hanoi", 14 March 2019, foreignaffairs.com/articles/north-korea/2019-03-14/next-stage-korean-peace-process

Time, "'No safety net.' How climate change and unprecedented flooding is destroying communities in the Central African Republic", 24 December 2019, time.com/5753900/flooding-central-african-republic/

NEWS AGENCIES

AFP, "Thailand awaits election results as junta poised to retain power", 25 March 2019, afp.com/en/news/15/thailand-awaits-election-results-junta-poised-retain-power-doc-1f13z03

UN News, "'Uphold human dignity', dismantle 'specious notion of racial superiority' urges UN chief", 25 March 2019, news.un.org/en/story/2019/03/1035391

BROADCASTERS

CNN, "Christmas in Hong Kong marked by demonstrations and tear gas", 26 December 2019, edition.cnn.com/2019/12/25/asia/hong-kong-christmas-protests-intl-hnk/index.html

ONLINE NEWS PROVIDERS (NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

HuffPost Algérie, "En Algérie, boycott massif du référendum constitutionnel", 2 November 2020, huffingtonpost.fr/entry/algerie-boycott-massif-du-referendum-constitutionnel_fr_5f9facb1c5b6bef9f18f357b?utm_hp_ref=fr-algerie

3.2.9 JOURNAL ARTICLES IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING JOURNAL ARTICLES

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - **author of source**: First name and surname of author
    - **title of source**: "Title of article"
    - **date of source**: date of publication
    - **location of source**: Journal name, Volume number (if applicable), Issue number (if applicable), web address
    - **location in source**: page or paragraph number(s)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- Journals and institutes tend to clarify that they have no institutional position, so use the individual author's name rather than the journal or institutes as the author.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Place in quotation marks. Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle).

DATE OF SOURCE
- Provide only the month and year if the date of publication is not available.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Provide the name of the journal followed by the Volume number (if applicable), the Issue number (if applicable) and then the web address.
- Be aware that articles may not be available to a general reader if they are behind a paywall.

EXAMPLES FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES

JOURNAL ARTICLES
Rama Mani, "From 'dystopia' to 'Ourtopia': charting a future for global governance", November 2015, International Affairs, Volume 91, Issue 6, chathamhouse.org/publication/ia/dystopia-ourtopia-charting-future-global-governance/INTA91_6_02_Mani.pdf

Leonie Huijbers and Claire Loven, "Pushing for political and legal change: Protecting the cultural identity of travellers in the Netherlands", November 2019, Journal of Human Rights Practice, Volume 11, Issue 3, academic.oup.com/jhrp/article/11/3/508/5662384

3.2.10 BLOGS AND OP-EDS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING BLOGS AND OP-EDS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
  - **author of source**: First name and surname of author
  - **title of source**: "Title of blog or op-ed"
  - **date of source**: date of publication
  - **location of source**: platform, web address

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Place in quotation marks. Use sentence case (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle).

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Provide the name of the platform on which the blog or op-ed was published followed by the web address.

EXAMPLES FOR BLOGS AND OP-EDS

BLOGS
Salil Shetty, "Donald Trump's war on Muslim refugees shows the gloves are off. So are ours.", 31 January 2017, Huffington Post, huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/donald-trumps-war-on-muslim-refugees_uk_5c7e962be4b078abc6c10f08

OP-EDS
Samuel Moyn, "How the human rights movement failed", 23 April 2018, New York Times, nytimes.com/2018/04/23/opinion/human-rights-movement-failed.html

3.2.11 DYNAMIC WEB SOURCES IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING DYNAMIC WEB SOURCES

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - **author of source**: Name of author
    - **title of source**: Title of publication
    - **location of source**: web address (accessed on date)
    - **location in source**: "Label of tab, row, column"

TITLE OF SOURCE
- The publication may be a database or similar.
- Capitalize using title case.

LOCATION OF SOURCE / DATE
- Include a web address and add date accessed in brackets after.

LOCATION IN SOURCE
- Include the location in the source as required (in quotation marks). This may be the label of a tab, row or column.

EXAMPLES FOR DYNAMIC WEB SOURCES

DATABASES
World Bank, Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database, datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/health-nutrition-and-population-statistics (accessed on 3 February 2018), "Overview".

3.2.12 SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - **author of source**: Author
    - **title of source**: Description of post (for example, "Facebook post" or "Twitter post")
    - **date of source**: date of post
    - **location of source**: web address
    - **location in source**: text quoted from post

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Use a description of the post in lieu of a title. Social media posts often have no title.

LOCATION IN SOURCE
- Add text quoted from the post within double quotation marks after a colon.
- Indicate if the text is translated.

EXAMPLES FOR SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS

TWEETS
White House, Twitter post, 25 March 2019, twitter.com/WhiteHouse/status/1110281568281653248:
"President Trump's Proclamation today recognizes Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which is crucial to the stability of the entire Middle East."

FACEBOOK POSTS (NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE)
Syria Breaking, Facebook post, 25 March 2019, facebook.com/syria.breaking/posts/2072594436200180:
"Emotive scenes of Syrian meeting his mother after 8 years in Bashar al-Assad's prisons (video)" (translation from Arabic by Amnesty International).

3.2.13 AUDIOVISUAL SOURCES IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING AUDIOVISUAL SOURCES

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - o **author of source**: Name of broadcaster
    - o **title of source**: "Title of broadcast" (if shorter or part of a series), *Title of broadcast or series* (if longer)
    - o **date of source**: date of original broadcast
    - o **location of source**: web address
    - o **location in source**: time within recording (if required)

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Italicize and capitalize using title case the titles of major broadcasts such as television and radio series and programmes, podcast series and films.
- Use quotation marks and sentence case (capitalizing only the first word of the title and subtitle) for the titles of shorter broadcasts or productions such as videos and songs.

EXAMPLES FOR AUDIOVISUAL SOURCES

TV PROGRAMMES
CNN, *Troubled Waters*, 28 February 2019, edition.cnn.com/videos/world/2019/02/28/cfp-troubled-waters-ghana-documentary.cnn

EPISODES OF TV SERIES
BBC, "Trump's first 100 days", *Panorama*, 24 April 2017, bbc.co.uk/programmes/b08ntbpm

VIDEOS
Amnesty International Australia, "50 years of Amnesty International", 14 December 2011, youtube.com/watch?v=kX-WnlOCvXw

hhbdkhan, "Free Syrian Army – True mujahideen 2.0", 24 October 2012, youtube.com/watch?v=ZSINNEAtPmc, minute 3:43.

PODCASTS
UN News, "Podcast: Inside the world's worst humanitarian 'nightmare'", 2 November 2017, news.un.org/en/audio/2017/11/635442

3.2.14 CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING CORRESPONDENCE

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    o **author of source**: sender, description of sender (if required)
    o **title of source**: description of communication (for example, email or letter) to recipient
    o **date of source**: date of communication
    o **location of source**: "on file with Amnesty International" (if applicable)

EXAMPLES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

EMAILS
Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, Hong Kong, email to Amnesty International, 25 February 2017, on file with Amnesty International.

LETTER
Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, Hong Kong, letter to Hong Kong's Department of Health, 25 February 2017, on file with Amnesty International.

LETTER OR MEMORANDUM FROM AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
Amnesty International, Letter to Head of Judiciary, Iran, 19 October 2019, on file with Amnesty International.

Amnesty International, Memorandum to Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Mali, 30 April 2020, on file with Amnesty International.

3.2.15 INTERVIEWS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING INTERVIEWS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    o **author of source**: name of entity conducting interview (if required)
    o **title of source**: nature of interview, name and description of interviewee (if appropriate)
    o **date of source**: date of interview
    o **location of source**: place of interview (if appropriate)

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- If the entity conducting the interviews referenced is consistently Amnesty International and this has been established in the methodology, omit mention of "Amnesty International".
- Include the interviewer if the entity conducting the interview is not Amnesty International or otherwise not clear. This may be the case if the output is the product of joint research with another organization and both Amnesty International and the partner organization have conducted interviews.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Use "interview" for information-gathering exercises. These include interviews with victims and survivors, witnesses, advocates and representatives of NGOs, intergovernmental organizations and governments.
- Begin the title with the word "interview".

- Use "interview in person" for in-person interviews.
- Use "interview by video call" for interviews using video on electronic devices such as mobile telephones, tablets and computers using telecommunications applications such as Skype, WhatsApp, Wire and Zoom. Do NOT use the brand names themselves.
- Use "interview by voice call" for interviews without video on land line or mobile telephones and other electronic devices such as tablets and computers using telecommunications applications such as Signal, Skype, WhatsApp and Wire. Do NOT use the brand names themselves.
- If the interview was partly by video call, but the video link had to be turned off because of bandwidth or other considerations, use "interview by video call" but indicate in the methodology the limitations on the use of video.
- If all the interviews referenced are of the same nature (that is they were all "in person" or "by video call" or "by voice call", you may omit these phrases in the references and clarify this in the methodology.
- If the interviewee cannot be named in full, use one of the following options and clarify the approach taken in the methodology:
    o the first name only with, on first mention, clarification in round brackets that the surname has been withheld
    o a pseudonym in quotation marks with, on first mention, clarification in round brackets that the name has been changed
    o initials in quotation marks (for example, where the output repeatedly refers to a number of individuals who are anonymized but need to be clearly distinguished from one another)
    o a descriptive phrase (for example, "a medical worker", "a witness", "a family member of someone detained", "a member of a local human rights organization")
- If the statement in the text is the result of interviews with several different interviewees, you may refer to multiple interviewees in one reference.

DATE OF SOURCE
- If the date of interview is withheld for security reasons, clarify this in the first citation.

LOCATION OF SOURCE
- Include the place of interview for in-person interviews.
- If the place of interview is withheld for security reasons, clarify this in the first citation. If the place of interview is consistently withheld throughout the output, clarify this in the methodology.

EXAMPLES FOR INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEWS IN PERSON WITH NAMED INDIVIDUALS
Interview in person with Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, 25 February 2017, Hong Kong.

Interview in person with Gonzalo Herrera, UNICEF representative, 16 September 2020, Buenos Aires.

INTERVIEWS BY VIDEO CALL WITH NAMED INDIVIDUALS
Interview by video call with Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, 25 February 2017.

Interview by video call with Sezen Yıldırım, Turkish Ministry of Justice spokesperson, 30 March 2019.

INTERVIEWS BY VOICE CALL WITH NAMED INDIVIDUALS
Interview by voice call with Adeline Nolin, doctor at St Mary's Children's Hospital, 25 February 2017.

INTERVIEWS WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO CANNOT BE NAMED IN FULL
Interview in person with Tsega (surname withheld for security reasons), Ethiopian migrant domestic worker, 12 December 2019, Beirut.

Interview in person with "Fredrick" (name changed for security reasons), former detainee, 6 August 2016, Nairobi.

Interview in person with "AA", 3 September 2020, Lima.

Interview in person with a member of the Sundown Centre Women's Group (name withheld for security reasons), 3 February 2018, Nairobi.

Interview by video call with a witness, 20 March 2020.

Interview by voice call with a family member of a detainee, 20 March 2020.

INTERVIEWS WITH MULTIPLE INDIVIDUALS WHO CANNOT BE NAMED
Interviews by video call with five family members of the individual killed (conducted separately), 20-25 July 2000.

INTERVIEW BY PARTNER ORGANIZATION IN JOINT OUTPUT
Human Rights Watch, interview with Joseph Li, doctor at Alice Ho Mui Ling Nethersole Hospital, 28 February 2017, Hong Kong.

3.2.16 MEETINGS IN REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR REFERENCING MEETINGS

FORMAT OF REFERENCE
- Use the following format, separated by commas:
    - **author of source**: name of entity reporting on meeting (if required)
    - **title of source**: description of meeting
    - **date of source**: date of meeting
    - **location of source**: place of meeting

AUTHOR OF SOURCE
- If the entity reporting on the meetings is consistently Amnesty International and this has been established in the methodology, omit mention of "Amnesty International".
- If Amnesty International conducted the meeting with other organizations, mention both Amnesty International and the other organizations. Name the other organizations unless the list is too long.

TITLE OF SOURCE
- Use "meeting" as opposed to "interview" for institutional interactions, such as those between Amnesty International and government bodies or intergovernmental organizations. An interaction involving multiple organizations is likely to be a "meeting" rather than an "interview".
- Begin the title with the word "meeting".

EXAMPLES FOR MEETINGS

MEETING BETWEEN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND A GOVERNMENT BODY
Meeting with Ghanaian Minister of Justice, 30 November 2020, Accra.

MEETING BETWEEN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL & OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND A GOVERNMENT BODY

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Reporters Without Borders, meeting with Ghanaian Minister of Justice, 30 November 2020, Accra.

Amnesty International and 10 other NGOs, meeting with Ghanaian Minister of Justice, 30 November 2020, Accra.

4. SPELLING

This chapter provides guidance on Amnesty International's preferred spelling of words in English.

4.1 HOUSE STYLE SPELLING

To determine the house style spelling of any English word, firstly check if the word appears in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com).[21]

To facilitate conformity with this spelling, download the AmnestySpell spellcheck app, set the "proofing language" to English (United Kingdom) and conduct a spellcheck. However, do NOT rely exclusively on a spellcheck. It will not detect misspellings of proper names or improper use of homophones (such as "their" and "there"). It will let you write as two words compound words you should have written as one word (for example, "health care").

Therefore, bookmark a link to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) on your browser and check the spellings of words even if you are familiar with them, particularly if they may or may not include hyphens or could be spelt as one or two words.

4.1.1 WORDS IN OXFORD LEARNER'S DICTIONARY

If the word appears in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), follow the instructions below. In all cases, follow use (or absence) of hyphens, capital letters and italics and whether the entry is written as one word or two.

ONE ENTRY, ONE SPELLING

If there is one entry only and it provides only one spelling, use that one.

EXAMPLES

air strike

✔ air strike

✘ airstrike

asylum seeker

✔ asylum seeker

✘ asylum-seeker

audiovisual

✔ audiovisual

✘ audio-visual

cooperate

✔ cooperate

✘ co-operate

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[21] Use spellings in the *Oxford Learner's Dictionary* even when they conflict with previous Amnesty International usage; for example, use "Covid-19" NOT "COVID-19".

counterterrorism

✔ counterterrorism

✘ counter-terrorism

cross-check

✔ cross-check

✘ crosscheck

extraterritorial

✔ extraterritorial

✘ extra-territorial

follow-up *adjective*

✔ follow-up call

✘ follow up call

the front line *noun*

✔ the front line

✘ the frontline

landmine

✔ landmine

✘ land mine

non-refoulement

✔ non-refoulement

✘ *non-refoulement*

north-western

✔ north-western

✘ northwestern

protester

✔ protester

✘ protestor

well-being

✔ well-being

✘ wellbeing

ONE ENTRY, MULTIPLE SPELLINGS

If there is one entry only and it provides multiple spellings, use the first one. Do NOT use the alternative spelling given after signposts like *"also"* or *"British English also"* or *"US English also"*.

There are two exceptions: use "antisemitic" and "antisemitism" (the second spelling) rather than "anti-Semitic" and "anti-Semitism" (the first spelling). Note also that "judgement" is spelled "judgement" when it means "the ability to make sensible decisions after carefully considering the best thing to do" or "an opinion that you form about something after thinking about it carefully; the act of making this opinion known to others". However, it is spelled "judgment" when it means "the decision of a court or a judge".

See "8. A-Z of terms" for explanation (not included in this edition).

EXAMPLES

adviser
(also advisor*)*

> ✔ adviser
> ✘ advisor

analyse
(British English)
(North American English analyze*)*

> ✔ analyse
> ✘ analyze

any more
(British English)
(also anymore *North American English, British English)*

> ✔ any more
> ✘ anymore

burka
(also burkha, burqa*)*

> ✔ burka
> ✘ *burka*
> ✘ burkha
> ✘ burqa

Covid-19[22]

> ✔ Covid-19
> ✘ COVID-19

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[22] Contrary to previous guidance, use "Covid-19" NOT "COVID-19".

dialogue
(US English also dialog*)*

✔ dialogue

✘ dialog

email
(also e-mail*)*

✔ email

✘ e-mail

emphasize
(British English also emphasise*)*

✔ emphasize

✘ emphasise

encyclopedia
(British English also -paedia*)*

✔ encyclopedia

✘ encyclopaedia

healthcare
(also health care)

✔ healthcare

✘ health care

homogeneous
(also homogenous*)*

✔ homogeneous

✘ homogenous

inflection
(also inflexion *especially in British English)*

✔ inflection

✘ inflexion

install
(also British English, *less frequent instal)*

✔ install

✘ instal

jail
(also British English, *old-fashioned gaol)*

✔ jail

✘ gaol

non-governmental
(also nongovernmental *especially in North American English)*

✓ non-governmental

✗ nongovernmental

organizational
(British English also organisational*)*

✓ organizational

✗ organisational

Qur'an
(also Koran*)*

✓ Qur'an

✗ Koran

sharia
(also shariah*)*

✓ sharia

✗ shariah

✗ Shari'a

✗ Sharia

Shia
(also Shi'a*)*

✓ Shia

✗ Shi'a

✗ Shiah

TWO ENTRIES, ONE BRITISH SPELLING

If there is more than one entry for the same word (the two entries will be cross-referenced) and only one indicates British English usage, use that one. For example:

EXAMPLES

1. aeon
(British English)
(North American English or specialist eon*)*
2. eon
(North American English or specialist)
(British English usually aeon*)*

✓ aeon

✗ eon

1. center
(US English)
2. centre
(British English centre*)*

    ✔️ centre

    ❌ center

1. defence
(US English defense*)*
2. defense
(US English)
(British English defence*)*

    ✔️ defence

    ❌ defense

1. likable
(especially North American English)
(also likeable *especially in British English)*
2. likeable
(especially British English)
(also likable *especially in North American English)*

    ✔️ likeable

    ❌ likable

1. program
In *(British English)* the spelling programme is used, except in sense 1
2. programme
(British English)
(North American English program*)*

    ✔️ programme

    ❌ program

TWO ENTRIES, TWO BRITISH SPELLINGS

If there is more than one entry for the same word (the two entries will be cross-referenced), both indicate British English usage, but only one indicates both British and North American usage, use that one. For example:

EXAMPLES

1. fetus
(British English also foetus*)*
2. foetus
(British English)
(also fetus *British and North American English)*

    ✔️ fetus

    ❌ foetus

1. homeopath
(*British English also* homoeo-*)*
2. homeoopath
(*British English)*
(*also* homeopath *British and North American English)*

✔ homeopath

✘ homoeopath

PLURALS
For plurals, add -s or -es unless otherwise indicated. If the entry provides more than one plural, use the first one.

EXAMPLES
curriculum
(plural curricula, curriculums)

✔ curricula

✘ curriculums

forum

✔ forums

✘ fora

memorandum
(plural memoranda)

✔ memoranda

✘ memorandums

phenomenon
(plural phenomena)

✔ phenomena

✘ phenomenons

4.1.2 WORDS NOT IN OXFORD LEARNER'S DICTIONARY
If the word does NOT appear in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), follow the instructions below. In all cases, follow use (or absence) of hyphens, capital letters and italics.

COMPOUND WORDS
If it is a compound word composed of two words and both appear in separate entries in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, write it as two separate words without a hyphen, spelling each of the component words as per their spelling in the dictionary.

EXAMPLES
1. case
2. file

✔ case file

✘ casefile

1. grave
2. site

   ✓ grave site

   ✗ gravesite

1. skill
2. share

   ✓ skill share

   ✗ skillshare

1. work
2. plan

   ✓ work plan

   ✗ workplan

WORDS WITH PREFIXES

If the word is composed of a prefix (for example, "post-") and a word, and both appear in separate entries in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), write it as one word with a hyphen between the prefix and the main word.

EXAMPLES

1. inter-
2. ministerial

   ✓ inter-ministerial

   ✗ interministerial

1. pre-
2. arraignment

   ✓ pre-arraignment

   ✗ prearraignment

1. psycho-
2. social

   ✓ psycho-social

   ✗ psychosocial

1. re-
2. arrest

   ✓ re-arrest

   ✗ rearrest

1. sub-
2. region

✔ sub-region

✘ subregion

1. under-
2. report

✔ under-report

✘ underreport

OTHER ENGLISH WORDS

If the word is an English word but NOT in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) at all, with or without a prefix, it is likely to be a technical word. Spell these words using an authoritative source, explain them on first mention and, in longer documents, include them in a glossary.

EXAMPLES

✔ habilitation

✔ intra-partum

✔ non-derogable

NON-ENGLISH WORDS

If the word is a non-English word that is NOT in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), use italics. Spell these words using an authoritative source, explain them on first mention and, in longer documents, include them in a glossary.

EXAMPLE

✔ *diya* (sharia term for compensation paid to victim's family)

4.2 RATIONALE FOR SPELLING SYSTEM

4.2.1 CONSISTENCY

Many English words have multiple possible spellings, so any institution that wishes to issue written outputs in a professional way from an editorial perspective needs to adopt a house style and consistently follow one spelling standard. Consistent spelling indicates that the institution takes care over its written work and is more likely to be meticulous in other areas, such as its research. Consistency also contributes to reinforcing the perception of Amnesty International as a single organization speaking with one voice.

4.2.2 SPELLING STANDARD

IN BRIEF

Amnesty International uses as its house style a spelling standard known as Oxford spelling. It is arguably the most international spelling standard in English. The UN and its agencies, the International Committee of the

Red Cross and some other international organizations such as Oxfam International also use it. It is also commonly used in academic, formal and technical writing for an international readership.

FURTHER EXPLANATION

There are two main variations of English spelling. One is British spelling, used in the UK as well as many other countries where English is an official or a dominant language, such as Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Malta, New Zealand, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Lone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and many of the English-speaking Caribbean and Pacific island nations. Publications in these countries, including media, generally use British spelling with the suffix -ise in words like realise and organisation. Some international organizations, such as the International Crisis Group and the International Olympic Committee, do the same.

The other main variation is North American spelling, although there are differences between US and Canadian spelling. Publications, including media, in the USA, Liberia, Philippines and a few of the English-speaking Caribbean and Pacific island nations use US spelling and consequently use -ize over -ise spellings. Some international organizations, such as Human Rights Watch, do the same. Publications in Canada use the Canadian variant, which lies somewhere between the US and British spelling variations.

Oxford spelling is a spelling standard that prescribes the use of British spelling in combination with the suffix -ize in words like realize and organization, in contrast to the use of -ise endings. (Note that contrary to popular misconception, -ize is not only a North American spelling but one of two options in British English spelling.)

One of the reasons this standard is arguably the most international is that it uses as many spellings as possible that are acceptable in both British and North American spelling.

4.2.3 HOUSE STYLE DICTIONARY

There is more than one English dictionary that employs the Oxford spelling standard. They are different to each other in minor ways. Amnesty International uses the free-to-access website of the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) for its house style spellings.[23]

The UN also uses Oxford dictionaries as its authority for spelling (dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual/ed-guidelines/style/spelling.htm).

The rationale for choosing the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) is that it has more words than other dictionaries and is updated frequently. The additions are more contemporary and will be used in both British and North American spelling. There are some changes from previous spelling conventions used by Amnesty International. The most common examples are:

ABSENCE OF HYPHENATION AFTER PREFIXES IN SOME WORDS
cooperate (not co-operate)
coordinate (not co-ordinate)
undersecretary (not under-secretary)

HYPHENATION IN SOME WORDS THAT WERE NOT PREVIOUSLY HYPHENATED
cross-check (not crosscheck)
well-being (not wellbeing)

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[23] Contrary to previous guidance, do NOT use the *Chambers 21st Century Dictionary* any more. The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* contains more well established words and more newer additions to the language (this is partly because it is updated far more often), some of which Amnesty International uses regularly. Its preferred spellings are either more contemporary or more international (in that they are common to both British and North American spelling varieties). At the same time, it employs largely the same spelling system as the *Chambers 21st Dictionary*, so there are few noticeable changes.

SPELLING OF SOME COMPOUND WORDS AS ONE WORD INSTEAD OF TWO WORDS OR A HYPHENATED WORD

healthcare (not health care)
hotline (not hot line)
pickup truck (not pick-up truck)

SPELLING OF SOME COMPOUND WORDS AS TWO WORDS INSTEAD OF A HYPHENATED WORD

asylum seeker (not asylum-seeker)
machine gun (not machine-gun)

SPELLING OF SOME WORDS WITHOUT ITALICS

non-refoulement (not *non-refoulement*)
refoulement (not *refoulement*)

5. CAPITAL LETTERS

This chapter provides guidance on when to use initial capital letters for the names of places, people, entities (such as organizations) and documents. It begins by explaining the style of capitalization to use.

5.1 CAPITALIZATION STYLE

When capitalizing the names of people, places, entities and documents in English, use title case (also known as headline style).[24] There are several variations of title case. Use the Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) version:

- Capitalize the first and last words in the title and in any subtitle.
- Also capitalize:
  - nouns
  - pronouns
  - verbs
  - adjectives
  - adverbs
  - conjunctions (except "and", "but", "for", "or", "nor")
- Maintain in lower case:
  - the definite and indefinite articles ("the", "a", "an")
  - all prepositions unless they are used adverbially or adjectivally
  - "to" as part of an infinite as in "to run"
  - "as" in all instances
  - the parts of proper names that would normally be in lower case (for example, "van" in Vincent van Gogh)
  - the second part of a species name (for example, "Homo sapiens")
- For hyphenated compounds:
  - Always capitalize the first word.
  - Capitalize subsequent words unless they are articles, prepositions or coordinating conjunctions, or a musical symbol (like "sharp" in F-sharp).
  - If the first word is a prefix that could not stand on its own, then place the following word in lower case (for example, "Anti-theft").
  - Capitalize all words in hyphenated numbers or fractions.

✔ Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

✗ Law Of The People's Republic Of China On Safeguarding National Security In The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

For English-language names and titles, use title case regardless of the capitalization style used by entities for themselves, their positions or their documents. Note that most entities are not consistent in their capitalization style in any case.

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[24] Contrary to previous guidance, use title case in all circumstances for documents, international instruments, Amnesty International reports or briefing documents. Use "sentence case" (capitalizing only the first words of the title and subtitle) ONLY for articles.

5.2 PLACES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

5.2.1 COUNTRIES, CITIES AND CAPITAL LETTERS
Use initial capital letters for the names of countries, cities and other localities.

EXAMPLES
China
The Hague
North Korea
South Africa

5.2.2 AREAS AND CAPITAL LETTERS
Use initial capital letters for recognized political or geographical areas.
Use initial lower-case letters for descriptive geographical references.

EXAMPLES
Central America
East Asia
the Middle East and North Africa
the Mid-West
South-East Asia
the West
BUT
the north-west of Malawi
south-eastern Lagos
southern France

5.2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS AND CAPITAL LETTERS
Use initial capital letters for geographical terms (words for human creations like "city", "state", "province", "airport", "bridge" and words for physical features like "sea", "river", "desert") when strictly part of the name.
Use initial lower-case letters when the geographical terms are not strictly part of the name.

EXAMPLES
Salt Lake City [you could not write "she went to Salt Lake"]
Mexico City ["Mexico" is the country name]
Kuwait City ["Kuwait" is the country name]
BUT
Moscow city centre

Sydney Harbour Bridge
Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Jakarta
BUT
Jakarta airport
Cabanas province
Mediterranean sea
Mississippi river
New York state
state of Minas Gerais

5.3 PEOPLE AND CAPITAL LETTERS

5.3.1 COMMON TITLES AND POSITIONS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for formal titles when written immediately before a name and without an intervening comma.

Otherwise, use initial lower-case letters, particularly when the phrase is a generic description.

EXAMPLES

Queen Elizabeth II
BUT
Elizabeth II, queen of the United Kingdom and 15 other Commonwealth countries,
the UK's monarch, Elizabeth II,

Sultan Haitham bin Tariq of Oman
BUT
Haitham bin Tariq, the sultan of Oman,
the sultan of Oman, Haitham bin Tariq,

President Vladimir Putin
BUT
Vladimir Putin, the Russian president,
the Russian president, Vladimir Putin,
Vladimir Putin, the Russian head of state,

Prime Minister Netanyahu
BUT
Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister,
Israel's current prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu,

Secretary of State Antony Blinken
BUT
Antony Blinken, US secretary of state,

UK Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab
BUT
Dominic Raab, UK foreign secretary,
the UK's foreign minister, Dominic Raab,

Ambassador Neelam Deo
BUT
Neelam Deo, India's ambassador to Denmark

Mary Barra, chief executive officer of General Motors

5.3.2 FORMER TITLES AND POSITIONS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial lower-case letters for former titles and positions.

EXAMPLES

former US president Jimmy Carter…
BUT
in 1978 President Jimmy Carter met… [as he was still president at the time]

5.3.3 UNIQUE TITLES AND POSITIONS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for the formal titles of offices or positions that might look peculiar in lower case because they are unique to a particular political, institutional or spiritual system.

Use title case regardless of the capitalization style used by the institution in which the office or position sits.

EXAMPLES
Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei
AND
Ali Khamenei, Iran's Supreme Leader,

Chancellor Angela Merkel
AND
Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor,

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet
AND
Michelle Bachelet, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights,

UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation[25]
BUT
UN Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation

the Dalai Lama

the Aga Khan

5.3.4 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for the formal titles of specific Amnesty International positions.
Use initial lower-case letters for generic descriptions, abbreviations or paraphrased versions.

EXAMPLES
Amnesty International's Secretary General, Agnès Callamard
Senior Director of Research, Advocacy and Policy
West and Central Africa Regional Office Director
Americas Deputy Director for Research
BUT
regional directors
deputy Europe director
thematic researchers

5.4 ENTITIES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

5.4.1 GENERAL ENTITIES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for the official titles of entities, such as governments, parliaments, official agencies, courts, judicial bodies, detention centres, and medical and educational institutions. Note that some entities have more than one version of their official title (for example, "US Department of State" and "US State Department"). Consult the websites of the entities if in doubt.

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[25] Contrary to previous guidance, use title case for the full title of UN Special Rapporteurs, rather than capitalizing only "UN Special Rapporteur" (which is the UN's preferred style, although it is by no means consistent). Using title case for the full title helps clarify when the full title is being used and when an abbreviation is being used.

Use initial lower-case letters for abbreviated or paraphrased references to the titles of entities.

EXAMPLES
the US Department of State
AND
the US State Department

the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BUT
the UK government
European governments

the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BUT
the Iranian foreign ministry

the UK Home Office
BUT
the UK's interior ministry

France's National Assembly
BUT
the French parliament

the National Diet of Japan
BUT
Japan's parliament

the Tunisian parliament's Rights and Freedoms Committee
BUT
the Tunisian parliament's rights committee

Peru's Supreme Court of Justice
BUT
Peru's supreme court

Bathurst Correctional Centre, New South Wales, Australia
BUT
Bathurst prison, New South Wales, Australia

Jordan's Public Prosecution Office
BUT
Jordan's public prosecution

Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, University of Johannesburg
BUT
the University of Johannesburg's art department

5.4.2 POLITICAL PARTIES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use an initial capital letter for the word "Party" if it is an integral part of the name.
Use an initial lower-case letter for "party" if it is not an integral part of the name.

EXAMPLES
the US Republican Party
BUT
India's Congress party
Indonesia's Golkar party

5.4.3 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for the title of specific entities within Amnesty International.
Use initial lower-case letters for generic descriptions of those entities.

EXAMPLES
the West and Central Africa Regional Office
the Public Engagement and Growth Directorate
the Law and Policy Programme
the Business, Security and Human Rights Team
Amnesty International Tunisia
BUT
Amnesty International's regional offices
Amnesty International's global programmes
Amnesty International's thematic teams
Amnesty International's national entities (national offices, sections and structures)

5.5 DOCUMENTS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Use initial capital letters for the official full and abbreviated titles of documents, such as laws and treaties.
Use initial lower-case letters for unofficial abbreviations or paraphrased references to the titles of documents.

EXAMPLES
Saudi Arabia's Penal Law for Crimes of Terrorism and Its Financing
BUT
Saudi Arabia's counterterrorism law

the Constitution of the Argentine Nation
BUT
the Argentinian constitution

the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
the UN Convention against Torture [official abbreviation]
BUT
the UN torture convention

6. NAMES

This chapter provides guidance on conventions to use for the names of places, people and entities (such as organizations.

6.1 PLACE NAMES

6.1.1 COUNTRY NAMES AND NATIONALITIES

The name of UN member states on Amnesty's list of codes, which corresponds to the heading of the Amnesty International web page and the Annual Report entry for that country, generally follows the short-form name on the list of UN member states (un.org/en/member-states).

There are a few exceptions. Amnesty International uses an internationally accepted shorthand for the names of UN member states that choose to use their long-form name as their short-form name. UN bodies sometimes use them when not providing the name in full. International media invariably use them. They are as follows:

UN SHORT-FORM NAME (SAME AS LONG-FORM NAME)	INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED SHORTHAND VERSION USED BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	North Korea
Gambia (Republic of The)	Gambia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Laos
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Micronesia
Republic of Korea	South Korea
Republic of Moldova	Moldova
Syrian Arab Republic	Syria
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Venezuela

The full title of a UN member state, as provided in the Annual Report entry, always corresponds to the long-form name in the UN's terminology database (unterm.un.org).

The names of other states on Amnesty International's list of codes correspond to names indicated on the UNTERM database (unterm.un.org).

Use the term in the "nationality" column adjectivally, for example "Albanian citizen", "Antigua and Barbuda government", "Cook Islands authorities".

Use the term in the "national" column as a noun for one or more of nationals of the country, for example "one Albanian", "five Albanians". In a few cases, there is a different term for the collective noun, for example, "the Spanish" as opposed to "five Spaniards"; this is indicated.

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Afghanistan	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the	Afghan	Afghan [Afghans]
Albania	Republic of Albania, the	Albanian	Albanian [Albanians]
Algeria	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the	Algerian	Algerian [Algerians]
Andorra	Principality of Andorra, the	Andorran	Andorran [Andorrans]

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Angola	Republic of Angola	Angolan	Angolan [Angolans]
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda[26]	Antigua and Barbuda national[s]
Argentina	Argentine Republic, the	Argentinian	Argentinian / Argentine [Argentinians / Argentines]
Armenia	Republic of Armenia, the	Armenian	Armenian [Armenians]
Australia	Australia	Australian	Australian [Australians]
Austria	Republic of Austria, the	Austrian	Austrian [Austrians]
Azerbaijan	Republic of Azerbaijan, the	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani [Azerbaijanis]
Bahamas, the	Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the	Bahamian	Bahamian [Bahamians]
Bahrain	Kingdom of Bahrain, the	Bahraini	Bahraini [Bahrainis]
Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh, the	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi [Bangladeshis]
Barbados	Barbados	Barbadian	Barbadian [Barbadians]
Belarus	Republic of Belarus, the	Belarusian	Belarusian [Belarusians]
Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium, the	Belgian	Belgian [Belgians]
Belize	Belize	Belizean	Belizean [Belizeans]
Benin	Republic of Benin, the	Beninese	Beninese [Beninese]
Bhutan	Kingdom of Bhutan, the	Bhutanese	Bhutanese [Bhutanese]
Bolivia	Plurinational State of Bolivia, the	Bolivian	Bolivian [Bolivians]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina national[s]
Botswana	Republic of Botswana, the	Botswanan	Botswanan [Botswanans]
Brazil	Federative Republic of Brazil, the	Brazilian	Brazilian [Brazilians]
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	Bruneian	Bruneian [Bruneians]
Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria, the	Bulgarian	Bulgarian [Bulgarians]
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkinabe	Burkinabe [Burkinabes]
Burundi	Republic of Burundi, the	Burundian	Burundian [Burundians]
Cabo Verde	Republic of Cabo Verde, the	Cabo Verdean	Cabo Verdean [Cabo Verdeans]
Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia, the	Cambodian	Cambodian [Cambodians]
Cameroon	Republic of Cameroon, the	Cameroonian	Cameroonian [Cameroonians]
Canada	Canada	Canadian	Canadian [Canadians]
Central African Republic (CAR), the	Central African Republic, the	Central African	Central African [Central Africans]
Chad	Republic of Chad, the	Chadian	Chadian [Chadians]
Chile	Republic of Chile, the	Chilean	Chilean [Chileans]
China	People's Republic of China, the	Chinese	Chinese [Chinese]
Colombia	Republic of Colombia, the	Colombian	Colombian [Colombians]
Comoros, the	Union of the Comoros, the	Comorian	Comorian [Comorians]
Congo, the	Republic of the Congo, the	Congolese	Congolese [Congolese]
Cook Islands, the	Cook Islands, the	Cook Islands	Cook Islander [Cook Islanders]
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica, the	Costa Rican	Costa Rican [Costa Ricans]
Côte d'Ivoire	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the	Ivorian	Ivorian [Ivorians]
Croatia	Republic of Croatia, the	Croatian	Croatian [Croatians]

[26] In relation to Antigua and Barbuda, do not use "Antiguan" or "Barbudan", which refer to the component parts of "Antigua" and "Barbuda" respectively.

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Cuba	Republic of Cuba, the	Cuban	Cuban [Cubans]
Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus, the	Cypriot	Cypriot [Cypriots]
Czech Republic[27], the	Czech Republic, the	Czech	Czech [Czechs]
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the	Democratic Republic of the Congo, the	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Congolese [Congolese]
Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark, the	Danish	Dane [Danes]
Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti, the	Djiboutian	Djiboutian [Djiboutians]
Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica, the	Dominica	Dominica national[s]
Dominican Republic, the	Dominican Republic, the	Dominican	Dominican [Dominicans]
Ecuador	Republic of Ecuador, the	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian [Ecuadorians]
Egypt	Arab Republic of Egypt, the	Egyptian	Egyptian [Egyptians]
El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador, the	Salvadoran	Salvadoran [Salvadorans]
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the	Equatorial Guinean	Equatorial Guinean [Equatorial Guineans]
Eritrea	State of Eritrea, the	Eritrean	Eritrean [Eritreans]
Estonia	Republic of Estonia, the	Estonian	Estonian [Estonians]
Eswatini	Kingdom of Eswatini, the	Eswatini	Eswatini national[s]
Ethiopia	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the	Ethiopian	Ethiopian [Ethiopians]
Fiji	Republic of Fiji, the	Fijian	Fijian [Fijians]
Finland	Republic of Finland, the	Finnish	Finn [Finns]
France	French Republic, the	French	French national[s] **Collective**: the French
Gabon	Gabonese Republic, the	Gabonese	Gabonese [Gabonese]
Gambia	Republic of the Gambia, the	Gambian	Gambian [Gambians]
Georgia	Georgia	Georgian	Georgian [Georgians]
Germany	Federal Republic of Germany, the	German	German [Germans]
Ghana	Republic of Ghana, the	Ghanaian	Ghanaian [Ghanaians]
Greece	Hellenic Republic	Greek	Greek [Greeks]
Grenada	Grenada	Grenadian	Grenadian [Grenadians]
Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala, the	Guatemalan	Guatemalan [Guatemalans]
Guinea	Republic of Guinea, the	Guinean	Guinean [Guineans]
Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau national[s]
Guyana	Co-operative Republic of Guyana, the	Guyanese	Guyanese [Guyanese]
Haiti	Republic of Haiti, the	Haitian	Haitian [Haitians]
Honduras	Republic of Honduras, the	Honduran	Honduran [Hondurans]
Hungary	Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian [Hungarians]
Iceland	Republic of Iceland, the	Icelandic	Icelander [Icelanders]
India	Republic of India, the	Indian	Indian [Indians]
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia, the	Indonesian	Indonesian [Indonesians]
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran, the	Iranian	Iranian [Iranians]
Iraq	Republic of Iraq, the	Iraqi	Iraqi [Iraqis]
Ireland	Ireland	Irish	Irish national[s]

[27] Note that the list of UN member states (un.org/en/member-states) continues to list the country as the "Czech Republic" although it notes that it has officially changed its short-form name to "Czechia".

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
			Collective: the Irish
Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)	State of Israel, the	Israeli	Israeli [Israelis]
Italy	Republic of Italy, the	Italian	Italian [Italians]
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaican	Jamaican [Jamaicans]
Japan	Japan	Japanese	Japanese [Japanese]
Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the	Jordanian	Jordanian [Jordanians]
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan, the	Kazakhstani[28]	Kazakhstani [Kazakhstanis]
Kenya	Republic of Kenya, the	Kenyan	Kenyan [Kenyans]
Kiribati	Republic of Kiribati, the	Kiribati	Kiribati [Kiribatis]
Kosovo*[29]	Kosovo*	Kosovan	Kosovan [Kosovans]
Kuwait	State of Kuwait, the	Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti [Kuwaitis]
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz Republic, the	Kyrgyzstani[30]	Kyrgyzstani [Kyrgyzstanis]
Laos	Lao People's Democratic Republic, the	Lao	Laotian [Laotians]
Latvia	Republic of Latvia, the	Latvian	Latvian [Latvians]
Lebanon	Lebanese Republic, the	Lebanese	Lebanese [Lebanese]
Lesotho	Kingdom of Lesotho, the	Lesotho	Lesotho national[s]
Liberia	Republic of Liberia, the	Liberian	Liberian [Liberians]
Libya	State of Libya, the	Libyan	Libyan [Libyans]
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein, the	Liechtenstein	Liechtensteiner [Liechtensteiners]
Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania, the	Lithuanian	Lithuanian [Lithuanians]
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the	Luxembourg	Luxembourger [Luxembourgers]
Madagascar	Republic of Madagascar, the	Malagasy	Malagasy [Malagasies]
Malawi	Republic of Malawi, the	Malawian	Malawian [Malawians]
Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malaysian [Malaysians]
Maldives	Republic of Maldives, the	Maldivian	Maldivian [Maldivians]
Mali	Republic of Mali, the	Malian	Malian [Malians]
Malta	Republic of Malta, the	Maltese	Maltese [Maltese]
Marshall Islands, the	Republic of the Marshall Islands, the	Marshallese	Marshallese
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the	Mauritanian	Mauritanian [Mauritanians]
Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius, the	Mauritian	Mauritian [Mauritians]
Mexico	United Mexican States, the	Mexican	Mexican [Mexicans]
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia, the	Micronesian	Micronesian [Micronesians]
Moldova	Republic of Moldova, the	Moldovan	Moldovan [Moldovans]
Monaco	Principality of Monaco, the	Monégasque	Monégasque [Monégasques]
Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolian	Mongolian [Mongolians]

[28] In relation to Kazakhstan, do not use "Kazakh", which refers to the ethnic group.
[29] The asterisk refers to the following internationally agreed qualification: "This designation (Kosovo*) is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence."
[30] In relation to Kyrgyzstan, do not use "Kyrgyz", which refers to the ethnic group.

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Montenegro	Montenegro	Montenegrin	Montenegrin [Montenegrins]
Morocco / Western Sahara	Kingdom of Morocco, the	Moroccan / Sahrawi	Moroccan [Moroccans] / Sahrawi [Sahrawis]
Mozambique	Republic of Mozambique, the	Mozambican	Mozambican
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the	Myanmar	Myanmar national[s]
Namibia	Republic of Namibia, the	Namibian	Namibian [Namibians]
Nauru	Republic of Nauru, the	Nauruan	Nauruan [Nauruans]
Nepal	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the	Nepalese	Nepalese [Nepalese]
Netherlands, the	Kingdom of the Netherlands, the	Dutch	Dutch national[s] **Collective**: the Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealander [New Zealanders]
Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua, the	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan [Nicaraguans]
Niger	Republic of Niger, the	Niger[31]	Niger national[s]
Nigeria	Federal Republic of Nigeria, the	Nigerian	Nigerian [Nigerians]
Niue	Niue	Niuean	Niuean [Niueans]
North Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the	North Korean	North Korean [North Koreans]
North Macedonia	Republic of North Macedonia, the	North Macedonian	North Macedonian [North Macedonians]
Norway	Kingdom of Norway, the	Norwegian	Norwegian [Norwegians]
Oman	Sultanate of Oman, the	Omani	Omani [Omanis]
Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the	Pakistani	Pakistani [Pakistanis]
Palau	Republic of Palau, the	Palauan	Palauan [Palauans]
Palestine (State of)	State of Palestine, the	Palestinian	Palestinian [Palestinians]
Panama	Republic of Panama, the	Panamanian	Panamanian [Panamanians]
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the	Papua New Guinean (PNG)	Papua New Guinean [Papua New Guineans]
Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay, the	Paraguayan	Paraguayan [Paraguayans]
Peru	Republic of Peru, the	Peruvian	Peruvian [Peruvians]
Philippines, the	Republic of the Philippines, the	Philippine	Filipino/Filipina [Filipinos]
Poland	Republic of Poland, the	Polish	Pole [Poles]
Portugal	Portuguese Republic, the	Portuguese	Portuguese [Portuguese]
Puerto Rico	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the	Puerto Rican	Puerto Rican [Puerto Ricans]
Qatar	State of Qatar, the	Qatari	Qatari [Qataris]
Romania	Romania	Romanian	Romanian [Romanians]
Russian Federation, the (Russia)	Russian Federation, the	Russian	Russian [Russians]
Rwanda	Republic of Rwanda, the	Rwandan	Rwandan [Rwandans]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis national[s]
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucian	Saint Lucian [Saint Lucians]
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines national[s]

[31] In relation to Niger, do not use "Nigerien", which is used in French, but not in English.

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Samoa	Independent State of Samoa, the	Samoan	Samoan [Samoans]
San Marino	Republic of San Marino, the	San Marinese	San Marinese [San Marinese]
Sao Tome and Principe	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the	Sao Tome and Principe[32]	Sao Tome and Principe national[s]
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the	Saudi Arabian / Saudi	Saudi Arabian / Saudi [Saudi Arabians / Saudis]
Senegal	Republic of Senegal, the	Senegalese	Senegalese [Senegalese]
Serbia	Republic of Serbia, the	Serbian	Serbian [Serbians]
Seychelles, the	Republic of Seychelles, the	Seychelles	Seychellois [Seychellois]
Sierra Leone	Republic of Sierra Leone, the	Sierra Leonean	Sierra Leonean [Sierra Leoneans]
Singapore	Republic of Singapore, the	Singaporean	Singaporean [Singaporeans]
Slovakia	Slovak Republic, the	Slovak	Slovak [Slovaks]
Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia, the	Slovenian	Slovenian [Slovenians]
Solomon Islands, the	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islander [Solomon Islanders]
Somalia	Federal Republic of Somalia, the	Somali	Somali [Somalis]
South Africa	Republic of South Africa, the	South African	South African [South Africans]
South Korea	Republic of Korea, the	South Korean	South Korean [South Koreans]
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan, the	South Sudanese	South Sudanese [South Sudanese]
Spain	Kingdom of Spain, the	Spanish	Spaniard [Spaniards] **Collective**: the Spanish
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the	Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan [Sri Lankans]
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan, the	Sudanese	Sudanese [Sudanese]
Suriname	Republic of Suriname, the	Surinamese	Surinamese [Surinamese]
Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden, the	Swedish	Swede [Swedes]
Switzerland	Swiss Confederation, the	Swiss	Swiss [Swiss]
Syria	Syrian Arab Republic, the	Syrian	Syrian [Syrians]
Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwanese	Taiwanese [Taiwanese]
Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan, the	Tajikistani[33]	Tajikistani [Tajikistanis]
Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania, the	Tanzanian	Tanzanian [Tanzanians]
Thailand	Kingdom of Thailand, the	Thai	Thai [Thais]
Timor-Leste	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, the	Timorese	Timorese [Timorese]
Togo	Togolese Republic, the	Togolese	Togolese [Togolese]
Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga, the	Tongan	Tongan [Tongans]
Trinidad and Tobago	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the	Trinidad and Tobago[34]	Trinidad and Tobago national[s]
Tunisia	Republic of Tunisia, the	Tunisian	Tunisian [Tunisians]
Turkey	Republic of Turkey, the	Turkish	Turk [Turks]

[32] In relation to Sao Tome and Principe, do not use "Sao Tomean", which refers to "Sao Tome" only.
[33] In relation to Tajikistan, do not use "Tajik", which refers to the ethnic group.
[34] In relation to Trinidad and Tobago, do not use "Trinidadian" or "Tobagan", which refer to the component parts of "Trinidad" and "Tobago" respectively.

SHORT NAME	FULL TITLE	NATIONALITY	NATIONAL [NATIONALS]
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistani[35]	Turkmenistani [Turkmenistanis]
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvaluan	Tuvaluan [Tuvaluans]
Uganda	Republic of Uganda	Ugandan	Ugandan [Ugandans]
Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian [Ukrainians]
United Arab Emirates (UAE), the	United Arab Emirates, the	Emirati / United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Emirati [Emiratis]
United Kingdom (UK), the	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the	British / United Kingdom (UK)	United Kingdom (UK) national[s]
United States of America (USA), the	United States of America, the	US[36]	United States (US) national[s]
Uruguay	Eastern Republic of Uruguay, the	Uruguayan	Uruguayan [Uruguayans]
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan, the	Uzbekistani[37]	Uzbekistani [Uzbekistanis]
Vanuatu	Republic of Vanuatu, the	Vanuatuan	Vanuatuan [Vanuatuans]
Vatican City[38]	Vatican City State	Vatican	Vatican national[s]
Venezuela	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the	Venezuelan	Venezuelan [Venezuelans]
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the	Vietnamese	Vietnamese [Vietnamese]
Yemen	Republic of Yemen, the	Yemeni	Yemeni [Yemenis]
Zambia	Republic of Zambia, the	Zambian	Zambian [Zambians]
Zimbabwe	Republic of Zimbabwe, the	Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean [Zimbabweans]

6.1.2 NAMES FOR PLACES OTHER THAN COUNTRIES

GENERAL
When in doubt regarding spelling of place names, search for the name in GeoNames database (geonames.org) and use the preferred spelling in English.[39]

France: Marseille

✔ Marseille

✘ Marseilles

TRANSLITERATION
If the place name is transliterated from a non-Latin script, search for the name in GeoNames database (geonames.org) and use the preferred spelling (identifiable by being the hyperlinked version above a number of alternative spellings). Alternatively use consistently an authoritative source for the spelling of place names and provide this source for inclusion in a future version of this operational policy.

Do NOT use diacritics on letters (for example, dots and lines above or below them) in transliterated words (to avoid an overly academic presentation).

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[35] In relation to Turkmenistan, do not use "Turkmen", which refers to the ethnic group.
[36] In relation to the USA, do not use "American", which refers to the continent.
[37] In relation to Uzbekistan, do not use "Uzbek", which refers to the ethnic group.
[38] Vatican City is the name of the state. The Holy See (often referred to as the Vatican) is the entity that has sovereignty over it and conducts diplomatic relations on its behalf with other states, including at the UN; it is also the governing body of the worldwide Catholic Church.
[39] Tip: If no results show initially, click "advanced search" and tick "fuzzy search".

For Arabic place names that the GeoNames database spells with "Al" or variants, use "Al-" (with capital "A" and hyphen) invariably.

EXAMPLES
Armenia: Tsaghkadzor

> ✔ Tsaghkadzor
>
> ✘ Tsakhkadzor

China: Ürümqi

> ✔ Ürümqi
>
> ✘ Urumqi
>
> ✘ Ouroumtchi

Iran: Vakilabad

> ✔ Vakilabad
>
> ✘ Vakil Abad

Israel: Acre

> ✔ Acre
>
> ✘ Akka
>
> ✘ Akko

Russia: Saint Petersburg

> ✔ Saint Petersburg
>
> ✘ Sankt-Peterburg

Saudi Arabia: Mecca

> ✔ Mecca
>
> ✘ Makkah

Yemen: Al-Hudaydah

> ✔ Al-Hudaydah
>
> ✘ Al Hudaydah
>
> ✘ Hodeida

6.1.3 INDICATIONS OF TYPE OF PLACE

On first reference to a place name, indicate the type of place referred to, using terms such as "capital", "city", "town" and "village" for localities and terms such as "municipality", "district", "county", "state", "province" and "governorate" for administrative divisions within the country and terms such as "neighbourhood" and "region" for looser descriptions of areas. The type of place referred to will not be obvious to many readers. In addition, some localities have the same name as the administrative divisions in which they sit and so a distinction needs to be drawn.

When preparing documents for translation, include comments on the type of place if these are not included in the text as some languages use different prepositions for different types of places.

6.2 PEOPLE'S NAMES

6.2.1 GENERAL GUIDANCE ON PEOPLE'S NAMES

Generally, give a person's full name on first reference. After that you may abbreviate the name in a culturally appropriate way, but use the same abbreviation throughout the document.

When using pseudonyms, use double quotation marks consistently around them.

6.2.2 TRANSLITERATION FOR PEOPLE'S NAMES

If the name is transliterated from a non-Latin script, follow the guidance below. Above all, maintain consistency of spelling in the same document.

PERSONAL PREFERENCE

Follow the personal preference of the person for the spelling of their name wherever possible. Ideally check with them directly. If that is not possible, check their website or social media account or the website of an institution they represent.

EXAMPLES

Mohamed ElBaradei: twitter.com/BaradeiOfficial

> ✔ Mohamed ElBaradei
>
> ✘ Mohammad al-Barad'i

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Follow the spelling at Oxford Reference (oxfordreference.com).

EXAMPLES

Muhammad (the prophet)

> ✔ Prophet Muhammad
>
> ✘ Prophet Mohammed

6.3 ENTITIES' NAMES

6.3.1 GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR ENTITIES' NAMES

Spell the names of entities, such as organizations, as they do themselves. Check their website if in doubt.

EXAMPLES

Al Jazeera: network.aljazeera.net/about-us/timeline

> ✔ Al Jazeera
>
> ✘ al-Jazeera

Asharq Al-Awsat: english.aawsat.com

    ✓ Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper

    ✗ al-Sharq al-Awsat newspaper

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: opcw.org

    ✓ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

    ✗ Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
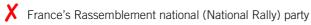
6.3.2 TRANSLATIONS OF ENTITIES' NAMES

For entities whose original name is not in English, use the English translation if this is commonly used. In general, there is no need to also provide the name in the original language. You may wish to do so in brackets on first mention if the name in the original language is also commonly used in English texts (to help identify the entity in question), but then repeat the commonly used English translation on subsequent mentions. You may also wish to do so in brackets on first mention if an abbreviation (such as an acronym) derived from the name in the original language is commonly used in English texts and will be used on subsequent mentions. In this case, place the abbreviation after a comma within the same brackets.

For entities such as political groups that have alternative translations in common usage, use the preferred translation in the UN Terminology Database (unterm.un.org/unterm/portal/welcome).

EXAMPLES
National Rally (France)

    ✓ France's National Rally (Rassemblement national) party

    ✗ France's Rassemblement national (National Rally) party

Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (China):
untermportal.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=Turkistan%20Islamic%20Movement

    ✓ Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement

    ✗ East Turkestan Islamic Movement

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (Colombia):
untermportal.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=Revolutionary%20Armed%20Forces%20of%20Colombia-People%27s%20Army

    ✓ Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo, FARC-EP)

ISLAMIC STATE
Use "the Islamic State armed group" on first mention and "Islamic State" (without "the") on subsequent mentions.[40]

    ✓ The Islamic State armed group committed war crimes…

    ✓ Islamic State retreated

    ✗ Daesh

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[40] Contrary to previous guidance, there is no need to use the formulation "the armed group calling itself Islamic State" on first mention as it is now sufficiently well known to what entity reference is being made.

6.3.3 ORIGINAL-LANGUAGE VERSION OF ENTITIES' NAMES

If the entity is known in English by the original-language version of its name rather than a translation, use that. Add a translation or other description in English in brackets after the name if required for the audience.

For entities such as political groups that have alternative transliterations in common usage, use the preferred spelling on the UN Terminology Database (unterm.un.org/unterm/portal/welcome). Otherwise use the transliteration that the entity itself prefers, as expressed on its official website or social media account.

EXAMPLES

Al-Nusra Front (Syria): untermportal.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=nusra%20front

✔ Al-Nusra Front

✘ Front of Supporters

Al-Qaida: unterm.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=al-qaida

✔ Al-Qaida[41]

✘ Al-Qaeda

✘ al-Qaida

✘ al-Qa'ida

✘ Al-Qa'idah

Hizbullah (Lebanon): unterm.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=hizbullah

✔ Hizbullah

✘ Hezbollah

Taliban (Afghanistan): unterm.un.org/unterm/search?urlQuery=taliban

✔ Taliban

✘ Taleban

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[41] Contrary to previous guidance, use "Al-Qaida" rather than "al-Qa'ida".

7. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

This chapter provides a list of international human rights, humanitarian and criminal law instruments, as well as selected regional human rights instruments. The list is not designed to be comprehensive, but to contain the key state-adopted treaties and standards that are cited frequently by Amnesty International. Standards adopted by groups of experts and civil society are not included. The instruments are clustered by theme. The first is human rights in general; the rest of the themes are in alphabetical order. Within each theme, global instruments are presented first, then regional ones, which are grouped by Amnesty International region. The list clarifies the formal title of each instrument and (where they exist) the abbreviated form of the title, the alternative name of the instrument and the body that monitors its implementation.

7.1 EXPLANATORY NOTES ON LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

7.1.1 ORGANIZATIONS AND FORUMS GENERATING LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Preceding each entry is the abbreviation of the intergovernmental organization or forum where the instrument was adopted or generated. These organizations and forums are listed below, with the website containing its official documents provided in brackets after the name.

GLOBAL

UN	United Nations (digitallibrary.un.org)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross (ihl-databases.icrc.org)
ILO	International Labour Organization (ilo.org)
WA	Wassenaar Arrangement (wassenaar.org)

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU	African Union (au.int)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States (ecowas.int)
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (icglr.org)
LAS	League of Arab States (leagueofarabstates.net)
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community (sadc.int)
GLRHA	Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa Conference on the Proliferation of Small Arms

AMERICAS

OAS	Organization of American States (oas.org)
AC	Andean Community (comunidadandina.org)
SICA	Central American Integration System (sica.int)
CAR	First Central American Forum on the Proliferation of Light Weapons

ASIA-PACIFIC

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (apec.org)

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE	Council of Europe (coe.int)
EU	European Union (eur-lex.europa.eu)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (osce.org)

7.1.2 TITLES OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

The titles of the legal instruments are drawn from the official document libraries of the organizations or forums concerned. The formulation of the title in these libraries determines whether the name of the organization (for example, "United Nations") is included in the title below.

Amnesty International capitalizes the titles of legal instruments, like other documents, in title case, regardless of the capitalization in the document libraries. In any case, capitalization varies significantly even in documents produced by the organizations or forums generating the instruments.

See "5. Capital letters" for full details and more examples.

The list clarifies the formal title of each instrument, the abbreviated form of the title (where one exists), the alternative name of the instrument (where one exists) and the body that monitors its implementation (where one exists). These are signposted as follows:

Abbreviation   The commonly used abbreviation of the name of an instrument
Also known as   The alternative name of an instrument
Monitoring body   The body monitoring the implementation of a treaty

The list includes both treaties and standards. Treaties (also called charters, conventions, covenants and protocols) are legally binding on states that have ratified them. Standards (such as codes, declarations, guidelines, norms, rules, principles and safeguards) are not legally binding, but maximum compliance is expected from states. Treaties come before standards in each section below. Treaties and standards are distinguished as follows:

◆   A treaty
○   A standard

7.2 HUMAN RIGHTS IN GENERAL

GLOBAL

UN	◆	Charter of the United Nations
		Abbreviation: UN Charter
UN	◆	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
		Monitoring body: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
UN	◆	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
		Monitoring body: Human Rights Committee (HRC)
UN	◆	First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
UN	○	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
UN	○	United Nations Millennium Declaration
UN[42]	○	Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU	◆	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
		Abbreviation: African Charter
		Monitoring body: African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)
AU	◆	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
AU	◆	Constitutive Act of the African Union
LAS	◆	Arab Charter on Human Rights

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[42] World Conference on Human Rights. 1993.

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR)
Also known as: Pact of San José, Costa Rica
Monitoring body: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)
OAS ◆ American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
OAS ◆ Charter of the Organization of American States

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE ◆ European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
Abbreviation: European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
CoE ◆ European Social Charter
CoE ◆ Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints
CoE ◆ Protocol Amending the European Social Charter
EU ◆ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
Abbreviation: EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

7.3 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT

GLOBAL

UN ○ Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary
UN ○ Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors
UN ○ Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers
UN ○ Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
UN ○ Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
UN ○ Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
UN ○ Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners
UN ○ United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
Also known as: Nelson Mandela Rules
UN ○ United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures
Also known as: Tokyo Rules
UN ○ United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders
Also known as: Bangkok Rules
UN ○ United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
Also known as: Riyadh Guidelines
UN ○ United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty
UN ○ United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice
Also known as: Beijing Rules
UN ○ Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ○ Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pre-Trial Detention in Africa
Also known as: Luanda Guidelines
AU ○ Guidelines for the Policing of Assemblies by Law Enforcement Officials in Africa
AU ○ Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Fair Trial and Legal Assistance in Africa
AU ○ Principles on the Decriminalization of Petty Offences in Africa

7.4 BUSINESS, CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL

UN ○ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework
Abbreviation: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UN ○ Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions
Also known as: Paris Principles

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ◆ African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention against Corruption
OAS ○ Inter-American Democratic Charter

7.5 CHILDREN

GLOBAL

UN ◆ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Monitoring body: Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure
UN ◆ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UN ◆ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
ILO ◆ Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention 182)
UN ○ Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups
Also known as: Paris Principles
UN ○ Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ◆ African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Monitoring body: African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention on International Traffic of Minors

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE ◆ European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights

7.6 CONSULAR RELATIONS

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

7.7 CRIMES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
UN   ◆ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
UN   ◆ International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
UN   ◆ International Criminal Court, Elements of Crimes
UN   ◆ International Criminal Court, Rules of Procedure and Evidence
UN   ◆ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

ICGLR   ○ Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All Forms of Discrimination

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ European Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes

7.8 DEATH PENALTY

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty
UN   ○ Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ Protocol 6 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty
CoE   ◆ Protocol 13 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty in all Circumstances

7.9 DISABILITIES

GLOBAL

UN ◆ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
   Monitoring body: Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UN ○ Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
UN ○ Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and the Improvement of Mental Health Care

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ◆ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities

7.10 DISCRIMINATION, RACISM, MINORITIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

GLOBAL

UN ◆ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
   Monitoring body: Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
UN ◆ Convention against Discrimination in Education
UN ○ Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief
UN ○ Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice
UN[43] ○ Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
   Abbreviation: Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
UN ○ Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
UN ○ Rabat Plan of Action on the Prohibition of Advocacy of National, Racial or Religious Hatred that Constitutes Incitement to Discrimination, Hostility or Violence
UN ○ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ILO ◆ Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO Convention 169)[44]

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE ◆ European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
CoE ◆ Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
CoE ◆ Protocol 12 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms[45]

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[43] World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa, 31 August-7 September 2001.
[44] This convention replaces ILO Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations, which the ILO now considers to be outdated due to its assimilationist approach. However, for those countries which are parties to ILO Convention 107 and not ILO Convention 169 (for example Bangladesh), the ILO continues to monitor it, interpreting it in the light of more recent developments in international human rights law.
[45] This protocol concerns the general prohibition of discrimination.

7.11 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT

GLOBAL

UN ◆ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
Monitoring body: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

UN ◆ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN ◆ Paris Agreement (under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

UN ○ United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development

UN ○ Declaration on Social Progress and Development

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ○ Principles and Guidelines on the Interpretation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Also known as: Protocol of San Salvador

UN ◆ Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
Also known as: Escazú Agreement

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE ◆ European Social Charter
Monitoring body: European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR)

CoE ◆ Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints

7.12 EMPLOYMENT, FORCED LABOUR

GLOBAL

International Labour Organization conventions, including:

ILO ◆ Forced Labour Convention (ILO Convention 29)

ILO ◆ Labour Inspection Convention (ILO Convention 81)

ILO ◆ Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (ILO Convention 87)

ILO ◆ Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) (ILO Convention 97)

ILO ◆ Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining (ILO Convention 98)

ILO ◆ Equal Remuneration Convention (ILO Convention 100)

ILO ◆ Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (ILO Convention 105)

ILO ◆ Indigenous and Tribal Populations (ILO Convention 107)

ILO ◆ Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (ILO Convention 111)

ILO ◆ Employment Policy Convention (ILO Convention 122)

ILO ◆ Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention (ILO Convention 129)

ILO ◆ Minimum Age Convention (ILO Convention 138)

ILO ◆ Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (ILO Convention 143)

ILO ◆ Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO Convention 169)

ILO ◆ Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention 182)

ILO ◆ Domestic Workers Convention (ILO Convention 189)

ILO   ◆ Violence and Harassment Convention (ILO Convention 190)
ILO   ○ ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

7.13 EXTRADITION

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Model Treaty on Extradition

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention on Extradition

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ European Convention on Extradition

7.14 HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

GLOBAL

UN   ○ Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
         Abbreviation: Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

7.15 INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

GLOBAL

ICRC   ◆ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
         Also known as: First Geneva Convention
ICRC   ◆ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
         Also known as: Second Geneva Convention
ICRC   ◆ Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
         Also known as: Third Geneva Convention
ICRC   ◆ Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
         Also known as: Fourth Geneva Convention
ICRC   ◆ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts
         Also known as: Protocol I
ICRC   ◆ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts
         Also known as: Protocol II

7.16 OLDER PERSONS

GLOBAL

UN   ○ United Nations Principles for Older Persons

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU   ◆ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa
                    Abbreviation: African Protocol on Older Persons

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons

7.17 REFUGEES, MIGRANTS, DISPLACEMENT, NATIONALITY, STATELESSNESS

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
                    Also known as: UN Refugee Convention
UN   ◆ Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees
UN   ◆ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
                    Abbreviation: Migrant Workers Convention
                    Monitoring body: Committee on Migrant Workers
UN   ◆ Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime
UN   ◆ Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
UN   ◆ Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
UN   ○ Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who Are Not Nationals of the Country in Which They Live
UN   ○ Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
ILO   ◆ Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (ILO Convention 143)

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU   ◆ OAU[46] Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa
AU   ◆ African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa
                    Also known as: Kampala Convention
ICGLR   ○ Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons
ICGLR   ○ Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers
CoE   ◆ European Convention on Nationality

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[46] The Organisation of African Unity, the AU's predecessor.

7.18 REMEDY, REPARATION AND IMPUNITY

GLOBAL

UN ○ Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law
UN ○ Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
UN ○ Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity

7.19 TERRORISM

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU ○ Principles and Guidelines on Human and Peoples' Rights While Countering Terrorism in Africa

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention against Terrorism

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE ◆ Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism
CoE ◆ Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism
CoE ○ Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism

7.20 TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT, ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE, EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

GLOBAL

UN ◆ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Abbreviation: Convention against Torture (CAT)
Monitoring body: Committee against Torture (CAT)
UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)
Abbreviation: Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture
UN ◆ International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)
Monitoring body: Committee on Enforced Disappearances
UN ○ Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UN ○ Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UN ○ Principles of Medical Ethics Relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UN ○ Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
UN ○ Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU   ○ Guidelines and Measures for the Prohibition and the Prevention of Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Africa
    Also known as: Robben Island Guidelines

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

7.21 TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, SLAVERY

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
    Also known as: Palermo Convention

UN   ◆ Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
    Also known as: Smuggling Protocol

UN   ◆ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
    Also known as: Trafficking Protocol

UN   ◆ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

UN   ◆ Slavery Convention

UN   ◆ Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery

UN[47]   ○ Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

7.22 WEAPONS, MILITARY

GLOBAL

UN   ◆ Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

UN   ◆ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

UN   ◆ Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition

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[47] Specifically the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Also known as: Firearms Protocol

UN ◆ Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)

UN ○ International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

UN ○ Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

WA ○ Best Practice Guidelines for Exports of Small Arms and Light Weapons

WA ○ Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

ECOWAS ◆ ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials

SADC ◆ Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region

AU ○ Declaration on an African Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

GLRHA ○ Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa

AMERICAS

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Weapons, Munitions, Explosives and Related Materials

OAS ◆ Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions

OAS ○ Model Regulations for the Control of Brokers of Firearms, Their Parts, Components and Ammunition

AC ○ Andean Plan to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

CA ○ Antigua Declaration on the Proliferation of Light Weapons in the Central American Region

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

EU ○ European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports

EU ○ Council Common Position on the Control of Arms Brokering

OSCE ○ Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons

OSCE ○ Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers

OSCE ○ Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons

7.23 WOMEN

GLOBAL

UN ◆ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Monitoring body: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

UN ◆ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

UN ◆ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

UN ◆ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

UN[48] ○ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

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[48] Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995.

UN[49]   ○ Further Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
Also known as: Beijing +5 outcome document

UN   ○ Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

UN   ○ Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict

AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

AU   ◆ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
Also known as: Maputo Protocol

ICGLR   ○ Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children

AMERICAS

OAS   ◆ Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women
Also known as: Convention of Belém do Pará

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

CoE   ◆ Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
Also known as: Istanbul Convention

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[49] Twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", 2000.

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HOUSE STYLE

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This operational policy sets out the house style in English of Amnesty International's International Secretariat. It provides answers to questions on the finer details of use of language, including spelling, capitalization and punctuation; conventions on referencing (or citations) and the naming of places (such as countries), people and entities (such as organizations) and international legal instruments; and advice on terminology to use or avoid.

The operational policy is intended to save the time of everyone who writes for Amnesty International or who works with the writing of others, such as reviewers, editors, proofreaders and translators. It helps empower originators to be their own first reviewers and frees up the time of reviewers to focus more on the substance than the form. Everyone is expected to follow the self-servicing principle and take responsibility for ensuring their own writing conforms with house style. All reviewers are also expected to ensure that texts they approve conform with house style.

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