

ICCT Style Guidelines:

Revised January 2020

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ICCT Style Guidelines

ICCT PUBLICATION TYPES

Research Papers

- 10,000 to 12,000 words (including footnotes and bibliography).
- Based on original and rigorous academic research.
- Submissions must **contribute new ideas and insights** to the field of counter-terrorism, broadly-defined.
- Showing familiarity with relevant earlier work helps to establish the originality of a manuscript. While authors do not need to include an entire section dedicated to a literature review, readers should be able to understand how an article relates to previous publications on the same topic, as well as how their piece contributes something new to the scholarship.
- The editors will not consider manuscripts under simultaneous submission elsewhere or material that has already been published.
- All material must be original. In addition to observing the usual cautions against plagiarism, **authors must avoid repeating material from their own previous work**, a practice sometimes called “self-plagiarism.”

Policy Briefs

- 4,000 to 5,000 words (including footnotes and bibliography).
- A strong and obvious policy-orientated focus.
- Targeted at counter-terrorism policy makers and practitioners.
- The body of Policy Briefs should comprise of a limited number of clearly-argued points.
- Must stress the relevance of the findings being discussed for the professional reader.
- Policy Briefs should conclude with clear implications and resulting recommendations or policy options for the target audience.

Perspectives

- 2000 words.
- Op-ed style.

- The purpose of a Perspective is to offer an opinion on a topic on which you have authority. It is not a news analysis, debate, or background paper. Each ICCT Perspective requires a clear thesis, backed by rigorous evidence, in the service of a persuasive argument.
- For further assistance on op-ed style writing, consult [The New York Times' guide](#) for op-ed writing, or [The Op-Ed Project's Tips](#).
- Perspectives do not use footnotes, reference lists, or bibliographies. Instead, sources should be imbedded within the main body of text, where appropriate, as hyperlinks.
- Please refer to your piece as a "Perspective" throughout, and not as an op-ed (e.g. "In this Perspective, I will argue that...").

Reflections

- Reflections are follow-up pieces, published either 6+ months after the original piece, or in the aftermath of an event which significantly impacted the topic of the original piece.
- These are generally Perspective length (2000 words) and style (op-ed), however, ICCT is happy to discuss full-length, follow-up Research Papers.
- Unlike our other publications, you do not necessarily have to be invited to submit a reflection. If you have written for us previously, and feel that there has been a significant enough development in the topic to warrant a follow-up piece, you are welcome to submit a brief outline of the proposed Reflection, including why this contribution is timely/needed. If any text is repeated verbatim from an earlier publication, it must be presented as a quotation and cited.
- Generally, Reflections will follow the format of (i) a short summary of previous research on which the author is reflecting, (ii) a paragraph on recent, relevant developments/events, (iii) and a concluding paragraph on any new policy implications in light of these developments and/or why the author's original conclusions still stand.

When referring to the piece within the piece itself, its abstract, or excerpt, the publication type is always capitalised (e.g. In this Policy Brief.../This Reflection has shown...).

REVIEW PROCESS

- ICCT adheres to a double-blind peer-review process. Submissions will be evaluated by at least two reviewers with expertise in the subject matter of the manuscript. The editors will make every effort to notify authors of the decision within twelve weeks of receipt of their manuscripts.
- ICCT reserves the right to reject any submission without elucidation. Manuscripts that are accepted on condition of revision may be subject to a second review after revisions are received.
- Perspectives are reviewed less vigorously, usually by the editors.

ICCT Style Guidelines

ICCT STYLE

Spelling and Grammar

- ICCT uses British English (e.g. radicalisation not radicalization, behaviour not behavior).
- When you begin your piece, **please change the language of the Word document to English (United Kingdom)**; this will make it easier for you to stick to British English, as well as assist in making the editing process more efficient.
- The only exception for the use of British English is when directly quoting text that was not written in British English.
- ICCT follows in-house style guidelines based on the [Chicago Manual of Style](#) (seventeenth edition), with some modifications. Please refer to this for guidance on issues not included in this style guide.
- ICCT uses Oxford commas (also called serial commas). This requires the placement of a comma after the final word in a series before "and," "nor," and "or." Example: I like oranges, apples, and grapefruits.
- Commas and final punctuation should be placed inside quotation marks. As per the Chicago Manual of Style, "The title of a work that ends in a question mark or exclamation point should now be followed by a comma if the grammar of the sentence would normally call for one or, in source citations or in an index, if a comma would normally follow the title."
- Please submit all publications in Times New Roman font, size 12, with 1.5 line spacing. ICCT uses a single space after all end punctuation.

ICCT uses the following spellings*:

- Counter-terrorism (not counterterrorism)
- Al-Qaeda, al-Qaeda (not al Qaeda or al Qaida) [Use a small 'a' except at the start of a sentence. In general, ICCT recommends joining the Arabic definite article, al, to a noun with a hyphen]
- Hezbollah (not Hizbullah or Hizballah)
- IS, ISIS, or the Islamic State (Daesh is also acceptable, context-dependent, not ISIL)
- War on Terror (WOT), Global War on Terror (GWOT)
- P/CVE (not C/PVE or P-CVE)
- Southeast Asia (not South East Asia or South-East Asia)

* If there are specific reasons you need to use a variation of these spellings, please include this in the email when you submit your draft. In quotes, please maintain what was used by the original author. ICCT reserves the right to change the spelling of other words within received manuscripts to maintain consistency across our publications.

Foreign words – Italics

- Foreign words are generally italicised, unless they are well-known words; in such case, they do not need to be italicised.
- A section of words deemed common enough to our readership to not be italicised includes, but is not limited to:
 - bay’at, burqa, dawa, hijrah, jihad, imam, niqab, shari’a, Salafi(sm), Qur’an, Takfiri, ummah, ulama, Wahhabi(sm), wilayah
 - De facto, inter alia, modus operandi, sui generis, status quo
- Isolated references in text to well-known persons or places should employ the forms familiar to English-speaking readers. For example:
 - Mecca (not Makka or Makkah)
 - Damascus (not Dimashq)

For further clarification on the use of languages other than English, consult [Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition, Chapter 11](#).

- Titles of books, newspapers, and periodicals are italicised in the text of the body. Note that titles of articles, chapters, and other shorter works are in quotation marks and not italicised.

Capital letters

ICCT prefers to refrain from capitalising the first letter of too many words. While it is quite common to capitalise for example the word “states” in legal writing, the ICCT style guide suggests to only use capitals when certain states are referred to, for example, EU Member States. The “internet” is not capitalised.

Organisations (e.g. United Nations), names (e.g. the USNS Grapple), brands (Coca Cola), titles (e.g. the President), documents (e.g. the Declaration of Human Rights, the Dutch Constitution), headings (e.g. book titles and chapter headings), and similar words referring to specific items, are capitalised. The word “government” should not be capitalised, even if it refers to a specific institution.

Compass points are not usually capitalised, unless they refer to a specific region, such as South Dakota, West Africa, or Eastern Europe. “The West” is also capitalised.

He went north to North Africa
The Middle East
She lives in the west of the country
Sources in Western and Arab media

For Arabic words, capitalise only the first word and any proper nouns. This practice applies to titles of works as well as to names of journals and organisations. Note that al, like the, is capitalised only at the beginning of a sentence or a title.

ICCT Style Guidelines

Abbreviations

ICCT does not use periods in acronyms and abbreviations, e.g. PhD, US, UK, DC, ICCT, however, periods are used for initials standing for given names, e.g. J.M. Synge. No space is left on either side of an ampersand used within an initialism.

R&D
Texas A&M

Many civil or military titles preceding a full name may be abbreviated. When preceding a surname alone, however, they should be spelled out. The US military omits periods in the official abbreviated forms of its ranks. The abbreviations for a given title may vary across branches. In such cases, traditional abbreviations—which tend not to vary across the armed forces—are preferred. For the latest official forms of rank insignia, consult the website of the [US Department of Defense](#).

Rep. Dan Lipinski; Representative Lipinski
Sen. Kirsten E. Gillibrand; Senator Gillibrand
Vice Adm. Carol M. Pottenger; Vice Admiral Pottenger

Unlike the Chicago Manual, **ICCT does not use a comma after the abbreviations e.g., i.e., or incl.**

Numbers

Spelled-out

ICCT advises spelling out whole numbers from zero through one hundred and certain round multiples of those numbers. Certain numbers such as “thousand”, “million”, and “billion” are also written in words.

From twenty million to 220 million.
Thirty-two people...
The population of our city is more than two hundred thousand.

Centuries should always be spelled out.

Twenty-first century.

Words should also be used for all numbers or years appearing at the beginning of a sentence. To avoid awkwardness, a sentence can often be recast.

One hundred ten candidates were accepted.
or
In all, 110 candidates were accepted.

If a year must begin a sentence, spell it out; it is usually preferable, however, to reword.

Nineteen seventy-nine was marked, among other things, by the beginning of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.
or, better,
The year 1979...

Numericals

Any number above twenty as well as numbers with decimal places should be depicted numerically. Exceptions: When writing dates, the day is usually depicted as a number. When using percentages you may also use numerals for numbers below twenty when using multiple numbers in the same (series of) paragraph(s), if doing so will improve clarity and consistency.

All in all, 13 percent agreed and 56 percent disagreed.
He was born on 3 March 1957

If an abbreviation or a symbol is used for the unit of measure, the quantity is always expressed by a numeral.

500 m (kilometres); a 50 km race
21 ha (hectares)
4.5 L (litres)

Ordinals

Ordinal numbers are words indicating a position or ranking, for example “third”, “tenth”, “321st”. “First” to (and including) “twentieth” are spelled out fully, all numbers above twenty are depicted numerically. Ordinal numbers are not used for dates. The letters in ordinal numbers should not appear as superscripts (e.g. 122nd, not 122nd).

First; second; third; twentieth; 21st; 103rd

Percentages

Percentages are preferably written numerically (“She told us that 31 percent agreed, 19 percent disagreed”) and generally ICCT prefers not to use the %-sign, but to spell “percent” as one word. If using percentages in parentheses or in footnotes, you may use the percentage sign “%”. In papers that are based on quantitative research or writings which include frequent references to percentages, you are encouraged to use the %-sign. Whichever way you choose, please be consistent throughout. The percentage sign follows a number without space.

Monetary numbers and decimals

Isolated references to amounts of money are spelled out for whole numbers of one hundred or less.

Fifteen pounds = £15
250 euro = €250

Whole amounts expressed numerically should include zeros and a decimal point only when they appear in the same context with fractional amounts.

Children can ride for seventy-five cents.
The eighty-three dollars was quickly spent.
The instructor charged €125 per lesson.

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Prices ranged from \$0.95 up to \$10.00.

For some currencies, the International Organization for Standardization's three-letter currency codes (e.g. THB for Thai Baht, CAD for Canadian dollars, NZD for New Zealand dollars, AUD for Australian dollars, and MXN for Mexican pesos) may be clearer or more appropriate. The list of codes is available [here](#).

Unlike the Dutch way of depicting decimal places, ICCT uses the British style, where decimals are preceded by a full-stop and commas may be used to mark thousands.

The prediction was €1.6 billion, but we only earned €1,234,567.89.

Dates

Dates are depicted in the order used in British English: Day, Month, Year. Ordinal numbers should not be used for dates.

He was born on 6 January 1990.
I went home on 18 January.

Fractions

Simple fractions are spelled out. For the sake of readability and to lend an appearance of consistency, they are hyphenated in noun, adjective, and adverb forms.

Four-fifths of the students are boycotting the class.
A two-thirds majority was required.

For further clarification on the use and formatting of numbers, consult [Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition, Chapter 9](#).

Quotes

Please do not change the grammar or spelling of direct quotes. Even if you quote a sentence that was originally written in American English, do not change the spelling. For mistakes other than American/English spelling, you may use “[sic]” to demonstrate that the original text contained an error.

For direct quotes, use double quotation marks: “ ”. For quotes within quotes, please use single quotation marks: ‘ ’

Mr. X argued that “the use of so-called ‘quotation marks’ should be consistent.”
Or:
Mr. X argued: “[T]he use of so-called ‘quotation marks’ should be consistent.”

Any punctuation, such as a full-stop or comma, is placed *outside* the quotation marks; only punctuation that is essential to a quote is placed inside the quotation marks. Punctuation that is essential or part of a quote includes question marks and exclamation marks at the end of a sentence.

Take, for example, the first line of “To a Skylark”: “Hail to thee, blithe spirit!”
Which of Shakespeare’s characters said, “All the world is a stage”?

“What’s the rush?” she wondered.

Direct quotes of more than three lines length should be depicted as bloc quotes indented on both sides, text size 10.5, and with quotation marks omitted. The preceding sentence should end with a colon and the quote should start with a capital letter. If the original text does not start with a capital letter, please replace it in square brackets. The superscript number for a footnote is placed after the last punctuation, usually a full-stop.

When changing parts of a direct quote, replacing or adding additional words, please use square brackets. When omitting parts of a sentence, please indicate so by placing three full-stops in a square bracket.

“The director implied that they [terrorists] were angry.”

“She conceal[ed] her scar.”

“He had a long [...] journey home to his wife. He enjoyed it.”

“He had a long, troublesome journey [...]. He enjoyed it.”

“He had a long, troublesome journey [...], but h]e enjoyed it.”

Use of italicised terms and quotation marks

Quotation marks are often used as “scare quotes” to alert readers that a term is used in a nonstandard (or slang), ironic, or other special sense. Like any such device, scare quotes lose their force and irritate readers if overused.

When a word or term is not used functionally in its “normal” use, but is instead referred to as a term, it is italicised. Proper nouns used as words, on the other hand, are not italicised.

The term *critical mass* is more often used metaphorically than literally.

What is meant by *neurobotics*?

The *i* in the name iPod is supposed to invoke the internet.

Although italics are the traditional choice, quotation marks may be more appropriate in certain contexts. In the first example below, italics set off the foreign term, and quotation marks are used for the English. In the second example, quotation marks help to convey the idea of speech.

The Spanish verbs *ser* and *estar* are both rendered by “to be”.

Many people say “I” even when “me” would be more correct.

Data and Graphs

- Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to reprint previously published tables, figures, or photographs.
- All tables and figures should have suggested titles. Tables and figures should be created in Microsoft Word or Excel without shading or special formatting.
- **Do not include graphs, tables, or charts as pictures or screenshots.** They may need to be altered during the editing process, thus ICCT needs the ability to do so from within the MS Word doc.

ICCT Style Guidelines

- Tables should have references in the text in chronological order and should be referred to as “Tables” (Table 1, Table 2, etc.).
- Any graphical elements, such as graphs, pictures, illustrations, and photographs, should be referred to in the text as “Figures” in chronological order.
- All tables, figures, and photographs should also be submitted in a separate file labelled with the name of the element (Table 1, Table 2 or Figure 1, Figure 2). Footnotes for tables and figures should be attached to the table or figure in its own file. These footnotes should not be commingled with those of the body of the article

Referencing

- ICCT uses a modified Chicago style.
- If using online references, such as newspaper articles, websites, or blogs, you must **always** include a stable link with the date you accessed it in both the footnote and the bibliography.

Footnotes

- In MS Word, make **automatic footnotes** by pressing the CTRL KEY + ALT KEY + F KEY simultaneously (CTRL+ALT+F) (Endnotes would be CTRL + ALT + E) or, from the menu, go to REFERENCES/INSERT FOOTNOTE (do not make manual superscripts since they will not automatically renumber if we move the text around during the editing process).
- Footnotes should include complete source citations.
- Footnote callouts should only appear at the end of sentences (unless doing so enhances clarity), and never in titles or headers. Footnotes should include complete source citations.
- ICCT does NOT use “op. cit.” or “idem.” If a citation is identical to its predecessor, use “ibid.” The second time a source is cited (non-sequentially), a shortened note including author last name, title, and page number is sufficient (e.g. Norton, Hezbollah, p. 109).
- If an acronym has been spelled out in the text of the article, it is unnecessary to spell it out again in the footnotes.

Book, single author

Glenn Feldman, *Politics, Society and the Klan in Alabama* (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1999) pp. 210–12.

Book, multiple authors

Charles D. Ferguson and William C. Potter, with Amy Sands, Leonard S. Spector, and Fred L. Wheling, *The Four Faces of Nuclear Terrorism* (London: Routledge, 2005) pp. 112–15.

Chapter in an edited volume

Gbemisola Abdul-Jelil Animasawun, "Portents of a Fractured Boko Haram for Nigeria's Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Tactics," in James J. Hentz and Hussein Solomon, eds., *Understanding Boko Haram Terrorism and Insurgency in Africa* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2017), p. 25.

Conferences and symposia papers

Julian Whichello and Davide Parise, "Novel Technologies for the Detection of Undeclared Nuclear Activities," paper delivered at the Symposium on International Safeguards: Addressing Verification Challenges, Vienna, Austria, October 16–20, 2006.

Delegate Statements

Statement by Kamal Kharrazi, foreign minister of Iran, to the Conference on Disarmament, CD/PV.796, 4 June, 1998.

Directives/guidelines

IAEA, "The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material," INFCIRC/225/Rev.3, September 1993.

Dissertations

Mansour Salim H Alshammari, "Takfir and terrorism: historical roots, contemporary challenges and dynamic solutions. With special reference to al-Qa'ida and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.," PhD diss., University of Leeds, 2013, pp. 120-123.

Interviews/personal correspondence

Colin Clarke, Senior Research Fellow, Soufan Center, email correspondence with author, May 18, 2019.

Journal article

Martha Crenshaw, "The Causes of Terrorism," *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (July 1989), p. 379.

Journal article, no volume number

Ivan T. Boskov, "Russian Foreign Policy Motivations," MEMO, No. 4 (April 1993), p. 6.

Magazine article (online)

Graeme Wood, "What ISIS Really Wants," *The Atlantic*, March 2015. Available at: <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/03/what-isis-really-wants/384980/>, accessed: 15 May, 2016.

Magazine article

Karl W. Eikenberry, "The Limits of Counterinsurgency Doctrine in Afghanistan," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2013, pp. 22–25.

Newspaper article (online)

Ed O'Loughlin, "Lyra McKee, Northern Ireland Journalist, Is Killed in 'Terrorist Incident,' Police Say," *New York Times*, April 19, 2019. Available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/19/world/europe/lyra-mckee-northern-ireland-violence.html?searchResultPosition=3>, accessed: 11 June, 2019.

Newspaper article

Karina M. Tehusijaranakkk, "Activists slam govt's plan to monitor Jokowi haters," *The Jakarta Post*, May 8, 2019, p. C3.

ICCT Style Guidelines

Newspaper article, wire service (no author listed)

Associated Press, "Head of U.S. Nuclear Agency Leaving Under Pressure over Security Lapses," January 5, 2007, http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-01-04-nuclear_x.htm.

Non-English sources

Translate important citation information in brackets. Using non-Latin script is acceptable.

Jean-Luc Marret, *Techniques du terrorisme* [Techniques of terrorism] (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2002), pp. 63–66.

Resolutions

UN Security Council Resolution 1325, S/Res/1325, October 31, 2000. [Include the issuing body and resolution number and the date of adoption (not the document issue date).]

Testimony or hearings

Robert Jordan, prepared statement for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Famine in Africa: Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations," 99th Cong., 1st sess., January 17, 1985, p. 12.

Treaties

To cite treaties in footnotes, give the common treaty name, the date it entered into force, and section and paragraph numbers if necessary:

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, April 10, 2002, No. 38349.

Unnamed sources

Terrorist actors' weapons and cyber capabilities expert at the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (name withheld by request), personal interviews with author, Washington, DC, August 15, 2012.

Web citations, URLs

For web-only items, provide author, title, date, and as full or complete a URL address as is likely to remain stable over time; do not include URL information whose content changes, as in the locator for the current edition of a newspaper.

Jeffrey Lewis, "How Suicide Bombers are like Nuclear Ones," Arms Control Wonk, October 2, 2010, <https://www.armscontrolwonk.com/archive/203008/how-is-suicide-bombers-like-nuclear-bombs/>.

Bibliography

Book, single author

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Dissertations

Alshammari, Mansour Salim H. "Takfir and terrorism: historical roots, contemporary challenges and dynamic solutions. With special reference to al-Qa'ida and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.," PhD diss., University of Leeds, 2013, pp. 120-123.

Interviews/personal correspondence

Clark, Colin. Senior Research Fellow, Soufan Center, email correspondence with author, May 18, 2019.

Journal article

Crenshaw, Martha. "The Causes of Terrorism," *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (July 1989), p. 379.

Journal article, no volume number

Boskov, Ivan T. "Russian Foreign Policy Motivations," MEMO, No. 4 (April 1993), p. 6.

Magazine article (online)

Wood, Graeme. "What ISIS Really Wants," *The Atlantic*, March 2015. Available at: <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/03/what-isis-really-wants/384980/>, accessed: 15 May, 2016.

Magazine article

Eikenberry, Karl W. "The Limits of Counterinsurgency Doctrine in Afghanistan," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 2013, pp. 22–25.

Newspaper article (online)

O'Loughlin, Ed. "Lyra McKee, Northern Ireland Journalist, Is Killed in 'Terrorist Incident,' Police Say," *New York Times*, April 19, 2019. Available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/19/world/europe/lyra-mckee-northern-ireland-violence.html?searchResultPosition=3>, accessed: 11 June, 2019.

Newspaper article

Tehusijaranakkk, Karina M. "Activists slam govt's plan to monitor Jokowi haters," *The Jakarta Post*, May 8, 2019, p. C3.

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Non-English sources

Marret, Jean-Luc. *Techniques du terrorisme* [Techniques of terrorism] (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2002), pp. 63–66.

Resolutions

UN Security Council Resolution 1325, S/Res/1325, October 31, 2000. [Include the issuing body and resolution number and the date of adoption (not the document issue date).]

Testimony or hearings

Jordan, Robert. Prepared statement for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Famine in Africa: Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations," 99th Cong., 1st sess., January 17, 1985, p. 12.

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International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, April 10, 2002, No. 38349.

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Terrorist actors' weapons and cyber capabilities expert at the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (name withheld by request), personal interviews with author, Washington, DC, August 15, 2012.

Web citations, URLs

For web-only items, provide author, title, date, and as full or complete a URL address as is likely to remain stable over time; do not include URL information whose content changes, as in the locator for the current edition of a newspaper.

Lewis, Jeffrey. "How Suicide Bombers are like Nuclear Ones," *Arms Control Wonk*, October 2, 2010, <https://www.armscontrolwonk.com/archive/203008/how-is-suicide-bombers-like-nuclear-bombs/>

SUBMISSION

Checklist

- Letter of commitment: a separate Microsoft Word document stating that the manuscript has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under review elsewhere. Please also disclose any potential conflicts of interest herein.
- Cover page
- Biography
- Personal photograph
- Datasets (if applicable)
- Photographs for publication (if applicable)
- Microsoft Word document of final Research Paper/Perspective/Policy Brief/Reflection

Cover Page

- Title
- Author's name
- Abstract (150 words maximum) that summarises the article's main points and contributions to the field. The abstract should not repeat verbatim the opening paragraph or other text from the submission.
- A one or two line excerpt to include as a description on the ICCT website, e.g. "In this Perspective, ICCT Associate Fellow Colin P. Clarke analyses the recent changes in IS' organisational structure and discusses how this relates to the transformation undergone by al-Qaeda."
- 4 – 8 keywords

If appropriate, you are also free to include:

- Acknowledgements
- Funding

Biography

- For all authors, even those who have written for us before, please include with your final piece, an up-to-date biography that lists the current position, qualifications, and recent publications of the author(s), as well as the email addresses for all co-authors, of a maximum 200 words.
- Please also include a copyright-free photo for use on the ICCT website.
- You may also include any social media handle (either for yourself or any affiliated institution/university) that you are happy for us to tag when promoting your piece on Twitter, LinkedIn, or Facebook. Similarly, please declare if you do not want us to tag any specific handle.

About ICCT

The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT) is an independent think and do tank providing multidisciplinary policy advice and practical, solution-oriented implementation support on prevention and the rule of law, two vital pillars of effective counter-terrorism.

ICCT's work focuses on themes at the intersection of countering violent extremism and criminal justice sector responses, as well as human rights-related aspects of counter-terrorism. The major project areas concern preventing and countering violent extremism, rule of law, foreign fighters, country and regional analysis, rehabilitation, civil society engagement, and victims' voices.

Functioning as a nucleus within the international counter-terrorism network, ICCT connects experts, policymakers, civil society actors, and practitioners from different fields by providing a platform for productive collaboration, practical analysis, and exchange of experiences and expertise, with the ultimate aim of identifying innovative and comprehensive approaches to preventing and countering terrorism.

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