Asia Africa Regulatory Development Review
Vol. X, No. X, pp- X- X
DOI:10.1177/1069031X18809999
E-ISSN: 2958-6429
P-ISSN: 2958-6410
Journal homepage:

Type of the paper (i.e., research article, conceptual article, case study) [Gill Sans MT,10, Regular]

Title Asia Africa Regulatory Development Review [Gill Sans MT, 14, Bold]

First Author1*, Second Author2, Third Author3[Gill Sans MT, 12, Regular]
[1,2] Department, University, City, Country [Gill Sans MT, 10, Regular]
[3,] Department, University, City, Country [Gill Sans MT, 10, Regular]

Abstract

This paper provides a template for preparing papers for electronic production of the Journal. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide the background, objectives, methodology/approach, findings and analysis, and conclusion. The Abstract should be 200 to 300 words in length. The abstract should be **written in English**. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

Keywords: Please Provide 4-7 Words of Keywords Separated By Comas

Correspondence*
Name:
Address:

E-mail: ijebi.asta@email.com

This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license. Copyright © 2022 by Author.
Published by ASTA Research Center

1. Introduction

The introduction of a manuscript submitted to the *Asia Africa Regulatory Development Review* should provide a clear and compelling narrative that guides readers through the background, research focus, objectives, literature review, state of the art, and research problem before transitioning into the theoretical and methodological approach. Authors should begin with a strong background section, establishing the broader context of the study, highlighting the significance of the issue.This should seamlessly lead into the research focus, emphasizing the specific aspect being examined and its implications. The objectives of the research must then be explicitly stated, outlining what the study aims to achieve and how it contributes to existing legal and regulatory discourse. To establish a foundation for the study, authors must include a brief literature review, engaging with key academic works and previous research relevant to the topic. This review should present a synthesis of the most relevant findings and debates, identifying gaps that the current study seeks to address.[1]

Following this, a clear articulation of the state of the art and research problem should be provided. This section should demonstrate how the study advances beyond prior research, emphasizing its originality and significance. Authors must explicitly define the research problem, explaining the challenges or unresolved issues that necessitate further examination. The theoretical and methodological approach should then be introduced, explaining the conceptual framework underpinning the study and the methods employed to analyze the issue. This section should justify the chosen approach and highlight its suitability for addressing the research question. Finally, the introduction should outline the structure of the findings, providing readers with a roadmap for the manuscript.[2]

1.1. Article Type

Articles are original articles of research results or review results from previous articles. Articles can be written in English or French. The total wordcount of the article should be between *5,000 – 10,000 words* including footnotes and references. The systematic writing of the research article consists of title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusions and recommendations, acknowledgement (if any) and reference list. The systematic conceptual article writing (containing the results of the review) consists of the title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, core part, summary and list of references. The title of the article is written using *16 size* Gill Sans MT letters, capitalized, bold, Align Right, consisting of a maximum of *15 words* and describing the contents of the manuscript. The author's name is written using the size *12* letters *Gill Sans MT* not accompanied by a title, the first name is

[1] Rajeev Sharma and Lena Tan, "ASEAN's Approach to Competition Law Harmonisation," *Asia-Pacific Law Review 28*, no. 1 (2021): 50. https://doi.org/10.1017/aplr.2023.4.

[2] Competition Protocol of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Art. 12.

abbreviated while the last name (surname) is not abbreviated. Names of authors from different agencies are marked using a superscript behind the name. Manuscripts are presented narratively (without numbering in front of subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles is avoided.

The picture is inserted in the *text box* and the *figure caption* is placed below the image. The caption of the image is numbered and the image must be referred to in the text. Captions begin with *uppercase* letters. Captions of images with more than one line are written using line spacing 1. The image is drawn with a line width of 1pt and should have good contrast quality.

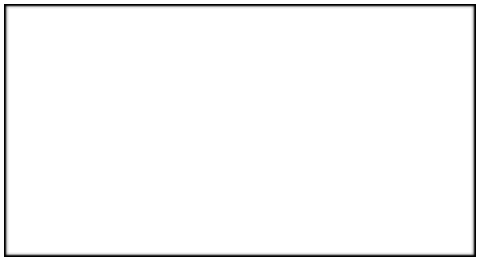


Figure 1. *Plots of lineation (L) and FeO content showing negative correlation*
Source: David Gerber[3]

The table is created with a line width of 1pt and the table caption is placed above the table. Information on tables consisting of more than 2 rows is written using 1 line spacing. The table lines are only horizontal lines while vertical lines are omitted. Example of how to write Table 1.

Table 1. *Results of Curve-Fitting Analysis Examining the Time Course of Fixations to the Target*

Logistic parameter	9-year-olds		16-year-olds		*t*(40)	*p*	Cohen's *d*
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*			
Maximum asymptote, proportion	.843	.135	.877	.082	0.951	.347	0.302
Crossover, in ms	759	87	694	42	2.877	.006	0.840
Slope, as change in proportion per ms	.001	.0002	.002	.0002	2.635	.012	2.078

Note. For each subject, the logistic function was fit to target fixations separately.

[3] David Gerber, *Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 56.

Source: Henry Ouma[4]

2. Finding and Analysis

2.1. Subsection Title

The Findings and Analysis section presents a comprehensive discussion of the research results, aligning with the objectives and research questions outlined in the introduction. This section should systematically explore the key issues, offering a detailed examination of relevant legal, policy, or regulatory developments. Authors are encouraged to analyze their findings in a structured manner, incorporating theoretical insights and, where relevant, comparative perspectives.[5]

2.2. Subsection Title

The discussion should highlight significant trends, challenges, and implications while maintaining a critical and analytical approach. Depending on the study, this section may include legal interpretations, case studies, empirical data, or policy evaluations. Authors should ensure clarity in presenting their arguments, supporting them with relevant references while maintaining an engaging narrative. Footnotes can be used to provide additional explanations, cite legal provisions, or refer to academic debates. Sub-sections may be introduced to enhance readability and organization, especially for complex topics.

3. Conclusion (and recommendation)

Contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions include answers to research questions. Recommendations refer to the results of the study and take the form of practical actions, mention to whom and for what advice is intended. Written in essay form, not numerical form.

Acknowledgement

If any, thanks are addressed to official institutions or individuals who have provided funding or have made other contributions to the research. Acknowledgments are accompanied by a research contract number.

References

[4] Henry Ouma, "Legal Pluralism in African Commercial Law: Between Customary and Statutory Approaches" (PhD diss., University of Cape Town, 2018), 78.

[5] ECOWAS Commission v. Republic of Ghana, ECOWAS Court of Justice, Judgment No. ECW/CCJ/JUD/02/22 (2022), para 1.

The references consist of the author's name, year of publication, article title, city name and publishing institution. The reference list is sorted according to the first letter of the author's name (A-Z). The second word in the name agreed as a family name. Authors may follow the **Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition (2017)** to write references. All references referred to in the text must be written in the reference list. Preferred references are articles taken from the latest journals / publications no later than 5 years before article submission (paper submission). **Cases and Legal documents shall be written separately at the end (in alphabetical order).**

Gerber, David. *Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Ouma, Henry. "Legal Pluralism in African Commercial Law: Between Customary and Statutory Approaches." PhD diss., University of Cape Town, 2018.

Sharma, Rajeev, and Lena Tan. "ASEAN's Approach to Competition Law Harmonisation." *Asia-Pacific Law Review* 28, no. 1 (2021): 45-67. https://doi.org/10.1017/aplr.2023.4.

Cases and Legal Documents

African Union. *Competition Protocol of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).*

ECOWAS Commission v. Republic of Ghana, ECOWAS Court of Justice, Judgment No. ECW/CCJ/JUD/02/22 (2022).

Reference Formatting Guidelines

Books

Bibliography:
Gerber, David. *Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.
Footnote:
[1]David Gerber, *Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 56.

Journal Articles

Bibliography:
Mutunga, Willy. "Judicial Reform in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya." *African Journal of Legal Studies* 9, no. 2 (2016): 87-105.
Footnote:
[4]Willy Mutunga, "Judicial Reform in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya," *African Journal of Legal Studies* 9, no. 2 (2016): 90.

Online Journal Articles

Bibliography:
Sharma, Rajeev, and Lena Tan. "ASEAN's Approach to Competition Law Harmonisation." *Asia-Pacific Law Review* 28, no. 1 (2021): 45-67. doi: [insert DOI].
Footnote:
[5]Rajeev Sharma and Lena Tan, "ASEAN's Approach to Competition Law Harmonisation," *Asia-Pacific Law Review* 28, no. 1 (2021): 50. doi: [insert DOI].

Theses or Dissertations

Bibliography:
Ouma, Henry. "Legal Pluralism in African Commercial Law: Between Customary and Statutory Approaches." PhD diss., University of Cape Town, 2018.
Footnote:
[6]Henry Ouma, "Legal Pluralism in African Commercial Law: Between Customary and Statutory Approaches" (PhD diss., University of Cape Town, 2018), 78.

Legal Documents

Bibliography:
African Union. *Competition Protocol of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)*.
Footnote:
[7]*Competition Protocol of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)*, Art. 12.

Case Law

Bibliography:

ECOWAS Commission v. Republic of Ghana, ECOWAS Court of Justice, Judgment No. ECW/CCJ/JUD/02/22 (2022).
Footnote:
[8]*ECOWAS Commission v. Republic of Ghana*, ECOWAS Court of Justice, Judgment No. ECW/CCJ/JUD/02/22 (2022), para 1.

Website Content
Bibliography:
ASEAN Competition Commission. "Competition Policy in ASEAN." Accessed on [date], available at [insert link].
Footnote:
[9]ASEAN Competition Commission, "Competition Policy in ASEAN," accessed on [date], available at [insert link].

Cross-Referencing in Footnotes

- **Ibid.** – Used for consecutive citations of the same source.

Example:
[10]David Gerber, *Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 60.
[11]Ibid.

- **Op. cit.** – Used when referring to a previously cited source that is not immediately preceding.

Example:
[12]Gerber, *op. cit.*, 72.

- **Loc. cit.** – Used when citing the same page of a previously referenced work.

Example:
[13]Gerber, *loc. cit.*