

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

A. Term of Writing:

1. **JURNAL SULO**H can be written in Bahasa Indonesia and English.
2. The title of the article using the Time New Roman, 14 pt, Bold, Center, Capitalize Each Word, and a maximum of 15 words, in Bahasa Indonesia and English.
3. The article body is written, the font used in writing Time New Roman, 1.5 spaces, 12 pt.
4. After writing the Title of the article, underneath it is written the author's name Time New Roman 11pt. The distance between titles with the author names 1 spaces. The author's name is written without an academic degree, under the author's name written by the author's home agency; and the author's email address.
5. A number of authors can be more than one person with writing format lined up, separated by a comma (.). If there is a responsible author or correspondence author (corresponding author) should be marked with a special “*”. This marking is intended to ensure communication related to articles can be directly received by the right personnel.
6. Abstracts are written in 2 languages, namely English and Indonesian. Abstract writing 1 space, Time New Roman 10pt, maximum 150-250 words. The abstract should contain a background of problems, urgency/purpose of writing, research methods (for research articles), and research results and conclusions.
7. Keywords are written bold, consisting of 3-5 keywords, written in alphabetical order, separated by semicolon punctuation (;) every word.
8. They should be printed suitable with this template in A4 paper (210 x 297 mm), the format of left margin 35 mm, right margin 25 mm, bottom margin 25 mm, and top margin 35 mm. New paragraph begin at 10 mm from left border, while there are no space between paragraphs. All numbers are written in Arabic numerals, except at the beginning of the sentence. Suloh Journal uses **Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Note)** based on footnotes, and **Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note)** on references.
9. Wikipedia is not allowed to serve as a source of quotations.
10. The article should be written in accordance with the template.

B. Systematics of Writing Articles

Systematics of Writing Articles for Jurnal Suloh can be either conceptual ideas or research results. Article must be original and have not been published in other media. The systematics of writing as follows:

1. Articles of conceptual ideas, include: **A. INTRODUCTION, B. DISCUSSION, C. CONCLUSION, REFERENCES.**
2. Articles of research results, include: **A. INTRODUCTION, B. RESEARCH METHOD, C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION, D. CONCLUSION, REFERENCES.**

C. References

References in both research and conceptual articles contain all the references used in the

study. References should be published in maximum in the last 10 (ten) years. The composition of the bibliography should be the primary sources (80%) ie national journals, international journals, theses, dissertations, national and international conference proceedings. Other sources (20%) may be books or other reference sources. Each article must contain at least 20 (twenty) references and only references are used as excerpts that may be written in the References. Writing References are grouped according to the type of reference, for example: Books, Journal Articles, Online Sources etc.

D. Terms of Writing References

References only contain references cited in the article. Writing a bibliography in Jurnal Suloh uses style as well as a quote that is the style of the Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note). The following is a guide and an example of writing a bibliography.

Example:

A. Books

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

B. Articles of Journal

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

C. Articles in Proceedings

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

D. Research Report/ Tesis/ Dissertation

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

Yulia Yulia, "THE PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER INDONESIAN PATENT LAW: BETWEEN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES," Indonesian Journal of International Law 18, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.3.815>.

E. Internet

Nurjaya, I. N. (2008). Kearifan Lokal dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam. Retrieved from <http://blogmanifest.wordpress.com/2008>. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2016). Combating Discrimination Against Indigenous Peoples. Retrieved from http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/discrimination_indigenous.aspx, accessed 15th April 2016.

Nurjaya, I. N. (2008). Kearifan Lokal dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam. Retrieved from <http://blogmanifest.wordpress.com/2008>. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2016). Combating Discrimination Against Indigenous Peoples. Retrieved from http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/discrimination_indigenous.aspx, accessed 15th April 2016.

F. Legislation

Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2006 tentang Pemerintahan Aceh

Qanun Aceh Nomor 4 Tahun 2003 tentang Pemerintahan Mukim

G. Court Decision

Keputusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 55PK/Pid/1996 perihal Peninjauan Kembali perkara Dr. Muchtar Pakpahan, S.H., M.A., 25 Oktober 1996.

A. Preparation of Tables and Figures

Each table and picture entered in the article, are numbered with Arabic numerals, and titles. The table title is placed above the table, while the image title is at the bottom of the image. The distance between number and title with table, 1 (one) space. Tables and Drawings are placed in groups of text after the table or image is referenced. The images in the article must be clearly printed (font size, resolution and line size must be sure printed clearly). Images and tables and diagrams/schematics should be placed according to columns between groups of text or if too large are placed in the middle of the page. Table creation should not contain vertical lines, whereas horizontal lines are allowed but only important ones. Example of the table:

Table 1. Global Piracy: Actual and Attempted Piracy Attack in Different Regions, 2007-2016.

Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southeast Asia	158	83	70	54	47	70	80	104	128	141
Far East	15	5	10	11	22	44	23	7	13	8
Indian Sub-continent	32	53	30	23	30	29	16	19	26	34
South America	45	29	21	14	37	40	25	17	18	5
Africa	71	61	120	189	266	259	293	150	79	55
Total	329	239	263	293	410	445	439	297	264	245

Source: Primary data, 2024.