GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS:

Australian International Law Journal

1. Articles, Case Notes and Book Reviews may be submitted by email to the Treasurer of the Australian Branch of the International Law Association (treasurer@ila.org.au). Submissions must be submitted in Word, preferably the latest version.

2. The text and citations must conform to the Australian Guide to Legal Citation (3rd ed), which can be accessed as a read-only PDF on the website of the Melbourne University Law Review (http://www.law.unimelb.edu.au/mulr/aglc). See below for a summary of AGLC requirements.

3. Preferred length for Articles is 6000–12000 words (including footnotes). Articles must include an abstract of 100–200 words. Articles over 12000 words in length (including footnotes) are less likely to be accepted for publication. Articles over 15000 words (including footnotes) will not be considered.

4. Preferred length for Case Notes is 2000–3000 words (including footnotes). Case Notes over 5000 words (including footnotes) will not be considered.

5. Preferred length for Book Reviews is 1000 words (including footnotes). Book Reviews over 2000 words (including footnotes) will not be considered.

6. The Australian International Law Journal does not consider submissions that have been either submitted to, or substantially published in, any other publication. This policy includes online publication of a finished piece, but does not cover exposure or comment drafts of pieces that have been substantially rewritten since.

7. All submissions are assessed by at least one academic referee with expertise in the relevant field. The review process usually takes 8–12 weeks before notification of the Editor’s decision. Please be aware that there can sometimes be delays if reviews come in late.

8. The author’s name should appear at the beginning, under the title of the article. After the author’s name an asterisked footnote should be added, giving the author’s present position.

9. The Australian International Law Journal is committed to the use of gender-neutral language.

10. Copyright of articles published in the Australian International Law Journal is vested in the International Law Association (Australian Branch) and its contributors. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review as permitted under the Copyright Act, no article or part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Inquiries should be directed to the Editor c/o the Treasurer of the Australian Branch of the International Law Association (treasurer@ila.org.au).

11. All authors are required to sign an author agreement prior to publication.
Summary of AGLC Requirements


About the AGLC

- The AGLC is divided into four Parts: (I) General Rules; (II) Domestic (ie Australian primary) sources; (III) Secondary Sources; (IV) International Materials; (V) Foreign Domestic Materials
- Most sections in the AGLC explain what to do for first mentions of a source and for ‘Subsequent References’.

Summary of AGLC requirements

Footnotes (AGLC Section 1.1)

- In the text of article, the footnote identifier (ie number) is placed following the text to which it relates and after any relevant punctuation, eg after quote marks or after full stop at the end of a sentence.
- Use ‘ibid’ to refer to a source in the immediately preceding footnote with identical pinpoint reference.
- Use ‘ibid’ with a space followed by the pinpoint reference and full stop, to identify a citation in the preceding footnote with a pinpoint reference.
- Use ‘above n’ for certain sources, where a source has been cited in a previous footnote or immediately preceding footnote that contains multiple sources — see AGLC Section 1.4.2 for details of this rule and its many exceptions!

Pinpoint References (see generally, AGLC Sections 1.1.5–1.1.6)

- A ‘pinpoint reference’ is a reference to a specific page, paragraph, footnote or other section of a source.
- The AGLC has extensive and clear information about the form of pinpoint references — see Section 1 for general rules and subsequent source-specific sections.
- Text such as ‘pp’ or ‘para’ are generally not used — page pinpoint references simply list pages numbers (eg 431), whereas paragraph pinpoint references are enclosed in square brackets (eg [431]). Spans in pinpoint references should be separated by an en-dash (Ctrl+Num -) (eg 431–2 or [431]–[432]).

Miscellaneous rules

- Abbreviations for sources such as case names and treaty titles may be used provided that both full details of the source and the abbreviation are listed on first mention.
- In citations of secondary sources, authors’ names should appear exactly as they do on the source (AGLC 1.14.2).
- Please avoid using self-referential language (eg ‘I’, ‘we’).
- Please use Australian English spelling (eg ‘organise’ not ‘organize’), except where the text is a title (eg ‘Food and Agriculture Organization’).
- Single quotation marks for quotes; double quotation marks for quotes within quotes.
- Capitalise ‘State’, ‘Resolution’, a particular government (eg ‘the Australian Government’).
- No capitals for a treaty ‘article’, statute ‘section’, governments in general.
- Articles should always refer to themselves as articles (eg ‘This article discusses ...’ not ‘This paper discusses ...’).
Examples of AGLC referencing

Cases (AGLC Section 2 & Parts IV–V)

- Asylum Case (Colombia v Peru) (Judgments) [1950] ICJ Rep 266.
- Prosecutor v Tadić (Opinion and Judgment) (ICTY, Appeals Chamber, Case No IT-94-1-A, 15 July 1999), [5].

Legislation (AGLC Section 3 & Part V)

- Gene Technology Act 2001 (Cth) s 33(1).
- Crimes Act 1900 (NSW) ss 19A, 442.

Journal Articles (AGLC Section 4)


Books (AGLC Section 5)


Reports (AGLC Section 6.1, 6.9)


Newspaper Articles (AGLC Section 6.5)


Internet Materials (AGLC Section 6.15)


Treaties (AGLC Section 7)

- Bilateral treaties where the names of state parties do not appear in the title: eg, Agreement Relating to Co-operation on Antitrust Matters, Australia-United States of America, 1369 UNTS 43 (signed and entered into force 29 June 1982).

International Materials: Constitutive Documents (AGLC Sections 8.1, 9.1, 11.1, 13.1–13.2)

- Charter of the United Nations art 51 (‘UN Charter’).

UN Resolutions (AGLC Section 8.2)


UN Official Records (AGLC Section 8.2)