



Australian International Law Journal - Call for Submissions

The *Australian International Law Journal* (AILJ), published by the International Law Association (Australian Branch), is calling for papers on topics of public or private international law for its forthcoming volume.

Papers should range from between 6,000 and 12,000 words. Case notes (2,000-3,000 words) and book reviews (1,000 words) within the areas of public or private international law are also welcome.

The AILJ offers established and developing scholars the opportunity to publish high quality refereed scholarship on topics of public and private international law. The ILA is a global organisation, which plays a pre-eminent role in the progressive development of international law. From a modest beginning in 1983 as *Australian International Law News*, the AILJ has become a peer-reviewed law journal of international standing.

Papers on any topic of public or private international law should be submitted by email to the Editor in Chief at a.cassimatis@law.uq.edu.au. The deadline for submissions is **30 September 2024**. Accepted submissions will be published in Volume 31 of the AILJ.

More information on the submission of articles, notes and reviews is available in the attached *AILJ Guidelines for Authors*.

Australian International Law Journal

<http://ila.org.au/publications/australian-international-law-journal/>

Professor Anthony E Cassimatis AM

Editor in Chief

a.cassimatis@law.uq.edu.au +61 407 696 951

Centre for Public, International and Comparative Law

TC Beirne School of Law

The University of Queensland

St Lucia, Brisbane, Qld 4072 Australia

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) or to the editor-in-chief of the journal (a.cassimatis@law.uq.edu.au). Submissions must be submitted in Microsoft Word, preferably the latest version.
2. The text and citations must generally conform to the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation* (4th 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 public or private international law. The review process is designed to take 8–12 weeks before notification of the Editor's decision. Please be aware that there can 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, Case Notes and Book Reviews 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, Case Note or Book Review or part thereof may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Inquiries should be directed to the editor-in-chief c/o the Treasurer of the Australian Branch of the International Law Association (treasurer@ila.org.au).
11. All authors by submission of their manuscript agree to the terms of *Australian International Law Journal* Publication Policy.

Summary of AGLC Requirements

All submissions to the *Australian International Law Journal* ('AILJ') must be referenced generally in accordance with the latest edition of the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation* ('AGLC', 4th ed, 2018) (<http://www.law.unimelb.edu.au/mulr/aglc>). Please note that the AILJ does depart from the AGLC in some minor respects (noted below).

About the AGLC

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

Summary of AGLC requirements (and variations)

Footnotes (AGLC Section 1.1)

- In the text of an article, the footnote identifier (ie number) is placed following the text to which it relates and after any relevant punctuation, eg after quotation marks or after a 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 'Surname (n #) pinpoint' for a source that has been first cited in full in footnote #. Where the immediately preceding footnote, for example n 40, contains multiple sources, use 'Surname (n 40) pinpoint' (rather than 'Ibid') to refer to one of those sources in footnote 41 — see AGLC Section 1.4.1 for details of this rule.

Pinpoint References (see generally, AGLC Sections 1.1.6 and 1.1.7)

- A 'pinpoint reference' is a reference to a specific page, paragraph, footnote or other section of a source.
- The AGLC has extensive 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 page numbers (eg 42), whereas paragraph pinpoint references are enclosed in square brackets (eg [42]). Spans in pinpoint references should be separated by an en-dash (eg [42]–[43]).

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 in the source (AGLC 4.1.1).
- 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') or a quotation.
- Single quotation marks for quotes; double quotation marks for quotes within quotes.
- Capitalise 'State', 'Resolution', a particular government (eg 'the Australian Government'). Please note that the AILJ follows the practice of the International Court of Justice in capitalising all uses of 'State' when referring to an entity that meets the criteria of Statehood under international law.
- 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 (Colombia v Peru) (Judgment)* [1950] ICJ Rep 266.
- *Prosecutor v Tadić (Opinion and Judgment)* (ICTY, Appeals Chamber, Case No IT-94-1-A, 15 July 1999) [5].
- *Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs v Teoh* (1995) 183 CLR 273, 281 (Mason CJ and Deane J).

Legislation (AGLC Section 3 & Part V)

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

Journal Articles (AGLC Section 5)

- Ralph Zacklin, 'The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia' (1994) 5 *European Journal of International Law* 380, 386.

Books (AGLC Section 6)

- Adam Roberts and Richard Guelff (eds), *Documents on the Laws of War* (Oxford University Press, 2nd ed, 1994).
- Carl Dahlström, 'Bureaucracy and Corruption' in Paul M Heywood (ed), *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption* (Routledge, 2015) 110, 111.

Reports (AGLC Section 7.1)

- International Commission on State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect: Report of ICSS* (December 2001) ('ICSS Report') <<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org>>.
- Australian Law Reform Commission, *Managing Justice: A Review of the Federal Civil Justice System*, Report No 89 (2000) [3.30].

Newspaper Articles (AGLC Section 7.11)

- Clyde Farnsworth, 'The Killing of a Somali', *The New York Times* (New York), 11 February 1996, 12.

Generative Artificial Intelligence (AGLC Section 7.12; by analogy with written correspondence)

- ¹ Output from ChatGPT, OpenAI to Author, 23 February 2023.

Internet Materials (AGLC Section 7.15)

- World Health Organization, *Violence Against Women: A Priority Health Issue* (1997) <<http://www.who.int/gender/violence/vawpriority/en/>>.

Treaties (AGLC Section 8)

- *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*, opened for signature 23 May 1969, 1155 UNTS 331 (entered into force 27 January 1980) art 5 ('1969 Vienna Convention').
- 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 9.1, 10.1, 12.1, 14.1–14.2)

- *Charter of the United Nations* art 51 ('UN Charter').
- *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*, opened for signature 17 July 1998, 2187 UNTS 90 (entered into force 1 July 2002) ('Rome Statute').

UN Resolutions (AGLC Section 8.2)

- *Resolution on the Definition of Aggression*, GA Res 3314 (XXIX), UN GAOR, 29th sess, 2319th plen mtg, UN Doc A/Res/3314 (XXIX) (14 December 1974) annex art 1.

UN Official Records (AGLC Section 8.2)

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, GA Res 217A (III), UN GAOR, 3rd sess, 183rd plen mtg, UN Doc A/RES/217A (III) (10 December 1948).