

## CLIMATE LAW

### General matters

#### Originality and exclusivity:

By submitting the MS to the Editor for consideration, the author promises that the content is original, that it has not been, or is not being, published in whole or in part in another publication, and that it has not been submitted for consideration or publication in another forum.

#### Post-publication corrections:

Following publication of the paper, if the author becomes aware of an error in the paper, he or she must notify the Editor who may publish a correction.

#### SSRN posting:

Only the author's MS but not the paper as typeset by Climate Law may be displayed at SSRN or other download sites. If the author wishes to display the typeset paper for download, he or she must contact the journal's publisher (IOS Press) to determine the fee to be incurred by the author.

### Style guide

Climate Law applies the style used by the Yearbook of International Environmental Law. Below is a modified, abbreviated version of the YBIEL style guide.<sup>1</sup> The editors of YBIEL are gratefully acknowledged for the borrowings.

#### Simplicity in MS formatting:

Please submit your manuscript using the most unadorned style compatible with the instructions below. In particular:

- all text is to be left aligned;
- use Times New Roman font, colour black only;
- “space before” and “space after” should be set to zero;
- all paragraphs separated by one blank line;
- no hanging indents or indents at beginning of line;
- no automatic numbering (including in headings);
- no hyperlinks in text.

#### Spelling:

Please follow the Oxford English Dictionary and its preferred spellings (e.g. *internationalize*; however, note *analyse*).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Full version at <[www.jus.uio.no/english/research/areas/intrel/projects/ybiel/contributors/documents/](http://www.jus.uio.no/english/research/areas/intrel/projects/ybiel/contributors/documents/)>.

<sup>2</sup> The rationale for the OED's preferences in respect of the illustrated problem is explained in Fowler's *Modern English Usage* (please see the entry entitled “-ize, -ise, in verbs”).

#### Commas:

Use the series comma. In a series consisting of three or more elements, the elements are separated by commas. When a conjunction joins the last two elements in a series, a comma is used before the conjunction (*We have a choice of copper, gold, or silver.*).

#### Hyphens:

Generally, if compound words are used as adjectives preceding a noun, they should be hyphenated (“a long-term, government-funded project”). If they follow the noun, they should be left open (“well-known book”, “the book is well known”).

#### Abbreviations:

- Abbreviation is not mandatory but may be used to avoid repetition of lengthy material. Clarity, consistency, and comprehensibility are essential. If a term is used only once in a given report, no abbreviation should be used.
- Very commonly known abbreviations (generally, and in the field of the journal) are acceptable without introduction; e.g. UN, USA, UNFCCC.
- Any other term needs to be spelled out the first time it is used, followed by the abbreviation or acronym to be used in parentheses; e.g. Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention).
- If a term is introduced early in the text but not used again until much later, it should not be abbreviated until the textual discussion uses it extensively.
- Do not use periods to separate capital letters in abbreviations or acronyms. Use periods at the end of abbreviations that end in lower-case letters (UN, Comm.).

#### Headings:

<1> Small caps, centred, starting with roman numeral.

<2> Upper and lower case, title style, roman, flush left, starting with arabic numeral.

<3> Upper and lower case, title style, *italic*, flush left, starting with upper-case letter.

<4> Upper and lower case, sentence style, starting with lower-case roman numeral in parentheses.

#### Example:

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1. The Arctic Area

#### A. *Tundra Condition*

##### (i) Snow and ice

#### Abstract:

All articles must include an abstract.

#### Affiliation:

Please include the affiliation and contact email of each author in a separate paragraph following the abstract. (Not in a footnote.)

#### Numbers:

- Spell out numbers 1 through 99. For all other numbers, use figures. Any whole numbers followed by “hundred”, “thousand”, “million”, etc. are spelled out as well.
- Any number that appears as the first word of a sentence must be spelled out.
- “Per cent” should be spelled out as two words. The symbol % should not be used except in tables.
- Dates, including dates mentioned in the footnotes, should be written in the sequence day month year, without internal punctuation (23 April 1996, September 1980).
- Centuries should be spelled out and hyphenated if they appear as an adjective before the noun (twentieth century, nineteenth-century writers).
- In all numbers of one thousand or more, commas should be used between groups of three digits, counting from the right (1,456.70).
- Use the least number of figures in ranges of numbers (300-2, 458-9, 320-36); except for the group 10-19 which consists of single words (211-12).

#### Quotations:

- Block quotations – If the quotation contains fifty or more words, set it as a block quotation by separating it from the main text by one blank line above and below, indented on each side by 0.5 cm.
- Run-in quotations – Quoted words, phrases, and sentences run into the text should be enclosed in **double quotation marks**. Single quotation marks enclose quotations within quotations.
- Ellipses – the omission of a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage – must be indicated by ellipsis dots. Use three dots closed-up with a space before and after the formation (“The judgment was delivered ... Soon after, he dismissed his counsel.”).
- All punctuation should go inside quotation marks. Only parentheses and colons should remain on the outside.
- The footnote number should follow any punctuation except the dash, which it should precede. It should always follow a quotation, whether the quotation is short and run into the text or is a block quotation.

#### Case references in body of text:

- In text, italicize all case names.
- The word “case” should be lowercased and appear in roman text (the *Wade* case).
- First reference in the text to a lengthy case name should appear in full followed by a shortened version placed in parentheses (*Canada (A.G.) v. Lavell (Lavell)*).

“Hereinafter” rule:

- If the name of a source is short, it may be left unchanged in all footnotes. If it is long, however, a shortened version of the name should be provided in square brackets at the end of the first citation introduced by “hereinafter”. This short name should be used for all subsequent references to the source.
- Legislation – Use a short but distinctive portion of the full title.
- Cases – Shortened references should refer to one of the party names or a distinctive part thereof.
- Secondary materials – Do not use “hereinafter”; instead use the author’s last name only. If several works by the same author are being cited, it will be necessary to use a shortened form of the title in addition to the author’s last name.

Footnoting subsequent references:

- It is not necessary to provide a footnote for each subsequent reference to a source in the text. One need be provided only if a specific part of the source is being quoted or alluded to and therefore a new pinpoint page reference is required.
- When a footnote for a subsequent reference is needed, it should contain the identification of the source, a cross-referencing signal (*supra*, *ibid.*), the number of the footnote to which the reader is referred, and if necessary, the pinpoint reference.

Example:

<sup>1</sup> *Reference re Education Act of Ontario and Minority Language Education Rights* (1984), 47 O.R. (2d) 1 (Ont. C.A.) [hereinafter *Ontario Reference*].

<sup>32</sup> *Ontario Reference*, *supra* note 1, at 13.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, at 16.

Books:

- General form – author’s full name in roman text, title of book in roman text (title capitalization) [space] page, section, or paragraph [space] (publisher (if not the original one), edition, year).
- Example: Catherine A. Mackinnon, *Only Words* 57 (1993).
- List up to three authors in full. If there more than three authors, cite the first author and use “et al.” to indicate the others.
- In the case of a collection, abbreviate “editor” to “ed.”, “editors” to “eds.”, and set off “ed.” or “eds.” with commas.
- Always give the full name of an editor followed by “ed.” or “trans.” in the parenthetical containing information about the publisher, edition, and date.
- Include the publisher’s name only if it differs from the original publisher. Omit “Publishing” or “Publishers”.
- Example: Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish* 30-1 (Allan Sheridan, trans., Vintage Books, 2 ed., 1995).

#### Collections of essays:

- General form – author of article in roman text, *title of article in italics*, title of collection in roman text (title capitalization for both), preceded by “*in*” (italicized).
- The first page of the essay and any pinpoint reference precedes the publishing info in parentheses.
- Always use “at” to separate page number from preceding numbers.
- Example: Urvashi Vaid, *Prisons, in Aids and the Law*, 235, at 237-9 (Harlton L. Dalton et al., eds., 1987).

#### Articles in journals:

- General form – author’s full name, *title of article in italics*, volume number [space] name of journal in roman text (use Bluebook abbreviations and spell out foreign journals) [space] page where article commences, pinpoint page [space] (year).
- Example: Patricia Williams, *Alchemical Notes: Reconstruction*, 22 Harv. C.R. Rev. 401, at 407 (1987).
- Always use “at” to separate page number from preceding numbers.
- Author’s full name should be provided.
- List up to three authors, including all first names. If there are more than three authors, cite the first author and use “et al.” to indicate the others.

#### Cases:

- General form – *case name*, volume [space] Reporter (series) [space] starting page, pinpoint reference [space] (jurisdiction [space] court, year).
- Example: *United States v. MacDonald*, 531 F.2d 196, at 199-200 (4th Cir., 1976).
- Drop “State of”. Cite only first consolidated actions and omit “et al.”.
- A citation must always indicate the court that decided the case.

#### Reports and official documents:

- General form – *title of report in italics*, title of the organ that published the report, session number, subdivision, page or paragraph number, document number if supplied [space] (year).
- Example: *Report of the West African Industrial Co-ordination Mission*, UN Economic Commission for Africa, 6th Sess., Agenda Item 5, at 1, UN Doc. E/CN.14/246 (1964).
- This sort of citation will vary a great deal depending on what information is supplied with the document. Try to follow the above style as best you can.

#### Newspaper articles:

- General form – author’s full name (if any), *headline or title of article in italics*, name of newspaper in roman text, day month year, page number.
- Example: Sarah Growe, *Surrogate Mothers: Legislators Haven’t Decided Whether They’re Humanitarians or Prostitutes*, Toronto Star, 23 March 1985, at L1.
- Include place of publication in roman type in parentheses following the name of the newspaper if it is not clear from the name.

Conference papers, theses, dissertations:

- General form – author’s full name, *title in italics*, page or pages [space] (the most precise date available) [space] (info as to where the work can be located).
- Example: Rebecca J. Simmons, *Commercial and Cooperative Banks in the Soviet Union*, 25 (15 October 1990) (unpublished manuscript, on file with the Editor of Climate Law).
- Note whether MA thesis or Ph.D. dissertation.
- Example: Emmet Flood, *Philosophy and Narrative Form* (1986) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, Austin, on file with the author).

Please contact the Editor ([a.zahar@griffith.edu.au](mailto:a.zahar@griffith.edu.au)) if you have any questions.

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