Scope

A complex legal regime has evolved to frame climate governance, encompassing interconnected public international law, transnational law and private law elements. At the core of the international effort are the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and now the Paris Agreement, the first two of which have spawned innovative features such as carbon trading mechanisms and a sophisticated compliance regime. Municipal legislative action dealing with mitigation and adaptation is gathering pace. The focus of the peer-reviewed journal Climate Law (CLLA) is on the many legal issues that arise internationally and at the state level as climate law continues to evolve.

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There should not be more than four levels of headings, all flush left, and numbered with Arabic numerals:

- **<1>** Upper and lower case **bold roman**
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Instructions for Authors

For example:

1 Overview of Warming Impacts in the Polar Areas

...text...

1.1 The Arctic Area

...text...

1.1.1 Tundra Condition

...text...

1.1.1.1 Snow and Ice

...text...

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Articles should include an abstract of around 150 words. It should appear on the first page of the main text. A list of 3-8 keywords should be given after the abstract.

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Hyphens

Generally, if word compounds are used in the manner of predicates modifying a noun, they should be hyphenated (‘a long-term, government-funded project’, ‘the well-known book’). If they follow the noun, they should be left open (‘the book is well known’). Adverbial phrases should not be hyphenated (‘A recently implemented policy’).

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– Well-known abbreviations (both in general and in the field of the journal) are acceptable without the need to spell them out; e.g. UN, FAO, UNFCCC, REDD, CO₂.
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Instructions for Authors

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- The first reference to a case name in the body of the text should appear in full, followed by a shortened version placed in parentheses, to be subsequently used as the abbreviation. E.g. Canada (A.G.) v. Lavell (Lavell).
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- Spell out numbers 1 through 99. For all other numbers, use digits. Any whole numbers followed by ‘hundred’, ‘thousand’, ‘million’, etc. are spelled out as well.
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- A footnote for a subsequent reference should contain the abbreviated term for the source, a cross-referencing signal (supra or ibid.), the number of the footnote in which the source's full citation is found, and if required, a pinpoint reference.
- Example:

  32 Ibid., supra note 1, at 13.
  33 Ibid., at 16.

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- Examples:

  32 Bodansky, supra note 1, at 13.
  33 Ibid., at 16.

- Use the same pattern for a pair of authors but where there are three or more authors, name the first author only and use ‘et al.’ to indicate the others. (Hare et al., supra note 15, at 100-1.)
- For Chinese names, the family name is always first, and the given name should not be omitted (Hu Bin et al., supra note 15, at 100-1).

Books


Jutta Brunnée and Stephen J. Toope, Legitimacy and Legality in International Law: An Interactional Account (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2010), at 50.
Instructions for Authors

Journal Articles

Edited Books

Chapters in Edited Books

Working Paper Series

UN Reports and Decisions
UNFCCC Secretariat, Legal Considerations Relating to a Possible Gap Between the First and Subsequent Commitment Periods, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/10 (2010).
Note: 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.

Court Cases
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Conference Papers, Theses, Dissertations
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paper on file with the author).
(unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Texas, Austin).

Newspaper Articles
Sarah Growe, ‘Surrogate Mothers: Legislators Haven’t Decided Whether They’re Humanitarians or Prostitutes’, *Toronto Star*, 23 March 1985, at L1.

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