



## *Instructions for Authors*

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### Scope

Climate Law was established in 2010 with the aim of publishing peer-reviewed articles on topics related to the emerging field of climate change law at the international, regional, domestic, and local levels. The journal recognizes the multifaceted nature of climate change law and actively welcomes contributions from all levels of legal and policy engagement, including transnational approaches and private governance. The scope of *Climate Law* (CLLA) is grounded in the understanding that climate change law does not exist in isolation but interacts with many other areas of law, creating complex interplays. Submissions exploring these interactions, such as those between climate change and environmental, energy, human rights, and trade law, are highly encouraged. Additionally, Climate Law places a strong emphasis on the governance dimensions of climate change law. The journal is particularly interested in contributions that analyze not only legal instruments but also the processes and actors that shape climate change law. By embracing this comprehensive approach, Climate Law aims to capture the diverse legal responses to climate change and provide a holistic view of the evolving legal landscape, highlighting the potential and challenges to drive meaningful climate action..

### Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: [brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance](https://brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance).

### Online Submission

*Climate Law* uses online submission only. Authors should submit their manuscript online via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at [editorialmanager.com/clla](https://editorialmanager.com/clla).

#### *File Format*

Please upload text files in MS-Word (not PDF). Figure files should be uploaded separately, and should have a density of at least 300 dpi.

#### *Contact Address*

For any questions relating to your manuscript, please contact the Editor-in-Chief Beatriz Martinez Romera ([beatriz.martinez.romera@jur.ku.dk](mailto:beatriz.martinez.romera@jur.ku.dk)). For technical questions about Editorial Manager, authors can contact the Brill EM Support Department at: [support-em@brill.com](mailto:support-em@brill.com).



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### Submission Requirements

#### *Language*

Manuscripts must be in English. Please follow the *Oxford English Dictionary* and its preferred spellings (e.g. *internationalize*; however, note *analyse*). Authors for whom English is not the first language are encouraged to request a native speaker of the language to read over and correct the manuscript prior to submission.

#### *Length*

The Editors of Climate Law are happy to consider full-length papers not in excess of 8,000 words. Shorter pieces to a maximum of 4,000 words may be considered for Current Legal Developments and Case Notes and 1,500 words for Book Reviews.

### Manuscript Structure

#### *General*

For articles (but not reviews, review essays, or reports on recent legal developments), the full name of each author should be shown, under the article title, in a cover page that is separate from the first page of the article's main text. The affiliation and contact email address of each author should be shown under each author's name on the cover page.

#### *Headings*

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**
- <1.1> Upper and lower case, title style, ***bold, italic***
- <1.1.1> Upper and lower case, title style, roman
- <1.1.1.1> Upper and lower case, title style *italic*

For example:

#### **1 Overview of Warming Impacts in the Polar Areas**

...text...

##### **1.1 *The Arctic Area***

...text...



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### 1.1.1 Tundra Condition

...text...

#### 1.1.1.1 *Snow and Ice*

...text...

### *Abstract and Keywords*

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.

### *Commas*

Please use the series comma. In a series consisting of three or more elements, the elements are separated by commas. The conjunction joining the last two elements in the series is preceded by a comma. (*They priced emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.*)

### *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').

### *Abbreviations*

- 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, CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Other terms must be written out in full the first time they are used, followed by the abbreviation or acronym in parentheses; e.g. Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention).
- Do not use periods to separate capital letters in acronyms (e.g. write UN, FAO, and so on).
- Use 'US' as an adjective ('The US policy...'), but otherwise 'United States'.
- If a term is used only once in the manuscript, no abbreviation should be used.
- If a term is introduced early in the manuscript and is not used again until much later, it should not be abbreviated until the textual discussion uses it extensively.

### *Abbreviation of Case Names*

- 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)*.
- The word 'case' should be lowercased and appear in roman text (the *Lavell* case).
- The full citation to the case should be in a footnote.



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### Quotations

- Use single quotation marks, but double marks for a quotation occurring within another.
- If a quotation is three lines or longer, set it apart as a *block quotation*, indented on the left side by 0.5 cm.
- Ellipses: The omission of a word, phrase, line, or paragraph from a quoted passage should be indicated by ellipses. Use three dots closed-up with a space before and after. (*'Parties to the UNFCCC should contemplate the delegation of... power to an internationally established market regulator. ... Experience with the CDM should inform the development of better accountability for the REDD mechanism.'*)
- All punctuation should go inside quotation marks. Only parentheses, colons, and semi-colons should remain on the outside.

### Numbers

- 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.
- Any number that appears as the first word in a sentence must be spelled out.
- Write 'per cent' as two words. The symbol % should not be used except in tables, footnotes, or parenthesized text.
- Dates, including dates mentioned in the footnotes, should be written in the sequence *day month year*, without internal punctuation (e.g. 23 April 1996, September 1980).
- Centuries should be spelled out and hyphenated if they appear in adjectival form before a noun (twentieth century, nineteenth-century writers).
- In all numbers of one thousand or more (except those for years), commas should be used between groups of three digits, counting from the right (US\$1,456.70).
- Use the least number of figures in ranges of numbers (300-2, 458-9, 320-36), but note that the group 10-19 cannot be shrunk (211-12, not 211-2).

### Footnotes

- The journal uses footnotes, not endnotes or a bibliography section.
- A footnote marker should follow all punctuation (e.g. [,'] [.''] [.'']) except the dash.

### 'Hereinafter' and Subsequent References

- Non-author sources: If the name of a source is short, it may be left unchanged in all footnotes. If it is long, a shortened version of the name in italics should be provided in round brackets at the end of the first citation, introduced by 'hereinafter'. This short term should be used in all subsequent references to the source.



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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:
  - <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.
- Sources identified by author name: For subsequent references use the author's last name in roman text. If several works by the same author have been cited in the manuscript, it will be necessary to use a shortened form of the work's title in addition to the author's last name. In other respects, the same pattern illustrated above should be applied.
- Examples:
  - <sup>1</sup> Daniel Bodansky, *The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2010), ch. 10.
  - <sup>32</sup> Bodansky, *supra* note 1, at 13.
  - <sup>33</sup> *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

Martti Koskenniemi, *The Gentle Civilizer of Nations: The Rise and Fall of International Law 1870-1960* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

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

### Journal Articles

Andrew T. Guzman, 'A Compliance Based Theory of International Law', 90(6) *California Law Review* 1823 (2002).

William Hare, Claire Stockwell, Christian Flachsland, and Sebastian Oberthür, 'The Architecture of the Global Climate Regime: A Top-Down Perspective', 10(6) *Climate Policy* 600 (2010), at 611-12.

### Edited Books

Winfried Lang (ed.), *Sustainable Development and International Law* (London: Graham and Trotman, 1995).

Regina S. Axelrod, Stacy D. VanDeveer, and David Leonard Downie (eds.), *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law, and Policy*, 3rd ed. (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2011), at 172-191.



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### *Chapters in Edited Books*

Ronald B. Mitchell, 'Compliance Theory: Compliance, Effectiveness, and Behaviour Change in International Environmental Law', in *The Oxford Handbook of International Environmental Law*, edited by Daniel Bodansky, Jutta Brunnée, and Ellen Hey (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), at 898-901.

### *Working Paper Series*

Cinnamon Carlarne, 'The Future of the UNFCCC: Adaptation and Institutional Rebirth for the International Climate Convention' (Working Paper Series No. 172, Center for Interdisciplinary Law and Policy Studies, Moritz College of Law, 2012), at 45.

### *UN Reports and Decisions*

*Report of the West African Industrial Co-ordination Mission*, UN Economic Commission for Africa, 6th Sess., Agenda Item 5, UN Doc. E/CN.14/246 (1964), at 1.

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

UNFCCC, Decision 1/CP.13, *Bali Action Plan*, FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 (2007).

Kyoto Protocol, Decision 4/CMP.1, *Guidance Relating to the Clean Development Mechanism*, FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.1 (2005), at paras. 5-11.

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*

Use the jurisdictional conventions (domestic or international) that apply to each case.

### *Conference Papers, Theses, Dissertations*

Zhou Di, 'Commercial and Cooperative Banks in the Soviet Union' (2010) (unpublished conference paper on file with the author).

Indicate whether LL.M. or Ph.D. thesis: Emmet Flood, *Philosophy and Narrative Form* (1986) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, Austin).

### *Newspaper Articles*

Sarah Grove, 'Surrogate Mothers: Legislators Haven't Decided Whether They're Humanitarians or Prostitutes', *Toronto Star*, 23 March 1985, at L1.



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### **Publication**

#### *Proofs*

Upon acceptance, an article proof will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. At this stage in the production process, only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proofs should be returned promptly.

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