American Journal of International Law
Instructions for Authors

The *American Journal of International Law* (*AJIL*) is a leading peer-reviewed journal, published quarterly since 1907. It features articles, essays, editorial comments, and book reviews by pre-eminent scholars and practitioners from around the world addressing developments in public and private international law. The journal also contains analyses of decisions by national and international courts and tribunals, as well as a section on contemporary U.S. practice in international law. *AJIL* is indispensable for scholars and practitioners working in international law, economics, trade, and foreign affairs.

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Deciding Whether to Submit

Scope

The *American Journal of International Law* (*AJIL*) invites submission of manuscripts on international law subjects. *AJIL*'s coverage also extends to closely related issues of global governance, transnational law, and national or sub-state law. It generally does not publish manuscripts focused on purely private or commercial law or on comparative or foreign law, including the internal law of the European Union.

AJIL will not consider submissions whose contents have been, or will be, published before it appears in this journal.

Article Types

AJIL welcomes manuscript submissions for Articles, Essays, and Current Development by all authors and accepts submissions year-round. Information relating to specific types of submissions are as follows:

Articles: up to 30,000 words (including footnotes). Articles involve in-depth research and analysis and make significant contributions to the field.
Essays: up to 11,000 words (including footnotes). Essays tend to be more exploratory in tone or structure, sometimes with less extensive footnotes.
Current Developments: up to 11,000 words (including footnotes). Current Developments analyze and explain the significance of recent events in the field.
Editorial Comments: up to 11,000 words (including footnotes). Editorial Comments are written by members of the *AJIL* Board of Editors.

All pieces listed above may be submitted in accordance with the submission procedure outlined under the "Submission Guidelines" section.

The **Contemporary Practice of the United States Relating to International Law** section of *AJIL* is generated by the editor of that section, Jacob Katz Cogan, and is not open to outside submissions.

The **Recent Books on International Law** section contains book reviews and book review essays that are solicited by invitation of the section editor, Jeffrey Dunoff. Suggestions for books to be reviewed and topics that may be suitable for longer book review essays (often involving multiple books) should be submitted to Jeffrey Dunoff via his email address: jeffrey.dunoff@temple.edu. Accepted proposals must conform with *AJIL* style.

The **International Decisions** section, edited by Olabisi D. Akinkugbe, focuses on significant decisions by international, regional, and national courts concerning important issues or developments relating to international law. The section is comprised of contributions that are either solicited by or proposed to the editor. Such proposals must concern a recent decision by an international court or tribunal or the highest court in a domestic legal system (an upper-level court from which there is practically no further possibility of appeal), in which the author had no involvement, whether as advocate or party or in any other capacity. Prospective authors should consult with Professor Akinkugbe before writing their proposals, since *AJIL* faces strict constraints on the number of decisions it can address in each issue and selections are based on a desire to include a diversity of topics, courts, and authors from around the world. Proposals should be sent to Olabisi.Akinkugbe@dal.ca.

AJIL Unbound, an online component of *AJIL* that publishes symposia of short, original essays on select topics. *AJIL Unbound* does not publish single essays. *AJIL Unbound* symposia proposals should be sent to

ajil@asil.org.

AJIL Unbound and *AJIL* are committed to publishing a diversity of authors, whether based in the United States or abroad, and to covering a wide range of subjects and approaches.

Submission Guidelines

Authors should submit their contribution to *AJIL* (except for International Decisions, Book Review proposals, and *AJIL Unbound* symposia proposals) through ScholarOne here or through Scholastica here. Any authors with difficulties submitting via these systems should email ajil@asil.org.

Please read the Author Submission Checklist for Articles, Essays, and Current Developments* located at the end of the Instructions for Authors before submitting your manuscript.

Exclusive Submissions

AJIL does *not* require exclusive submissions. Priority consideration will, however, be accorded to manuscripts for which the author states in their cover letter that the submission is exclusive for a period of fourteen (14) days, during which time the author will not submit the manuscript to any other journals. We will treat the manuscript as not exclusively submitted to *AJIL* unless specifically stated otherwise in the author's cover letter.

Authors of manuscripts not submitted on an exclusive basis should bear in mind that, as a peer reviewed journal, *AJIL* may have difficulty responding to requests for expedited review within the time limits typically fixed by American law reviews that have made offers of publication.

Pre-Submission Inquiries

AJIL is not able to address pre-submission inquiries. *AJIL* invites the submission of manuscripts on international law subjects as well as closely related issues of global governance, transnational law, and foreign relations law. It generally does not publish manuscripts focused on purely private or commercial law or on comparative or foreign law. If your manuscript fits within *AJIL*'s scope and you would like to submit, please read these author instructions fully before submitting your manuscript through ScholarOne or Scholastica.

AI Use Policy

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools

We acknowledge the increasing use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in research and writing processes. In this section we explain how to declare the use of AI tools in an accountable and transparent way, in accordance with the Cambridge University Press Research Publishing Ethics Guidelines.

Authorship

We do not consider artificial intelligence (AI) tools to meet the accountability requirements of authorship, and therefore generative AI tools such as ChatGPT should not be listed as authors on any submitted content.

Credit and Citation

All use of AI-generated content must comply with our plagiarism policy and best practices regarding citation and acknowledgement.

Authors must not present ideas, words, data, or other material originally produced by third parties without

appropriate acknowledgement or permission.

Transparency: Declaration and Description

We outline below the forms of AI use that must be declared and described to readers, as well as where and how to do this within your manuscript.

What to Declare

You should always declare and describe your use of an AI tool if you have used it to generate text or images (this includes the translation of sources or of your own work) or to analyse or extract insights from data or other materials.

Minimal and non-generative uses of AI tools in manuscript preparation do not require declaration. For instance, basic spelling or language checking, incorporation of single words or brief phrases, or minor formatting tasks such as converting section headers to bold type. It is important to note that accountability for the use of AI tools, including minimal and non-generative ones, rests with the author. Caution should be used in all cases and it is important to check your article thoroughly for unintended consequences, particularly in relation to the references.

If you are unsure about whether a particular use of an AI tool requires declaration, please contact the journal's editorial office at ajil@asil.org.

Where to Declare

Use of AI tools should be declared in your manuscript in the same way that you would declare your use of other tools and assistance.

If you have used AI tools to generate text within your manuscript, this should be declared in the same way you would declare your use of other language-editing services, for example in a separate acknowledgments section or in a footnote.

If you have used AI tools to collect or analyse data, the way you have done this should be described in your methods section or general description of your methodology, in the same way you would describe your use of other software or analysis processes.

If you have used AI tools to generate visual content that appears in your manuscript, this should be declared in the captions of any figures that you have generated or modified using AI tools.

This ensures your declarations appear where readers, editors, and reviewers naturally expect to find information about tools and processes used in your work.

How to Declare

Descriptions of your use of AI tools should include:

- the name and version of the tool you used
- the date(s) you used the tool for the purpose(s) described, to the extent reasonably possible
- how the tool can be accessed or used by others, to the extent reasonably possible
- a full description of how you used the tool
- appropriate citations to any third-party text, datasets or other material used or included in the tool's output.

Additionally, as appropriate, descriptions should include:

- any proprietary information relevant to the use of the tool
- any ways in which you modified the version of the tool that you used (such as training it on your own data)
- any competing interests or potential bias that should be considered as a consequence of the tool's use, including as a result of its ownership or development.

Conflict of Interest

All authors must include a competing interest declaration in their title page. This declaration will be subject to editorial review and may be published in the article.

Competing interests are situations that could be perceived to exert an undue influence on the content or publication of an author's work. They may include, but are not limited to, financial, professional, contractual or personal relationships or situations.

If the manuscript has multiple authors, the author submitting must include competing interest declarations relevant to all contributing authors.

Example wording for a declaration is as follows:

> "Competing interests: Author A is employed at organisation B. Author C is on the Board of company E and is a member of organisation F. Author G has received grants from company H." If no competing interests exist, the declaration should state "Competing interests: The author(s) declare none".

Simultaneous Submissions and Withdrawal of Manuscripts

Should the author receive and accept an offer of publication while the manuscript is still under review by *AJIL*, it is the author's responsibility to alert *AJIL*'s editorial office immediately and withdraw the manuscript from consideration.

Maximum Length of Manuscripts

The maximum length for Articles is 25,000 words (including footnotes), but will consider manuscripts up to 30,000 in exceptional cases. The maximum length for Essays, Current Developments, and Editorial Comments is 11,000 words (including footnotes). Shorter pieces with less discursive footnotes, including submissions for Articles, are strongly encouraged and may receive more expedited review. For the International Decisions section, contributions may not exceed 11,000 words (including sparse footnotes), using Times New Roman font, double-spaced lines, and must conform to *AJIL* style. The usual length for Book Reviews and Book Review Essays is 5,000 to 8,000 words.

File Format

The main manuscript file must be submitted as a Word document (.doc or .docx). PDF files are *not* acceptable.

Abstract

Articles and Essays require an Abstract of no more than 150 words. Abstracts for International Decisions have a 15-word maximum. The Abstract must be a brief summary of the manuscript and should not introduce new ideas that are not mentioned in the main body of the manuscript. The Abstract must also be included in the appropriate field in the online submission system. *AJIL Unbound* submissions do not require an Abstract.

Title Page

AJIL employs a double-blinded review process in which the authors' identities remain anonymous to the reviewers and vice-versa. As such, a separate title page must be uploaded and there should be no author-identifying information in the main manuscript file, including footnotes. Authors should indicate their institutional affiliation (such as university, international organization, law firm) directly following their name, not in a footnote. Authors should also avoid or anonymize references to their own scholarship in the body of the manuscript.

Formatting

Manuscripts should be double-spaced in 12-point, Times New Roman font, including all text, footnotes, and block quotations, and formatted flush left. No extra spaces should be inserted between paragraphs or footnotes. Each new paragraph should begin with a single tab indentation.

Manuscripts should be submitted with footnotes, not endnotes. All footnotes should be automatically numbered by use of Arabic numbers.

Other than automatic footnote numbering, the use of any other automatic formatting (including for paragraphs), macros, and heading levels is discouraged.

Tables, Figures, and Graphics

Tables, figures, and graphics should be provided in separate files in .TIF, .EPS, or .PDF format, and not included in the main manuscript file. Each table, figure, and graphic should have short, descriptive titles, provide legends, be numbered consecutively and should be cited in ascending numerical order in the text. Full information on how to prepare and supply tables, figures, and graphics can be found here (https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/authors/journals/journals-artwork-guide) and should be followed with care.

Style

See detailed *AJIL* Style Guide below.

Given the volume of submissions to *AJIL*, authors are strongly urged to strictly adhere to these guidelines. Manuscripts that exceed the word limits indicated, that are not generally in conformity with *The Chicago Manual of Style*, or whose footnotes are not in accord with *The Bluebook*, (see above) may be rejected for these reasons alone.

Review Process

AJIL typically receives several hundred submissions each year for Articles, Essays, Current Developments, or Editorial Comments written by scholars and practitioners from around the world. All such submissions are considered by the Co-Editors-in-Chief as soon as feasible upon receipt, with expedited attention paid to exclusive submissions and to manuscripts, including candidates for Essays and Current Developments, that are less than 11,000 words.

Where a submission presents a conflict of interest for the Co-Editors-in-Chief, such as with respect to submissions written by full-time members of the faculty of Fordham University Law School or Northwestern Pritzker School of Law or a former student of one the Co-Editors-in-Chief, review of the manuscript is

entrusted to other members of the Board of Editors. Where only one of the two Co-Editors-in-Chief has such a conflict of interest, the manuscript is handled by the other.

Submissions that are candidates for Articles must receive, in addition to the approval of the Co-Editors-in-Chief, the approval of two members of the Board of Editors in order to obtain an offer of publication. The process for peer review may also involve consultations of scholars who are not members of the Board of Editors. This review process is double blind (meaning that the identity of the authors is unknown to the peer reviewers and vice-versa). On occasion, the peer review process generates requests by the Co- Editors-in-Chief for revision and resubmission or acceptance of the manuscript conditional upon making changes.

Whether or not submitted for Board review, a manuscript that has been rejected, even if revised, should not be resubmitted to *AJIL*.

AJIL Style Guide

Subject to variations indicated below and exceptional circumstances, *AJIL* follows *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (20th ed. 2015) [hereinafter *Bluebook*] on such matters as typeface conventions; quotations; abbreviations, numerals, and symbols; italicization; and terms of court. For questions not answered by the *Bluebook*, and for matters of capitalization and titles, we mainly follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed. 2017) [hereinafter *Manual*].

Capitalization

1) *AJIL* tends to capitalize more than the *Manual*, especially in short forms of reference to a major international court, treaty, or organization. Exceptions to the *Manual*—and some *Bluebook*—rules are, when speaking of a specific court, convention, treaty, etc., on its own:

   - the "Assembly"—only the UN General Assembly
   - the "Council" —only the UN Security Council
   - the "Court"—the highest court of a nation or a major international or regional court such as the International Court of Justice, the Court of Justice of the European Communities
   - the "Convention"—e.g., the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
   - the "Rules"—only the ICJ's Rules of Court
   - the "Treaty"—e.g., the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
   - the "Secretariat"—only the UN Secretariat
   - the "Commission"—only the UN International Law Commission and the UN Commission on Human Rights
   - the "Committee"—only the UN Human Rights Committee
   - the "Judgment"—only ICJ Judgments
   - "Resolution," "Article," "Annex," "Appendix"—only when followed by a number (but not "page," "paragraph," "chapter," "note")
   - the "Tribunal"—Iran–United States Claims Tribunal, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda a designated temporary use of a word standing alone (by inclusion in parentheses, but not quotation marks) for convenience, such as in a work on the General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women—(the Declaration)

The above instruments, etc., are not capitalized if they have not yet entered into force or been established—

e.g., international criminal court; the convention. The phrase "optional clause" should not be capitalized, because it is not a formal name the phrase "diss.op.," when used parenthetically (usually in citations), should not be capitalized.

2) *AJIL* follows the *Manual*, chapter 8, sections 8.3–8.33, for personal titles, capitalizing only when the title is directly followed by the person's name. E.g.,
   - President Bush, but "the president"
   - Prime Minister Blair, but "the prime minister"
   - Secretary-General Annan, but "the secretary-general"

3) *AJIL* follows the *Bluebook* on capitalizing prepositions in all titles. That is, any preposition of five or more letters will be capitalized.

4) Terms such as "state," "city," "commonwealth," etc., should only be capitalized when used as an accepted part of the proper name of a place. *Manual*, chapter 8, section 8.47. E.g., "New York City" vs. "the city of New York"; "Washington State" vs. "the state of Washington." This means that, in order to include one of these terms in the text, the editor must know or find out what the proper name of a place is.

5) In text and citations capitalize the words "Article" and "Art." when followed by a number (Article 3, Art. 3), but not otherwise ("the article states").

Hyphenation and Compound Words

AJIL generally follows the *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed. 2008) in determining how words should be spelled—for example, whether "decision making" should be one word, two words, or hyphenated. When a word does not appear in the dictionary, we follow *Manual* rules in chapter 7, "Spelling, Distinctive Treatment of Word, and Compounds." The *Manual*'s list of prefixes that do not carry hyphens, such as "non" and "anti," should be followed. Note that no en dash should be used in the expression "nonstate actors."

Standard phrases such as "international law" should not be hyphenated when used as adjectival compounds. Editors will act judiciously, adding hyphens "only if doing so will prevent a misreading or otherwise significantly aid comprehension." *Manual*, chapter 7, section 7.89. This may be a context-based decision.

Abbreviations

We do not use U.S. and UN as nouns and prefer generally not to use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., EC) as nouns. The periods are retained in U.S. when used as an adjective.

Acronyms of five letters or more are set in one-point smaller type than the size being used for surrounding text (NAFTA).

Do not include abbreviations when they are not used later in the same piece; similarly, in all but a few very obvious cases, do not use abbreviations or acronyms unless they have previously been identified in parentheses. Please avoid overuse of abbreviations and acronyms, especially when they appear only a few times and a clear substitute can be found (e.g., committee).

Note that in proper names, the *Bluebook* closes the space between initials, but that based on the *Manual* rule, *AJIL* does not (e.g., John B. C. Doe). *AJIL* does close the space for case names, which in this context are usually company names (e.g., *W.S. Kirkpatrick & Co. v. Environmental Tectonics Corp.*).

In footnotes, Article and Articles are always Art. and Arts.

Non-English Words and Phrases: Typeface Conventions

The *Bluebook* adopted modern style some years ago and no longer italicizes commonly used foreign words and phrases. Do not italicize Latin expressions commonly found in legal texts such as amicus curiae, inter alia, e.g., i.e., et al., de facto and de jure (unless being used to contrast each other), qua, prima facie, and viz., but retain italicization for *sic*.

Names of foreign tribunals, by analogy to the names of foreign parliaments and other common foreign words, also should not be italicized.

Please retain all foreign characters and diacritical marks necessary for proper spelling.

Numbers, Numerals, and Symbols

1) *AJIL* follows the *Bluebook* for numbers and symbols, with the following major exceptions:
    - Whole numbers from one through one hundred should be spelled out. E.g., "forty-four," "thirty-nine."
    - Round numbers should be spelled out. E.g., "hundred," "million."
    - Any whole numbers above followed by a round number should be spelled out. E.g., "one hundred thousand," "twenty-four million."
    - Percentages should be expressed as follows, regardless of the size of the number: In text, numeral + the word (e.g., "2 percent"). In footnotes, numeral + the symbol (e.g., "2%").
    - Roman, not Arabic, numerals should be used to refer to *AJIL* article sections. E.g., "part II," not "part 2."
2) Vote counts should be expressed in numerals, e.g., "5-4," "5 to 4," "30-10-3" (where the meaning of each figure has been established). Note that hyphens are used between the numerals, not en dashes.

Cross-references to Material in the Same Manuscript

When cross-referencing textual material or footnotes in the same manuscript, *AJIL* does not use the *Bluebook*'s formulation "text accompanying notes x and y." Rather, because the notes actually accompany the text, we prefer "text at notes *x* and *y*" or, when applicable, "note *x* and corresponding text."

Forming Citations

All manuscripts should be submitted double-spaced with footnotes, not endnotes. If you are not already familiar with the *Bluebook*, you must, at a minimum, provide enough information about each citation to enable our editorial staff to format the citations properly. The more required information we have initially, the smoother will be the process of readying your manuscript for publication. Thus, please utilize the checklist below in formulating your citations.

Checklist for Citation Information

Please include at least the following information in the first citation of each of your sources, with correct characters, accents, etc.:

Book with one or multiple authors

- names of authors as printed on the book's title page
- full title of book as printed

- editor(s) and/or translator as printed in the book, if applicable
- year of publication
- page(s) to which you refer, if any

Examples:
THEODOR MERON, HENRY'S WARS AND SHAKESPEARE'S LAWS 71 (1993).

INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS (Laurence Boisson de Chazournes & Philippe Sands eds., 1999).

Book collecting shorter works
- names of editors as printed on the book's title page
- full title of book as printed
- year of publication
- name of author(s) of essay to which you refer as printed in the book
- full title of essay
- beginning page of the essay
- page(s) to which you refer

Example:
Richard R. Baxter, Jus in Bello Interno: *The Present and Future Law, in* LAW AND CIVIL WAR IN THE MODERN WORLD 518, 527–28 (John Norton Moore ed., 1974).

Periodical article; periodical consecutively paginated (pagination continues consecutively throughout volume)
- author(s) of article as printed in the article title page
- full title of the article as printed
- full name of the periodical
- volume number
- year of publication
- page on which article begins
- page(s) to which you refer

Example:
Peter H. Schuck, *Refugee Burden-Sharing: A Modest Proposal*, 22 YALE J. INT'L L. 243 (1997).

Periodical article; periodical nonconsecutively paginated (each issue in volume paginated separately)
- author(s) of the article as printed
- full title of article
- full name of the periodical
- day, month, and year of publication
- page on which the article begins
- page(s) to which you refer

Example:
Robert J. Mathews & Timothy L. H. McCormack, *The Influence of Humanitarian Principles in the Negotiation of Arms Control Treaties*, 81 INT'L REV. RED CROSS 331 (1999).

Newspaper article
Everything requested for nonconsecutively paginated periodical above, except: please include the initial

section number/letter (or other identifier) & page number; we do not need the page(s) to which you refer.

Example:
Colum Lynch, *Holbrooke Faces Challenge at U.N.; New Ambassador Seeks to Restore U.S. Clout Eroded by Fights over Dues, Policy,* WASH. POST, Aug. 24, 1999, at A12.

Document from the UN or regional body

- document number
- full name of the issuing body
- date of document, including month, day, and year, if possible
- full title of the document, if available
- full name of the author, where not apparent from the title, if available
- page(s), paragraph(s), article(s), etc., to which you refer

Example:
UNHCR, Note on International Protection, UN Doc. A/AC.96/830, para. 54 (1994).

Third-party decisions (e.g., court judgments & orders, arbitral awards, etc.)

- full name of the case as printed in the official source
- full names of the parties (where different from above) in the order they appear
- name of the court in which it was heard
- name of the reporter in which it is published
- page(s) to which you refer
- full date of the decision, as available

Examples:
National Thermal Power Corp. v. Singer Co., 1993 Y.B, COM. ARB. 403 (Sup. Ct. India, 1992). International Standard Elec. Corp. v. Bridas Sociedad Anonima Petrolera Industrial y Commercial, 745 F.Supp. 172 (S.D.N.Y. 1990)
Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicar. v. U.S.), Merits, 1986 ICJ REP. 14, 114 (June 27).

Bluebook Exceptions and Clarifications

Internet Citations
To facilitate worldwide access to source material, *AJIL* encourages the inclusion of citations to the internet both when materials are otherwise unavailable and when they are not generally available in hard copy but are available on a reliable website or other electronic database. In the latter situation the full hard-copy citation should always be provided first. When citing internet materials, please include the following information in the citation:

- author's name as found on the Internet document, if available
- Title of the document or top-level heading of the page, if available
- A date should be provided for all citations: if the material is an electronic journal or publication, provided date of publication; if document has an "internal" date, such as the date on which a speech was given or conference was held, include that. This date should be included in parentheses following the title and without accompanying text. If no such date is given, or if only a "last modified" date is given for the site, include instead the date you last accessed the page, preceded by the word "visited,"

in parentheses at the end of the citation
- to provide a citation to a website address (URL) where readers can fairly easily locate the document, we will identify some sort of index or menu page to use instead of the full URL, where possible. No distinction need be made between exact URLs and intex/menu pages
- where citation to the Internet serves as a parallel citation, the URL should be preceded by "*available at*"; all other URLs (including Internet-only sources and sources for which you are unsure whether a print source is available) should be preceded by "*at*." There are no cases in which *AJIL* will use the *Bluebook* rule where URLs are preceded by "[no explanatory phrase]."
- where the URL is not the direct source website (it is not the direct website for the newspaper, journal, or whatever is being cited), but is instead a secondary source (like SSRN or a law school website that is collecting sources), the URL should also be preceded by "*available at*"
- electronic periodicals should otherwise follow the guidelines provided for print periodicals

Example of Internet periodical citation with publication date:
Lakshmi Chaudhry, *A South African AIDS Catch-22*, WIRED NEWS (Apr. 25, 2000), *at* http://www .wired.com/.

Example of Internet nonperiodical citation with internal date:
Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the Security Council (May 5, 1999), *at* http://www .unhcr.ch/refworld/refworld/unhcr/hcspeech/menu.htm.

Example of Internet citation with no corresponding date:
Frederic L. Kirgis, *Possible Indictment of Pinochet in the United States*, *at* http://www.asil.org/insights.htm (visited Apr. 4, 2000).

Example of parallel citation to Internet material:
Council Regulation 44/2001 of December 2000 on Jurisdiction and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1997 O.J. (L 12) 1, *available at* http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/. If a manuscript makes repeated references to documents routinely published by an institution on the Internet, an early footnote might provide a general reference to that website instead of including repeated references to the site in subsequent citations, e.g., "ICJ decisions are available online at http://www.icj-cij.org."

Online Databases
When citing to an electronic database, such as Westlaw or LEXIS, include a complete citation to the document and a parallel citation to the database. Such citations should include the phrase, "*available in*." Thus: *Report on the Proposed International Criminal Court*, REC. ASS'N B. CITY N.Y., Jan./Feb. 1997, *available in* LEXIS, Lawrev Library, Record File.

When citing to a wire service or other materials that are unavailable or difficult to obtain in print, include a complete citation in standard *Bluebook* form, with the addition of the database citation, using the "*available in*" form, at the end of the citation. The database citation itself (that which follows the "*available in*") should include the name of the database and other information that would help locate the file, such as a path to the files and file number. For example:

Zeno Park, *N. Korea Uses Disputed Waters for Concessions from US: Analysts*, Agence France-Presse, Mr. 24, 2000, *available in* LEXIS, News Library, Wires File.

Usha Lee McFarling, *Dying Frogs Called the "Canaries" of Ozone Loss*, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 8, 1994, at 1, *available in* 1994 WL 5978840.

Periodical Titles
Please note the following abbreviations:

AJIL for AM. J. INT'L L. (American Journal of International Law)
ASIL for Am. Soc'y Int'l L. (American Society of International Law)
ASIL PROC. for American Society for International Law Proceedings
ILM for I.L.M. (International Legal Materials)
ICJ REP. for I.C.J. (International Court of Justice Reports)
PCIJ for P.C.I.J. (Permanent Court of International Justice)
ECR for E.C.R. (European Court Reporter) ILR for I.L.R. (International Law Reports)
See also entry for *Recueil des Cours, infra,* page 11.

Spacing
AJIL omits space from the following:

S.Ct.
F.Supp.
§1601
¶18

UN Resolutions
Use the longer, Official Records (GAOR, SCOR) cite when the Official Records are available and have been published. Do not turn document numbers into Official Records cites where you don't know whether the Official Records have been published yet.

While the *Bluebook* form is acceptable, especially for recent sessions, it is also permissible to give an abbreviated citation to resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council consisting only of the issuing body, resolution number, and the full date of passage in parentheses. Do not use the "UN Doc." number citation. For example: GA Res. 47/226 (Apr. 30, 1993). Until 1976, the session number must be added: GA Res. 3541 (XXX) (Dec. 17, 1975).

UN Document Titles
The 16th edition of the *Bluebook* began italicizing the names of UN documents, a practice we have not adopted for the sake of consistency. Thus, the title of General Assembly resolutions and the annual reports of the International Law Commission are carried in roman. Whole books published by the United Nations are cited according to the *Bluebook* rule for sales documents (but see rule on yearbooks).

ICJ Cases
As mentioned above, the *ICJ Reports* is cited as ICJ REP. *AJIL* follows the Court's own mode of citation more closely than the *Bluebook* and includes the type of decision immediately after the case name instead of parenthetically at the end of the citation. However, *AJIL* does not include generic characterizations such as "Judgment" or "Order" in the citation. Note that "Advisory Opinion" should be separated by commas from other parts of an ICJ citation, not indicated parenthetically. For example:

East Timor (Port. v. Austl.), 1995 ICJ REP. 90 (June 30).

Certain Expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, Paragraph 2, of the Charter), Advisory Opinion, 1962 ICJ REP. 151 (July 20).

Corfu Channel (UK v. Alb.), Preliminary Objection, 1948 ICJ REP. 15 (Mar. 25).

But not: East Timor (Port. v. Austl.), Judgment, 1995 ICJ REP. 90 (June 30).

Where an ICJ case has not yet been printed in the Reporter, please use the following format and include citation to ILM or the ICJ's website, if possible: Case Name (A v. B), [descriptor, if appropriate], (Int'l Ct. Justice, month day, year), at http://www.icj-cij.org.

Parties should not be italicized when given parenthetically, whether in footnotes or in text. (The *Bluebook* does not consider the parties to be part of the case name.) If the case is given a short name that consists of party names, however, the names should be italicized because of the short-form rule. E.g., "In *Spain v. Canada*, the Court noted…"

ICTR and ICTY Cases

Cites to the international criminal tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, in the absence of a *Bluebook* rule, should include the name of the case, an abbreviated description of the decision, the case number, and, in parentheses, the full date of the decision: Prosecutor v. Tadić, Appeal on Jurisdiction, No. IT–94–1–AR72 (Oct. 2, 1995).

Note the proper non-English character, as well as the use of the en dash in strings incorporating both numbers and letters.

Later citations can be abbreviated. For example: First citation (in the entire article) of any ICTY and ICTR case:

ICTY: Prosecutor v. Perišić, Case No. IT-04-81-A, Appeals Judgment [if you wanted to refer to a particular paragraph, it would go here: [, para. 15] (Int'l Crim. Trib. Former Yugo. Feb. 28, 2013).
ICTR: Prosecutor v. Akayesu, Case No. ICTR-96-4-T, Trial Judgment [if you wanted to refer to a particular paragraph, it would go here: [, para. 15] (Int'l Crim. Trib. Rwanda Sept. 2, 1998).

First citation, later in the article (that is, after the above), of any ICTY or ICTR case:

ICTY: Prosecutor v. Krstić, Case No. IT-98-33-T, Trial Judgment (Aug. 2, 2001).
ICTR: Prosecutor v. Semanza, Case No. ICTR-97-20-T, Trial Judgment, para. 317 (May 15, 2003).

Subsequent citations of cases previously cited (assuming original citation appears in note 5, and you now want to refer to para. 28):

ICTY: Prosecutor v. Perišić, Appeals Judgment, *supra* note 5, para. 28. [note: it's also possible to substitute *Perišić* (in italics) for the "Prosecutor v. Perišić."]
ICTR: Prosecutor v. Akayesu, Trial Judgment, *supra* note 5, para. 28. [as above]

Recueil des Cours

For the *Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de Droit International*, we use RECUEIL DES COURS. After the first use, the *Bluebook* abbreviation R.C.A.D.I. can be used. We prefer to add the volume number for that year to the parenthetical for those volumes having such designations. For example:

Peter D. Trooboff, *Foreign State Immunity: Emerging Consensus on Principles*, 200 RECUEIL DES COURS 235 (1986 V).

Department of State Bulletin
Cites to this Bulletin before 1979 should include a volume number and year of publication, while cites for 1979 and subsequent years should include the month and year of publication, but no volume number; e.g.,

Purpose of Treaty with Republic of China, 31 DEP'T ST. BULL. 896 (1954). Warren Christopher, *Agreements with Taiwan*, DEP'T ST. BULL., Jan. 1980, at 10.

WTO Reports
Panel [or Appellate Body] Report, [case name not in italics] United States—[em dash; no spaces on either side] Sections 301–[en dash; no spaces on either side] 310 of the Trade Act of 1974, WT/DS152/R [note that number changes (after the basic case number, or DS152 in this case, with each new document in a WTO proceeding)] (Adopted month [e.g., Feb.] xx, year). [add date of adoption, rather than the date the report was circulated. If not adopted, then we add the date as follows: (Circulated month xx, year)]

If there is a reference to a particular paragraph, we include them after the name of the report but before the report number. We set them off by commas and use "para." or "paras." rather than any paragraph sign.

Treaties
Treaty abbreviations should be in the format UNTS, not U.N.T.S.

Some General Matters of House Style

Lists
The preferred style for lists is (1), (2), etc. (not 1., 2., etc.). The only exception is when the provisions of a statute or convention are being tracked and the instrument itself uses (a), (b), etc., or (i), (ii), etc. Em dashes (—) may be used for unnumbered lists.

Extracts
Direct quotations of 50 words or more, in accordance with *Bluebook* style, are set in both text and notes as block quotations. *Bluebook* rules on paragraphing and ellipses should be followed.

Headings
We do our best to use the "level" format, as follows, and to do so without the A, B, C and 1, 2, 3 section identifiers that are often used in article outlines, believing that our articles should resemble essays to the extent possible. Please note the different formatting to be used for headings in the various sections of *AJIL*.

(1) Heading format for Articles, Essays, Editorial Comments, and Current Developments, after the manuscript title:

I. THIS IS LEVEL ONE

A. This Is Level Two

1. This is level three

(2) We will discourage headings for Editorials, but, if they are necessary, the Articles rules will apply.

(3) The Book Review section, after the title and data regarding the book(s) being reviewed, will not

contain section headings. Review Essays may carry two levels of headings:

I. THIS IS LEVEL ONE

A. This Is Level Two

Other Text Breaks

In the International Decisions section, four asterisks, centered, with space above and below, will be used to separate the case summary from the author's analysis. Asterisks, other symbols, or extra space will not be used elsewhere for text breaks.

Other Notes

Please note the following *AJIL* style conventions that vary from *The Bluebook*:

1. We don't use the paragraph symbol (§) unless (1) we're citing a statute or (2) the original source uses that symbol. We use "para." (one paragraph) or "paras." (more than one).
2. In text and citations, we capitalize the words "Article" and "Art." when followed by a number (Article 3, Art. 3), but not otherwise ("the article states").
3. "United Nations" is used for noun forms and "UN" for adjective forms (with no introduction of shorthand needed). The U.S. is the only short form used in text that uses periods.
4. In many citation forms, we eliminate unnecessary spaces that have been added by the *Bluebook* (e.g., 42 U.S.C. §1983, not § 1983; F.Supp., not F. Supp.).
5. In giving authors in the first mention of a source, we do not use "et al." except when the list of authors is vast. The relevant criterion for "vast" is when HOLLIS (Harvard On- Line Library Information Service) uses "et al." for the authors. That usually happens only for festschrifts and such things. Otherwise, every single author or editor is mentioned. Prior to an ampersand (for the last author), no comma is used. When using *supras* to refer to the authors of previously cited works. One author goes by the last name; two authors go by the two last names (A & B); three or more authors go by "et al." (Smith et al.).
6. For UN documents and for documents of UN organs (including those created by UN conventions), we do not italicize the title of the document. The title is printed in roman (including any short form of the title).
7. For cases, we do not observe the *Bluebook* rule that a full citation should be given if the original citation appears more than five notes before. We just use *supras* (and follow the rules for *supras*).
8. Short cites for international cases may be used after the long cite has been used once. Ex. Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd. (Belg. v. Spain), Judgment, 1970 ICJ Rep. 3 (Feb. 5) [hereinafter Belgium v. Spain] could be later referred to as Belgium v. Spain, *supra* note , para _.
9. In hyphenating compounds that appear in titles (all title of works, and all titles and subsections of our own articles and shorter pieces (e.g., Current Developments, Contemporary Practice of the United States), the word or words following standard prefixes (as listed in the sixteenth edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, pages 383–84) are lowercased unless the word is a proper noun (e.g., in title, "The Nuclear Non- proliferation Treaty" versus "Social Conflict in the Pre-Lincoln United States"). Note that it doesn't matter how the "original" is capitalized. We follow our own rules without exception.
10. In titles, prepositions of five or more letters are capitalized, otherwise not.
11. We use the Oxford comma (that is, a comma before the last element in a series).
12. We use what the *Chicago Manual of Styl*e used to call "high punctuation style"; that is, we use more punctuation, for clarity, rather than dropping much punctuation to improve readability. In our journal, clarity trumps everything else.
13. In referring to organizations, only the formal names are capitalized: Department of State (first occurrence), with subsequent occurrences being either State Department or "the department."

14. In referring to persons with titles, their titles are capitalized only if followed by the person's name: President Obama; the president; Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; the secretary-general. All punctuation goes within quotation marks except for colons, semicolons, em and en dashes, and question marks and exclamation points that are not part of the quotes themselves. "Court," "tribunal," and such words are capitalized only in formal names of tribunals or courts and when the particular tribunal or court is the highest court in its jurisdiction (e.g., the U.S. Supreme Court (the Court) versus the U.S. District Court (the court)). We do not use honorifics (e.g., Professor, Mr., Dr., etc.) (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honorific) either in text or in citations. For example, Benedict Kingsbury is referred to in that way or as Kingsbury, not as Professor Kingsbury. Within any single piece of writing, words that can be spelled with or without an s at the end, such as toward/towards and inward/inwards, should consistently use or not use the s at the end: Towards, inwards, etc. OR hence, toward, inward, etc. We have a strong preference for NOT using the s at the end of such words: toward, inward, etc.

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The Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law* shall select from time to time a person as a recipient of a suitable award established in the name of the society by Philip Cohen. The award shall honor an outstanding work by a younger author published in the *Journal* during the preceding year, with preference given to works by authors under 40. Although the award will ordinarily be given for articles, other comparably substantial contributions published by the *Journal*, including in *AJIL Unbound*, may, under exceptional circumstances, be considered for the award.

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● Yes ● No	Meets tables, figures, graphics requirements.	● Uploaded as separate files in .TIF, .EPS, or .PDF format.
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