

ESSAY

International Law Scholarship in Latin America

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I. INTRODUCTION

There are numerous publications on international law in Latin America. Books and yearbooks—which compile articles, essays and international law developments during the year of publication—traditionally published by national international law associations coexist with recently established academic journals, housed in universities which seek to fulfill international accreditation standards. Scholarship in international law is, like other areas of law, strongly linked to the dynamics and practices of legal education. In Latin America, legal education has moved from a highly formalistic model to one that seeks to modernize teaching and research. With respect to

international law, it also seeks to participate in global discussions and practices of intellectual production.

In this Essay, I present a map of international law journals in Latin America. To do so, in Part II, I review the features of Latin American legal education in both its traditional and more modern forms. In Part III, I describe the status of journals in six Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru), giving an account of the journals and the perspectives of their editors. To gain a deeper perspective on international law scholarship in Latin America, I consulted law librarians in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico, and interviewed editors, former editors, and directors of a dozen international law journals in the region. The resulting map offers insights on the state of scholarship in international law in Latin America, highlighting its implicit purpose of bringing international law and global discussions closer to the region and the attempt to achieve that purpose “from Latin America.” Part IV concludes.

II. FORMALISM IN LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL EDUCATION

A. Formalism and Academic Endogamy

Law teaching in Latin America has traditionally relied on adjunct faculty. Instead of having full-time professors, law students have historically been trained by high-profile practitioners who share their prestige and professional knowledge with students.¹ Some of these practitioners would write treatises on the subjects they taught, but they did not do so as part of an academic career in a professional sense because there was no such career in legal education. Legal research was not a requirement to teach law, and teaching was secondary and ancillary to the main (or “actual”) work of practicing lawyers.

In the 1960s, there were concerted efforts to change this model, including some framed by U.S. efforts to influence the political and intellectual development of Latin America, as shown by the exchange

1. See H. Claude Horack, *Legal Education in the Latin-American Republics*, 2 J. LEGAL EDUC. 287, 288 (1950) (“[P]ractically all the teaching is done on a part time basis by practicing lawyers and the full-time or ‘career’ teacher, who puts in his whole day at the law school in student conferences or research is almost unknown.”); Juny Montoya, *The Current State of Legal Education Reform in Latin America: A Critical Appraisal*, 59 J. LEGAL EDUC. 545, 546 (2010) (“Latin American universities have been oriented toward teaching, differentiating them from their peers in developed countries where universities focus on research.”); Javier Wilenmann, Diego Gil & Samuel Tschorne, *“It Now Exists”: The Birth of the Chilean Professional Legal Academia in the Wake of Neoliberalism*, 48 LAW & SOC. INQUIRY 971, 975 (2023).

programs promoted and financed by the Ford Foundation.² As Merryman notes in the case of Chile, political events truncated the work he and other American law professors were doing in the country when a coup d'état put an end to the “Chile Law Program” run by Stanford Law School.³ In other South American countries similarly ruled by military dictatorships, such as Argentina and Brazil, it became impossible to think of expanding or reforming the model of legal education, as academic freedom and political debate were essentially eliminated from law schools and legal education was reduced to a formalistic analysis of current statutes.⁴

Commentators note that legal education in Latin America has been markedly formalistic.⁵ For centuries, students have been required to memorize the subject matters they study, and law professors devote no more time than the weekly hours of classes during the semester and the taking of exams at the end of each year. Some instructors are known as “taxi professors,” as they jump from one law school to another only to lecture, after which they take a cab and go to (their actual) work—or to another law school to teach the same class.⁶

As a reflection of this model of legal education, legal scholarship has historically been non-existent. The few law professors who could write books or treatises were usually prominent (and wealthy) lawyers with sufficient time to devote to a task without compensation other than reputational gain. Under this model, teachers of international law were prominent international lawyers—mostly male lawyers—with strong ties to

2. See Alfredo Fuentes-Hernandez, *Globalization and Legal Education in Latin America: Issues for Law and Development in the 21st Century*, 21 PENN ST. INT'L L. REV. 39, 58 (2002); John Henry Merryman, *Comparative Law and Social Change: On the Origins, Style, Decline & Revival of the Law and Development Movement*, 25 AM. J. COMPAR. L. 457, 457–58 (1977); MANY ROADS TO JUSTICE: THE LAW-RELATED WORK OF FORD FOUNDATION GRANTEES AROUND THE WORLD 56–58 (Mary McClymont & Stephen Golub eds., 2000); JAMES A. GARDNER, LEGAL IMPERIALISM: AMERICAN LAWYERS AND FOREIGN AID IN LATIN AMERICA 62 (1980); José E. Alvarez, *Promoting the “Rule of Law” in Latin America: Problems and Prospects*, 25 GEO. WASH. J. INT'L L. & ECON. 281, 281–82, 295 (1991).

3. John Henry Merryman, *Law and Development Memoirs I: The Chile Law Program*, 48 AM. J. COMPAR. L. 481, 486, 498 (2000).

4. *Id.* at 491; Carlos Alberto Lista, *La educación jurídica en Argentina: Una revisión crítica*, 9 REV. PEDAGOGÍA UNIVERSITARIA Y DIDÁCTICA DEL DERECHO 1, 7 (2022); André Jorgetto de Almeida & Juan Rodrigues de Paula, *O Novo Bacharelismo no Século XXI*, in ENSINO JURÍDICO NO BRASIL: 190 ANOS DE HISTÓRIA E DESAFIOS 153, 164–68 (Alexandre Torres Petry et al. eds., 2017) (discussing the way in which the military dictatorship put an end to the pioneering model of legal education promoted by the creation of the University of Brasilia); Raphael Franco Castelo Branco Carvalho & Isaac Rodrigues Cunha, *Historical Notes from the Crisis of Brazilian Legal Education* 16 (unpublished manuscript) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association).

5. Montoya, *supra* note 1, at 547 (“Go to most law classes and what is apparent there is a ritualistic, formalistic method of learning, emphasizing memorization.”).

6. On the notion of “taxi professor[s]” in Latin America, see Wilenmann et al., *supra* note 1, at 977.

their local Foreign Affairs Ministries and who held posts as diplomats or government advisers.⁷

One salient way to disseminate the work and experience of these lawyers was through the publications compiled by national professional associations dedicated to international law, as explained in the next Part. A legal scholar interviewed for this study noted that these publications—typically, yearbooks—traditionally contained information on international affairs, diplomacy, and international law, without seeking to comply with standards of legal research so that they could be indexed in international academic indexes.⁸ Furthermore, essays that appeared in these outlets normally came from the same authors—“a form of academic endogamy where the usual suspects” framed the discussion of international law matters.⁹ In sum, international law scholarship in Latin America hardly existed.

B. Legal Scholarship and the “Metrics Fever”

In past decades, however, the landscape of Latin American legal education has changed dramatically. Universities in general, and law schools in particular, have increasingly moved towards a professional model of

7. As Lilitiana Obregón notes, “practitioners who have extensive professional experience but little postgraduate academic training write most of the international law literature.” See Lilitiana Obregón, *The Colluding Worlds of the Lawyer, the Scholar and the Policymaker: A View of International Law from Latin America*, 23 WIS. INT’L L.J. 145, 166 (2005). Some examples include Lucio Moreno Quintana, in Argentina, who served as Argentina’s first judge on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and published a three-volume treatise on international law; Víctor Manuel Maúrtua, in Peru, who served as minister, deputy, and wrote influential works on state responsibility and other international law matters; Alberto Ulloa Sotomayor, who wrote a highly influential treatise on public international law, and served as ambassador, senator, and delegate before the League of Nations and the United Nations, and director of the Peruvian Diplomatic Academy; and Eduardo Ferrero Costa, also in Peru, who served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs and wrote extensively about the country’s maritime aspirations. See LUCIO MORENO QUINTANA, *TRATADO DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL* (1963); Email from Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, Dir., Latin Am. Network of Int’l L.Js., President, Colom. Acad. of Int’l L., to author (Dec. 11, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association); Telephone Interview with Juan Pablo Pérez-León-Acevedo, Founder, Ius Inter Gentes (Dec. 2023); Email from Alonso Gurmendi, Lecturer in Int’l Relations, King’s Coll. London, to author (Dec. 5, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association). In Colombia, Jesús María Yepes was a prominent “diplomat, International Law professor, Senator, Delegate . . . at the Assembly of the League of Nations (1934–9) and Plenipotentiary of Colombia at the San Francisco Conference.” See Ricardo Abello-Galvis & Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, *The Influence of the Latin American Doctrine on International Law: The Rise of Latin American Doctrines at the Hague Academy During the Early Twentieth Century*, in *LATIN AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE: CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LAW* 15, 21 (Paula Wojcikiewicz Almeida & Jean-Marc Sorel eds., 2017). For an in-depth analysis of “the international—legal and political—thought of . . . international lawyers, diplomats, political figures, and public intellectuals from [Latin America]” and its connection to U.S. imperial aspirations, see JUAN PABLO SCARFI, *THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE AMERICAS: EMPIRE AND LEGAL NETWORKS*, at xxi (2017).

8. Interview with Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, Dir., Latin Am. Network of Int’l L.Js., President, Colom. Acad. of Int’l L. (Aug. 2023).

9. Interview with Juan Pablo Pérez-León-Acevedo, Founder, Ius Inter Gentes (Aug. 2023).

teaching and research that has had significant impact in many areas, including, and perhaps predominantly, scholarship.¹⁰ Processes of deregulation allowed for the creation and proliferation of private universities, law schools began hiring full-time faculty (many of them trained in Europe and the United States), and the reform efforts of the 1960s were “[re]discovered” by new faculty members.¹¹ By the early 1990s, a “Second Generation of Law and Development” movement was underway, with curriculum reform, full-time faculty committed to producing scholarship, and the development of new courses such as public interest law clinics, a model of education that had not existed in Latin America.¹² In Chile, one of the most professionalized legal academies in the region, “law schools boomed” after 1990.¹³ In Colombia, where a similarly professionalized legal academy exists, the number of law programs rose from 38 in 1993 to 178 in 2015, with eighty percent of such programs provided by private institutions.¹⁴

For legal scholarship, the move towards professionalization has meant opportunities for lawyers interested in teaching and doing research as their core profession. To do this, however, they must comply with standardized requirements adopted from the hard sciences—most notably, the need to publish in indexed journals.¹⁵ This need has in turn prompted the proliferation of law journals modeled after the scientific database requirements. For international law scholarship, as the next Part shows, the

10. See Jorge Balán, *Reforming Higher Education in Latin America: Policy and Practice*, 41 *LATIN AM. RSCH. REV.* 228, 231–32 (2006); Andrés Bernasconi & Sergio Celis, *Higher Education Reforms: Latin America in Comparative Perspective*, 25 *EDUC. POL’Y ANALYSIS ARCHIVES* 1, 4 (2017) (noting “the introduction of evaluations and accreditation systems, the creation of new public institutions of higher education, and the expansion of private provision” since the 1990s); see also Jorge L. Esquirol, *The Turn to Legal Interpretation in Latin America*, 26 *AM. U. INT’L L. REV.* 1031, 1032 (2011) (“Latin American law schools have begun hiring larger numbers of full-time faculty members, a significant change from the previously near-exclusive reliance on practicing lawyers.”).

11. Merryman, *supra* note 3, at 495. Regarding the cases of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, see Lista, *supra* note 4, at 9 (describing this process in Argentina); Alexandre Godoy Dotta, *A Avaliação Da Educação Jurídica No Brasil: Questões de eficiência e de qualidade aplicadas ao processo pedagógico de formação do Bacharel em Direito*, in *ENSINO JURÍDICO NO BRASIL: 190 ANOS DE HISTÓRIA E DESAFIOS*, *supra* note 4, at 41, 44–46 (describing it in Brazil); Wilenmann et al., *supra* note 1, at 973 (describing it in Chile).

12. Erika Castro-Buitrago et al., *Clinical Legal Education in Latin America: Toward Public Interest*, in *THE GLOBAL CLINICAL MOVEMENT: EDUCATING LAWYERS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE* 69, 70, 75 (Frank S. Bloch ed., 2011).

13. Wilenmann et al., *supra* note 1, at 978, 991.

14. María Adelaida Ceballos Bedoya, *Educación Jurídica y Reproducción Social en Colombia* [*Legal Education and Social Reproduction in Colombia*], 20 *ESTUDIOS SOCIO-JURÍDICOS* 77, 84 (2018); Antonio Milla, *Ranking y Estado de la Investigación en las Facultades de Derecho en Colombia*, 25 *REV. REPUBLICANA* 87, 113 (2018) (“[T]he accreditation system has been unusually successful in boosting research in a very considerable number of law programs where it was simply non-existent”) (translation by author).

15. Several editors interviewed for this study noted the trend towards “standardization.” Interview with Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, *supra* note 8; Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *Founding Ed.*, *Mex. Y.B. of Int’l L.* (Aug. 2023); Interview with Francisco José Quintana, *Founding Co-Ed.*, *Latin Am. J. of Int’l L.* (Aug. 2023).

traditional model of national yearbooks managed by professional associations now coexists with law journals, and with few, though highly successful, peer-reviewed yearbooks. Law journals (housed at universities) and yearbooks (mostly, although not exclusively, managed by national associations) are the outlets that fill the publishing needs of the new cadre of professional legal academics.

For international law journals, the push towards indexation has had both positive and negative effects. In the words of Manuel Becerra Ramírez, the founding editor of the *Mexican Yearbook of International Law*—one of the region’s top international law journals—the indexation process “is one of economic dominance . . . we [Latin Americans] should have our own systems of indexation and classification, not relying on systems that were created and are conceived for foreign academic cultures.”¹⁶ Although not focused on *international* law journals, but law journals in general, Wilenmann et al. describe a “strong sense of malaise”¹⁷ among Chilean legal scholars as they are pressured to prioritize “quantity [of publications] over quality” and “produce indexed papers ‘that no one reads.’”¹⁸ Scholars who investigate the decolonization of international legal education in Latin America note that legal scholars in the region must engage with “an imposed ‘global’ system of publications” to advance their careers.¹⁹ As the founder of a Peruvian international law journal puts it, the region has a “metrics fever.”²⁰

The evolution of legal research in general, and research on international law in particular, is important to consider as one surveys international law scholarship in Latin America. The lack of a professionalized legal academy and the need for a cadre of international lawyers at the service of state organs have largely determined the dynamics of academic publishing. As the next Part shows, however, in the past two decades there has been a sustained effort to create more journals and integrate Latin American legal scholarship into global debates on international law.

III. MAPPING INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNALS IN LATIN AMERICA

In Latin America, journals and yearbooks on international law are managed by both universities and professional associations. As a consequence of the changes in legal education discussed in Part II, law journals, including international law journals, have proliferated in recent

16. Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

17. Wilenmann et al., *supra* note 1, at 991.

18. *Id.* at 989–90.

19. Paola Andrea Acosta-Alvarado et al., *Rethinking International Legal Education in Latin America: Exploring Some Obstacles of a Hegemonic Colonial Academic Model in Chile and Colombia*, in *DECOLONIZING LAW: INDIGENOUS, THIRD WORLD AND SETTLER PERSPECTIVES* 114, 129 (Sujith Xavier et al. eds., 2021).

20. Telephone Interview with Juan Pablo Pérez-León Acevedo, *supra* note 9.

years. This Part describes some of those international law journals in the region by looking at six countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

A. Argentina

In Argentina, there are a number of international law journals, many recently established, which are housed at universities and which publish on a variety of subjects related to international law and international relations. One journal that deserves special attention is the *Latin American Journal of International Law*, founded in 2014 by students and graduates of Universidad Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires.²¹ The journal eventually joined the Latin American Society of International Law and became the Society's flagship publication.²²

1. International Law Journals in General

The *Cordoban Electronic Journal of International Law* (*Revista Electrónica Cordobesa de Derecho Internacional Público*) was established in 2008.²³ It is housed at the Department of Public Law at the School of Law and Social Sciences of the National University of Córdoba, and is directed by Professor Christian Sommer, Chair of Public International Law.²⁴ According to its website, “[t]he Journal is a scientific, refereed, annual publication, carried out by professors of public international law, with the aim of facilitating the updating of information and access to data in the specialty.”²⁵

The *Ibero-American Journal of International and Integration Law* (*Revista Iberoamericana de Derecho Internacional y de la Integración*) was established in 2014.²⁶ It is housed at the Universidad de Buenos Aires and focuses on issues of public and private international law as well as the law of integration.²⁷ It is the only international law journal with a specific focus on integration. Each subject matter—public international law, private international law, and integration law—has a dedicated section, along with

21. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15.

22. *Id.*

23. *Revista cordobesa de derecho internacional público*, LATINREV, <https://latinrev.flacso.org.ar/revistas/revista-cordobesa-derecho-internacional-publico> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

24. *Id.*; *Sobre la revista*, REV. ELECTRÓNICA CORDOBESA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PÚBLICO (RECORDIP), <https://revistas.unc.edu.ar/index.php/recordip/index> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

25. *Sobre la revista*, *supra* note 24 (translation by author).

26. *Revista iberoamericana de derecho internacional y de la integración*, LATINREV, <https://latinrev.flacso.org.ar/revistas/revista-iberoamericana-derecho-internacional-integracion> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

27. *See, e.g., Revista Iberoamericana de Derecho Internacional y de la Integración*, IJ EDITORES: FONDO EDITORIAL, <https://ar.ijeditores.com/index.php?option=publicacion&idpublicacion=69> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

a section on “jurisprudence and legislation.”²⁸ The journal is indexed, publishes articles (“preferably in Spanish and Portuguese”) twice per year, and is directed by law professors Luciana Scotti and Leopoldo Godio.²⁹

The *International Journal of Human Rights* (*Revista Internacional de Derechos Humanos*) was established in 2011 and has published thirteen volumes.³⁰ Its main objective is “the dissemination of research papers, case analyses, scientific contributions and doctrinal contributions on the promotion and international protection of human rights.”³¹ The journal began as an initiative of the Latin American Center for Human Rights with the support of the University of Zaragoza in Spain.³² In 2021, the Journal became part of the academic journals of Austral University in Argentina.³³

The *Electronic Journal of Contemporary International Law* (*Revista Electrónica de Derecho Internacional Contemporáneo*) is an online publication based at the Universidad Nacional de La Plata.³⁴ It was established in 2018, and, like many other Latin American international law journals, it publishes scholarship in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese.³⁵ It is a “refereed electronic publication, published by the Department of International Law of the Institute of International Relations of the National University of La Plata . . . whose objective is to disseminate national and international scholarship that addresses the different problems of international law with a contemporary perspective.”³⁶ Notably, the journal has a section devoted to articles, along with other sections on “The Life of Treaties,” “Law and

28. *Id.*

29. *Id.*

30. *Número actual: Vol. 13 Núm. 2* (2023), REV. INTERNACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS, <https://ojs.austral.edu.ar/index.php/ridh/index> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024); *Sobre la revista*, REV. INTERNACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS, <https://ojs.austral.edu.ar/index.php/ridh/about> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

31. *Sobre la revista*, *supra* note 30 (translation by author).

32. *Id.* The Latin American Center for Human Rights is a human rights nongovernmental organization (NGO) with offices in Chile, Mexico, Guatemala, and Paraguay. Its headquarters are located in Mendoza, Argentina. See *Acerca del CLADH*, CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS (CLADH), <https://www.cladh.org/quienes-somos/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024); *Nuestras Sedes*, CLADH, <https://www.cladh.org/contacto/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

33. *Sobre la revista*, *supra* note 30.

34. *Sobre la revista*, REV. ELECTRÓNICA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL CONTEMPORÁNEO, <https://revistas.unlp.edu.ar/Redic/about> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

35. Although the journal accepts manuscripts in all four languages, most of the published articles are in Spanish. The journal has published a few articles in English and French but has not published any articles in Portuguese. Email from Julia Espósito, Ed.-in-Chief, Rev. Electrónica de Derecho Internacional Contemporáneo, to author (Oct. 18, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association).

36. *Sobre la revista*, *supra* note 34 (translation by author).

Films,” and “Rapporteurships,” where the personal experiences of authors are discussed.³⁷ As of August 2023, the journal has published six issues.³⁸

2. *The Latin American Journal of International Law*

The *Latin American Journal of International Law* (*Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*)³⁹ stands out as a prominent regional project of international law scholarship, published under the auspices of the Universidad Torcuato Di Tella School of Law in Buenos Aires. The journal was established in 2013 and published its first issue in November 2014, quickly becoming a site of scholarly attention for its publication (in online format) of work by renowned scholars from both Latin America and beyond.⁴⁰

The journal was established as a project of Di Tella students and graduates who had previously served as editors of the *Argentine Journal of Legal Theory* (*Revista Argentina de Teoría Jurídica*).⁴¹ This allowed a group of students whose interests were more focused on international law than legal theory to undertake the project of a journal completely of their own making, with no ties to any institution.⁴² The students and recent graduates registered the trademark and, with money from their own pockets, hired a web designer to design the site and launch the journal.⁴³

One of the main objectives of the *Latin American Journal* project was to make scholarship in English available in Spanish.⁴⁴ Many international law professors wanted to assign material in their courses but could not because it was not available in Spanish. Student editors decided to translate articles

37. *Vol. 6 Núm. 6 (2023)*, REV. ELECTRÓNICA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL CONTEMPORANEO, <https://revistas.unlp.edu.ar/Redic/issue/view/946> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

38. *Id.*; *Archivos*, REV. ELECTRÓNICA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL CONTEMPORANEO, <https://revistas.unlp.edu.ar/Redic/issue/archive> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

39. *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional (LADI)*, BIBLIOTECA DIGIT.: MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS DE LA NACIÓN, <http://www.bibliotecadigital.gob.ar/items/show/1804> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024).

40. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, Dean, Universidad Torcuato di Tella L. Sch., Dir., Rev. Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional (Aug. 2023).

41. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15; *Sobre la revista*, REV. ARGENTINA DE TEORÍA JURÍDICA, <https://revistajuridica.utdt.edu/ojs/index.php/ratj> (last visited Jan. 20, 2024). In Argentina, the most salient example of a student-edited law review is *Lecciones y Ensayos*, edited by Universidad de Buenos Aires law students. See Patricio Enrique Kenny, *Educación jurídica y educación democrática en América Latina: Las revistas jurídicas dirigidas por estudiantes de grado, la experiencia comparada y un caso de estudio argentino: la Revista Lecciones y Ensayos*, 5 REV. PEDAGOGÍA UNIVERSITARIA Y DIDÁCTICA DEL DERECHO 51 (2018).

42. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15.

43. *Id.*

44. *Id.*

that, in their view, deserved to be available to a Spanish-speaking audience.⁴⁵ For students, the possibility of coming into contact with leading authors from the Global North was an important incentive to participate in the *Journal*.⁴⁶

Subsequently, Di Tella Law School decided to incorporate the *Journal* into the law school's structure in order to create a more permanent platform within the law school's curriculum. The journal's structure, and Di Tella Law in general,⁴⁷ were largely modeled after U.S. law reviews—the *Journal* was entirely student-run, and student editors working under the direction of an academic, received course credit.⁴⁸ When the idea of indexing the journal was suggested, some raised concerns: on the one hand, indexed journals must publish original work, and the journal heavily relied on translations (along with interviews), while the editors were “prepared to reject original articles not deemed of sufficient quality and use for a broad audience.”⁴⁹ On the other hand, representatives of the publisher expressed some reluctance to incorporate a peer-review system which could feel foreign to an academic culture “not entirely friendly with the uninhibited criticism that is part and parcel of peer-review.”⁵⁰ But the journal's leadership was determined to move in that direction and since then has been working with student editors to institutionalize the journal with the goal of indexation—for example, by publishing original work.⁵¹

45. The *Journal*'s inaugural issue featured articles by Martti Koskenniemi (Helsinki), Christine Gray (Cambridge), and two Argentineans who teach in the Global North, Maximo Langer (UCLA, United States) and Fabián Raimondo (Maastricht, The Netherlands). The second issue, published in June 2015, featured articles by David Luban, Anthony Duff, Susan Marks, Jorge Viñuales, Roberto Gargarella, Kathryn Sikkink, Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni (a prominent Argentinean jurist then serving as a judge of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights), and Veronica Lavista. The most downloaded document is the interview of former International Criminal Court Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, who served as one of the lawyers who tried the Argentinean military junta in the 1980s. Email from Francisco-José Quintana, Founding Co-Ed., *Latin Am. J. of Int'l L.*, to author (Sept. 5, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association) [*hereinafter* Quintana Email (Sept.)]; Email from Francisco-José Quintana, Founding Co-Ed., *Latin Am. J. of Int'l L.*, to author (Dec. 14, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association) [*hereinafter* Quintana Email (Dec.)]; Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15; *see also* Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional, FACEBOOK (Nov. 12, 2014), https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/992212257472422?locale=es_LA; Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional, FACEBOOK (June 1, 2015), <https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/1122812414412405>.

46. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15.

47. *See* Agustín Parise, *Legal Education in Argentina: A Plea for Comparative Law in a Multicultural Environment*, 81 *LA. L. REV.* 1275, 1289–90 (2021).

48. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, *supra* note 40; Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15. According to Di Tella's Founding Dean, the law school is “the first systematic attempt in Argentina to establish a research school of law [based] on the American model.” *See* Horacio Spector, *The Academic Study of Law in Argentina*, 15 *CUADERNOS UNIMETAMOS* 6, 7 (2008).

49. Quintana Email (Sept.), *supra* note 45.

50. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15.

51. Quintana Email (Sept.), *supra* note 45.

The traditional form of Argentinian legal scholarship can be observed, for example, in the *Argentine Yearbook of International Law* (*Anuario Argentino de Derecho Internacional*).⁵² The *Argentine Yearbook* is managed by the Argentine Association of International Law.⁵³ As explained by an Argentine professor of international law, the *Yearbook* tends to publish the work of a pool of jurists, without observing the requirements and methodology of professional academic research.⁵⁴

3. *The Role of the Latin American Society of International Law*

In 2018, the *Latin American Journal of International Law* became the official journal of the Latin American Society of International Law (LASIL). Di Tella School of Law had taken up the task of organizing the Society's Biannual Conference, and according to the Society's bylaws, the Society was required to have an official journal, which it did not have.⁵⁵ Some members of LASIL's Board proposed to turn the Journal into the Society's official journal.⁵⁶ The University agreed, and since then the *Latin American Journal of International Law* has been the official academic journal of LASIL.⁵⁷

Besides the *Latin American Journal of International Law*, LASIL also publishes two types of documents: a series of essays (called "Perspectivas") and working papers.⁵⁸ The essays published under the "Perspectivas" series aim at addressing "current issues in the field of international law, from both a Latin American perspective and other traditions of international law."⁵⁹ The series also serves as "a platform to link [LASIL] not only to jurists who already enjoy a solid trajectory in international law, but also to young authors who seek to specialize in this field."⁶⁰

With regard to "working papers," LASIL publishes "chapters in collective works, translations of foreign language texts, and other working materials useful for research in international law."⁶¹ The series is managed by the Externado University in Colombia, and as of August 2023 features thirteen papers, with contributions by authors from Argentina, Bolivia,

52. *Conclusiones de Congresos de la Asociación*, ASOCIACIÓN ARGENTINA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://aadi.org.ar/index.php?acc=doctrina> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

53. *Id.*

54. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, *supra* note 40.

55. Interview with Francisco-José Quintana, *supra* note 15.

56. *Id.*

57. *Id.*

58. See *Publicaciones*, SOCIEDAD LATINOAMERICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.lasil.org/publicaciones?lang=en> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

59. See *id.*; see also *Perspectivas*, SOCIEDAD LATINOAMERICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.lasil.org/blog?lang=en> (last visited Jan. 22, 2024) (translation by author).

60. *Id.* (translation by author).

61. See *Documentos de Trabajo*, SOCIEDAD LATINOAMERICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.lasil.org/documentosdetrabajo?lang=en> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024) (translation by author).

Brazil, Colombia, and Guatemala.⁶² Most papers address questions of the incorporation of international law into municipal law in Latin America; all of them were published in 2016.⁶³

The latest issue of the *Latin American Journal of International Law* appeared in September 2020.⁶⁴

B. Brazil

In Brazil, there are several law journals, among which the *Brazilian Journal of International Law*, the *Brazilian Yearbook of International Law*, and a few other journals, such as *Sur-International Journal of Human Rights* (*Revista Internacional de Direitos Humanos*) and the *International Law and Human Rights Journal*, stand out.

According to Scimago's Journal & Country Rank, the *Brazilian Journal of International Law* (*Revista de Direito Internacional*) is the highest-ranking international law journal in Latin America.⁶⁵ It is published by the Master's and Doctoral Program in Law of the University Center of Brasília and is edited by Professors Nitish Monebhurrin, Marcelo D. Varella, Ardyllis Alves Soares, and Ms. Leonardo Vieira Arruda Achtschin.⁶⁶ The journal aims to "disseminate research that seeks to think about international law from the perspective of its insertion in the contemporary world."⁶⁷ One noteworthy feature is that the journal's issues are themed, although articles on other subjects are also published. Thus, for example, the journal has devoted issues to topics such as the history of international law in Brazil, climate litigation, international economic law, populism, international arbitration, and private international law, just to name a few.⁶⁸

The *Brazilian Yearbook of International Law* was created in 2006 and is published by the International Law Center (Centro de Direito Internacional), a civil organization based in Belo Horizonte.⁶⁹ The Center's

62. *Id.*

63. *Id.*

64. The journal is not discontinued. According to the editorial team, as of August 2023, "there are two issues ready to be published, and no other issues have appeared because the team of student editors is working on adapting all the content published so far as part of the indexing process." Quintana Email (Sept.), *supra* note 45.

65. *Ranking of Latin American Law Journals*, SCIMAGO J. & COUNTRY RANKING, <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3308&country=Latin%20America&type=j> (last visited Oct. 29, 2023).

66. See REV. DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.publicacoesacademicas.uniceub.br/rdi> (last visited Jan. 22, 2024).

67. *Id.* (translation by author).

68. See *Edições anteriores*, REV. DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.publicacoesacademicas.uniceub.br/rdi/issue/archive> (last visited Jan. 22, 2024).

69. See *About the Learning Center*, CENTRO DE ESTUDOS EM DIREITO E NEGÓCIOS, <https://www.cedin.com.br/en/centro-de-direito-intenacional/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024); *Anuário*

purpose is “to establish a dialogue between academia and civil society and, from a broader perspective, to promote ethics, peace, citizenship, human rights, and the universal values enshrined in International Law and fundamental to the achievement of a more just and balanced international community.”⁷⁰ The founder of the association and of the Yearbook is Professor Leonardo Nemer Caldeira Brant,⁷¹ a current judge on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) who was elected to replace the late Judge Antonio Cançado Trindade in November 2022.⁷²

The *Sur* journal was founded in 2004 and is published by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Conectas, one of the leading human rights organizations in Latin America and the Global South.⁷³ The journal defines itself as “a vehicle to deepen and strengthen bonds between academics and activists from the Global South dedicated to human rights.”⁷⁴ The journal, along with the *Brazilian Journal of International Law*, is indexed in Scopus. This is an interesting feature, as *Sur* is published by an NGO rather than an academic institution. *Sur* defines its readership as “human rights practitioners,” understood to include “activists, academics[,] and policy-makers[,] and those in between those groups.”⁷⁵ The Editor-in-Chief notes that the journal was established “with the ambition of becoming a true cosmopolitan journal to give voice primarily to academics and activists of the South.”⁷⁶ The journal’s name—“*Sur*”—is in Spanish, not Portuguese, despite the journal’s Brazilian venue; the name is a tribute to Argentinean tango composer Astor Piazzolla’s song “Vuelvo Al Sur.”⁷⁷ The journal publishes work in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and seems to have a more diverse range of authors compared to the *Brazilian Journal*, where most of the authors come from Brazil.⁷⁸

The *Journal of International Law and Human Rights (Inter-Revista de Direito Internacional e Direitos Humanos)* is published twice a year by the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro under a blind refereed system; it is open access.⁷⁹

Brasileiro de Direito Internacional, CENTRO DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL, <https://www.centrodireitointernacional.com/anoario>.

70. See *About the Learning Center*, *supra* note 69.

71. See *Brazilian Yearbook of International Law*, PERIODICOS DEMINAS, <https://www.periodicos.deminas.ufmg.br/periodicos/anoario-brasileiro-de-direito-internacional/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

72. Press Release, Security Council, Security Council Elects Judge to International Court of Justice, U.N. Press Release SC/15097 (Nov. 4, 2022).

73. See *About*, SUR-REV. INTERNACIONAL DE DIREITOS HUMANOS [SUR-INT’L J. HUM. RTS.], <https://sur.conectas.org/en/about/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

74. *Id.*

75. *Id.*

76. Email from Oscar Vilhena Vieira, Ed.-in-Chief, *Sur Int’l J. Hum. Rts.*, to author (Oct. 20, 2023) (on file with the Virginia Journal of International Law Association).

77. *Id.*

78. *Id.*; *About*, *supra* note 73.

79. See *About the Journal*, INTER-REV. DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL E DIREITOS HUMANOS DA UFRJ, <https://revistas.ufrj.br/index.php/inter/about> (last visited Jan. 29, 2024).

The journal was founded in 2018 under the leadership of Professor Sidney Guerra, who expressed his concern that international law “is still often relegated to a secondary level in the training of legal professionals and, therefore, the research conducted in this field of knowledge is still quite limited, as well as the number of journals dedicated to the study of International Law in Brazil.”⁸⁰ As of August 2023, it has published ten issues, primarily with Brazilian authors and in Portuguese but with a few articles in Spanish and one in English.⁸¹

C. Chile

As in other countries, Chilean international law scholarship is found in all general law journals, which publish international law works along with articles on other topics.⁸² There are, however, a few specialized international law journals, such as *International Tribune* (*Tribuna Internacional*) and the *Chilean Journal of Private International Law* (*Revista Chilena de Derecho Internacional Privado*).

Both journals are recent. *International Tribune* was founded in 2011 by law professor Mario Ramírez Necochea, an expert in private international law.⁸³ The *Tribune* is “a semi-annual publication from the Department of International Law at University of Chile’s Law School . . . [that publishes] scholarly contributions, essays, caselaw comments, and book reviews in the fields of international public law, international private law, international relations, and international human rights law.”⁸⁴ Originally, the journal was established with the aim of offering international law experts a space to publish, without the goal of indexing the journal.⁸⁵

In 2014, Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada joined the law school, where he directed the *Tribune* until 2023.⁸⁶ Ferrada notes that at the Faculty of Law

80. See Sidney Guerra, *Curso de direito internacional público*, 1 INTER-REV. DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL E DIREITOS HUMANOS DA UFRJ (2018) (“[E]mbora o direito internacional se apresente como uma disciplina importante na formação dos diversos profissionais que atuam na área jurídica, evidencia-se que a matéria ainda é relegada, muitas vezes, a um plano secundário na formação do profissional do direito . . .”) (translation by author).

81. See *Edições Anteriores*, INTER-REV. DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL E DIREITOS HUMANOS DA UFRJ, <https://revistas.ufrj.br/index.php/inter/issue/archive> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

82. Some generalist journals include *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, *Revista de Derecho (Universidad Austral)*, *Ius et Praxis*, *Revista Universidad Católica del Norte*, and *Revista Universidad de Concepción*.

83. Interview with Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada, Former Dir., *Tribuna Internacional* (Aug. 2023).

84. *Sobre la Revista*, TRIBUNA INTERNACIONAL, <https://tribunainternacional.uchile.cl/index.php/RTI/about> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024) (translation by author).

85. Interview with Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada, *supra* note 83. As of August 2023, the journal has published twenty-four issues. *Archives*, TRIBUNA INTERNACIONAL, <https://tribuna.internacional.uchile.cl/index.php/RTI/issue/archive> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

86. Interview with Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada, *supra* note 83.

“there were once around twenty journals.”⁸⁷ In 2016–17, the law school established a program “to professionalize journals,” which forced them to abide by indexation standards.⁸⁸ Following the program, some journals were discontinued, as they failed to meet the new criteria established by the law school’s administration.⁸⁹ The Board of *International Tribune* decided to comply with the new requirements and set out to become indexed.⁹⁰ The decision, Ferrada observes, was important, as the *Tribune* remains the only law journal specialized in public international law in Chile.⁹¹

The journal is managed mainly through the work of its editors, who are academics.⁹² Editors call for applications from students to become assistants, who are charged with specific (primarily managerial) tasks while the bulk of the editorial work falls on the academics. The journal also serves to connect people with similar interests, as it does through its LinkedIn page,⁹³ where the journal disseminates its content, serves as a networking space, and publicizes the journal.⁹⁴

Another journal, also housed at the Faculty of Law of the University of Chile, is the *Chilean Journal of Private International Law* (*Revista Chilena de Derecho Internacional Privado*). The *Chilean Journal* was created in 2015 by Eduardo Picand Albónico, an attorney who teaches as an adjunct professor at the Faculty of Law.⁹⁵ The journal was established in conjunction with the Chilean Association of Private International Law, “to promote and encourage the study, research and dissemination of Private International Law in Chile and those disciplines related to it.”⁹⁶

That was not the only goal for creating the journal, however. Its current Secretary, a law professor at the University of Chile, notes that the journal

87. *Id.*

88. *Id.*

89. *Id.*

90. According to Professor Ferrada, one of the main challenges for indexation is the difficulty of finding enough Spanish-speaking authors to write on international law. “In order to be indexed it is necessary to include a dozen articles per year . . . [i]t’s hard to find so many good articles in one year,” he observes. One of the ways in which the journal has actually been able to do this is through what Ferrada calls “a tacit alliance” with foreign law schools. The journal frequently receives manuscripts from students from master’s programs in other countries: these are papers that, with good feedback, are publishable. *Id.*

91. *Id.*

92. *Editorial Team*, TRIBUNA INTERNACIONAL, <https://tribunainternacional.uchile.cl/index.php/RTI/about/editorialTeam> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

93. *See Revista Tribuna Internacional*, LINKEDIN, <https://cl.linkedin.com/in/revista-tribuna-internacional-2249b9288> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

94. Interview with Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada, *supra* note 83; Interview with Carolina Flores, Dir., Tribuna Internacional (Aug. 2023).

95. Interview with Professor Jaime Gallegos Zúñiga, Sec’y, Chilean Ass’n of Priv. Int’l L., Dir., Chilean J. of Priv. Int’l L. (Aug. 2023).

96. *Historia y Objetivos de ADIPRI*, ASOCIACIÓN CHILENA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PRIVADO, <http://adipri.org/v1/quienes-somos/objetivos-de-adipri/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024) (translation by author).

was also established to help policymakers draft a legislative bill on private international law, considering the problems that practicing attorneys and courts faced due to the lack of legislation in this area.⁹⁷ The journal's founders were also critical of what they perceived to be an outdated method of teaching private international law in the country, anchored in old cases, with outdated handbooks and scholarship.⁹⁸ They believed that it was necessary to provide experts and practitioners with new doctrinal tools and spaces where private international lawyers could present their work.⁹⁹

From 2015 to 2021, the *Chilean Journal* was published annually, and its content primarily came from the presentations made at the Association's Annual Meetings, without any type of peer-review process.¹⁰⁰ In 2021, the new Editorial Board began moving towards indexation standards. While it did not yet have peer-review processes in place, the journal started to publish two issues per year in 2022.¹⁰¹

Professor Gallegos notes that the pandemic, with its accompanying effect on the use of technology, has attracted more foreign specialists to participate in the Association's Annual Meetings, which are now held in hybrid format.¹⁰² This has generated a greater critical mass and, consequently, greater possibilities for publication and dissemination of the journal.¹⁰³

A year after the creation of the *Chilean Journal*, the Chilean government commissioned the Faculty of Law of Universidad de Chile and the Association to draft a bill on private international law. The project sought to bring Chile up to date with countries such as Argentina,¹⁰⁴ Panama,¹⁰⁵ the Dominican Republic,¹⁰⁶ and Uruguay,¹⁰⁷ all of which have enacted legislation on the matter to address conflict of laws issues.¹⁰⁸ The

97. Interview with Professor Jaime Gallegos Zúñiga, *supra* note 95.

98. *Id.*

99. *Id.*

100. *Id.*

101. *Id.*

102. *Id.*

103. *Id.*

104. In 2014, Argentina adopted a new Civil and Commercial Code, which has a whole section on private international law. CÓDIGO CIVIL Y COMERCIAL DE LA NACION [CÓD. CIV. Y COM.] [CIVIL & COMMERCIAL CODE OF THE NATION] title iv (Buenos Aires, 2014) (Arg.).

105. In 2015, Panama adopted a new Private International Law Code. *See* CÓDIGO DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PRIVADO [CÓD. DER. INT. PRIV.] [CODE OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW], Law No. 61, Oct. 7, 2015 (Pan.).

106. Law No. 544-14, Dec. 18, 2014 (Dom. Rep.).

107. Law No. 19,920, Nov. 27, 2020 (Uru.).

108. In other countries, such as Mexico, there were similar efforts between government and professional academic associations. In 1985, the Mexican Academy of Comparative and Private International Law formed a working group to propose reforms to the country's private international law regime. *See also Nuestra Historia*, ACADEMIA MEXICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PRIVADO Y COMPARADO, <https://amedip.org/historia/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024) (detailing the history of the Mexican Academy of Comparative and Private International Law).

Association submitted a draft bill to the Ministry of Justice in mid-2020, but the pandemic, the social crisis, and the constituent process in Chile have stalled the project.¹⁰⁹

D. Colombia

As in other countries, generalist law journals in Colombia regularly publish international law articles. A prime example is the *Latin American Law Review*, established in 2017 and based at the Universidad de los Andes, which publishes articles twice a year in all areas of law, including international law.¹¹⁰

1. *The Colombian Yearbook of International Law*

There is a prominent Latin American journal on international law published in Colombia: the *Colombian Yearbook of International Law*. Established in 2008, the *Yearbook* is, according to the Scimago ranking, one of the leading academic journals on international law in Latin America.¹¹¹ Published annually and housed at the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Universidad del Rosario in Bogota, it was launched by Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, who returned to Colombia in 2000 after pursuing graduate studies at the Graduate Institute in Geneva.¹¹²

By the time Professor Abello Galvis was making plans to establish an international law journal, the Universidad Javeriana in Colombia had founded *International Law-Colombian Journal of International Law*.¹¹³ Abello

109. See ASOCIACIÓN CHILENA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PRIVADO & UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE FACULTAD DE DERECHO, LEY DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL PRIVADO (2020) (Chile) (text of draft bill), https://derecho.uchile.cl/dam/jcr:e23cc3e0-6680-402c-a5a2-0de1bc3fb695/Anteproyecto_de_ley_de_Derecho_internacional_Privado.pdf; Press Release, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Chile, Decano de Facultad de Derecho y Presidente de ADIPRI entregan Anteproyecto de Ley de Derecho Internacional Privado al Ministro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos (Sept. 25, 2020), <https://derecho.uchile.cl/noticias/168925/facultad-y-adipri-entregan-anteproyecto-de-ley-a-min-de-justicia>. On Chile's social crisis, see Juan Pablo Luna, *Chile's Fractured Democratic Consensus*, in DIVISIVE POLITICS AND DEMOCRATIC DANGERS IN LATIN AMERICA 13 (Thomas Carothers & Andreas E. Feldmann eds., 2021).

110. The *Latin American Law Review* has published international law scholarship on legal history, use of force, and international humanitarian law. *Núm. 11 (2023)*, REV. LATINOAMERICANA DE DERECHO, <https://revistas.uniandes.edu.co/index.php/lar/issue/archive> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

111. See *Ranking of Latin American Law Journals*, SCIMAGO J. & COUNTRY RANKING, <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3308&country=Latin%20America&type=j> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024); Ricardo Abello Galvis, *Editorial*, 1 COLOM. Y.B. INT'L L. 7 (2008).

112. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, Founder, Colom. Y.B. of Int'l L. (Sept. 2023).

113. *International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional*, PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA, <https://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/index.php/internationallaw> (last visited Jan. 29, 2024). The first edition, Vol. 1, No. 1, was published in 2003. *Archivos-Página 2*, PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA, <https://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/index.php/internationallaw/issue/archive/2> (last visited Jan. 29, 2024).

Galvis understood, especially after consulting with Argentine international lawyer Marcelo Kohen, that it was necessary to do “something different;” he turned his attention to the *Mexican Yearbook* and obtained funding from the Cavalier Association to create a similar project, a specialized journal that would publish international law articles.¹¹⁴ However, the *Colombian Yearbook*, was established with two critical innovations: a section with decisions by the International Court of Justice translated into Spanish, and another section for a newly created “Observatory of International Law.”¹¹⁵ The Observatory, managed by law students, reviews up to thirty decisions and resolutions by international tribunals or United Nations bodies.¹¹⁶ Both the translations of ICJ judgments and the discussion of major decisions and documents from international bodies “bring international law closer to Latin America,”¹¹⁷ and have played a key role in making the *Colombian Yearbook* a reference for Latin American international legal scholarship.¹¹⁸

The *Yearbook* publishes original articles in all four official languages of the Organization of American States (Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese), on all sorts of international law topics: public international law, private international law, international human rights law, international economic law, and international arbitration.¹¹⁹ Articles are first considered by an editorial board that brings together prestigious international lawyers, judges, and academics, and are subject to a blind peer-review process.¹²⁰ Professor Abello Galvis notes that the *Yearbook*’s rapid success—it was indexed in Scopus five years after its first issue—is a combination of a stellar

114. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112. The Cavalier Association is a non-profit organization founded in 1991 by lawyer Germán Cavalier Gaviria, the purpose of which is “to encourage the study of law and the promotion of debates on current legal affairs.” See *Nosotros*, ASOCIACION CAVELIER, <https://www.asociacioncavelier.com/nosotros> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024) (translation by author).

115. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

116. *Id.* At Universidad del Rosario, students may choose among different options to fulfill academic writing for graduation: they may work in the Judiciary, write a short dissertation, or work for a year under the supervision of a professor. The Observatory belongs to the latter category; between five and eight students work under the supervision of full-time faculty members to summarize and discuss relevant documents and international decisions. *Id.*

117. *Id.* 112

118. Professor Abello Galvis notes that the ICJ’s judgment in the case of *Peru v. Chile* ranks among the most used translations ever published by the *Yearbook*. *Id.* In fact, both the Peruvian and Chilean Congresses requested to use the *Yearbook*’s translation as official documents. *Id.*; see Ricardo Abello-Galvis et al., *Traducción del Fallo de la Corte Internacional de Justicia en el caso del “Diferendo Marítimo” (Perú c. Chile) Decisión sobre el fondo*, 7 COLOM. Y.B. INT’L L. 189 (2014) (displaying the unofficial Spanish translation of the ICJ’s judgment in *Peru v. Chile*, produced by the *Yearbook*).

119. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

120. *Id.*

Editorial and Scientific Board and the decision to choose “quality over quantity.”¹²¹

At least two journals once published in Colombia have been discontinued: *International Law-Colombian Journal of International Law* and *EAFIT-Journal of International Law*.¹²² Both journals’ names were in English, presumably to attract more articles.¹²³ *International Law* was active from 2003–2017, while *EAFIT-Journal of International Law* was active from 2010–2017, publishing fourteen issues.¹²⁴

International Law was, according to Professor Abello Galvis, “the model to be followed.”¹²⁵ In the early 2000s, the then-Dean of the Universidad Javeriana School of Law, Jesuit priest Luis Fernando Álvarez, strongly supported the development of international law scholarship at the law school.¹²⁶ Under Dean Álvarez’s tenure, then-professor of international law, Carolina Olarte-Bácares, founded the journal, which, according to its website, became “one of the most recognized and important Law Reviews in the field of International and Global Law in Latin America[,] . . . ranked . . . as the top Law Review of [Colombia].”¹²⁷ In 2008, Professor Olarte-Bácares left to pursue graduate studies in France, which affected the direction of the journal; editors had a hard time meeting production timelines, and by 2016 the law school, now under a new leadership and with another indexed journal (*Veritas*), decided to discontinue *International Law*.¹²⁸ The journal published thirty-one issues.¹²⁹

2. *The Latin American Network of International Law Journals*

In November 2015, at a conference in Bogota, Colombia on “Analysis, Critique and Dissemination of International Law from Latin America,” directors of several Latin American international law journals established

121. *Id.* Professor Abello Galvis chose not to follow the twelve-articles-per-year model that most journals seeking indexation must follow. The Dean of the Law School supported his decision to have fewer articles per issue, allowing him to ensure that such articles were of top quality. He also observed that promoting the *Yearbook* from its inception was critical to publicizing it and making it attractive to scholars. In his own words: “I would bring copies of the *Yearbook* in my bag to every international conference.” *Id.*

122. The website for *International Law-Colombian Journal of International Law* notes that publication of the journal has been discontinued since 2018. *Informacion*, INT’L L.-COLOM. J. INT’L L., <https://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/index.php/internationallaw> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024). The website for *EAFIT-Journal of International Law* indicates that “[f]uture editions have been cancelled—sine die.” *Index*, EAFIT-J. INT’L L., <https://publicaciones.eafit.edu.co/index.php/ejl/index> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

123. *See* Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

124. *Informacion*, *supra* note 122; *Index*, *supra* note 122.

125. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

126. *Id.*

127. *Informacion*, *supra* note 122.

128. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

129. *Id.*; *Informacion*, *supra* note 122.

the Latin American Network of International Law Journals (“RELAREDI”).¹³⁰ The journals’ editors and directors, mostly young researchers, felt that the Latin American Society of International Law did not have sufficient capacity to meet their needs and decided to unite their individual efforts to create a collective project on international law scholarship in Latin America.¹³¹ As stated in the Network’s founding document, the Network was created as a “mechanism for dialogue and cooperation among journals and academics in the region [which] seeks to promote the inclusion of international law in existing journals and support emerging publications in the field.”¹³²

The Network was founded with fewer than ten journals. Each year more journals have joined the Network, and some meetings feature more than thirty journals present.¹³³ To join the Network, it is sufficient for a law journal to be “interested” in international law—that is, to be open to publishing international law articles.¹³⁴ If a tax law journal publishes articles addressing international or transnational tax law, the journal is eligible to join the Network. Thus, the Network serves as a “hub” of academic production on international law in Latin America.

As noted by the Network’s director, universities interested in having “global projection” have a strong incentive to support the participation of their journals in the Network.¹³⁵ The Network is financed with the contributions that universities make to their respective journals.¹³⁶ The annual meetings are well-attended (around 300 people, including editors and scholars).¹³⁷ Panels do not only address issues related to academic publications—there are also substantive discussions on issues of international law, making the conversation, in the words of one of its participants, very fruitful.¹³⁸

130. *Declaración de Bogotá D.C., RED LATINOAMERICANA DE REVISTAS DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL-RELAREDI* (Nov. 27, 2015), <https://relaredi.wordpress.com/declaracion-de-bogota-d-c-red-latinoamericana-de-revistas-de-derecho-internacional-relaredi/>.

131. Interview with Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, *supra* note 8. At the meeting, the researchers adopted the “Bogota Declaration.” According to the Declaration, the Network was established with multiple aims, including the promotion of “scholarship from Latin America that addresses the problems and concerns of the region from its own critical point of view [considering the role of] scholarship as a subsidiary means for the determination of the rules of international law, in accordance with Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.” See *Declaración de Bogotá D.C.*, *supra* note 130 (translation by author).

132. *Catálogo Revistas y Publicaciones Latinoamericanas de Derecho Internacional*, 15 RED LATINOAMERICANA DE REVISTAS DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL 1, 2 (2023) (translation by author).

133. Interview with Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, *supra* note 8.

134. *Id.*

135. *Id.*

136. *Id.*

137. *Id.* Meetings have been held in Bogotá, Colombia (2015), Lima, Peru (2016), Mexico City and Querétaro, Mexico (2017), Córdoba, Argentina (2018), Trujillo, Peru (2019), Baja California, Mexico (2022) and Mendoza, Argentina (2023). *Id.*

138. Interview with Walter Arévalo-Ramírez, *supra* note 8.

E. Mexico

The *Mexican Yearbook of International Law* (*Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional*) was founded in 2001 by Manuel Becerra Ramírez, a legal scholar at the Institute for Legal Research (“Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas”) at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in Mexico City.¹³⁹ As a visitor to U.S. and Canadian law schools in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Becerra was impressed by the existence of multiple international law journals and decided to bring the idea to Mexico.¹⁴⁰

Becerra’s objective was to establish a journal, but the Institute’s leadership raised concerns and only approved the creation of a yearbook.¹⁴¹ Creating another journal, the Institute’s leadership maintained, might render scholars unavailable to publish in existing journals, such as the *Boletín Mexicano de Derecho Comparado*, created in 1948, or the *Revista de la Facultad de Derecho de México*, created in 1951.¹⁴² Those in charge of the Institute believed that for international matters the *Boletín* was sufficient, and they feared that there was not enough critical mass of academic production to make a specialized international law journal sustainable.¹⁴³ The expectation was that by becoming a yearbook, Becerra’s project would serve as “a functional space for diplomacy and foreign relations law . . . through the publication of the practice of the Mexican state . . . to potentially serve as a basis for the formation of customary law.”¹⁴⁴

The *Yearbook*, however, took off as a robust academic platform, quite distinct from yearbooks in other countries, where most—if not all—yearbooks primarily republished works by leading diplomats, current and former ambassadors, and prominent international lawyers.¹⁴⁵ The *Yearbook*’s format, however, did pose a challenge when Becerra, as its director, sought

139. Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

140. *Id.* The Institute is focused on research, not teaching. Dr. Becerra Ramírez refers to the Max Planck Institute, in Germany, as a reference. The Institute was established in 1940 as the “Institute of Comparative Law” by Spanish immigrants who escaped the civil war in their country. Since foreign lawyers could not teach at the Institute, as they were not trained in Mexican law, they decided to create a space where they could devote themselves to legal research, particularly comparative law. The idea followed the creation of the first Latin American institute devoted to the study of comparative law in Argentina in 1939. See *Acercas de nosotros*, INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES JURIDICAS, <https://www.juridicas.unam.mx/acerca-de/nosotros> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024).

141. Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

142. *Id.*

143. *Id.* According to Dr. Becerra Ramírez, the decision to publish the *Yearbook* online from its inception allowed the *Yearbook* to become known quickly, attracting many good academic papers. Also, the *Yearbook* organized annual conferences, where participants—mostly, young researchers—got to know the *Yearbook*. The research stay of a UNAM student to the Max Planck Institute was, Becerra Ramírez explained, key to the international expansion of the *Yearbook*, as the annual conference was opened to foreign researchers. This gave the *Yearbook* a key international impulse. *Id.*

144. *Id.*

145. *Id.*

to obtain academic accreditation; the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology initially rejected the *Yearbook's* classification, as it was not a journal.¹⁴⁶ The Council's decision was eventually corrected, but in Becerra's view it showed "the problems with the predominance of hard sciences criteria applied to social sciences."¹⁴⁷

As the *Yearbook* is housed at the Institute, a research institution, no students are involved in the *Yearbook's* editing and production. The *Yearbook's* director, however, works with one or two students, who assist him with specific topics, and with the support of the publishing office of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.¹⁴⁸

F. Peru

In Peru, there are several international law publications, such as the *Peruvian Journal of International Law* (*Revista Peruana de Derecho Internacional*), *International Agenda* (*Agenda Internacional*), and *Ius Inter Gentes—Journal of International Law and International Relations* (*Revista de Derecho Internacional y Relaciones Internacionales*).¹⁴⁹

The *Peruvian Journal* has been published since 1941 by the Peruvian Society of International Law, a professional association founded in 1915.¹⁵⁰ The journal—which in reality could be classified as a yearbook—publishes on a wide range of international law and international relations topics, with the primary goal of disseminating documents and statements of interest in international relations and diplomatic affairs, such as speeches, official statements, and essays on topics concerning diplomacy, international relations, and international law.¹⁵¹ The journal also publishes official

146. *Id.*

147. *Id.*

148. *Id.*

149. An additional international law publication in Peru is *Revista Derecho PUCP*. Founded in 1944, the *Revista* is the flagship journal of the Catholic University of Peru School of Law. An indexed journal with double-peer review, the *Revista* publishes all types of works, including those on international law. See *Normas para autores*, DERECHO PUCP, https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/derechopucp/normas_autores (last visited Jan. 14, 2024).

150. On June 18, 1941, Peru's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued Supreme Resolution No. 443, which authorized the Peruvian Society of International Law to create the *Peruvian Journal of International Law*. See *Sobre la revista*, REVISTA PERUANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://spdiojs.org/ojs/index.php/RPDI/about> (last visited Jan. 14, 2024).

151. Interview with Juan Pablo Pérez-León Acevedo, *supra* note 9. For a long time, the *Peruvian Journal* did not meet, nor did it seek to meet, indexation criteria. Currently, as an indexed publication, the *Journal* has a blind peer-review system for articles, which may not exceed 15 pages, without detailing line spacing or font size. Papers in different formats, such as "[p]ronouncements at academic events," book reviews, or tributes are only subject to review by the Editorial Board. *Políticas*, REV. PERUANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <https://spdiojs.org/ojs/index.php/RPDI/politicas> (last visited Feb. 7, 2024) (translation by author); *Envíos*, REVISTA PERUANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, <http://spdiojs.org/ojs/index.php/RPDI/about/submissions> (last visited Feb. 7, 2024).

pronouncements by the Society on current matters of foreign policy.¹⁵² As of August 2023, the journal has published 174 issues.¹⁵³

International Agenda was founded in 1994, under the auspices of the Institute for International Studies at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru.¹⁵⁴ It is published annually, and features both legal scholarship and works on “political science, international relations, economics, history and other branches of knowledge.”¹⁵⁵ It is indexed in several databases, and accepts original manuscripts—which are subject to blind peer review—in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese.¹⁵⁶

The *Ius Inter Gentes* journal was established in 2003, along with the *Ius Inter Gentes* Association, formed by law students at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) with the aim of “promoting research and dissemination of International Law and International Relations.”¹⁵⁷ The *Ius Inter Gentes* journal is edited by students;¹⁵⁸ as of August 2023, it had published fourteen issues, including its special 20th anniversary issue in August 2023.¹⁵⁹ In 2020, the journal initiated its indexing process.¹⁶⁰ Its

152. See *Políticas*, *supra* note 151.

153. See *Núm. 174 (2023)*, REV. PERUANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL (Aug. 31, 2023), <https://spdiojs.org/ojs/index.php/RPDI/issue/view/44>.

154. AGENDA INTERNACIONAL, <https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/agendainternacional> (last visited Jan. 16, 2024).

155. *Id.* (translation by author).

156. See *Normas de evaluación*, AGENDA INTERNACIONAL, https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/agendainternacional/normas_evaluacion (last visited Jan. 16, 2024); see also *Sobre la revista*, AGENDA INTERNACIONAL, <https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/agendainternacional/about> (last visited Jan. 16, 2024).

157. *Nuestra Historia*, IUS INTER GENTES, <https://www.iusintergentes.com/nuestra-historia> (last visited Jan. 16, 2024) (translation by author).

158. Interview with Shirley Bautista Atanacio and Diego Felix, President & Vice President, *Ius Inter Gentes* Ass'n (Aug. 2023). The Pontifical Catholic University of Peru has a tradition of student-edited journals, inspired by the model followed in the United States. For example, the journal *THÉMIS-Revista de Derecho*, created in 1969 and now in its 82nd issue, publishes all types of legal scholarship, including international law. See *Núm. 82 (2022)*, THÉMIS-REV. DE DERECHO, <https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/themis/issue/view/1861> (last visited Jan. 23, 2024). The journal *THÉMIS* came about as a response from Peruvian academics to the crisis experienced by the formalist legal education in the 1960s, in which exchange programs with the United States played a fundamental role. *Sobre la revista*, THÉMIS, <https://revistas.pucp.edu.pe/index.php/themis/about> (last visited Jan. 16, 2024) (“On September 19, 1965, at the Riva-Agüero Institute, THÉMIS was officially founded as . . . an initiative of a group of students at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) Law School, guided by the need to become active agents in the production of legal thought and by the concern to understand law through research, having a compilation of doctrinal content of the highest quality to provide answers to the country’s main legal problems. This also explains the choice of the name of the Association, given that THÉMIS is the Olympian goddess of law and justice in Hellenic mythology.”) (translation by author). Many professors who visited U.S. law schools under the auspices of the Fulbright Program—particularly the University of Wisconsin in Madison—took some of the practices they saw in the United States, such as student-edited law journals, and replicated them in Peru. Interview with Shirley Bautista Atanacio and Diego Felix, *supra*.

159. Interview with Shirley Bautista Atanacio and Diego Felix, *supra* note 158.

160. *Id.* According to the journal’s current directors, as of August 2023 the indexation process was 78% complete. *Id.*

founder and first president, Juan Pablo Pérez-León Acevedo (then a law student who went on to have a prolific career as an international lawyer and legal scholar) was critical of the absence of a student-led journal in Peru specializing in international law.¹⁶¹ Pérez-León Acevedo convened a group of law students and recent law graduates who shared an interest in international law and embarked on the task of founding the Association and the journal.¹⁶² International law professor Fabián Novak, also a member of the Institute de Droit International and former president of the Organization of American States' Inter-American Juridical Committee, welcomed the students' idea of founding a journal focused on international law in addition to *International Agenda*.¹⁶³ In later years, the journal's Advisory Council has included other prominent international law professors from the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, such as Elizabeth Salmón (U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and Juan José Ruda Santolaria (a current member of the U.N. International Law Commission).¹⁶⁴

As the current president and vice president explain, both the journal and the Association serve as “key networking space[s].”¹⁶⁵ The Association has “active” members (students) and “associate” members (alumni), which help build relations between students and alumni.¹⁶⁶ Starting in 2017, the Association also began to admit “volunteer” members—students and graduates from other universities.¹⁶⁷ As in the case of the Argentinian *Latin American Journal*, also fully edited by students, the journal (and the Association) helps students connect with professors and prominent legal experts.¹⁶⁸ Students are in charge of finding referees to review the articles, one reviewer per article, and of conducting interviews with experts which are subsequently published in the journal.¹⁶⁹

G. “More than Journals”?

The law journals catalogued in the previous Sections have certain characteristics that are worth noting. First, the impetus for founding many journals comes from (direct or indirect) interaction with universities located

161. Interview with Juan Pablo Pérez-León Acevedo, *supra* note 9.

162. *Id.*

163. Professor Novak is the former director of the Institute of International Studies and the current director of the *Agenda Internacional*. *Id.*

164. *Id.*

165. Interview with Shirley Bautista Atanacio and Diego Felix, *supra* note 158.

166. *Id.*

167. *Id.*

168. *Id.*

169. *Id.*

in other countries, typically the United States.¹⁷⁰ This is the case of the *Mexican Yearbook*, *Ius Inter Gentes*, and the *Latin American Journal of International Law*, among others.¹⁷¹ In the case of *Ius Inter Gentes* and the *Latin American Journal*, the impetus came directly from students, responding to a practice already existing in their respective countries.¹⁷²

Second, these journals seem to be “more than journals.”¹⁷³ International law journals in Latin America offer more than the work they publish, as can be seen, for example, in their active participation in regional workshops and conferences, and especially in the establishment of the Latin American Network.¹⁷⁴ Some journals share activities involving their authors even if such activities are not related to articles published by the journal.¹⁷⁵ Similarly, there are journal posts on social media in support of related causes, such as the promotion and strengthening of regional human rights organizations.¹⁷⁶ The case of the *Sur* journal, in Brazil, is paradigmatic of this model; the journal’s declared objective is not only to disseminate scholarship on human rights, but “to influence the global human rights agenda by producing, fostering and disseminating innovative research and ideas, primarily from

170. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, *supra* note 54; Interview with Juan-Pablo Pérez León-Acevedo, *supra* note 9; Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

171. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, *supra* note 54; Interview with Juan-Pablo Pérez León-Acevedo, *supra* note 9; Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

172. Interview with Alejandro Chehtman, *supra* note 54; Interview with Francisco José Quintana, *supra* note 21; Interview with Juan-Pablo Pérez León-Acevedo, *supra* note 9.

173. I take the idea of a journal being “more than a journal” from the experience of the journal *Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters* (SRHM). SRHM defines itself as “more than a journal [because] it creates and participates in spaces that motivate improvements in research, policy, services and practice; it contributes to capacity building in knowledge generation and inspires new rights-based thinking and action in the field of [sexual and reproductive health] through various strategic approaches, and through multi-disciplinary global and local partnerships.” See *Sexual & Reproductive Health Matters, Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters: More Than a Journal*, YOUTUBE, (Feb. 20, 2019), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UEGFn-ebRw>.

174. See *supra* Part III.D.2.

175. This happens even with respect to events organized in other continents, as seen on the *Latin American Journal of International Law*’s Facebook page, where activities in the Global North are promoted where academics from the region or Global North authors participate. For example, a keynote event was organized at the 2015 Annual Meeting of the European Society of International Law featuring Professor Martti Koskeniemi. *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*, FACEBOOK (Sept. 23, 2015, 5:23 PM), <https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/1192447877448858>. Another event was organized in France, featuring Professor Pilar González Bernaldo (Université Paris Diderot) and Juan Pablo Scarfi (National Scientific and Technical Research Council of Argentina & Universidad San Martín). *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*, FACEBOOK (Mar. 4, 2019, 12:18 PM), [https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/pfbid0687kvqqZCEP\]faNQLujXj4wyHpbBn7BT2SLPsb5rRPCfT4bTDZLCqxYKd2Qy17Cnl](https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/pfbid0687kvqqZCEP]faNQLujXj4wyHpbBn7BT2SLPsb5rRPCfT4bTDZLCqxYKd2Qy17Cnl).

176. For example, the *Latin American Journal* promoted the journal’s interview with Juan Méndez, former UN Special Rapporteur Against Torture and former member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, using the hashtag “#SalvemosLaCIDH” (Save the IACHR), a slogan used by civil society organizations and human rights activists demanding that Latin American states support the Inter-American Commission. *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*, FACEBOOK (May 31, 2016, 5:08 PM), <https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi/posts/1362314110462233>.

the Global South, on human rights practice.”¹⁷⁷ Journals function as scholarly and advocacy “hubs.”

Third, Latin American international law journals seek to participate in the global discussion by “bringing international law closer to Latin America,” as noted by the director of the *Colombian Yearbook*,¹⁷⁸ and as seen in the translations of seminal international law articles published in the *Latin American Journal*.¹⁷⁹ In this vein, the publication of articles in English is also relevant, as it is a matter of debate in Latin America. For example, during the initial discussions on establishing the *Mexican Yearbook of International Law*, some members of the Editorial Board proposed that articles be published in Spanish only, as a way of “vindicating the language and practices of our region.”¹⁸⁰ Others, however, believed that it was necessary to publish in English as well in order to participate in global debates. This position is shared by the founding director of the *International Tribune* in Chile; referring to Anthea Roberts’ work on the lack of internationalization of international law, he observes that “if we do not publish in English, no one reads us.”¹⁸¹ Some commentators are critical of these dynamics, however, as “scholars are forced not only to publish in an alien language [English] but also to address some specific audiences and discuss topics and debates that interest those contexts.”¹⁸²

Finally, and returning to the theme with which this Essay began, it is worth mentioning how international law scholarship engages with the need to “rethink[] international legal education in Latin America.”¹⁸³ Even though many of these journals are established in light of the Global North’s practices, there is a strong desire among editors and publishers to “vindicate what is done in the region,” as the editor of the *Colombian Yearbook* points out.¹⁸⁴ The goal of vindication creates a sort of tension between the desire, on the one hand, to participate in the global discussion—by writing articles in English or about subjects that are of interest to the North—and, on the other hand, the goal of generating autonomous practices and dynamics that

177. See *About*, SUR-INT’L J. HUM. RTS., <https://sur.conectas.org/en/about/> (last visited Jan. 18, 2024) (emphasis added).

178. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

179. The *Latin American Journal* has translated, among others, works by Christine Chinkin and Hillary Charlesworth, Antony Duff, Martti Koskenniemi, David Luban, Susan Marks, and Samuel Moyn. Quintana Email (Dec.), *supra* note 45; *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*, FACEBOOK, <https://www.facebook.com/revistaladi>; *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Internacional*, AQUIESCENCIA (June 10, 2015), <https://aquiescencia.net/2015/06/10/revista-latinoamericana-de-derecho-internacional/>.

180. Interview with Manuel Becerra Ramírez, *supra* note 15.

181. Interview with Professor Luis Valentín Ferrada, *supra* note 83. Ferrada’s reference is to ANTHEA ROBERTS, IS INTERNATIONAL LAW INTERNATIONAL? (2017).

182. Acosta-Alvarado et al., *supra* note 19, at 132.

183. *Id.* at 114.

184. Interview with Professor Ricardo Abello Galvis, *supra* note 112.

do not necessarily reproduce the practices of legal education in the Global North, with the manifest differences in resources.¹⁸⁵ As some international lawyers point out, Latin American scholarship and teaching should contribute to the decolonization of international law—it should be a tool that serves the South.¹⁸⁶

IV. CONCLUSION

In this Essay, I have offered a map of existing international law journals in Latin America. I have highlighted their origins, the way they are established, and some of the challenges they face. I have argued that the way in which scholarship is organized and developed is closely linked to the forms and dynamics of legal education more generally, highlighting the transition in recent decades from a highly formalistic, traditional education to one that responds to the needs of global lawyers, current problems, and the standardized forms of academic research. Despite the scarcity of resources, the process of professionalization of legal education in Latin America has had a significant impact on scholarship. Today, the region has numerous publications that respond not only to the interest of universities in institutionalizing the academic profession, but also to that of Latin American intellectuals who are interested in global debates from a regional, Latin American, perspective.

185. In the words of the director of the *Colombian Yearbook*, if one compares the existing publication system in Latin America with that of the United States, “it is like racing a Renault 4 next to a Ferrari.” *Id.* Similarly, the website of *Inter-Journal of International Law and Human Rights*, in Brazil, describes its work as “handcraft work.” See Sidney Guerra, *Editorial*, 3 INTER-J. INT’L L. & HUM. RTS., no. 1, July 2020, at 1 (“A publicação da INTER ocorre de maneira ‘artesanal.’”).

186. Acosta-Alvarado et al., *supra* note 19.

APPENDIX

DECLARATION OF BOGOTÁ D.C.**Latin American Network of Journals of International Law-
RELAREDI**

The directors of international law journals and publications in the region and other participants of the 5th anniversary of the Permanent Seminars of the *Mexican Yearbook of International Law* (SAMDI) and the 15th Anniversary of the *Mexican Yearbook of International Law* (AMDI), during the conference “Analysis, Criticism and Dissemination of International Law from Latin America,” organized by the AMDI of the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas of the Universidad Nacional de México (IIJ-UNAM), the Universidad Externado de Colombia and the Universidad Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (ACDI-Anuario Colombiano de Derecho Internacional), held on Wednesday 25th, Thursday 26th and Friday November 27th, 2015, in Bogotá, D.C., in their respective venues, take into consideration:

That the conferences of the *Mexican Yearbook of International Law* (SAMDI) are an important academic event that aim at analyzing issues of international law from a Latin American perspective and provide participants with the opportunity to exchange experiences regarding the application and practice of international law in our region.

That, within the framework of this conference, the Directors of international law journals and publications in the region and other participants consider it necessary to adopt the proposal to create a Latin American Network of International Law Journals (RELAREDI) with a view to contribute to the dissemination and diffusion of international law in the Latin American scenario.

DECIDE:

FIRST: To create the Latin American Network of Journals and Publications of International Law (RELAREDI), with the goal of establishing a mechanism for dialogue and cooperation among the journals and academics of the region and to promote the inclusion of international law in existing journals and to support emerging publications in the field.

SECOND: To become a liaison and promoter of the Network (RELAREDI) in each of the Network’s countries, to promote greater participation of journals in the Network and the dissemination of all journals at the national levels among authors, students, academics and other interested parties.

THIRD: Recognizing scholarship as a subsidiary means for the determination of the rules of international law, in accordance with Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to promote the production academic work from Latin America that addresses the problems and concerns of the region from its own and critical point of view.

FOURTH: To establish a permanent forum for debate through technological means of information and communications.

FIFTH: To invite other journals and publications in the region and their corresponding countries, as well as other specialized institutions to join this initiative.

SIXTH: The network is recognized as a horizontal organization—rather than establishing a vertical hierarchy, tasks are distributed and shared among all members in a democratic manner.

SEVENTH: In the context of the first meeting of the Network (RELAREDI), on Thursday, November 26th, 2015, the following proposals and tasks were voted and approved:

- (a) Creation of an independent website, under the domain: <http://www.relaredi.org>;
- b) To share a common list of referees and peer-reviewers for the Network's journals, putting their expertise at the service of the members of the Network, with their authorization;
- c) To build tools for the dissemination of publications, article reception times, publication standards and promotion of shared efforts among members;
- d) Consolidate a growing list of participating publications;
- e) Provisionally appoint Professor Walter Arévalo Ramírez of the Universidad del Rosario to direct and coordinate the dissemination of RELADI through its website and blog and join efforts with Evellyn Téllez Carvajal (INFOTEC, Mexico), María Ángela Sasaki Otani (Court of Justice of the Andean Community) and Mónica Elizabeth Nuño Nuño (Mexican Yearbook of International Law) in the coordination of the next event of the Network in Peru, 2016.

The undersigned:

- Ricardo Abello Galvis, Director del ACDI-Anuario Colombiano de Derecho Internacional, Universidad del Rosario, Colombia.
- José Manuel Álvarez Zárate, Director de Colección de Estudios en Derecho Internacional, Colombia, Editor Revista Con-texto del Departamento de Derecho Económico, Universidad del Externado, Colombia.
- Walter Arévalo, ACDI-Anuario Colombiano de Derecho Internacional-Dirección RELAREDI.
- Juan David Barbosa, Revista Instituto Colombiano de Derecho Tributario.
- Manuel Becerra Ramírez, Director del Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional, Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma México, México.
- Luis Ángel Benavides Hernández, Investigador del Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional.
- Tania Bolaños Enríquez, DIXI Revista de Derecho de la Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia.
- Cristina Copete, Editora de la Revista International Law, de la Universidad Javeriana de Bogotá.
- James Frank Smith, Profesor Emérito de la Universidad de California.
- Laura Victoria García Matamoros, ACDI-Anuario Colombiano de Derecho Internacional.
- Juan Manuel Indacochea Jáuregui, Ex director y miembro asociado de la Revista de Derecho Internacional “Ius Inter Gentes” de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP).
- Andrea Mateus, Anuario Iberoamericano de Derecho Internacional Penal.
- Pérez Miranda, Rafael Julio, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana. Profesor Investigador en la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM).
- Mónica Elizabeth Nuño Nuño, Anuario Mexicano de Derecho Internacional.
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- Beatriz Pallarés, ex directora de la Revista del Instituto de Derecho internacional, de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina.

- Catalina Plazas, Revista Instituto Colombiano de Derecho Tributario.
- María Ángela Sasaki Otani, Abogada Asesora de la República del Perú, Tribunal de Justicia de la Comunidad Andina.
- Rafael Tamayo Franco, Director de EAFIT Journal of International Law, Medellín, Colombia.
- Evellyn Téllez Carvajal, INFOTEC, México.