



AUTHOR GUIDELINES

I. Submission

Contributions are welcome and should be submitted as indicated below:

Upload your document on **COSIS** via

http://www.cosis.net/members/journals/eo/index.php?j_id=36

where “first time” authors can also register (click on the ‘Not yet registered’ link and follow the the necessary steps for registration);

Please make sure to specify the right **type of manuscript** you are uploading (**articles, reports, case notes** or **book reviews**).

Manuscripts should be sent preferably in **Microsoft Word** format. Please refrain from uploading PDF files as they lead to technical difficulties .

II. Instructions

ARTICLES

After the article manuscript is submitted, it will undergo the process of **double-blind peer review** where the accuracy, quality and relevance of the text will be evaluated. To this purpose, please **make sure that your paper is anonymised** before submission by eliminating any reference to your name or other elements that might enable the reviewer to immediately recognise the author. In any case, when uploading your Microsoft Word file, the system will convert it into a anonymous PDF file, deleting all meta data.

Please note that **submission** of a manuscript **does not guarantee publication**. Responsibility of the factual accuracy of a paper rests entirely with the author. The manuscript must also be complete and final in terms of formulation and factual information so that no major corrections – only of typesetting errors or the like – will be necessary after type-setting, when an edited version will be returned to the author. Authors whose first language is not English should however ensure that their final draft is **carefully spellchecked**, preferably by a native speaker of English, for accuracy. Subsequent requests for corrections cannot be processed. The author will receive a free copy of the issue after printing.

A. Headings and Article Structure

Articles should be around **3,150–6,300** words in length, i.e. 20,000–40,000 characters including spaces (MS Word Format, Times new Roman, font size 12, line spacing 1 ½). Articles use footnotes, but not a list of references.

Each article should start with a short **abstract** (without heading) of five to six sentences, heading I. should be an introduction. The headings should be structured as follows:

H1: I.

H2: 1.

H3: a.

Articles should be preferably submitted in **British English**.

Tables should be sent on extra pages. In the text of the manuscript, the position at which a table is to be included should be marked '[TABLE ...]', the tables being clearly numbered. Every table should be referred to in the text.

B. Citations

1. Books, Edited Volumes and Published Reports

References to **books** and published **reports** should be made in the following manner:

>author's first name and last name (name of all authors; if more than 4 authors, list 3 authors then et al.)<, >book title< (in italics), >edition or number of volume< (if applicable), >(place: publisher and year of publication)< (in parentheses), at p. >page number< (or for several pages pp. >page numbers<, followed by *et sqq.* if needed).

Example: Patricia Birnie and Alan Boyle, *International Law and the Environment*, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press 2002), at p. 24.

References to **articles in edited volumes** should be made as follows:

>author's first name and last name<, ">article title<", in >editor's/editors' first name and last name/s< (ed./eds), >volume title< (in italics), >(place: publisher and year of publication)< (in parentheses), pp. >starting page number< *et sqq.*, at p. >cited page number<.

Example: Kyle Danish, "The International Regime", in Michael Gerrard (ed.), *Global Climate Change and U.S. Law* (Chicago: ABA, 2007), pp. 31 *et sqq.*, at p. 34.

2. Journal Articles

Journal Articles should be referenced as follows:

>author's first and last name<, ">article title<", >journal volume, title (in italics) and year (in parentheses)<, pp. >starting page number< *et sqq.*, at p. >cited page number<.

Example: David Freestone and Charlotte Streck, “The Challenges of Implementing the Kyoto Mechanisms”, 15 *Environmental Liability* (2007), pp. 47 *et sqq.*, at p. 48.
Commonly used journal titles can be abbreviated.

Example: Francesco Sindico, “Climate Change – A Security (Council) Issue?”, 1 *CCLR* (2007), pp.29 *et sqq.*, at p. 33.

3. Unpublished Theses and Presentations

References to **unpublished theses** should be made in the following manner:

>author’s first name and last name (name of all authors; if more than 4 authors, list 3 authors then *et al.*)<, >“thesis title”<, >Ph.D./LL.M./M.Sc.< thesis on file at the University of >university name<, >year of defense< (in parentheses), at p. >page number< (or for several pages pp. >page numbers<, followed by *et sqq.* if needed).

Example: Nick Farnsworth, “European Emissions Trading: State Aid and WTO” (LL.M. thesis on file at the University of Leuven, 2004), p. 15.

References to **presentations** should be made as follows:

>presenter’s first name and last name<, “>presentation title<”, presentation held at >name of event, place, date<.

Example: Konrad Ott, “The Objective of a Sustainable Energy Policy from an Ethical Perspective”, presentation held at the Summer Academy “Energy and the Environment”, Greifswald, 5 July 2004.

4. Newspaper Articles, Other News Items

References to **newspaper articles** and other **news items** should be made as follows:

>author’s first name and last name<, “>news item title<”, >newspaper title or name of news source<, >date<, at p. >cited page number<.

Example: John Friedman, “The Crisis in Bolivia”, *New York Times*, 17 March 2005, at p. A2.

5. Internet Sources

References to **Internet sources** should be as follows:

>Author’s first name and last name (name of all authors; if more than 4 authors, list 3 authors then *et al.*)<, >“title”<, >date or year<, available on the Internet at: ><website address>< (last accessed on >date<) (in parentheses).

Example: ICAO, “ICAO’s Policies on Taxation in the Field of International Air Transport”, 31 December 2006, available on the Internet at <www.icao.int/cgi/goto_m.pl?icaonet/dcs/8632.html> (last accessed on 25 March 2008).

6. International Documents and Legislation

a. International Treaties

Example: Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto, 10 December 1997, in force 16 February 2005, 37 *International Legal Materials* (1998), pp. 22 *et seq.*

b. United Nations Documents

Example: Decision 1/CMP.1, Consideration of Commitments for Subsequent Periods for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention under Article 3, Paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol, UN Doc. FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.1, 30 March 2006.

c. Case Law

Examples:

Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia), Judgment, 25 September 1997, *ICJ Reports* (1997), pp. 1 *et seq.*, at p. 75.

United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products, Report of the Appellate Body, WTO Doc. WT/DS58/AB/R, 6 November 1998, at p. 153.

7. European Union Documents and Legislation

a. ECJ Judgment

Example: Case C-179/90, *Merci convenzionali porto di Genova* [1991] ECR I-5889, at para. 57.

b. Opinion of Advocate General

Example: Opinion of Advocate General Tizzano in Case C-53/00, *Ferring v ACOSS* [2001] ECR I-9067, paras. 18-22.

c. Regulation

Example: Commission Regulation (EC) No 69/2001 on the Application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to De Minimis Aid, OJ 2001 L 10/30.

d. Directive

Example: Council Directive 75/439/EEC on the Disposal of Waste Oils, OJ 1975 L 194/23.

e. Decision

Example: Commission Decision Concerning Alleged State Aids Granted by France to SFM-Chronopost, OJ 1998 L 164/37.

f. Commission Communication

Example: Commission Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council Amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to Improve and Extend the Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowance Trading System of the Community, COM(2008)16, at p. 13.

8. Domestic Documents and Legislation

Reference domestic documents and legislation using the accepted style in the country in question; where in doubt, apply the same principles reflected in the foregoing guidelines.

9. Subsequent Citations

Subsequent references to a source already given in full should take a shortened form. A shortened reference includes only the last name of the author and the short title of the book or article (containing the key word or words from the main title, so as to make the reference easily recognizable and not to be confused with any other work), followed by a cross-reference (*supra* or *infra*) to the location of the full reference and the page number of the reference.

Examples:

Krämer, *E.C. Environmental Law*, *supra* note 15, at p. 68.
Lefevere, "Emissions Allowance Trading", *supra* note 12, at p. 176.
Kyoto Protocol, *supra* note 23, Art. 12.

C. Abbreviations and Style Points

In the text, the following abbreviations *may* be used:

- e.g.
- i.e.
- et sqq.
- et al.

Only in footnotes, the following abbreviations *must* be used:

- (ed.) but (eds)
- p./pp.
- para./paras.

- Preceding references should be cited as "supra, note 90".
- "Ibid." should only refer to immediately preceding references.

Style points:

- "%" instead of "per cent"
- "\$", "€", "£" instead of "Dollar", "Euro", "Pound" etc.
- "Judgment" instead of "Judgement"
- "Article" instead of "Art.", except in footnotes, where "Art." should be used.
- quotation marks: "xxx" instead of „xxx“ or 'xxx' or <xxx>.
- dates: "25 October 2008", not "October 25th, 2008" or "8/25/2008" or "25.8.2008"

REPORTS

EJRR reports can take the form of **either** (i) flash news or (ii) perspective articles.

(i) **Flash news** are meant to give readers a **brief overview** regarding a news of particular interest (normative, judicial, academic and practical developments in pre-defined policy areas and themes at the interface of science and law). In light of their **quasi-journalistic nature**, they should be concise and **not more than 1500 words** (indeed no bibliography is required).

(ii) **Perspective articles**, on the other hand, should consist of a **more detailed contribution**, which should both highlight a topic of particular interest and provide readers with some **critical and personal comments**. In this case, just an **embryonic bibliography is required** and articles should be between **2000 and 3500 words**.

Please note that **submission** of a manuscript **does not guarantee publication**. Responsibility of the factual accuracy of a paper rests entirely with the author. The manuscript must also be complete and final in terms of formulation and factual information so that no major corrections – only of typesetting errors or the like – will be necessary after type-setting, when an edited version will be returned to the author. Authors whose first language is not English should however ensure that their final draft is **carefully spellchecked**, preferably by a native speaker of English, for accuracy. Subsequent requests for corrections cannot be processed. The author will receive a free copy of the issue after printing.

Regarding citations, abbreviations and style points, please refer to the **ARTICLES** section.

CASE NOTES

A. General Terms of Publication

These guidelines shall be understood more with an emphasis on GUIDE than Lines. Generally, each contributor shall enjoy the most freedom to design the case note the way the case note desires. However, a typical case note in the EJRR does not exceed 2000–3000 words in length on average. Their overall structure shall be divided in the **Facts**, the **Judgment** and the **Comment**. The case note shall be headed by a short headline in bold that summarises the main issue of the case. It shall be succeeded by the author's name tagged with a * footnote giving the author's affiliation and Email-address, the reference of the case in Italics and the headnote(s) in bold with a ** footnote for the legislation at issue (**please see the example below**).

Please note that **submission** of a manuscript **does not guarantee publication**. Responsibility of the factual accuracy of a paper rests entirely with the author. The manuscript must also be complete and final in terms of formulation and factual information so that no major corrections – only of typesetting errors or the like – will be necessary after type-setting, when an edited version will be returned to the author. Authors whose first language is not English should however ensure that their final draft is **carefully spellchecked**, preferably by a native speaker of English, for accuracy. Subsequent requests for corrections cannot be processed. The author will receive a free copy of the issue after printing.

B. Headings and Article Structure

HEADLINE:

The headline is the eye-catcher of the case note, which shall draw the reader's attention to the case by summarising the main outcome of the case or the area of discussion in a short sentence and bold letters.

Example:

Tablets Containing Incense Extract are No Medicinal Products (Main outcome of the case)

or:

On the Interpretation of the term "Medicinal Product" (Area of discussion)

AUTHOR'S NAME AND AFFILIATION:

The case note shall include the author's name, affiliation and Email-address.

Example:

*Marcin Beck-Snyder**

REFERENCE:

The full reference of the case shall be provided in italics, including its publication in the official journal of the respective Court. In cases where the judgment is not (yet) final, this fact shall be indicated.

* Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Germany, snyder@uni-giessen.de.

Example:

Case C-179/90, Merci convenzionali porto di Genova [1991] ECR I-5889

HEADNOTE:

The headnote shall either reflect the official headnote of the judgment or the author's summary of the outcome. It shall comprise all results of the case in the shortest way and in bold letter. It shall be indicated whether the headnote is official or the author's. When there are several headnotes they shall be numbered in Arabic letters (1., 2.,...)

Example:

A product that includes in its composition a substance which has a physiological effect when used in a particular dosage is not a medicinal product by function where, having regard to its content in active substances and under normal conditions of use, it constitutes a risk to health without, however, being capable of restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in human beings (official headnote).

LEGISLATION:

This section shall guide the reader quickly to the main legislation at issue in Italics. It shall only provide the main legislation relevant to the case.

Example:

Article 1 No. 2 of Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community Code Relating to Medicinal Products for Human Use, last amended by Directive 2004/27/EC, OJ L – 311, of 28.11.2004, pp. 67–128.

- **FACTS:**

The facts shall summarise the main issues that arise in that case. It shall be structured according to the following scheme:

1. Tag the parties and explain who is the claimant/appellant and the defendant/respondent. Where there is no such structure possible (e.g., preliminary ruling procedures), tag the main actors.
2. Give short names to the actors in brackets and continue using them throughout the summary.
3. List those facts relevant to the case.
4. Wrap up the history of the legal proceedings, such as what the previous courts held on the issue and how the case came before the last instance court.

- **JUDGMENT:**

The summary of the judgment shall embrace the added value of the court's findings. Please note that only the added value shall appear in the summary. Stay as close as possible to the original wording of the judgment and obey any deviance of the wording if not absolutely necessary for the overall flow of the text. Deviations, addendums and omissions shall be indicated.

- **COMMENT:**

The comment shall give the author enough freedom to comment on the outcome of the case. The author may put the case into its societal context, into context with other legislation or judiciary developments. Please note that a good comment is: 1. Easy to read, 2. Straight to the point and 3. as short as it requires to be.

Regarding the abbreviations and style points, please refer to the **ARTICLES** section.

BOOK REVIEWS

The EJRR accepts submissions of book reviews. Authors can submit two types of reviews.

(i) **Standard Book Reviews** - should be **no longer than 1500 words** in length, detail the contribution and structure of the book and give a **critical appraisal** of whether aims and objectives are met.

(ii) **Critical Book Review Essay** - should be **no longer than 3000 words** in length and in addition to detailing the contribution and structure also **assess critically** the books arguments focusing on **key** philosophical or theoretical issues.

Please note that **submission** of a manuscript **does not guarantee publication**. Responsibility of the factual accuracy of a paper rests entirely with the author. The manuscript must also be complete and final in terms of formulation and factual information so that no major corrections – only of typesetting errors or the like – will be necessary after type-setting, when an edited version will be returned to the author. Authors whose first language is not English should however ensure that their final draft is **carefully spellchecked**, preferably by a native speaker of English, for accuracy. Subsequent requests for corrections cannot be processed. The author will receive a free copy of the issue after printing.

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