

Style Guide

EUROPEAN REVIEW OF PRIVATE LAW

Guidelines for authors (December 2002)

The European Review of Private Law aims to provide a forum which facilitates the development of European Private Law. It publishes work of interest to academics and practitioners across European boundaries. Comparative work in any field of private law is welcomed, but a particular emphasis is placed upon the area of patrimonial law. The journal deals especially with comparative case law. Work focusing on one jurisdiction alone is accepted, provided it has a strong cross-border interest.

The Review requires the submission of manuscripts by e-mail attachment, preferably in Word or WordPerfect (5 or higher) (Windows or Mac). Please do not forget to add your complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number and/or e-mail address when you submit your manuscript. Manuscripts should conform to the following guidelines:

Manuscripts should be written in standard English, French or German. The full guidelines are reproduced below in English.

REVUE EUROPEENNE DE DROIT PRIVE

Directives pour les Auteurs (décembre 2002)

La Revue européenne de droit privé a pour objectif de faciliter, par la constitution d'un forum, la mise au point d'un Droit Privé Européen. Elle publie des articles susceptibles d'intéresser aussi bien le législateur que le praticien, sur un plan européen. Nous serons heureux d'ouvrir nos pages aux travaux comparatifs dans tout domaine du droit privé, mais en particulier dans celui du droit patrimonial. La Revue est consacrée en particulier à l'étude comparée de la jurisprudence. Les travaux concentrés sur une seule juridiction sont admissibles, à condition de présenter un intérêt dépassant les frontières.

Nous souhaitons recevoir les textes par courrier électronique, de préférence en Word ou WordPerfect (5 ou plus) (Windows ou Mac). Ajoutez l'adresse postale complète et le numéro de téléphone de l'auteur, un numéro de télécopie et l'adresse électronique. Les soumissions doivent être conformes aux directives suivantes:

Les textes doivent être rédigés en langue anglaise, française ou allemande standard.

Les directives sont entièrement reproduites en anglais ci-après. La version française et allemande est disponible chez l'éditeur.

EUROPÄISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PRIVATRECHT
Leitfaden für Autoren (Dezember 2002)

Die Europäische Zeitschrift für Privatrecht will ein Forum bieten, um die Entwicklung des europäischen Zivilrechts zu fördern. Sie veröffentlicht Arbeiten, die für Akademiker und Juristen in ganz Europa grenzüberschreitend von Interesse sind. Vergleichende Untersuchungen aus jedem Bereich des Zivilrechts sind willkommen, aber das Hauptgewicht liegt auf dem Bereich Vermögensrecht. Die Zeitschrift befaßt sich insbesondere mit vergleichender Rechtsprechung. Artikel, die sich auf ein einziges Hoheitsgebiet konzentrieren, können angenommen werden, wenn sie von besonderem grenzüberschreitendem Interesse sind.

Wir möchten ihre Beiträge per E-mail erhalten; und bevorzugen Dateien in Word oder WordPerfect (5 oder höher) (Windows oder Mac). Bitte geben Sie Ihre Anschrift, Telefonnummer, Telefaxnummer und/oder E-mailadresse an. Manuskripte sollten den folgenden Richtlinien entsprechen:

Manuskripte sind in korrektem Englisch, Französisch oder Deutsch zu verfassen.

Die Leitfaden werden unten vollständig auf Englisch veröffentlicht. Eine deutsche oder französische Fassung steht beim Herausgeber zur Verfügung.

GUIDELINES

Manuscript Format

The manuscript should be arranged in the following order:

Title

First page should list title; subtitle; authors' full first and last names; affiliations should be identified.

Key words/Abstract/Abbreviations

- Key words (to a maximum of 6).
- Abstract (brief and informative, not to exceed 250 words, and only one paragraph): if possible in all three languages (English, French and German).
- Abbreviations (arranged alphabetically, only those not familiar and/or commonly used throughout Europe).

Main text

- Headings and subheadings should be made clear by spacing.
- New Paragraphs should be indicated clearly.
- Acknowledgments (including grants, supports, etc., if any) should follow the text and precede the first footnote.
- Abbreviations should be explained where they first appear in the text, unless set out in full preceding the article.

- Names of institutions should be given in the original language, translated in a footnote or in parentheses, as necessary.
- Words in a language other than that in which the article is written should be in italics.
- Words to be emphasized should be in italics.

Footnotes

- References should be set out in footnotes, sequentially numbered throughout the text and placed after punctuation (e.g. xxx.⁶ not xxx⁶.). Within the footnote, the first line of each note begins with a raised numeral followed by a single space, followed by the first word of the note.
- The Review has adopted a style of citation, which seeks to ensure a sufficient degree of uniformity within a multi-lingual journal, while not imposing the methods of citation used in one single country.

The basic principle at all times is to give the fullest possible information to enable the identification and location of material which will necessarily come from a multitude of international sources. See *infra* examples of citations.

- Greek references should be transcribed in Latin fonts. A translation may be added in parentheses if useful but does not replace the original title.
- Cross-references should be to footnote numbers, not pages.
- Op cit or oc alone should not be used in a footnote; include always the basic information required to locate the reference (e.g. author, title of journal, date, etc.).

General Notes on Style

There should be full points after abbreviations. For example the citation of a law report (where the “v” in US cases should always be followed by the full point). Other examples include: “e.g., i.e., etc., et seq.”.

Page references should be given by “p” immediately followed by space, thus: “p 100” and with more than one page: “pp 100-108”. Where a reference is made to a particular page of a law report, the “p” should be avoided, following the usual convention, thus: “[1995]2 All ER (220), at 223”.

Full points between the initials in names of individuals should be included.

Unless explicitly refused, text may be corrected to Standard (UK) English, French or German, as applicable.

Other punctuation guidelines

References to articles or sections or paragraphs should be set out in full in the text, and abbreviated within brackets and footnotes, e.g. article 5, paragraph 6, section 5 (art. 5, para. 6, sec. 5).

Example of citations

1 Citation of articles

J. FAWCETT, 'Trial in England or Abroad: The underlying Policy Consideration', 9. *OJLS (Oxford Journal of Legal Studies)* 1989, p 205 at 215.

H-P. MANSEL, 'Rechtsvergleichung und europäische Rechtseinheit', *JZ (Juristenzeitung)* 1990, p 529.

A. RAISON, 'Personnes hospitalisées et troubles mentaux', *Journ. not.* 1990, p 1212.

The full name of the journal should be included in parentheses only when it is cited for the first time.

2 Citation of books

- Include initial and surname of author, in caps.
- The title of the book should be given in italics or underlined, but not placed between inverted commas.
- Include: (1) publisher; (2) place of publication; (3) edition where relevant; and (4) date. Reference should be made to an editor or editors, e.g. Smith (ed.), Smith and Jones (eds).

Examples

O.F. ROBINSON, T.D. FERGUS & W.M. GORDON, *An Introduction to European Legal History*, Professional Books, Abingdon 1985.

R. SAVATIER, *Le droit, l'amour at la liberté*, L.G.D.J., Paris 1963.

H. SCHACK, *Der Erfüllungsort im deutschen, ausländischen und internationalen Privat- und Zivilrecht*, Alfred Metzner, Frankfurt a/M 1985.

3 Citation of edited collections and chapters in edited collections

- Include initial and surname of editor(s) in lowercase.
- Include initial and surname of author of chapter in caps.
- The name of the chapter should be given in normal typescript, placed between single inverted commas.

Examples

P. BIRKS, 'Obligations: One Tier or Two', in P.G. Stein, A.D.E. Lewis (eds), *Studies in Justinian's Institutes in Memory of JAC Thomas*, Sweet & Maxwell, London 1983.

F. POCAR, 'Das nach den römischen EG-Abkommen 1980 auf Verträge anzuwendende Recht', in F. Schwind (Hrsg.), *Europarecht aus der Sicht in- und ausländischer Gelehrter*, Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien 1986.

4 Citation of cases

Citation of cases should follow the style of the country of origin, including the date of the case except cases from common law jurisdictions. The name of the jurisdictions and (in italics or underlined) of the review or law reports in which the case is published should be included. Publication of the case in journals or collections should be indicated as for articles (see supra 1.) Where reference is made to an attached case note, the name of the author must be in capitals. The names of the parties in cases from common law jurisdictions should be in italics or underlined.

Examples

Cass. civ. 18 juin 1896, S. 1, 17, note A. Esmein = *D.* 1897, 1, 433, concl. SARRUT, note SALEILLES

Murphy v. Brentwood District Council [1992] AC 398, HL.

BGH 25.2.1992, *NJW* 1992, 1556; BGH 28.2.1977, *BGHZ* 69, 82.

For cases of the European Court of Justice or the European Court of Human Rights always include the date. Place of publication is not necessary if date and number are given.

ECJ 5 February 1963, Case 26/62 *Van Gend en Loos v. Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen* [1963] *ECR* 1.

CJCE 5 févr. 1963, *Van Gend en Loos*, 26/62, *Rec.* 3.

EuGH v. 5.2.1963, Rs. 26162, *Van Gend en Loos*, *Slg.* 1963, 1.

5 Citation of official documents and papers

- Cite in original format and language translated in a footnote or in parentheses as necessary.
- Use italics or underlined.
- Give data and reference numbers where appropriate in order to facilitate identification.

General information

Proofs

The author will receive proofs only if explicitly asked for. In that case, the author is requested to return it, with corrections, to the publisher within three days of receipt. If proofs are not returned in time, they may be read by the editor against a second copy of the manuscript and passed for publication, without the author's comment.

Alterations other than typographical errors must be kept to a minimum; the author will be charged for the labour required to make extensive changes.

Copies of the Journal

The author will receive one copy of the Journal on publication.

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