

## Style Sheet

### PRINCIPLES

Consideration for readers, consistency and smooth readability are the governing principles of our house style. Please keep in mind that our readership comes from all over Europe and beyond, so sometimes an extra bit of information can be helpful.

A few points:

- Texts are divided into sections and subsections, two levels only.
- References go into footnotes. Footnotes should be short and should not include substantive excursions.
- Try to keep the main text clean of acronyms and other textual or typographical tweaks that do not correspond to spoken language.

In case any of the following standard rules get in the way of proper understanding by readers, feel free to deviate, but do so consistently.

### REFERENCES

#### *Legislation and treaties*

References to legislative provisions in the main text should not contain abbreviations. TEU and TFEU may be used in combination with an article number, other abbreviations can often be avoided without difficulty.

- The German-language version of Article 14(3) TEU neatly repeats the wording in Article 38(1) Grundgesetz, with the notable omission of the principle of equality of votes.
- Section 3(1) Representation of the People Act 1983 could not simply be read down in the light of Article 3 First Protocol.

References in the footnotes can contain abbreviations like Art. or Para., but note that abbreviations for laws and other instruments may be avoided, even if they are common in the respective jurisdiction itself:

- Art. 267 TFEU.
- Art. 47 ~~CFR~~ Charter.
- Art. 23g ~~B-VG~~ Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz.

### *Judicial decisions*

References to decisions of European courts take this form:

- ECJ 11 October 1990, Case C-34/89, *Italy v Commission*. (“v” not italicised)
- ECtHR 4 May 2000, No. 51891/99, *Naletilic v Croatia*.

Authors may append an ECLI if they feel this is helpful to readers. The expression ‘Court of Justice of the European Union’ should only be used to refer to the composite institution, which will seldom be necessary. The corresponding four-letter acronym is never used.

When citing national judicial authorities, please follow the usual national style. You might keep the order of court-date-identifier-name if the national style allows for this, but do not force references into that order if the national style simply does not allow for it or if it strikes you as unnatural.

- BVerfG 22 October 1986, 2 BvR 197/83, *Solange II*.
- *Thoburn v Sunderland City Council* [2002] EWHC 195 (Admin).

### *Books*

Given names are abbreviated. If there are three or more authors, use ‘et al.’:

- J.E.S. Fawcett, *The Law of Nations*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. (Penguin Press 1971).
- L. Erades and W.L. Gould, *The Relation Between International Law and Municipal Law in the Netherlands and the United States* (Sijthoff 1961) p. 10-13.
- D. Chalmers et al., *European Union Law: Text and Materials*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. (Cambridge University Press 2014) p. 171.

### *Chapters in edited collections*

- M. Pollack, ‘The Growth and Retreat of Federal Competence in the EU’, in R. Howse and K. Nicolaidis (eds.), *The Federal Vision* (Oxford University Press 2001) p. 40 at p. 46.

### *Article in a journal*

- R. Joseph, ‘Re-Creating Legal Space for the First Law of Aotearoa-New Zealand’, 17 *Waikato Law Review* (2009) p. 74.
- G.F. Mancini, ‘The Making of a Constitution for Europe’, 26 *CML Rev* (1989) p. 595 at p. 596.
- A. Voßkuhle, ‘Multilevel cooperation of the European Constitutional Courts: Der Europäische Verfassungsgerichtsverbund’, 6 *EuConst* (2010) p. 175 at p. 180.

### *Blogs and websites*

- B. De Witte, ‘Scotland and the EU: Comment’, *Verfassungsblog*, 10 September 2014, <https://www.verfassungsblog.de/scotland-eu-comment-bruno-de-witte/>, visited 30 November 2014.

Please ensure all links start with either <http://> or <https://> so they are properly recognised by pdf viewers. If a document can be found almost only on the internet, a website reference and date of visit should be appended to the usual reference.

- M. Van der Hulst, *The Parliamentary Mandate: A Global Comparative Study* (Inter-Parliamentary Union 2000), [http://archive.ipu.org/PDF/publications/mandate\\_e.pdf](http://archive.ipu.org/PDF/publications/mandate_e.pdf), visited 10 February 2023.

A website reference will also be helpful when citing official reports or records that the broader European readership might have difficulty to find.

- House of Lords Reform Draft Bill, Cm 8077, May 2011, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/house-of-lords-reform-draft-bill>, visited 30 November 2014.
- Bundestag Plenarprotokoll 16/157, 24 April 2004, <https://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btp/16/16157.pdf>, visited 30 November 2014, p. 16451.

### *Translation of titles*

If titles are in languages other than English, consider adding a translation in square brackets, especially if you want the reader not just to be able to find the source but also understand the title while reading your text:

- F.B. Verwayen, *Recht en rechtvaardigheid in Japan* [*Law and Justice in Japan*] (Amsterdam University Press 2004) p. 11.

### *Cross references to earlier cites*

- Fawcett, *supra* n. 16, p. 88.

### *Reference modifiers*

Use modifiers like *see also* or *cf.* sparingly and only where readers would misunderstand the function of your reference otherwise. Modifiers are set in italics.

## STRUCTURE

### *Titles, subtitles and abstracts*

The title of your article can include a subtitle, separated by a colon. Articles carry an abstract in the form of short slogans that give an indication of the principal message and line of reasoning. Please have a look at articles published in the past to see how these abstracts are phrased.

Case notes have a title chosen by the author and provide the case designation after a line break. Likewise, review essays carry a title chosen by the author and then list the books discussed.

### *Authors*

Please provide your name and those of co-authors after the title, for case notes after the case designation. Each author name is followed by the current affiliation institution and its country, with an email address for the corresponding author. Academic grade or position, acknowledgements, information on funding and conflict of interest declarations are put at the end of the main text.

### *Sections and subsections*

There are two levels only. Headings and subheadings are not numbered. In the printed version they will appear in small caps and in italics respectively. Please ensure that A-level headings and B-level headings are clearly distinguishable in your manuscript.

### TEXT

#### *Spelling*

Follow the standards of British English. The -ise and -isation variant is preferred.

#### *No acronyms in the main text*

The only exception to this rule is the use of acronyms which are current in spoken English well beyond the legal community, such as EU or UN. In other cases acronyms should be avoided, even when they are relatively well known to European legal scholars. Do not introduce new acronyms:

- Mutual trust between member states is the guiding principle for the operation of the ~~EA~~ European Arrest Warrant.
- Decisions of the Italian Constitutional Court (~~henceforth 'ICC'~~) cannot be appealed, so the ~~ICC~~ it is under the duty-to-REFER rule in the third paragraph of Article 267 TFEU.

To avoid acronyms, noun phrases can be reduced to the noun only. Appropriate modifiers should be added where ambiguity would arise otherwise.

- The ~~ECtHR~~ Court applies the ~~ECtHR~~ Convention.
- Interpretation of the Convention by the Strasbourg Court and of the Charter by the Luxembourg Court will be an increasingly important subject for comparative legal scholarship in the coming years.

#### *Capitalised initials*

Avoid capitals for concepts like member states, parliaments, governments, regulations and directives. However, do use a capital letter where you are referring to a concrete token by its name or part of its name rather than to a generic type:

- The Court's case law concerning direct effect of directives is a classic subject in undergraduate EU law teaching.
- The Court ruled on the applicability of Directive 2004/38. The Directive was to be implemented in the national law of the member states by 29 April 2006.