

PJIEL { Pécs Journal of
International and European Law

University of Pécs Faculty of Law Centre for European Research and Education

FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

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1. Basic Formal Requirements

- The formal requirements of the PJIEL were inspired by the prestigious standards of Eleven International Publishing Style Guide and on the Oxford Standard.
- Font: Times New Roman
- Type size: 12 pt
- Line spacing: 1,15
- Distance: 6 pt (before & after)
- Headings: Authors may use up to three levels of headings. All nouns, verbs and adjectives on the headings (also on the title) should begin with capital letters. The name of the author under the title should be with small capital. Besides these please do not use capitals in heading.

Title – Left, Type Size: 18pt, Bold, Distance: Before 12pt., After 12pt.

NAME OF THE AUTHOR – SMALL CAPITAL, LEFT, TYPE SIZE 16PT, BOLD, DISTANCE BEFORE 12 PT., DISTANCE AFTER 6PT.

Here the authors should write their academic status - Left, Type Size 12pt, Italics, Distance Before 6 pt., Distance After 30 pt.

Here the authors should write the abstract of their article. Justified, Type Size 12pt, Italics, Distance Before 30 pt., Distance After 12 pt.

Keywords: Here the authors should write the keywords of their article. Left, Type Size 12pt, Italics, Distance Before 12 pt., Distance After 30 pt.

1. Part One – Left, Type Size 14 pt., Bold, Distance Before and After 18 pt.

1.1. First Subheading – Left, Type Size 12 pt., Bold, Distance Before and After 18 pt.

1.1.1. Second Subheading – Left, Type Size 12 pt., Italics, Distance Before and After 18 pt.

2. Style

2.1. Use of Italics

The following parts of the text should be emphasized by italics:

- Names of cases
- Titles of published books and periodicals
- Short foreign phrases or individual words
- Words or phrases which the author wishes to emphasize. *Please do not emphasize with bold.*

2.2. Abbreviations

Generally every abbreviation should be followed by a full stop, *e.g.*:

- Applic.
- Doc.
- No.

Where the shortened form is an acronym in capitals, no full stops are required. However these acronyms should be always explained at the first use. For example: The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is seated in Strasbourg.

- EEC
- ECHR
- UN

2.3. Quotation

For quotations from texts please use double quotation marks only. Example: “The European Union has been studied as a particular kind of international actor.” In all other cases, use single quotation marks. Example: such actions are regarded as ‘illegal’ by some authors.

Use single quotation marks for a quote within a quote too.

2.4. Parentheses

Generally, authors should use single parentheses - () - for all remarks and explanations in the text and in footnotes. However, brackets - [] - should be used in the following cases:

- For the year of law reports, *e.g.* [1987] ECR 855

- For modifications and explanatory remarks within quoted passages, *e.g.* The Court continued by stating that: "... [t]here is no suggestion in the present case that he [the father] is in any way unfit..."

The following brackets should be avoided as far as possible : { } and » « .

2.5. Dates

Dates are represented as follows: day-month-year (full). Example: 5 September 1987

3. Footnotes

3.1. General

- Font: Times New Roman
- Type size: 10 pt.
- Line spacing: Simple
- Distance before and after: 2 pt.

Closed footnotes with a full stop (or question mark, or exclamation mark) not endnotes should be used. The footnote marker should appear after the relevant punctuation in the text (if any) and normally at the end of a sentence. It may sometimes be necessary, for the sake of clarity, to put the footnote after the word or phrase to which it relates. A quotation need not be footnoted separately from the case or text from which it is derived if the two appear in the same sentence. Otherwise, separate notes should be used.

3.1.1. *Italics*

Italics are used in footnotes in the following cases:

- The title of a book or an article;
- Case names;
- All introductory signals, including *e.g.*, *i.e.*, ;
- When referring to a page in an article and following pages, use *et seq.*;
- Words requiring special emphasis.

3.1.2. *Introductory signals and abbreviations*

The following signals may be used, as follows:

- See; see, generally; see also; but see.
- Cf. (compare); but cf.;

- *E.g.* (for example). *E.g.* may also be used in combination with other signals, preceded by a comma: see, *e.g.*:
- When referring to an article in an edited volume, *in* is used to introduce the volume.

The following should always be abbreviated in footnotes:

- Annex(es) Ann.
- Appendix(-ices) App.; Apps.
- Article(s) Art.; Arts.
- Editor(s) Ed.; Eds.
- Number(s) No.; Nos.
- Paragraph(s) Para.; Paras.
- Volume(s) Vol.; Vols.
- Page(s) p.; pp.

3.1.3. Cross-citation, Cross-references and Repeat Citations

Cross-citation directs the reader to source material cited in another footnote. Cross-reference directs the reader to some other passage in the current work. Authorities and textual materials cited elsewhere in the article, may be referred to by using a condensed reference, adding ‘*Idib*’. This also applies to case names. For reference to the author, simply use the last name (*no* initials). Standing alone, ‘*ibid*’ means ‘in the very same place’ while ‘*ibid* 21’ means ‘in the same work but this time at page 21’.

When a particular source is cited more than once in a paper, the full bibliographic details need not be provided each time in a footnote. In footnoting a repeat citation, use the author's family name, year of publication and the page number, if the page number is different from the earlier footnote. *Examples*: Shelton 2011, p. 118.

3.1.4. Page numbers

- Page is abbreviated as p.; pages is abbreviated as pp.;
- To cite a footnote from other source material, give the page on which the footnote appears, followed by a comma, ‘n.’ and the footnote number. Example: 1 PJIEL 2014, p. 54, n. 67.
- Multiple consecutive pages are separated by a dash. Cite multiple footnotes using ‘nn.’ Example: 1 PJIEL 2014, pp. 54-55, nn. 67 and 70-72.

3.2. Books and Articles

3.2.1. Books

- Author, Title, Edition, Publisher, Year, Page. Examples: C.W. Henderson, *Understanding International Law*, 1st edn., Blackwell Publishing, Oxford 2010, pp. 419-421.
- Cite full names. If a book has more than one author, cite them all and use '&'.
- Give the full title as it appears on the title page of the book, including subtitle. Capitalize the initial word, the word immediately following a colon, and all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions of less than four letters. The title must be italicized.
- Cite page number if a specific reference is made preceded by 'p.' or 'pp.'
- If the book consists of several volumes, the volume number is placed after the full title, and followed by a comma.

3.2.2. Articles

Author, *Title of article*, Periodical, Volume, No., Month and year, Periodical pages.

Examples: T. Ahmed, *The Treaty of Lisbon and Beyond: The Evolution of EU Minority Protection?*, *European Law Review*, Vol. 38, No. 1, February 2013, pp. 30-51.

- Cite full names. If an article has more than one author, cite them all and use '&'.
- Give the full title of the article. Capitalize the initial word, the word immediately following a colon, and all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions of less than four letters. The title must be italicized.
- The name of the periodical should not be abbreviated.
- The volume number is placed after the name of the periodical. The year of publication is given at the end of the citation. If the periodical has no volume number, use the year of publication as the volume number before the name of the periodical. Numbers within volumes should be omitted, as should references to months. Exception to this rule is made if the periodical is paginated separately within the volume.
- The page number follows the name of the periodical.

3.3. Contributions in compilations and edited volumes

Author, *Title*, in Editor's name (Ed.), Compilation, Publisher, Place of publication, Year, Page. Example: M. Jacob, *Precedents: Law making Through International Adjudication*, in A. Bogdandy & I. Verzke (Eds.), *International Judicial Law making*, Springer, Heidelberg, 2011, p. 35.

- Cite full names. If a contribution has more than one author, cite them all and use ‘&’.
- Give the full title. Capitalize the initial word, the word immediately following a colon, and all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions of less than four letters. The title must be italicized.
- Cite initials and last name of the editor, followed by ‘(Ed.)’. If the volume is edited by more than one editor, cite all names, followed by ‘(Eds.)’. The name of the editor is preceded by ‘in’, which is *not* followed by a colon.
- Give full title of the volume as it appears on the title page, including subtitles. Capitalize the initial word, the word immediately following a colon, and all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions of less than four letters.
- The page number follows the title of the book, *not* the title of the contribution. Use abbreviations ‘p.’ or ‘pp.’ Give the number of the first page of the contribution where the quote can be found.

3.4. International and European documents

Follow the official style as much as possible. Authors can find few examples for citing some of the most important international and European documents.

3.4.1. EU Documents

- In case of the judgments or opinions of the European Court of Justice, the first citation to a case should contain the full name of the parties as they are reproduced in the European Court Reports. Subsequent citations may use short forms for the parties, if the short form is commonly used and unequivocal and has been quoted in brackets in the first citation. Please use the ECLI identifier of the cases instead of ECR Report reference numbers. The “ECLI” abbreviation should be omitted from the reference. Example of a first reference: Case 43/75, Gabrielle Defrenne v. Société anonyme belge de navigation aérienne SABENA (Defrenne II), [EU:C:1976:56]. Example of a subsequent reference: Case 43/75, Defrenne II, [EU:C:1976:56]. ECJ judgments should never be quoted from other sources than the ECR unless they have not yet been published in the ECR. If an ECR reference is not available the Common Market Law Reports (CMLR) may be quoted.
- All regulations, directives and decisions of the other European Union Institutes should be cited with their number and their publication in the Official Journal. The date of their adoption and their full or abbreviated title (if a commonly used abbreviation exists) should be added where possible. The date of their publication in the OJ should

not be quoted unless it is of importance of its own. Examples: Council Regulation 1612/68, OJ 1968 L 257/2, Commission Directive 76/207, OJ 1976 L 39/40, EP Resolution of 29 May 1990, OJ 1990 C 157/3, Council Declaration of 19 December 1991, OJ 1992 C 27/1, Commission Decision 85/381 of 8 July 1985, OJ 1985 L 217/25, Commission Recommendation of 27 November 1991, OJ 1992 L 49/1.

3.4.2. CoE Documents

- In case of citing the *European Convention on Human Rights*: Article 6 III a) ECHR or, if the text makes clear that the reference is to the ECHR, simply Article 6 III a) In footnotes „Article” should be abbreviated as „Art.”.
- In case of citing the decisions of the *European Commission of Human Rights*: *Application 5935/72 v. FRG*, DR 39, 46, *W. v. United Kingdom* (1983), DR 32, 190, 192, *Austria v. Italy*, YB 4, 116, 140.
- In case of citing the judgements or decisions of the *European Court of Human Rights*: *Balogh v Hungary* (App. no. 47940/99) ECtHR (2004)

3.4.3. UN Documents

- In case of citing the *Charter*: UNCIO XV, 335; amendments by General Assembly Resolution in UNTS 557, 143/638, 308/892, 119 Article 13 I a). In footnotes, „Article” should be abbreviated as „Art.”
- In case of citing *General Assembly documents*: GA Res. 832 (IX), 18 December 1954. Since the 31st session the session number is cited in Arabic numbers GA Res. 41/133, 4 December 1986.
- In case of citing *Security Council documents*: SC Res. 181, 7 August 1963 or SC Res. 181 (1963).
- In case of citing a judgement of the *International Court of Justice*: Full case name (Party v. Party), Phase, Kind of Decision, date, year of publication, first page, at page of quote, paragraph. Example: *Martime Delimitation and Territorial Questions Between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain)*, Jurisdiction and Admissibility, Judgment of 15 February 1995, 1995 ICJ Rep. 6, at 8, para. 4.

3.4.4. International and Regional Treaties

- Year, full title, reference (year of publication of reference, if available)
- Examples: 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 24 ILM 1529 (1985).
- 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 596 UNTS 261.

3.5. National Documents

- In case of citing a national case, follow the official national style as much as possible. If the result would be unclear, use the following basic rule. Party v. Party, volume reporter page (court date). Use the case name as it appears at the beginning of the decision in the official reporter. If no name is given, use a popular name or cite as: Judgment of day-month-year (full date). Use the abbreviated name of the court only if it is well-known. If not, cite the full name of the court. Include, if possible, the exact date of the decision: at least the year of the judgment should be mentioned.
- In case of citing other national documents and texts the authors are requested to use the style that is commonly used for these documents. Wherever possible, original sources should be used but English translations should additionally be mentioned where available. When in doubt, authors should consider the citation and source that would be most likely accessible to an international readership around Europe and the world.

3.6. Sources from the internet

Material obtained from the internet should be cited to the full address of the website. Besides the link the authors should indicate when it was last retrieved. For example: <http://ceere.eu/pjiel/?book=13-2> (10 January 2015).