



EURAC
research



Style Sheet

Review of Central and East European Law—Law in Eastern Europe

1. Aims and Editorial Policies

The quarterly *Review of Central and East European Law* (since 1973) and the monograph series *Law in Eastern Europe* (since 1957) cover all areas of the theory and practice of the legal systems in Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe, the Russian Federation and the other jurisdictions in the CIS.

We strongly recommend that our authors enlighten their readers with ideas and developments in these countries in comparative contexts: (a) first, among the countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia/CIS; and (b) also, among countries in others parts of the world. Furthermore, we encourage authors to use a multi-disciplinary approach in their research: examining links among the legal, political and economic spheres and, also, considering the broader perspectives among the issues which they encounter in their research from the vantage points of history and society-at-large.

Lastly, while the countries in these areas are grounded in civil law, the use of case-law as a research tool has taken an increasingly important position in our field. This is not to suggest that one should discount the differences in history and culture among countries in the civil-law world on the one hand and the common-law world on the other—to say nothing of countries whose heritage is primarily to be seen in other systems. Yet, while the weight of case-law will vary from system-to-system and may even differ from country-to-country within a single system of law, we firmly believe that—as a general rule—our authors always should provide their readers with a ‘measure’ of law in action to distinguish it from ‘mere’ law in books. In particular, authors who submit manuscripts to the *Review* or to the *LEE* series should use the precision of a physicist; *i.e.*, clearly describing for the benefit of their readers the methodology which they have used in applying the case-law measure of the (mis)application of law in their research. In particular, an author should precisely define the years of courts cases which she has researched and the levels of the courts the cases of which she has examined and, also, highlight for the reader any exceptions which may exist to the ‘full-publication-principle’ in the jurisdictions which she has covered in her research.

In short, our readers expect that an author—as part of her research—will have examined the entirety of the relevant case law in a particular jurisdiction (or jurisdictions) for a particular period (or periods) which are appropriate to her research question(s). In principle, the only acceptable exception would be where the state courts in question have not yet embarked upon a ‘full publication’ policy. In such an event, this will need to be explicitly mentioned to the reader. The approach from the old days of ‘Eureka: I have found a case’ is no longer satisfactory in an era of electronic access to virtually all judicial decisions now rendered by state courts in most of the jurisdictions of Central and Eastern Europe and Russia/CIS.

All manuscripts submitted in consideration of publication in the *Review* or in the *LEE* series will be subjected to an anonymous review procedure. In addition, they may be edited, if necessary, to improve the general effectiveness of communication between author and reader. More information on the referee, editing and language policies of our publications can be obtained from the Editorial Offices at the email address shown immediately below.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF BOZEN/BOLZANO—EUROPÄISCHE AKADEMIE BOZEN—ACCADEMIA EUROPEA DI BOLZANO
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<<http://www.eurac.edu/en/research/institutes/imr/activities/Bookseries/LawinEasternEurope.html>>

PUBLISHER:

Brill Nijhoff Publishers, an imprint of Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands <<http://www.brill.nl/rela>>
<www.brill.nl/rela> and <www.brill.nl/publications/law-eastern-europe>

2. Submission of Articles, Book Reviews and Other Works

2.1. Exclusivity Clause

The Editors can take into consideration only original manuscripts which have not been published (and have not been submitted for publication) elsewhere in any language. For the mutual benefit and protection of our authors, editors, and our publisher, each author will need to complete a 'Consent to Publish' agreement as a condition of the publication of her contribution in the *Review* or the *LEE* series.

2.2. Length of Manuscripts

Generally, articles published in the *Review* range from 4,000 to 25,000 words. Exceptions, however, can be made for subjects warranting different treatment. Book reviews (notes of events) can be as brief as one double-spaced page or as long as the author sees fit. Please indicate the ISBN number, the number of pages, and the price of the book being reviewed.

Volumes in the *Law in Eastern Europe* series are normally from 175 to 300 printed pages. Longer works may be accommodated in multiple volumes.

2.3. Manuscript Format

Manuscripts should be submitted as WORD documents. All contributors should attach an "Author's Biography" to their manuscripts—summarizing their fields of interest, professional activities, past and current (plus, where appropriate, future) research, as well as other relevant projects, and citing (in the style shown below) some of their most recent publications.

Articles for publication in the *Review of Central and East European Law* should also include an abstract (100-200 words) and key words (5-10). Where needed, examples from prior publications can be obtained from the Editorial Offices.

2.4. Submissions by Non-Native Speakers of English

It has never been the policy of our publications to limit submissions to those who are native speakers of English. However, such manuscripts will need to be edited by a native speaker of English who is either a lawyer or, alternatively, has significant experience in dealing with English-language legal publications. Non-native speakers will need to expressly confirm compliance with this requirement when submitting their manuscripts to the *Review* and, also, attach a copy of the editor's CV to their submission packages.

3. General Style Notes

3.1. Spelling/Abbreviations/Terminology in Other Languages

American-English spelling is used in our publications. Abbreviations which might be not familiar to the average reader should be used only after referring to the complete words or phrase (in the main text or in a footnote). Terminology from languages other than English should be italicized—where the author deems it appropriate, followed by a translation.

Examples:

1. (Sovet Narodnogo Khoziaistva, hereinafter "Sovnarkhoz")
2. The term "*polnoe khoziaistvennoe vedenie*" (full economic ownership) made its first appearance in the 1990 Law on Banks and Banking Activity in the RSFSR.

3.2 Notation of dates

Continental style: 27 August 1996.

3.3. Headings

Preferably, no more than three heading levels should be used: **Bold**, *Italics* and Roman.

3.4. Quotations and Quotation Marks

Quotations should be enclosed in double quotation marks; quotations longer than three lines should be indented. Single quotation marks should be used when referring, for example, to 'terms of art', etc.

Quotation marks normally should appear before punctuation and footnotes.

Example:

1. "The so-called 'war of laws', which once raged in Russia, still seems to have its traces on the legal landscape."

3.5. Footnotes

Footnotes rather than endnotes should be used.

4. Citations

While it is probably superfluous here to quote a ‘golden academic rule’, to avoid confusion across the jurisdictions which are represented in our publications, contributors are reminded to keep the following in mind:

“Ethics, copyright laws, and courtesy to readers require authors to identify the sources of direct quotations and of any facts or opinions not generally known or easily checked.”

From: *Chicago Manual of Style* (The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 2003, 15th ed.), 594.

4.1. Books

Full name of the author, title of the book in italics (publisher, place of publication [if there are multiple places of publication, separated by a comma], edition and year), page.

Please note: (a) page numbers are not preceded by ‘p.’; and (b) the full name of the author (including first name) should be included.

Example:

1. Bill Bowring, *Law, Rights and Ideology in Russia: Landmarks in the Destiny of a Great Power* (Routledge, Abingdon, UK, 2013), 125.

Where citation is made to a reprint, reference should be made of the date of the original work (plus full details of the reprinted version where available):

Example:

1. G.F. Shershenevich, *Uchebnik Russkogo Grazhdanskogo Prava* (Statut, Moscow, 2005, originally published in 1894), 375-390.

Translations should be clearly indicated.

Example:

1. Kh. Shak (H. Schack), *Mezhdunarodnoe grazhdanskoe protsessual'noe pravo* (Bek, Moscow, 2001, translated from *Internationales Zivilverfahrensrecht*, C.H. Beck, München, 1996), 170.

Bibliography form: Bowring, B. *Law, Rights and Ideology in Russia: Landmarks in the Destiny of a Great Power* (Routledge, Abingdon, UK, 2013).

4.2. Chapters in edited books

Full name of the author, “title of the chapter in quotation marks”, the full name of the editor (ed.), title of the edited book in italics (publisher, place(s) of publication, year), and page(s).

Examples:

1. Mitja Zagar, “The Collapse of the Yugoslav Federation and the Viability of Asymmetrical Federalism”, in Sergio Ortino, Mitja Zagar and Vojtech Mastny (eds.), *The Changing Faces of Federalism* (Manchester University Press, Manchester, New York, NY, 2005), 121.
2. Stanislaw Pomorski, “Consensual Justice in Russia. Guilty Pleas under the 2001 Code of Criminal Procedure”, in F.J.M. Feldbrugge and Robert Sharlet, *Public Policy and Law in Russia: In Search of a Unified Legal and Political Space*, in William Simons (ed.), *Law in Eastern Europe*, No.55 (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden, Boston, 2005), 194-197.

Bibliography form: Zagar, Mitja. “The Collapse of the Yugoslav Federation and the Viability of Asymmetrical Federalism”, in Sergio Ortino, Mitja Zagar and Vojtech Mastny (eds.), *The Changing Faces of Federalism* (Manchester University Press, Manchester, New York, NY, 2005).

4.3. Articles in periodicals

Full name of the author, “title of the article in quotation marks”, volume number (issue number) title of the periodical in italics (year), and page(s).

Examples:

1. Mikhail Antonov, "Conservatism in Russia and Sovereignty in Human Rights", 39(1) *Review of Central and East European Law* (2014), 1-40, at 25.
2. Periodicals only having a volume number should be cited as follows:
3 *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* (2003/2004), 365.
3. Those only showing an issue (and no volume) number as follows:
European Diversity and Autonomy Papers (2005) No.3, 1-34.

Bibliography form: Antonov, Mikhail. "Conservatism in Russia and Sovereignty in Human Rights", 39(1) *Review of Central and East European Law* (2014), 1-40.

4.4. Articles in newspapers

Full name of the author, "title of the article in quotation marks", title of the newspaper in italics, date, page(s).

Example:

1. Ernest Ametistov, "Svoboda dolzhna byt' s kulakami", *Izvestiia* (8 August 1996), 4.

Bibliography form: Ametistov, Ernest. "Svoboda dolzhna byt' s kulakami", *Izvestiia* (8 August 1996), 4.

4.5. Reports and Papers, etc.

Full name of the author, "title of the report or paper", name of the conference, date, place, page(s).

Example:

1. Pippa Norris, "Designing Democracies: Institutional Arrangements and System Support", paper presented at the Workshop on Confidence in Democratic Institutions in Comparative Perspective, Washington, DC (25-27 August 1997), 15-17.

Bibliography form: Norris, Pippa. "Designing Democracies: Institutional Arrangements and System Support", paper presented at the Workshop on Confidence in Democratic Institutions in Comparative Perspective, Washington, DC (25-27 August 1997), 15-17.

4.6. Official Documents

1. RF Federal'nyi Zakon "O nedrakh" with subsequent amendments (21 February 1992) No.2395-1, *Sobranie Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii* (hereinafter "SZ RF") (1995) No.10 item 823 (hereinafter the "Current Law on Subsoil").
2. *Khodorkovskiy v. Russia*, ECtHR Judgment (31 May 2011) Application No.5829/04, §259.

Please note: Transliterations and translations

(A) Reference to legislation and courts cases should be made by citing primary (official) rather than secondary sources.

(B) Russian-language sources should be transliterated in full; however, there is no need to translate the entire text of a citation to laws/case-law into English (since some legislation and court cases, in Russia for example, are quite lengthy). If an author chooses to do so however, she will need uniformly to treat all her references in this way.

(C) Where citation is made of materials which have translated into English, the source of the translations—even if they have been made by the author herself—always should be mentioned. If all the translations in an article/chapter/monograph have been made by the author, she can use an 'omnibus' annotation in the first appropriate footnote, e.g., "All translations from Russian into English are by the author of the present work unless otherwise noted."

(D) A few basic standard translations used in RCEEL/LEE are: *Zakon* = Law; *Ukaz* = Edict; *Postanovlenie* = Decree; *Polozhenie* = Statute; *Rasporiazhenie* = Resolution.

4.7. Internet resources

When citing URLs: (a) the author should verify that they are accurate when she submits her manuscript; (b) cut-and-paste URLs from an internet browser (obviously, retyping them can cause errors); (c) ensure that they not active hyperlinks (i.e., underlined and in color); and (d) please use the following style: "... available at <<http://www.europa.eu.int>>."

4.8. References to previously cited works

(A) Previously cited works should be referred to by ‘*op.cit.*’ followed by the number of the footnote at which the full reference can be found.

Example:

1. Pistor, *op.cit.* note 5, 5.

(B) A single work by the same author which has been cited in the preceding note should be referred to by ‘*Ibid.*’

Example:

1. Katharina Pistor, “Supply and Demand for Contract Enforcement in Russia: Courts, Arbitration, and Private Enforcement”, 22 *Review of Central and East European Law* (1996) No.1, 55-87, 74.
2. *Ibid.*

(C) If one or several successive references, within a single note or in a footnote immediately following, are by the same author, her name is replaced by ‘*id.*’

Example:

1. Wan Ming, “Chinese Opinion on Human Rights”, 42(3) *Orbis* (1998), 361-374; and *id.*, (ed.), *Human Rights in Chinese Foreign Relations* (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, PA, 2001).

4.9. Miscellaneous

When referring to specific articles in legislation or other materials, the reference in the main text of a manuscript should be, *e.g.*, Article 42; however, in parentheses (in the main text) and in all footnotes, the reference should be: (Art.42).

5. Proofreading

The date by which the proofs—which will be made available to you at the end of the author’s work with her anonymous referees and their reports as well as at the finish of the general editor’s review of the author’s revised manuscript—should be returned to the editorial offices will be stated by the editorial office in communications with the author. Each author is responsible for the proofreading of her work. Optimal results flow from working with professional proofreaders, and we strongly recommend that an author engage one.

6. Transliteration of Cyrillic Characters

The following scheme for the transliteration of Cyrillic (based on the US Library of Congress system) is used in *RCEEL/LEE*:

а	A	л	l	ц	ts
б	B	м	m	ч	ch
в	V	н	n	ш	sh
г	G	о	o	щ	shch
д	d	п	p	ъ	“
е	e	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	’
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	iu
й	i	ф	f	я	ia
к	k	х	kh		