

EDITORIAL CRITERIA AND ABBREVIATIONS
*REVIEW OF EUROPEAN LITIGATION | RIVISTA DEL CONTENZIOSO EUROPEO | REVUE DU
CONTENTIEUX EUROPEEN*

1. Introduction

The Review of European Litigation | Rivista del Contenzioso Europeo | Revue du Contentieux Européen is an electronic journal that aims to disseminate scientific papers on the rules of the process before the EU Courts and on the protection mechanisms that are realised in that process. The Review's purpose is to stimulate doctrinal discussion on judicial "comparison" in the broad sense, as an essential tool for the development of the European integration process.

In order to guarantee an authoritative critical debate, as well as adequate information on the main European "procedural" issues, the Review contains a **general part**, which includes the most extensive contributions, and a **special part**, divided into a series of Sections with a mainly, but not exclusively, jurisprudential content.

The general part therefore contains **articles**, while the special part contains **comments** to judgements and **annotations**, which are shorter by nature.

The topics of the sections are: (i) EU litigation within preliminary rulings; (ii) EU litigation in direct actions; (iii) litigation generated by *pourvois*; (iv) interim measures; (v) relations between supreme national Courts and the EU Courts; (vi) infringement proceedings; (vii) litigation before Agencies' Boards of Appeal; (viii) the judicial 'life' of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; (ix) the reform of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the EU.

The Review also welcomes books and articles reviews.

2. Ethical Code

[Referral](#)

3. Papers submission

Authors wishing to publish in the *Review of European Litigation | Rivista del contenzioso europeo | Revue du Contentieux Européen*, should send their papers in Word format by e-mail to the Editorial Committee at redazione@europeanlitigation.eu. Before sending, Authors are requested to ensure that the text complies with the editorial criteria. Articles are subject to a peer review process.

3.1. Language

Papers may be submitted in Italian, English or French. If an Author is not a native speaker, it would be preferable for them to have their contribution checked by an expert before submission. The Review does not use a copy editor.

3.2. Annotations

Annotations have a **non-derogable length** of **3000 words** (footnotes included, to be used sparingly) and are mainly linked to the analysis of current events. The purpose is to update the reader by providing the most recent and relevant news in a quick and concise, but at the same time critical,

manner. If it facilitates reading, the text can be divided into paragraphs, but not into subparagraphs. The title of the contribution must be in the languages of the Review: Italian, English, and French.

3.3. Comments

Comments have a **minimum** length of **6,000 words** (excluding footnotes) and contain analysis of judgments. Subdivisions into paragraphs are allowed. Together with their manuscript, Contributors shall submit an abstract as well, written in all the three working languages of the Review: Italian, English and French

3.4. Articles

Articles have a **minimum** length of **8,000 words** (excluding footnotes) and contain a wider reflection on the topics covered by the Review.

In order to offer an easier reading experience, a partition in paragraphs (and, if needed, in subparagraphs as well) is recommended. Together with their manuscript, Contributors shall submit an abstract as well, written in all the three working languages of the Review: Italian, English and French.

3.5. Books reviews

The Review welcomes reviews of books and other manuscripts. These reviews should count between **600** and **2,000** words (footnotes included, although this limit is **merely indicative**). The text of these reviews is not to be divided in paragraphs. The title shall be written in all the three working languages of the Review.

4. Common editorial criteria for articles, comments, annotations and reviews

4.1. General indications

Manuscripts shall be written in **Garamond font**, sized **12** for the text and sized **10** for footnotes, if included. Line spacing shall be set at **1**. A special indent for the “First line” option shall be set at **0,75**. Footnotes, if included, are subject to the same indent. Hyphenation (i.e., the use of “-” to break words when starting a new sentence/paragraph) is not allowed. **Articles** and **comments** start with a table of contents (ex.: TABLE OF CONTENTS: 1. Title. – 2. Title. – 2.1. Title. – 3. Title. – etc.), which is sized **11**. Paragraph titles are in **bold**, with no indent and no full stop. In **annotations**, paragraphs within the text can be numbered, without automatic enumeration, but even not, depending on the Author. Paragraphs’ titles shall be written in *italics*, with no indent and no full stop.

4.2. Italic

Italic is not to be overused. Single foreign words, Latin words included, are written in italic, unless they have become common terms in the writing language. On the other hand, longer quoting in a foreign language is not to be written in italic. Italic can be used to emphasize single words and expressions in the writing language. If the text quotes the name which a case is publicly known by, that name is to be written in italic.

4.3. Quotation marks

In order to quote entire sentences, Contributors shall use double quotation marks (ex.: “quoted sentence”) and single quotation marks (‘...’) shall be use as well to emphasize a single word or expression, when not quoting other manuscripts. If the quoted sentence is isolated from a broader paragraph, or if the quoted sentence is not fully mentioned, ellipsis inside square brackets shall be included (ex.: “the Council [...] adopts a decision”). The same is to be done when adding words which are not present in the quoted text (ex.: “the Court considers that [the Council] should have adopted a decision”).

4.4. *Hyphens*

Sentences which are included between hyphens requires long hyphens (ex.: the Court – in the aforementioned judgement – has declared the existence of a violation). Short hyphens shall be used exclusively to merge words (ex.: «the socio-economic function of the institute»).

4.5. *Uppercase*

Uppercase is not to be used when writing general or generic terms (ex.: “the national courts”), nor when referring to legal and normative acts (ex.: the Lisbon treaty, the statute of the Court, the General Court’s rules of procedure, law n. 234/2012, decree n. 50/2016, etc.).

5. **Bibliographical references**

Position footnotes before punctuation. Footnotes must be in **Garamond**, size **10**, with **0.75** indentation, justified text and must always be followed by a full stop.

When more than one Author is cited in a footnote, they should be placed in chronological order (from least recent to the most recent articles) and, if there are several papers from the same year, in alphabetical order. If the articles are published in the same journal or in the same book, priority should be given to the one with the lowest page number. If you cite contributions by the same Author from the same year, the second contribution should be mentioned with the words “ID.” instead of the name.

When several judgments are cited, they must be listed in chronological order (from the least recent to most recent).

Footnotes in **annotations** should be used sparingly, only where strictly necessary to indicate the details of a pronouncement, an act or essential literature.

5.1. *Scholarship (Books and contributions to edited books)*

(j) Book, Handbook: If books or a handbook are cited for the first time, should be indicated the Author’s first Name initials with a dot and the Surname in small capitals. If there are several Authors, they are separated with a comma. The title is in italics, the volume number in Roman numerals (without writing ‘Vol.’) and the tome number in Arabic numeral. The place of Edition should be mentioned, not the Publishing House and the year of edition. It is not necessary to indicate the initial page number. If, however, specific pages are to be indicated, it is necessary to mark the initial page preceded by p. and followed by s. or ss. as appropriate (e.g.: p. 200 ss.; p. 200 s.); or, simply marking the single page to be cited (e.g.: p. 201). If you wish to cite two or more specific pages, use “pp.” (e.g.: pp. 210-211).

N.B.: insert a space between the initial of the first Name and Surname (e.g. M. CONDINANZI), between any more first Names (e.g. L.S. ROSSI), between p. and page number and between page number and pp. (e.g. p. 35 pp.). If there are several places of edition, separate them with a short hyphen (e.g. Oxford-Portland).

Example:

M. CONDINANZI, A. LANG, B. NASCIBENE, *Cittadinanza dell'Unione e libera circolazione delle persone*, Milan, 2th ed., 2005, pp. 30-33.

In the case of several citations of a book or a handbook, indicate Author's first Name and Surname, followed by the words "*op. cit.*" and the page number. If several Author's books or handbooks have already been cited by one author, the year is also cited in order to distinguish them, before the page(s) number.

Examples:

C. AMALFITANO, *cit.*, p. 23.

C. AMALFITANO, *cit.*, 2012, p. 44.

(ii) Contributions to dated Books or Conference Proceedings: after the Author's First Name Initial and Surname in small capitals, and the title, in italics, write "in", the name of the Editor(s) in small capitals and ("ed." or "eds.", if in English), ("dir.", or "dirs." if in French), ("Hrsg.", if in German).

Example:

L. DANIELE, *Commentary on Art. 35 TEU*, in A. TIZZANO (ed.), *Treaties of the European Union and the European Community*, Milan, 2004, p. 142 ff.

When citing a contribution for the first time, indicate the Author's first Name initial and surname, followed by the title in italics, "in", the name of the Editor in small caps and in brackets the indication "edited by", *cit.*, and the page(s).

V.E. THILI, *Transparency: an everlasting challenge for the European Union*, in P. CARDONNEL, A. ROSAS, N. WAHL (eds.), *cit.*, p. 473 ss.

(iii) Periodical articles: after the Author's N. Surname, in small caps, and the title of the article, in italics, put the name of the journal, preceded by the year of publication (not the volume, nor the issue), and the first page.

Examples of first references:

W. TURPIN, *L'intégration de la Charte des droits fondamentaux dans la Constitution européenne*, (2003) RTDE, 2003, p. 615 ff., pp. 618-619.

L. PANELLA, *Il progetto di articoli della Commissione di diritto internazionale sulla protezione diplomatica: codificazione e sviluppo del diritto internazionale*, (2008) RCGI, p. 54 ff.

N.B.: **journals' titles should be abbreviated** in the form most commonly used. In general, **homogeneity** in the way of quotation should be ensured as far as possible.

In case of several citations of the same article, reproduce the title in full or shorten it if it is too long, truncating it with a comma, without dots, and insert "cit." (in full) and the page(s), if any.

Examples of subsequent references:

S. WEATHERILL, *Safeguarding the acquis communautaire*, cit., p. 160.

5.2. *Acts and official documents*

Italians and European Union acts mentioned for the first time should be cited in full with the indication of the Official Journal. Official Journals should be cited with the formula (in italics): *GURI*; *OJEC* (to 31st January 2003); *OJEU* (from 1st February 2003).

(i) Acts of the EU institutions: acts of secondary legislation, whether typical or atypical, are always cited in lower case and, the first time, always in full. Where possible, the author shall insert a hyperlink to the act.

Examples:

regulation (EC) n. 411/98 of the Council of 16 February 1998 on additional animal protection standards applicable to road vehicles used for the carriage of livestock on journeys exceeding eight hours, in *OJ L* 052, 21.02.1998, p. 8 ff.

directive 2004/83/EC of the Council of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted, in *OJ L* 304, 30.09.2004, p. 12 ff.

notice of the Commission on the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107, par. 1, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in *OJ C* 262, 19.07.2016, p. 1 ff.

(ii) Nationals law and acts: national acts are always cited in lower case and, the first time, always in full.

Examples:

Law n. 234 of 24 December 2012, General rules on Italy's participation in the formation and implementation of European Union laws and policies, in *GURI* n. 3, 04.01.2013

Legislative Decree n. 50, 18 April 2016, Public Contracts Code, in *GURI* n. 91, 19.04.2016

In case of several citations of the same act, it is sufficient to indicate the type of act, the number and the act, not followed by "cit."

(iii) EU Courts case-law: the judgement of the European Union Court of Justice should be cited indicating the Court (Court of Justice or General Court), the date, the case number, the name under which it is known in italics, the ECLI and the point (the words "point(s)" should not be abbreviated). Where possible, the author should insert a hyperlink to the ruling.

Examples:

- General Court, 6 September 2011, Case T-18/10, *Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami e a.*, ECLI____, para 14-15;
- Opinion of Advocate General [..], 30 June 2005, Case C-96/04, *Standesamt Stadt Niebuß*, ECLI____, point 30.

(iv) Other Courts (national and international) Case-law: for rulings of other Courts than the European Union ones, should be cited as follows:

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are to be avoided if possible and, where used, it is preferable to explain them (ex. “European Union Court of Justice” (“EUCJ”)). In general, regardless of the form used, it is requested to ensure as much uniformity and homogeneity as possible throughout the text.