

## Hanse Law Review Stylesheet for Articles

In order to ensure a uniform look of the Hanse Law Review, authors are asked to comply with following criteria regarding their articles.

### I. Abstracts

All authors must submit a written abstract with their article. The abstract should not be part of the article itself (i.e. the introduction) but a teaser for possible readers.

### II. Structure

Authors should maintain a clear structure throughout their article.

To achieve this we suggest the following numbering of headlines for subsequent paragraphs:

- I. Introduction
- II. EU and its Institutions
  1. Commission
  2. Parliament
    - i. Members of Parliament

...

### III. Quotation

Quotations should be indicated by single quotation marks ('...').

A quotation within a quotation should be indicated by double quotation marks ("...").

A quotation which is more than about five lines long should be indicated as a separate paragraph, with a line space above and below.

All quotations must remain exactly as in the original!

Phrases or expressions which are in a language other than the language of the article should be in italics unless they have become part of everyday language.

### IV. Abbreviations

Abbreviations may be used provided that the name is set out in full, followed by the abbreviation in brackets at the first usage, e.g. European Court of Justice (ECJ).

Common latin abbreviations (ibid, e.g., i.e., ...) may be used without prior introduction.

The following institutions should be abbreviated as follows:

European Court of Justice	→ ECJ
European Court of First Instance	→ CFI
European Court of Human Rights	→ ECtHR
International Court of Justice	→ ICJ

### V. Footnotes

Footnotes should be numbered sequentially throughout the text, appear at the bottom of the page (i.e. no endnotes) and end with a full point.

Authors are asked to keep footnotes as short as possible and to make cross-references within the text as sparingly as possible.

Footnote numbers in text should follow punctuation marks – comma, full point etc.  
The first letter of a footnote will be capital.

The first footnote should contain the full name and title as well as publisher, date of publication etc.  
(e.g. Rott, Peter, ‘What is the Role of the ECJ in Private Law?’, [2005] 1 HanseLR 1, 6)

Following footnotes concerning the same source solely refer to the name of the author.

Where more than one source of the same author is used, an abbreviation of the title should be added for booktitles or the journal name and date for articles.

### *Page references*

Page numbers are not preceded by ‘p’ or ‘pp’

If more than one page is referred to use ‘ff’ where the pages are in a line (i.e. for pages 124-126 use 124 ff.)

### *Books*

Books should be cited as following, with the title *italicised*:

Name, first name, *Title* (Publisher, Place, Year), page

Jones, Mike, *European Law in Context* (Blackwell, Oxford, 1995), 10.

*Contributions to edited books should be cited as follows:*

Jones, Mike, ‘Social Regulation’, in Jones, M., Smith, J. and Rowe, A. (eds), *European Law in Context: Selected Readings* (Blackwell, Oxford, 1995), 16.

[Please try to cite the first name of the author in full]

### *Articles*

Article titles should be in single quotation marks.

The titles of journals should be *italicised* where not abbreviated.

Common abbreviations of journals should be used whenever possible.

Example:

Author, ‘Title’, [Year of Publication] Vol. *Journal* Nr., page

Rott, Peter, ‘What is the Role of the ECJ in Private Law?’, [2005] 1 HanseLR 1, 6

Reference to a specific page should be as follows:

Rott, Peter, ‘What is the Role of the ECJ in Private Law?’, [2005] 1 HanseLR 1, 6, 8

Note that most journals make own proposals how they wish to be cited. Where such a proposal is made, please use the proposed citation method.

### *Cases*

References to cases of the Court of Justice or the Court of First Instance should give the European Court Reports (ECR) citation.

The names of the parties are *italicised*.

Where the case has not been published in the ECR, reference should be made to the Common Market Law Reports (CMLR) or internet source of [www.curia.eu.int](http://www.curia.eu.int).

Cases should be cited in the following way:

(a) ECR citation

Case C-346/93 *Kleinwort Benson Ltd. v City of Glasgow District Council* [1995] E.C.R. I-615  
(note that ECJ decisions have a ‘I’ prior to the page number, CFI decisions a ‘II’)

(b) CMLR citation

Case C-246/89 *Commission v United Kingdom* [1991] 3 CMLR 706

(c) Internet citation

Case C-XX/XX *Claimant v Defendant* [Year of decision] found on <http://www.curia.eu.int/XXXX>  
assessed on DD/MM/YYYY

Judgements of national courts are cited as common within the jurisdiction of the respective court.

Treaties of the European Union and Community

Treaty of the European Union	→ Article 5 TEU
Treaty of the European Community	→ Article 30 EC
ECSC Treaty	→ Article 2 ECSC
EAEC Treaty	→ Article 3 Euratom
Treaty on the European Constitution	→ Article 4 CT

Legislation

EC, ECSC or Euratom legislation should be cited as follows:

(a) written out in the text:

Article X of Regulation Year/Number  
Article 2 of Regulation 89/11  
Article 3 of Directive 89/21  
Article 4 of Decision 89/31

(b) abbreviated in footnotes:

Art 2, Reg 89/21  
Art 3, Dir 89/21  
Art 4, Dec 89/31

VI. Grammar and Vocab

The Hanse Law Review Editorial Board will review the submitted article as good as it can.

However it can not take account of all grammatical mistakes or misspellings.

We ask the author to review his article for correctness of grammar and spelling.

Although we try to give as much support as we can, the author alone remains responsible for the quality of his work.