

Guidelines for Authors

of the [Frankfurt Law Review](#) (as of November 2nd, 2023)

Submissions to be published in the Frankfurt Law Review shall be prepared in accordance with the following guidelines.

I. Submissions

Manuscripts are to be sent to the editorial office as e-mail attachments in an editable file format (.doc(x) or .rtf, not .pdf). Agreed deadlines must be strictly adhered to. We kindly ask to be informed immediately of any exceptionally justified deviations from this.

It is requested that academic evaluations, if available, be attached to the submission. In the email, the author, if a student, should provide their full name, academic semester, university, and, if applicable, their area of specialization, any involvement with a chair, and a title suitable for publication. If the author is not a student, a brief summary of their educational background and current occupation should be included.

II. Spelling and Language

Submissions can be published in both German and English.

For English-language publications, both American and British English are permitted.

III. Academic Integrity

The Frankfurt Law Review aspires to publish contributions at a high academic level. In this regard, all authors intending to publish in the Frankfurt Law Review commit to upholding recognized standards of academic work, particularly in terms of truthfulness and respect for the intellectual contributions of others.

IV. Style

The author's individual writing style is their own and is solely their responsibility. Nevertheless, emphasis should be placed on clarity, comprehensibility, and academic standards. Empty phrases, superfluous words, unnecessary jargon, and excessively long sentences should be avoided.

V. Length

The objective is to publish well-grounded, concise, and issue-focused papers. An existing term paper can gladly be used as a template. The length of contributions should not exceed 6,000 words, excluding footnotes unless the editorial board agrees with the author on different terms.

VI. Formatting

Manuscripts must not contain formatting beyond the standard (e.g., bold or italics), particularly no text markers. Emphases and foreign terms should be indicated using italics.

Submissions should not include graphical representations or the like unless it is indispensable for the academic significance of the contribution. In this case, prior consultation with the editorial board is required.

When adapting a term paper, please ensure a standard page margin of 2.5 cm on each side and a 1.5 line spacing.

VII. Quotation Marks

Quotation marks should be used sparingly. Double quotation marks are for direct quotations in the text, as well as for allusions and ironically used expressions. Single quotation marks indicate quotes within quotes.

VIII. Abstract

Each submission shall be preceded by a concise and informative abstract that succinctly summarizes the research question, the subsequent argumentation along with its main points leading to a conclusion, with an emphasis on the issue at hand.

The abstract should not include footnotes and should not exceed ten lines. The abstract should be set in italics.

IX. Conclusion

The submission should conclude with a summary. In this, the author should succinctly present their fundamental theses once more. Moreover, the summary can also include a glimpse into the future or a call to action.

X. Subheadings

The contributions should be well-structured and include informative subheadings. The specific formatting of subheading levels is at the discretion of the authors.

It is recommended to use a standard formatting, for example, “A., I., 1., a), aa)” or “1., 1.1., 1.1.1”.

Up to the third level of outline, the subheadings are to be inserted in a separate line; from the fourth level onwards, they should be in italics within the running text.

Example:

A. Introduction

I. Procedural

1. Jurisdiction

(a) *Personal jurisdiction* Personal jurisdiction is derived from ...

XI. Abbreviations

In general, the use of abbreviations should be sparing, and when in doubt, it is advisable to avoid them. Nonetheless, entirely common abbreviations (e.g., i.e., cf.) may be used. Other exceptions are abbreviations in case names and courts (e.g., HL, A-G, HM) as well as in common law reports (e.g., CMLR, Lloyd's Rep, WLR) and journals (e.g., CML Rev, ICLQ, LQR).

XII. Citation of Legislation

Precise citation of legislation is essential. The citation style should conform to the customary standards of the respective jurisdiction.

The spaces within norm citations are to be set as protected spaces (ctrl. + shift + space).

XIII. Gender-Inclusive Language

The decision of whether and to what extent to use gender-inclusive language is at the discretion of the author. However, the chosen approach must be consistently applied.

The editorial board encourages the use of gender-inclusive language using gender-neutral designations (e.g., "police officer" instead of "policeman") and by using the gender-neutral pronoun "they".

XIV. Footnotes

Footnotes shall begin with a capital letter and end with a period. Multiple sources within the same footnote shall be separated by a semicolon. Footnotes are placed at the end of a sentence (following the period) or a clause and should relate to that specific part.

The use of "cf." shall be avoided, as different applications may not ensure uniform clarity. Distinguishing between direct and indirect quotations is done using quotation marks for direct quotes.

In general, providing the last names of the authors is sufficient unless there is a specific risk of confusion.

1. Citing Case Law

a) Law Reports

The standard abbreviation should be used. It is necessary to provide the case name in italics, although it does not need to be repeated in the footnote if the case designation is mentioned in the text. Following that, the year is enclosed in square brackets. Subsequently, include the volume, the corresponding law report, and the page number where the decision begins. Where necessary, the court should also be indicated. The precise page reference should be added at the end, unless the citation pertains to the entire decision.

Example: *Phipps v Boardman* [1967] 2 AC 46 (HL) 124.

b) Unreported Citations

Where a judgment with a neutral citation has not been reported, give only the neutral citation. This consists of the year of judgment, the court and the judgment number.

Examples: *Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd* [2008] UKHL 13.

2. Citing Articles

First, give the author's name, followed by a comma. Then give the title of the article, in roman within single quotation marks. After the title, give the year of publication in brackets, the volume number if there is one, the name of the journal in roman, in full or abbreviated form, and the first page of the article, followed by a comma. Then include the exact page number of the citation.

Example: Waldron, 'The Core of the Case against Judicial Review' (2006) 115 Yale LJ 1346, 1372.

3. Citing Books

Cite the author's name first, followed by a comma, and then the title of the book in italics. For books with both a title and a subtitle that are not separated by punctuation, use a colon. Following the title, include the publication details in brackets, indicating the publisher and the year of publication, with a space but no punctuation separating them. If you are citing an edition other than the first edition, specify this as "2nd edn" (or "rev edn" for a revised edition). If a book consists of multiple volumes, add the volume number prior to the publication information.

Citations are indicated by page numbers (p) unless there are numbered paragraphs (para).

Example: v. Bar, *The Common European Law of Torts*, vol 2 (CH Beck 2000) para 76.

If clear attribution is possible, from the second citation onwards, the author and the source are sufficient.

Example: v. Bar, para 81.

4. Citing Internet Sources

The use of internet sources outside electronic publications of legal literature should be sparing. Complete the citation with the domain and the date of the last access.

Example: Peukert in: Verfassungsblog,
<https://verfassungsblog.de/who-decides-what-counts-as-disinformation-in-the-eu/> (last access 26 October 2023).

In other respects, please refer to the OSCOLA Citation Guidelines: https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/oscola_4th_edn_hart_2012.pdf.

For any unresolved questions, please feel free to send an email to:
redaktion@frankfurtlawreview.de