Style Guide
(Hungarian Yearbook of International Law and European Law)

Foreword
Authors writing for the Hungarian Yearbook of International Law and European Law (publisher: Eleven International Publishing) are requested to observe the rules of this Style Guide. In general, authors should remember that they are writing for an international and interdisciplinary audience. The layout must be consistent and any references should be clear enough to enable readers to locate sources within reasonable time.

a, Basic formal requirements
Format: Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx)
Font: Times New Roman
Font size: 12 (in footnotes: 10)
Line spacing: single
Paragraph spacing: 0

b, Information on the author
The author’s name should be followed by a footnote marked with a star (*) and information on the author should be provided in this particular footnote [name: affiliation (position, institution). Sponsor of the particular research (if any)].
Example:

Marcel Szabó*
*: Marcel Szabó: professor of law, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest; justice, Constitutional Court of Hungary.

Please use the following positions (if relevant): professor of law; associate professor (‘docens’); assistant professor (‘adjunktus’); junior assistant professor (‘tanársegéd’); visiting professor; PhD candidate, attorney-at-law; senior research fellow (‘tudományos főmunkatárs’); research fellow
c, Abstract
The abstract is a brief summary of the research. It is a well-developed paragraph, should be exact in wording, and must be understandable to a wide audience without reading the article itself. Informative abstracts (complete abstracts) are strongly encouraged, which are a compendious summary of the article’s substance, including its background, purpose, methodology, results and conclusion. Abstracts should contain no more than 250 words.

d, Headings and Subheadings
Authors may use up to three levels of headings. Please do not use CAPITALS in headings. All nouns, verbs and adjectives should begin with Capital Letters. All the headings and subheadings must be bold.

Examples:
1. Historical Introduction
   1.1. Action Plans and Other Policies
   1.1.1. Primary Legal Sources

e, Use of Italics
The following parts of the text should be emphasized by italics (please do not use underline or bold or CAPITAL LETTERS for emphasis).
- Names of cases (e.g. Defrenne v. Sabena case, Rutili judgment, Golder case);
- Titles of books and periodicals (e.g. European Journal of International Law);
- Short foreign (non-English) phrases or words (e.g. sui generis, Cour de Cassation);
- Words or phrases which the author wishes to emphasize.
f, Abbreviations
Generally, every abbreviation should be followed by a full stop (e.g. Doc.; No.). However, where the shortened form is an acronym in CAPITALS, there is no full stops (e.g. UN, ECHR).

g, Quotation
Use double quotation marks only for quotations from texts. Use three dots between square brackets ([...]) to indicate omissions within the quoted text (if any).
Example:
“The conclusion is that the practice of the European Court of Human Rights is inadequate and that the protection [...] could be better.”

In all other cases, use single quotation marks (inverted commas).
Example:
such actions are regarded as ‘illegal’ by some authors.

h, Miscellany
- Footnote numbers should appear after the punctuation mark. E.g. This was stated by the Court in Defrenne.¹
- Dates are represented as follows: 21 August 1967.
- Please use ‘para.’ when referring to a particular paragraph of a text divided into paragraphs.

i, Footnotes
1. Abbreviations
The following should always be abbreviated in footnotes:
Article(s): Art.; Arts.
Editor(s): Ed.; Eds.
Number(s): No.; Nos.
Paragraph(s): Para.; Paras.
2. Introductory signals

The following signals may be used:

- *See*; *see*, *generally*; *see also*; *but see*
- *Cf.* (*means: compare*); *but cf.*
- *E.g.* (*means: for example*)
- *in* (*when referring to an article in an edited volume*)

All introductory signals in footnotes are *italics*.

3. Italics in footnotes

*Italics* are used in footnotes in the following cases:

- The title of a periodical or edited volume (*e.g.* law journals, edited volumes, book titles);
- all introductory signals;
- procedural phrases in case names (*e.g.* *v.*; *versus*);
- words requiring special emphasis.

4. Citation of books and articles

Please follow the following citation rule as examples:


Remarks:
- capitalize all words of the title except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions of less than four letters.
- titles of articles and edited volumes must be placed between single quotation marks (no single quotation marks concerning book titles)
- if a book/article has more than one author or editor, cite them all, using ‘&’ (instead of comma or ‘and’);
- if a book/article has three or more authors or editors, mention the first author (editor) only, followed by *et al.*
- if the periodical has no volume number, use the year of publication before the name of the periodical (e.g. *Iustum Aequum Salutare*, 2016/2).

5. Repeat citations
When a particular source is cited more than once in the article, 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.

*Example:*

Varga 2014, p. 100.

If there are two or more consecutive references to the same work, use ‘Id.’

*Examples:*

Szabó 2016, p. 200.
Id.
6. Citation of EU documents

In general, the first citation to a case should contain the full name of the parties as they are reproduced in the ECR. Subsequent citations may use short forms for the parties, if the short form is commonly used and unequivocal.

First quote (example):


Subsequent quotes (example):

*Case 43/75, Defrenne II*, in particular para. 5. of the judgment.

All regulations, directives and decisions should be cited with their number and their publication in the OJ. The date of their adoption and their full or abbreviated title could be added where possible.

Examples:

- Council Regulation 1612/68, OJ 1968 L 257/2.

7. Citation of ECHR documents

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):

- Article 6 ECHR
- Art. 6 ECHR

European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) judgment:


European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), decision (admissibility, struck out of the list):

*Polgár and Drafi v. Hungary (dec.)*, No. 80993/13, 14 February 2019.
European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), Grand Chamber judgment: 


8. Citation of the cases of the International Court of Justice
The name of the case is italicized in the main text and in the footnotes. Give the number of the first page, followed by ‘at’, the page of the judgment at which the quote is located, and the paragraph number(s). If the case has not yet been published, cite full name followed by ‘(not yet published)’.
Examples:

Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Question Between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain), Jurisdiction and Admissibility, Judgment of 15 February 1995, 1995 ICJ Reports 6, at 8, para. 4.


9. Treaties and other sources of law
Please refer to the year of adoption, the full title, and the reference (if available).
Example:


10. Websites
Material obtained from the internet should be cited to the full address of the website using ‘<’ and ‘>’ at the beginning and the end of the link, respectively, thus giving readers a chance to find the original source and to verify the information. Leave out ‘http://’ when the address starts with ‘www’. If the address does not start with ‘www’, then ‘http://’ should be
maintained. Please avoid the use of hyperlinks and please do not provide the last access of the website in the footnote.

Examples:

<https://hunconcourt.hu>

<www.icj-cij.org>

11. Citing Hungarian cases and legislation

11.1. Legislative Materials

Reference to the Fundamental Law of Hungary:


Reference to the former Constitution of Hungary:


Reference to an act of Parliament:

Act CXXX of 2018 on Administrative Courts, Section 1.

References to Decrees or Orders:


Remarks:

- please use the term ‘Section’ instead of ‘paragraph’ or ‘§’.
- please provide the English translation of the title of legislation;

11.2. Cases of the Constitutional Court

Cases of the Constitutional Court of Hungary adopted before 2012 should be cited with reference to the official reports called Az Alkotmánybíróság Határozatai (ABH), giving the series (year), the number of the first page of the decision and the page of the decision at which the quote is located.

Example:

Newly adopted cases of the Constitutional Court of Hungary:
Decision 22/2016. (XII. 5.) AB, Reasoning [20].
Order 3039/2019. (II. 20.) AB, Reasoning [10].

When a concurring opinion or dissenting opinion is referred to, the
name(s) of the judge(s) may be included after the reference.
Example:
Decision 22/2016. (XII. 5.) AB, Concurring opinion by Egon Dienes-Oehm, [73].

Names of Hungarian Courts should be used as shown in the following
elements:
- Legfelsőbb Bíróság: Supreme Court;
- Kúria: Curia of Hungary;
- ítélőtábla: Regional Court of Appeal (e.g. Debrecen Regional Court
  of Appeal);
- törvényszék: Regional Court (e.g. Budapest-Capital Regional Court,
  Budapest Environs Regional Court, Miskolc Regional Court);
- járásbíróság: District Court (e.g. Miskolci District Court);
- cégbíróság: Company Court (e.g. Company Court of Veszprém
  Regional Court).

References to cases should contain the name of the court and the case
number (unreported cases) or the references of series where the case
were published.
Examples:
BH 2012. 62.
BDT 2015. 195.