



### **I. Organisational:**

An electronic version of the paper (preferably a Word document, also as a \*.pdf) should only be sent to one of those responsible for publishing the JÖR. The complete address of the author (postal and e-mail) should be attached to the article.

### **II. General:**

The article should be headed by its title (and subtitle, if applicable) with the first and last names of the author (with academic titles) followed by a location.

The article must be preceded by a complete table of contents.

In principle, the outline should have no more than three parts. The subheadings are to be indicated with Roman numerals, Arabic numerals and lower case letters with round brackets as required: I. - 1. - a). Numbering in the text without a corresponding heading is to be avoided.

*Spelling* according to the latest edition of the Duden applies, if applicable.

Manual *hyphenation* and *page breaks* as well as blank lines are to be avoided.

*Footnote characters* are always placed after the punctuation mark in the text.

*Abbreviations* should be made according to Kirchner, "Abkürzungsverzeichnis der Rechtssprache". As a matter of principle, they do not contain blanks, e.g., see above, m.w.N., a.a.O., i.V.m., etc.

This also applies to abbreviations that are written without dots, such as BVerfG, ZEuP, EMRK.

The recital is abbreviated with "Rn.", footnote with "Fn." and editor with "Hrsg.".

*References* within an article should not refer to page numbers, but to outline numbers. References to other footnotes are possible, however.

### **III. Highlighting:**

*Emphasis* in the text should be marked in italics. *Foreign language terms* in the text are also marked in italics, unless they are very common or are frequently used in the article.

*Names* of authors in footnotes should also be marked in italics. Other names as well as courts and editors are not italicized.

Longer *literal quotations* in the text are formatted in a smaller font (small print).

### **IV. Citations in footnotes:**

#### *1. General:*

Authors and editors/editors are only quoted by their first names if there is danger of confusion.

Multiple authors and editors are separated by "/" without spaces. There is no "S." or "p." before page numbers, year and page numbers are separated by commas – e.g., *Kaiser*, *Ausnahmeverfassungsrecht*, 2020, 75.

## 2. Independent literature:

Independent literature is cited according to the following pattern: surname, title, if applicable edition, year of publication, number of pages – e.g., *Jestaedt*, Grundrechtsentfaltung im Gesetz, 1999, 220 f.

Further references can be abbreviated according to the following pattern: *Jestaedt* (Fn. ...), 125.

If another edition or another volume of an already cited book is cited for the first time, this is to be considered a new citation.

## 3. Journal articles:

Articles in German language journals are cited according to the following pattern: surname, journal year [without comma], page(s) – e.g., *Heun/Thiele*, JZ 2012, 973 ff. In the case of archival journals, citation is primarily based on the volume number: *Kube*, AöR 137 (2012), 205 ff.

If the article refers to a specific page or sequence of pages, the first page of the article must also be cited: *Heun/Thiele*, JZ 2012, 973 (978); *Kube*, AöR 137 (2012), 205 (215 ff.).

The titles of the articles are generally not mentioned.

Foreign and non-legal journals are also cited according to the same pattern; the name of the journal should then be written out in full.

## 4. Contributions in collections, commemorative publications:

Contributions in anthologies are listed with the publisher and the title of the anthology as well as the year of publication – e.g., *Landau*, in: Schulze (Hrsg.), Europäische Rechts- und Verfassungsgeschichte: Ergebnisse und Perspektiven der Forschung, 1991, 39 ff.

Editors of Festschriften are not mentioned: *Trusen*, in: FS for Heinrich Lange, 1970, 97 ff.

For all others, what has been said about the journal articles applies.

## 5. Comments:

The comments should primarily make use of the citation suggestions of the publishers concerned – e.g., *Morlok*, in: Dreier (Hrsg.), Grundgesetz-Kommentar, Vol. II, 3rd ed. 2015, Art. 38 Rn. 86. Subsequent quotations can also be abbreviated here: *Morlok* (Fn. ...), Art. 38 Rn. 94.

If another editor is quoted within the same commentary, this is considered the first mention.

## 6. Rulings:

For German court decisions the usual citation is accepted: BVerfGE 123, 267; BGHZ 105, 386.

The first page is always to be cited, if applicable the reference page number and, if available, also marginal numbers. Preferably, judgments should be cited according to the official collection, alternatively with date and file number: BVerfGE 123, 267 (340 marginal no. 208); alternatively: BVerfG of 30 June 2009 - 2 BvE 2/08 - marginal no. 208.

Decisions of the ECJ should be cited as follows: ECJ, judgment v. 5.2.1963 - Case 26/62 (van Gend & Loos) [1963] ECR 1; alternatively only with marginal: ECJ, judgment of 16.6.2015 - Case C-62/14 (Gauweiler and others v German Bundestag) - margin no. 41; alternatively as short citation: ECJ, JZ 2015, 785 (787).

## 7. Law gazettes:

The Federal Law Gazette is cited in the following manner: Federal Law Gazette 1971 I, 1542; the European Official Journal: EC OJ 1993 L 307, 25; foreign official gazettes accordingly.

## 8. Internet quotes:

Documents from the Internet are cited by stating the address (URL) and the date of the last access – e.g., [www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de](http://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de) (15.10.2020). The URL is not highlighted, neither in colour nor by underlining or angle brackets.