

REVUE EUROPÉENNE DE DROIT DE LA CONSOMMATION (R.E.D.C.)

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CONSUMER LAW

GUIDELINES

December 2023

Thank you for choosing to write a contribution to the *European Journal of Consumer Law / Revue européenne de droit de la consommation*.

In this document, you will find some guidelines to help you to prepare your article.

Your contribution will be submitted to a scientific committee composed of specialists in consumer law and we will ensure that you are informed of the committee's deliberations as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL CHARTER OF THE E.D.C.R.

The European Journal of Consumer Law is a scientific journal specialising in consumer law. It is an essential doctrinal tool and a source of information on the evolution of consumer law in Europe and worldwide.

There are usually three issues published each year. Each issue is comprised of in-depth analyses and case notes on important developments in consumer protection law, business-consumer relations, and the interaction between consumer law and other branches of law. The Journal addresses legal developments from the perspective of both EU law and in relation to third countries.

The contributions should deal with concrete legal issues that lawyers encounter or are likely to encounter in practice. A simple presentation of the applicable law or its developments will not be published.

To achieve this goal, your submission should be concise, it should address current issues of consumer law, it should be relevant to a wide range of readers, and should constitute an original contribution to legal literature.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We welcome contributions, in **English and French**, for the following sections:

Analysis	Case notes
This section consists of articles dealing with a particular topic in depth.	This section consists of case notes on judgments of European or national courts. A case note cannot be limited to a summary of the facts, the arguments of the parties, and the position of the court. A proper commentary is required. The innovative points of the judgement should of course be analysed in detail.
Analysis shall not be no longer than 8,000 words (including footnotes) and shall be structured according to the outline in Annex II.	The case note shall not exceed 3,000 words (including footnotes) and shall be structured according to the outline in Annex II.

OUTLINE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Title

The choice of title is paramount. It should be as short as possible and give a clear overview of the subject covered, without being too technical.

Please note that **if the contribution is in French**, the title shall also be translated into English.

Please note that **for the case notes**, the headline should have the following structure:

‘Case *name of the judgment* (number of the judgment): title chosen by the author’. A footnote should follow immediately to give the full reference of the judgment.

Example: Case *Fennia vs Koninklijke Philips NV* (C-264/21): Towards a broader interpretation of the ‘apparent producer’, ‘quasi-producer’ or ‘self-brander’ subject to EU product liability

Name of the author

The author’s name and surname are indicated, in capital letters, at the beginning of the contribution (right-hand alignment).

An **asterisk** mentioning the author’s role and institution of origin shall be inserted before the first footnote. If the author consents to it, his or her e-mail address will also be published.

The template for outlining this information is as follows: “The author is [function]. He or she can be contacted at the following address: [email address]”.

Abstract

Each contribution should come with an abstract in italics of 100 to 200 words.

Please note that **if the contribution is written in French**, the abstract should be provided in both French and English.

Font

The body of the text uses the font *Times New Roman*, size 12, single-spaced, justified at both ends. The footnotes use the font *Times New Roman*, size 10, single-spaced, justified at both ends.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be limited in number. If they are too numerous or voluminous, they can hinder the flow of the reading and the understanding of the text. You should therefore choose the most relevant references, as your selection will be a great help to the reader wishing to gain a deeper understanding of the subject.

In order to ensure the consistency of the references, please follow the rules set out in Annex 1 below.

References

References to legislation, case law, and literature should be drafted in accordance with the rules set out in Annex I.

MANUSCRIPTS NOT YET EDITED

Authors are not allowed to publish pre-edited manuscripts on SSRN or similar services.

PUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

Immediately, after publication, authors are entitled to deposit their edited and published manuscripts in **universities' archives**.

Authors are entitled to publishing edited and published manuscripts on SSRN or similar services if there is a delay of at least **1 year** (from the official publication date).

OPEN ACCESS

The European Journal of Consumer Law gives the author the possibility of publishing in open access their manuscript. However, to do so, authors shall reach an individual open-access agreement with Larcier-Intersentia.

Upon acceptance of their contribution, authors are invited to manifest their intention of publishing with open access to the editorial committee.

CONTACT

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ANNEX I – REFERENCES

In order to ensure uniformity of contributions to the Journal, the following rules should be applied:

I. EUROPEAN UNION LAW

Primary law

A new numbering system has been introduced since the Lisbon Treaty. References should be made as follows: “Article 30 TFEU (ex Article 36 EC)”.

Secondary law

Name of the act (decision, directive, etc.), number, author, date, exact title, reference to the Official Journal (year, series, page).

EXAMPLE: “Council Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 of 25 January 1983 establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources (OJ 1983, L 24, p. 1; hereinafter ‘Regulation No 170/83’)”.

Case-law

The style should be as follows:

Court of Justice of the European Union (formerly Court of Justice of the European Communities) – abbreviated as “CJ”.

General Court (formerly Court of First Instance of the European Communities) – abbreviated as “GC”.

To cite judgments, the method of citation of judgments adopted by the Court should be used, which is as follows: type of decision, date, name of the case, registration number, ECLI code, paragraph of the judgment cited.

EXAMPLE: “Judgment of 12 July 2005, *Schemp*, C-403/03, EU:C:2005:446, paragraph 19”.

More under: https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/P_125997/en/

II. NATIONAL LAW

Legislation

Name of the act (law, decree, etc.), number, date, exact title, relevant collection (in italics), date of publication, page or reference within the number.

EXAMPLE: Act No. 2021-1729 of 22 December 2021 on confidence in the judiciary, JORF No. 298 of 23 December 2021, text No. 2.

Case-law

Name of the court (if there is a risk of confusion, specify the country to which the court belongs), panel of judges, date of the decision, names of the parties, publication references (in italics), year, part or section, page.

EXAMPLES: Cass. fr. 3rd ch., 12 January 1988, Bull. civ. III, n° 7; Cass. b. 1st ch., 15 October 1987, Pas. 1988, I, p. 175.

III. EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

European Convention on Human Rights

The publication of judgments or decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (abbreviated as the ECtHR) indicates the formation of the Court which gave the decision or judgment (Chamber constituted within a Section or Grand Chamber), its date, and the application number. In addition, where reference is made to a Chamber judgment, it should be indicated whether the judgment has become final or has been referred to the Grand Chamber.

EXAMPLES:

ECtHR (4th Sect.), *Kozak/Poland* judgment of 2 March 2010 (application no. 13102/02) (final since 2 June 2010), paragraph 23.

ECtHR (4th Sect.), *Leyla Sahin/Turkey* judgment of 29 June 2004 (Appl. No. 44774/98), paragraph 65 (this judgment is being referred to the Grand Chamber).

European Social Charter

References to decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights (abbreviated as ECSR) should include the name of the claimant organisation as well as that of the respondent State, the number of the complaint (collective complaint: CC), and the date of the decision.

EXAMPLE: CESR Association internationale Autisme-Europe v. France, CC No. 13/2002, decision of 7 November 2003.

IV. LITERATURE

Books

First name (initials), last name, title in italics, collection, publishing place, publisher, year, page.

EXEMPLE : A. Berenboom, *Le Droit d'Auteur*, Brussels, Larcier, 1984, p. 103.

Article or book chapter

Name of the author (idem), title of the article or note in inverted commas, name of the journal or collective work in italics, date, starting page of the text, page cited.

EXAMPLE: M.-F. Lampe, "Le statut juridique de l'enfant - Des droits de garde et de visite", *Revue du notariat belge*, 1979, p. 277, at p. 284.

V. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Foreign words – including designations of foreign courts – should be written in italics, without inverted commas.

VI. REFERENCES TO WEBSITES

It is possible to link to websites providing information on the subject. Please surround the address with < > signs, mentioning the date on which the site was last consulted.

ANNEX II – STRUCTURE OF THE PAPERS

In order to ensure uniformity of contributions to the Journal, the following rules should be applied.

I. ANALYSIS

TOWARDS THE FREE MOVEMENT OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS THROUGH THE HARMONISATION OF MARKETING AUTHORISATION PROCEDURES

I.- Introduction

II.- Harmonisation of marketing authorisations

A.- Introduction

B.- The centralised marketing authorisation procedure

1 - *Access to the centralised procedure*

etc.

II. COMMENTARIES

We recommend the following structure:

- Title of the commentary: “name of the judgment: title chosen by the author”.
- Full reference to the judgment in the first footnote.
- Background to the case and procedure: the author should explain, in a concise manner, the facts of the case and the position taken by the court.
- Analysis: in the analysis, the author should: identify the new legal principle introduced by the judgment and explain how this point is innovative compared to the previous state of the law; describe the consequences of this development; present his or her opinion in this respect in a reasoned manner.