

Editing Guide

Format, size:

40,000 characters with spaces, Times New Roman font, 1.5 line spacing 12-point font, justified. Tables and formulae should be presented as they will be printed in their final form. Preferably no pdf or image format in the document.

Structure of the Entry:

Author's name¹ (without title), **bold, font size 12**

Title centered, bold 14 font size

Subheadings should be numbered in the decimal system (e.g. 1.3.2.), the first subheading in bold, 12 font size, the others in normal 12 font size. In the texts, automatically generated lists and chapter headings should be avoided.

Internal structure of the manuscript:

The topicality and relevance of the subject to the case law should be presented. It is also important to clearly distinguish between the facts, the position of the authority/court and the author's opinion. Studies should be prepared with 'introduction' and 'summary' chapters.

If the author wishes to present a case, they should follow the following structure: facts, 'case history' (including the arguments of the parties), the substance of the legal argument, analysis and criticism of the decision, significance of the case. In the analysis of the cases, the relevant legal issues raised in the case history should be elaborated, positioned in relation to previous case law (including, in EU cases, in the Opinion of the Advocate General) and the literature should be presented in the course of the legal issues raised.

Abstract:

All manuscripts submitted for publication must include an abstract of no more than 1000 characters, in italics, without citations.

Keywords:

A maximum of five keywords expressing the topic of the publication should be provided after the Abstract after the "**Keywords:**" (in bold), with the keywords separated by commas.

Placement of references:

The entry must be a flowing text with footnotes. Endnotes and bibliography cannot be used.

Citation:

A printed (!) quotation mark is used at the beginning and end of the quotation: i.e. "quotation" and not 'citation'. If the quotation is not given as it appears in the original, use square brackets for correction: "[Q]uote". Likewise, square brackets [...] should be used to indicate omissions or corrections or additions of meaning in a quotation. *The quotation should be in italics.*

Abbreviations:

When first used, abbreviations should be explained, i.e., written out and the abbreviation placed in parentheses between quotation marks after the abbreviated text, e.g.: Constitutional Court ('Ab')

Citation of legal texts:

Government decrees and laws should be indicated by the abbreviation prescribed under the relevant legislation (in parentheses). In the case of legislation which does not have a statutory abbreviation, the full title should be given on the first occurrence, and then on subsequent occurrences only the year and number should be given, not the subject.

Example of citing EU legislation: Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty [2008] OJ L 214, 09.08.2008, 3 - 47.

Citation of Court decisions:

Decisions of the AB should be cited in the manner used by the AB.

Uniform citation of Hungarian court judgments published in Court decisions: BH 2003. 294.
Decisions of lower courts should be cited by indicating the court and the case number.

Judgments of the European Court of Justice are cited according to the ECLI (European Case-Law Identifier): http://curia.europa.eu/icms/icms/P_125997/

Citing decisions of competition authorities:

The substantive decisions of the GVH in competition proceedings are indicated by the case number after the Vj designation, followed by the case file number and the year in which the proceedings were opened, as the GVH does, e.g.: Vj-144- 029/2009

For the Commission: Case no. COMP/39.401 (E.ON/GDF), HL [2009] C 248., 2009.10.16., 56.

In the case of other competition authorities, the citation is made in the manner accepted/usual for that authority.

Citing jurisprudential works:

Surnames are given in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS, first names are also typed in all cases, the order of names remains according to the original language Multiple authors/editors are linked with a hyphen (-).

E.g.: SURNAME First name: Title of book, Publisher, Place of publication, Year of publication, Page number (without p. or page number!)

Journal articles:

Constant order of data and notations to separate them:

NAME OF AUTHOR(S)/ EDITOR(S): title of the cited article, name of the journal year (number) page number.

E.g.: SURNAME First name:

Title of paper, Name of journal, year, (issue) page number (without p. or page number!)

Reference back to a source already cited:

Refer back to the footnote in which the reference was first cited, indicating the page number:

See SURNAME (footnote 5) 1100 (without p. or page number!)

Electronic sources:

The author, title, and page number cited should be followed by the URL of the electronic document and the date of download in parentheses.

e.g.:

MEMO/13/779 11/09/2013: Commission adopts regulatory proposals for a Connected Continent, Brussels, 11 September 2013

<http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-13779en.htm> (downloaded: 17.02.2015)