



HELLENIC INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW
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REVUE HELLÉNIQUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL

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I. GENERAL

- The *Revue* accepts articles written on Windows-compatible computers, version 95 or later, as Microsoft Word for Windows documents, version 6.0 or later, in <.doc> format (please avoid using <.docx> format).
- Articles may be submitted in English, French or German. The *Revue* may also accept, exceptionally, articles written in Italian or Spanish.
- Documents are submitted in electronic form by e-mail attachment at the following address: hiifl@hiifl.gr (subject line should read: RHDI ó submission).
- Along with the submitted document, authors are kindly requested to provide their full names, capacities and contact details.
- Authors are particularly requested to make sure that prior to dispatching documents for consideration, the `track changes` command of their word-processing program has been disabled and that, in any case, changes made by them or third parties have been appropriately accepted or rejected prior to dispatch
- In principle, the *Revue* does not send proofs for checking, unless necessary.

II. LANGUAGE

- Use of British English, French (France) and German (German) is encouraged; authors may choose another language style, provided that it is used consistently throughout the article text and footnotes.
- Authors should use non-gender specific words and phrases. `He/she`, `his/hers` etc should be used only where necessary.

III. STYLE

General rule: authors should use as little formatting as possible

A. Structure

- Authors should clearly arrange their contributions into chapters and sections using the following system:

I, II, III, í
A, B, C, í
1, 2, 3, í
a, b, c, í
i, ii, iii, í

- Additional section levels below the fifth should be avoided.
- A blank line above and one below should separate each chapter and section heading from the text.

- If a heading is used in any one chapter or section, headings should also be used in all chapters or headings of the same level.

B. Dates

- Dates are displayed in the form of number-month-year.

example: 1 September 2009.

- Decades and year spans: 2001–2004, the 1990s
- Centuries: twentieth century *or* 20th century.

C. Latin words, foreign words

- Latin words and maxims are set in italics.
- The following Latin abbreviations are not set in italics: e.g.; et al.; etc. ; et seq.; ex.; i.e.
- Foreign words and expressions are set in italics.
- Anglicised foreign words, expressions and abbreviations are not set in italics.

D. Hyphens and dashes

- Hyphens (-) are used where essential for sense.
- Unspaced dashes (–) are used for number spans.
- Spaced dashes (—) are used for interjections.
- Two hyphens (--) *in lieu* of dashes are never used.

E. Quotations

- For short quotations, use single inverted commas (‘ ’):
 - example: He called it a ‘man-made installation’.

- Short quotations are always embedded in the text.

- For longer quotations, use double inverted commas (“ ”):
 - example: The court noted that his actions were “strongly opposed by the defendant, who was trying to make a living by herding cattle on the hill”.

- Quotations longer than two lines (three lines in *Revue*-set pages) are displayed as block quotations. For this reason, authors should separate them from the preceding text by setting them in a distinct paragraph. The text should continue after the block quotation, separated by a blank line.

- Quotations within quotations take single quote marks.

- Punctuation marks come before after the end-quote mark.

- For emphasis, use *italics* and indicate that emphasis has been added.

F. Omission points

- Omission points are typed as three spaced points between brackets: [í].

G. Abbreviations

1. General

- Abbreviated words take a full stop if the last letter is not contained in the abbreviation; a full stop is not inserted where the abbreviation contains the last letter of the abbreviated word:

examples: editor = ed.; editors = eds; volume = vol.; volumes = vols.

- Words abbreviated to capital letters do not take full stops between letters:

examples: United Nations = UN; Areios Pagos = AP.

- The *Revue* allows all most common abbreviations, such as e.g., i.e., etc.
- The following abbreviations are never used: id., op. cit, loc. cit. and f.f.
- The following Latin abbreviations are not set in italics: e.g.; et al.; etc. ; et seq.; ex.; i.e.
- Author names and middle names are abbreviated to initials with full stops and no spaces between letters:

examples: John Stuart Smith = J.S. Smith; Jean-Marie Dupont = J.-M. Dupont.

2. Abbreviations for periodicals and other works

- The *Revue* allows all abbreviations of periodicals and major works that the average international reader is expected to know and identify easily. For an indicative list, see Annex I.
- In relation to abbreviations of periodicals and works that are unfamiliar to the average international reader, the author is required to introduce the full title thereof at first citation, followed by the abbreviation to be used in further occurrences:

example: *Bermuda Review of International Trade* (=BRIT).

- As regards Greek periodicals, authors should introduce the full title thereof in Greek at first citation, followed by transcription in English and the abbreviation to be used in further occurrences:

example: (=*Nomiko Vima ó NoV*).

For an indicative list of abbreviations to Greek periodicals, as used by the *Revue*, see Annex II.

H. Capitalisation

- The *Revue* uses lower case. Capitalisation is applied only where necessary.

I. Footnotes

- The *Revue* only uses footnotes, not endnotes.
- Authors are expected to insert footnotes through the appropriate command of their word-processing program, and not otherwise.
- The first footnote referring to the author's identity and possible information on the m is indicated by an asterisk (a double asterisk is used for a second author, and so on) and is separated by a blank line from subsequent footnotes.
- All other footnotes should follow descending Arabic numerical order and should not be separated by blank lines.
- Footnote indicators come before the last punctuation mark, but after quotation marks. They also come outside of parentheses, unless they refer to a specific item therein.

J. References and cross-references

- Cross-references should be made to chapters or sections of the article.
- *Supra* is used for above and *infra* is used for below.
- *Idem* is only used to indicate the same author preceding immediately before in the same footnote, or in the end of the immediately preceding footnote.
- *Ibid.* is only used to indicate the exact same citation preceding immediately before in the same footnote, or in the end of the immediately preceding footnote. Reference to a different page or paragraph is allowed.
- For reference to pages or paragraphs following a stated page or paragraph number, use *et seq.*
- Id., op. cit, loc. cit., f.f., c.f. are never used.

IV. BOOKS, COLLECTED WORKS & ARTICLES

A. General

- The *Revue* expects authors to provide comprehensive information on all materials cited. Such information includes:
 - Names and surnames of authors, editors and other contributors;
 - Full titles of articles, books, collective works and publication series;
 - Information on edition numbers, places and years of publication;
 - Pages or paragraphs of articles, works etc.
- The above information is essential and necessary.
- Authors may include information on publishers (for books and collected works) and volume numbers (for periodicals, collected works and publication series), provided that such information is included consistently for all works cited in the article.

B. Books

- First citation to books is made as follows:
Initials_Surname_Title_(edition number [if any],_Publisher [if author chooses so],_Place of publication_year)_page number(s).

example:

G.L. Certoma, *The Italian legal system* (Butterworths, London 1985) 1056107.

- Cross-citation is made as follows:
Surname,_*supra* or *infra*_note x,_page number(s).

example:

Certoma, *supra* note 15, 112.

- Citation to a book written in Greek ends with a bracket so stating.

C. Contributions in books & collective works

- First citation to contributions is made as follows:
Initials_Surname_Title_in_Initials_Surname(s)_(ed or eds)_Title_(edition number [if any]_publisher [if author chooses so]_place of publication_year)_page number(s).

example:

V.A. Christianos, The application of community law in Greece in K.D. Kerameus & P.J. Kozyris (eds), *Introduction to Greek law* (3rd revised edn, Kluwer/Sakkoulas, Deventer/Boston/Athens 2007) 65677.

- Cross-citation: as in Books.
- Citation to a contribution written in Greek ends with a bracket so stating.

D. Articles

- First citation to articles is made as follows:
Initials_Surname,_Title,_Periodical or abbreviation thereof_(volume number) [if author choose so]_year,_page numbers.

example:

A. Mantakou, General principles of law and international arbitration, *RHDI* (58) 2005, 419-434.

- Cross-citation: as in Books.
- Citation to an article written in Greek ends with a bracket so stating.

E. Pin-point citations

- Citation to a particular page, range of pages, paragraph or range of paragraphs follows the main citation, separated by a comma.

example: A. Mantakou, General principles of law and international arbitration, *RHDI* (58) 2005, 419-434, 429.

- The above rule applies to books, contributions and articles alike.

V. INTERNET REFERENCES

- Internet references are cited in chevrons, without `http://`. The date of last access must be noted in brackets.
example: <www.hiifl.gr> [23 June 2009].
- If the date of last access is not noted next to the Internet reference, the date on which the article was submitted to the Revue will be considered as the date of last access.
- Long URLs should be avoided, unless necessary.

VI. CASE LAW & LEGISLATION

- Citations to case law and legislation should follow the manner used in the country or international organisation of origin.

ANNEX I
Abbreviations of foreign periodicals

American Journal of Comparative Law	<i>AJCL</i>
American Journal of International Law	<i>AJIL</i>
American Review of International Arbitration	<i>ARIA</i>
Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international	<i>AIDI</i>
Annuaire français de droit international	<i>AFDI</i>
Arab Law Quarterly	<i>ALQ</i>
Arbitration International	<i>Arb.Intl</i>
Berkeley Journal of International Law	<i>Berkeley JIntlL</i>
Boston College International and Comparative Law Review	<i>BCIntl & Comp.LR</i>
Boston University International Law Journal	<i>BUIntlLJ</i>
British Yearbook of International Law	<i>BYBIL</i>
Brooklyn Journal of International Law	<i>Brook.JIntlL</i>
Buffalo Law Review	<i>BuffLR</i>
Cambridge Law Journal	<i>Camb.LJ</i>
Chicago Journal of International Law	<i>Chi.JIL</i>
Columbia Journal of Transnational Law	<i>Colum.J.TransnatlL</i>
Cyprus Law Reports	<i>CLR</i>
Das Standesamt	<i>StAZ</i>
Denver Journal of International Law and Policy	<i>Denv.JILP</i>
Deutsches Verwaltungsblatt	<i>DVBl.</i>
European Human Rights Law Review	<i>EHRLR</i>
European Journal of International Law	<i>EJIL</i>
European Law Journal	<i>ELJ</i>
European Legal Forum	<i>Eur.LF</i>
Family Law Quarterly	<i>Fam.LQ</i>
Fordham International Law Journal	<i>Fordham IntlLJ</i>
Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics	<i>Geo.J.Legal Ethics</i>
German Yearbook of International Law	<i>GYBIL</i>
Hastings International and Comparative Law Review	<i>Hastings Intl & Comp.LR</i>
Harvard International Law Journal	<i>Harv.IntlLJ</i>
Houston Journal of International Law	<i>Hous.J.IntlL</i>
Human Rights Journal - Revue des droits de l'homme	<i>HRJ-RDH</i>
International Arbitration Law Review	<i>IntlArb.LR</i>
International and Comparative Law Quarterly	<i>ICLQ</i>
International Human Rights Reports	<i>IHRR</i>
International Journal of Insurance Law	<i>IJIL</i>
International Legal Materials	<i>ILM</i>
Journal de droit international (Clunet)	<i>JDI</i>
Journal of International Arbitration	<i>J.IntlArb.</i>
Journal of International Criminal Justice	<i>JICJ</i>
Journal of Private International Law	<i>JPIL</i>
Juristenzeitung	<i>JZ</i>

Law and Contemporary Problems	<i>LCP</i>
Leiden Journal of International Law	<i>LJIL</i>
Louisiana Law Review	<i>LaLR</i>
Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law	<i>MJ</i>
MacGill Law Journal	<i>McGill LJ / R.D. McGill</i>
Michigan Journal of International Law	<i>Mich.JIntdL</i>
Minnesota Journal of Global Trade	<i>Minn.J Global Trade</i>
Modern Law Review	<i>MLR</i>
Netherlands International Law Review	<i>NILR</i>
Neue Juristische Wochenschrift	<i>NJW</i>
Neue Juristische Wochenschrift-Rechtsprechungs-Report: Zivilrecht	<i>NJW-RR</i>
New York University Law Review	<i>NYULR</i>
Nordic Journal of International Law	<i>Nord.J.IntdL</i>
Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution	<i>Ohio St.J. on Disp.Resol.</i>
Pace International Law Review	<i>Pace IntdLR</i>
Praxis des Internationalen Privat- und Verfahrensrechts	<i>IPRax</i>
Rabels Zeitschrift für Ausländisches und Internationales Privatrecht	<i>RabelsZ</i>
Recueil Dalloz-Sirey	<i>D.</i>
Reports of International Arbitral Awards	<i>UNRIAA</i>
Revue belge de droit international	<i>RBDI</i>
Revue critique de droit international privé	<i>RCDIP</i>
Revue de droit international et de droit comparé	<i>RDIC</i>
Revue de l'arbitrage	<i>Rev.Arb.</i>
Revue des droits de l'homme - Human Rights Journal	<i>RDH-HRJ</i>
Revue de droit uniforme ó Uniform Law Review	<i>Rev.Dr.Unif./ULR</i>
Revue égyptienne de droit international	<i>Rev.Egypt.DI</i>
Revue générale de droit international public	<i>RGDIP</i>
Revue hellénique de droit international	<i>RHDI</i>
Revue internationale de droit comparé	<i>RIDC</i>
Revue trimestrielle de droit commercial et de droit économique	<i>RTDCom</i>
Revue trimestrielle de droit européen	<i>RTDEur</i>
Revue trimestrielle des droits de l'homme	<i>RTDH</i>
Rivista di diritto internazionale	<i>Riv.Dir.Int</i>
Rivista di diritto internazionale privato e processuale	<i>RDIPe</i>
Semaine juridique (- Jurisclasseur périodique)	
édition générale	<i>JCP G</i>
édition sociale	<i>JCP S</i>
édition entreprises	<i>JCP E</i>
édition notariale	<i>JCP N</i>
Texas International Law Journal	<i>Tex.IntdLJ</i>
Tulane Maritime Law Journal	<i>Tul.Mar.LJ</i>
Uniform Law Review ó Revue de droit uniforme	<i>ULR/Rev.Dr.Unif.</i>
University of Pennsylvania Law Review	<i>U.Pa.LR</i>

Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law
Virginia Journal of International Law

Vand.J.TransnatlL
Va.JIL

Yearbook of Private International Law

YrbkPIL

Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Familienrecht
Zeitschrift für Europäisches Privatrecht
Zeitschrift für Schweizerisches Recht

FamRZ
ZEuP
ZSR

ANNEX II
Abbreviations of Greek periodicals

		<i>Arm.</i>
		<i>ArchID</i>
		<i>ArchN</i>
		<i>DFN</i>
		<i>Diaitissia</i>
	&	<i>DEE</i>
	&	<i>DMEE</i>
		<i>DtA</i>
		<i>Dike</i>
		<i>DDni</i>
		<i>DDiki</i>
		<i>EllDni</i>
		<i>EEED</i>
		<i>Epidikia</i>
	&	<i>EDDD</i>
		<i>EDKA</i>
		<i>EEmpD</i>
		<i>EErgD</i>
E		<i>END</i>
		<i>ESD</i>
		<i>EpiskEmpD</i>
		<i>EfAD</i>
		<i>EfDD</i>
		<i>EfPolD</i>
		<i>EEN</i>
		<i>KritE</i>
		<i>Koinodikion</i>
		<i>KNoV</i>
		<i>NaftDni</i>
		<i>NoV</i>
		<i>No&Ph</i>
		<i>PeirN</i>
	&	<i>P&D</i>
		<i>PoinDni</i>
		<i>PoinL</i>
		<i>PoinChr</i>
		<i>Sinigoros</i>
		<i>ToS</i>
		<i>ChrID</i>

ANNEX III
Terms - Greek to English

I. COURTS

Supreme Special Court
Areios Pagos

Administrative Court of appeal
Administrative Court of first instance

Justice of Peace
Court of Audit
Court of appeal

One-member Court of first instance

Multi-member Court of first instance

Council of State

II. LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Necessity Law
Civil Code

Royal Decree

[-] Law on Commerce [Commercial Code]
[] Government Gazette []

Code of Public Maritime Law
Code of Administrative Procedure
Code of Administrative Court Procedure
Code of Greek Nationality
Code of Private Maritime Law
Code of Criminal Procedure
Code of Civil Procedure

Law Decree
Law

Criminal Code

Ministerial Decision