Author Guidelines

*Oslo Law Review* is an open access, peer-reviewed law journal with an international compass, published by Scandinavian University Press (Universitetsforlaget) on behalf of the Faculty of Law at the University of Oslo. The journal welcomes original, high-quality articles from all areas of legal scholarship, as well as interdisciplinary articles or articles from other disciplines that engage with law (e.g. political science, anthropology, sociology, linguistics and philosophy).

The language of the journal is English.

Only manuscripts which follow the guidelines below will be assessed for publication.

All submissions to the journal should be sent to the editors at oslolawreview@jus.uio.no.

**Peer review**

The journal uses double blind peer review of manuscripts. Manuscripts must therefore be anonymised by the author(s). Information about the author(s) must be provided in a separate document. All explicit references to one’s own publication should be anonymised.

**Checklist before submission**

Submitted manuscripts should contain the following:

- Title and name of the author(s)
- Abstract (150-200 words)
- 3-5 keywords
- Article text
- References should be numerical and organised as endnotes
- A list of sources in alphabetical order

In separate documents:

- Numbered figures and table (each on a separate page)
- Name, institutional affiliation and e-mail address of author(s)
- A short biographical description of each author

**Format**

The manuscript should be submitted in a standard format, with a ‘Normal’ style setting. Font should be Times New Roman, 12 pt. Text should be double spaced, with 2.5 cm margins and aligned to the left.

The manuscript should be no longer than 70,000 characters (with spaces), including endnotes and references.

The start of a new paragraph should be marked by an empty line. Authors may utilise a maximum of three heading levels.

Notes in the manuscript should be organised as endnotes when using regular word processing software.
The appropriate permissions must have been obtained for all figures and tables in the manuscript. If someone other than the author has created a figure or table, the name of the source should be stated in the text. The author is responsible for obtaining the permission to use previously published illustrations. Placing of figures and tables in the text should be marked in the manuscript.

Style guide

Spelling, punctuation and capitalisation

- Authors should adopt UK spelling and punctuation conventions except in quotations from other sources.
- For quotations, use single inverted commas (and doubles for quotations inside a quotation).
- All headings and sub-headings should be capitalised.
- Secondary level headings should directly follow primary headings. For instance, Heading 3.1 would directly follow heading 3, with no intervening text.
- The use of capitalisation should be minimal; however, ‘State’, ‘Article and ‘Act’ should be capitalised.

Contractions, abbreviations and acronyms

- Contractions will have no full points (e.g. Mr, St, edn.), with the exception of abbreviated words which do not end with their final letter, and their plural forms (e.g., vol., vols., ed., eds.).
- The abbreviation for ‘for example’ should have full points (e.g.).
- Acronyms and abbreviations in capitals should not have full points: NATO, USA, EU, BC.

Quotations and permission to reproduce them

- Quotations should be kept to a minimum and lengthy quotations should be avoided.
- Quotations of more than approximately sixty words should be set apart from the main text (indented with extra space above and below).
- Line references should be either number alone (‘78-82’), or ‘lines 78-82’. Do not use ‘ll.’, which can be confused for II or 11.
- Quotations of prose passages from a foreign language should be given in English only, using either an official or otherwise established translation or a new one of your own (with an indication as to whether or not the translation is your own).
- When a short quotation in a foreign language is essential, it should be followed directly (not in the notes) with an English translation, placed in square brackets.
- When words are omitted in a quotation, this should be done by using three full stops, the first full stop being preceded by a space (‘…’).

Referencing

Endnotes
These author guidelines are based on the Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA). Please consult the full OSCOLA document for guidelines not covered here, a concise guide is also available.

- Endnotes should be kept brief.
• All endnotes should be followed by a full point.
• The first citation of a reference should be given in full and any subsequent cross-citations should be given in a shortened form giving author and endnote number.
• Cross-citations should state the author (surname only), endnote where the publication is first cited and page number or numbers (unless referring to the publication as a whole, in which case no page number is given). For instance, to refer to pages 54 and 61 of the previously cited publication by Jones, which is first cited in endnote 7, the following format is to be used: 21 Jones (n 7) 54, 61
• Op. cit., loc. cit. and idem should not be used as forms of reference, instead ‘ibid’ may be used (when referring to the endnote which directly precedes it). There is no punctuation after ibid. For instance:

1 Robert Stevens, *Torts and Rights* (OUP 2007)
2 ibid 271-78.

**DOI references**

References to online sources should always include DOI references where possible. (DOI: digital object identifier.) The DOI reference should be accessible by clicking on the URL. If you are not sure about the DOI code for a reference, you can search for it here (search using title or author name): [http://search.crossref.org/](http://search.crossref.org/).

For guidance on where to place the DOI code in your reference, see the examples of how to cite online sources given below. Here is an example of how to reference an online journal article with DOI-reference:


**Journal articles**

• Journal names should be italicised.
• Main words in publication title (and sub-title) should be capitalised, with the exception of words such as ‘of’, ‘and’, ‘in’ and so on.
• Article titles should be in single quotation marks and not in italics.
• Both issue and volume number should be cited for all articles.

**Newspaper articles**

• When citing newspaper articles, give the author, the title, the name of the newspaper in italics and then in brackets the city of publication and the date.
• Some newspapers have ‘The’ in the title and some do not, the references should reflect this and should include ‘The’ whenever relevant.

**Chapters in books or anthologies**

• The page-range is required when referring to chapters in books or anthologies (hence both first and last page required).

**Online sources (internet references)**

• URLs (web addresses) to be given in full and within angled quotation marks < >.
• Include ‘http://’ only if the web address does not begin with ‘www’.
• Websites should be checked to ensure they are still active and the (latest) date accessed should then be given at the end of the reference, after the URL.

• If you source a publication online that is also available in hard copy, cite the hard copy version. There is no need to cite an electronic source for such a publication.

• Internet references should be complete and comprehensive, with full title, author (or authors), name of website and publication date (when available).

• When citing online newspaper articles, give the author, the title, the name of the newspaper in italics and then in brackets the city of publication and the date (the same as when citing newspaper articles in general), followed by the URL and date of access.

• When referring to legislation then full and comprehensive details should be given, rather than a URL reference alone, as with any other reference to legal sources.

• Whenever available, when referring to sources previously published online, a DOI number is to be provided (Digital Object Identifier). See note on DOI above.

Examples of citation of sources

Books
author, | title | (additional information, | edition, | publisher | year)

Chapters in Books
author, | ‘title’ | in editor (ed.) | book title | (additional information, publisher | year) | page-range of chapter.

Journal articles
author, | ‘title’ | [year] | journal name or abbreviation | first page of article.
OR
author, | ‘title’ | (year) | volume | journal name or abbreviation | first page of article.
Alison L Young, ‘In Defence of Due Deference’ (2009) 72 MLR 554.

For online article journals, include the URL and date accessed (in the following format):

Online sources

Newspaper articles
For online newspaper articles include the URL and date accessed (in the following format):


**Cases, legislation and international standards**

Cases should be cited in accordance with the official format of the relevant jurisdiction. For example:

*Government of the RSA v Grootboom* 2001 (1) SA 46 (CC).

If the names of the parties are included in the citation (e.g. *Chapman v United Kingdom*) or the case has an official title (e.g. *Numerus Clausus Case*) then these should be accordingly italicised.

**European institutions**

A full account of cases from European institutions can be found in the Oxford style guidelines.

**European Court of Human Rights Judgments and Decisions**

ECHR judgments and decisions published from 1 November 1998 to the end of 2007 are to be written as follows:

*name of case* (in italics) | application number | paragraph number (for judgments) | ECHR | year | number of volume.

From the beginning of 2008, there is no volume number (e.g. ECHR 2008, ECHR 2009, etc.) In the absence of any indication to the contrary, the cited text is a judgment on the merits delivered by a Chamber of the Court. Any variation of that is added in brackets after the name of the case, as follows:

(lec) for a decision of admissibility,  
(preliminary objections) for a judgment concerning only preliminary objections,  
(just satisfaction) for a judgment concerning only just satisfaction,  
(revision) for a judgment concerning revision,  
(interpretation) for a judgment concerning interpretation  
(striking out) for a judgment striking the case out  
(friendly settlement) for a judgment concerning friendly settlement

[GC] is added if the judgment or decision has been given by the Grand Chamber of the Court.

We refer authors to a master list detailing exact citation of ECHR Case-law References of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Published Decisions, available at  

Authors are also reminded that full points in contractions are to be removed, in line with the guidelines laid out above (see *Contractions, abbreviations and acronyms*). Accordingly, abbreviations are not followed by a full point: versus is to be written “v”
not “v.”; “no” not “no.” is the abbreviation of number and so forth. Please note, any initials in case names are not to be written with full points either.

Examples:

Judgment on the merits delivered by a Chamber
Campbell v Ireland, no 45678/98, § 24, ECHR 1999-II.

Judgment on the merits delivered by the Grand Chamber
Campbell v Ireland [GC], no 45678/98, § 24, ECHR 1999-II.

Decision on admissibility delivered by the Grand Chamber
Campbell v Ireland (dec) [GC], no 45678/98, ECHR 1999-II.

Judgment on preliminary objections delivered by a Chamber
Campbell v Ireland (preliminary objections), no 45678/98, § 15, ECHR 1999-II.

Judgments and decisions of the old Court
Names of judgments and decisions of the old Court and the names of decisions of the Commission should appear in italics and the mode of citation has been changed slightly.

Examples:

Plattform “Ärzt für das Leben” v Austria, 21 June 1988, § 31, Series A no 139.

Delta v France (Article 50), 30 January 1990, § 38, Series A no 191-A.

Allenet de Ribemont v France (interpretation), 7 August 1996, § 17, Reports of Judgments and Decisions 1996-III.


Moreira de Azevedo v Portugal, no 11296/84, Commission decision of 14 April 1988, Decisions and Reports 56, p 126.

Judgments or decisions where a newspaper name is included
Where the title of a judgment or decision includes the name of a newspaper or other publication, such name will appear in roman, as is already the case with judgments and decisions of the new Court.

Example:

The Sunday Times v the United Kingdom (Article 50), 6 November 1980, § 22, Series A no 38.

For unreported judgments and decisions of the new Court:


Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) and Court of First Instance (CFI)
Judgments from the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) and Court of First Instance (CFI) should be cited as follows:

Case number | case name | [year] | report abbreviation | first page
Examples:

Case 240/83 Procureur de la République v ADBHU [1995] ECR I-4705

Case C-556/07 Commission v France [2009] OJ C102/8

National laws and international treaties

National laws and international treaties should not be italicised.

For references to UN human rights treaty body documents, do not italicise the title. The session should follow in round brackets along with UN Doc reference and year of document. For example:

UNCHR ‘General Comment 18’ in ‘Note by the Secretariat, Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies’ (1994) UN Doc HRI/GEN/1/Rev.1

Responsibility

The editors do not take responsibility for filing or returning copies of submitted manuscripts.