



EDITORIAL STANDARDS FOR PAPERS WRITTEN IN ENGLISH

*Editorial standards presented hereinafter are based on editorial standards of **Wolters Kluwer Poland** publishing company, amended in parts in compliance with usual practices established in Archiwum Filozofii Prawa i Filozofii Społecznej*

1. Paper structure requirements and publishing proceedings

1.1. Paper structure requirements:

- each paper must contain a title, a name of the author, author's affiliation, author's ORCID number and e-mail address (see *Author form*); paper must also contain all necessary information on its sources of funding;
- paper must contain footnotes to all publications, laws and court decisions it refers to; footnotes should be placed on the same page as their accompanying text;
- paper must not be shorter than 15.000 characters (including spaces and footnotes) and should not be longer than 40.000 characters (including spaces and footnotes); reviews and discussions should not be longer than 15.000 characters and reports should not be longer than 10.000 characters (in both cases – including spaces and footnotes); in justified, individual cases the editorial board has a right to waive these requirements;
- paper must be divided into sections marked with points (in Arabic numerals) and with a title for every section; if these points are to be further subdivided into subpoints, then the subpoints should be titled as well;
- all papers are anonymised for the purpose of the review process, therefore all parts of the paper which could reveal author's identity (author's former publications, information about paper's sources of funding, acknowledgments, author's initials, etc.) should be written using **red font**;
- we strongly suggest that all the texts written in English by non-native speakers were subject to proofreading by a native speaker before their submission to the journal; we reserve the right to ask the author to send the text For such proofreading.

1.2. Editorial standards for text formatting:

- text must be formatted using Times New Roman font, font size 12, standard margins (1,5), leading 1.5; footnotes must be formatted using font size 10, leading 1.0; we kindly ask you to minimize the formatting used;
- enumerations should be written using a number and a plain bracket – "1)";

- quotations should be written within double quotation marks ("quote") using a straight font; internal quotes should be marked with French quotation marks: "quote «quote»";
- words or sentences in other languages, including Latin, should be written in *italics*;
- titles of books and journals quoted in main body of the text should be written in *italics* and without quotation marks;
- quotations longer than 40 words must be put into the text using an indentation, without quotation marks, font size 10;
- in case of referencing a specific author in the main body of the text, when referencing for the first time full name and surname must be provided; in any subsequent reference only a surname is to be used.

1.3. *Author form* must be added to each paper, including:

- paper's title in English,
- paper's abstract (100-400 words) in English,
- 3-7 keywords in English,
- paper's title, abstract and keywords in Polish (Polish native speakers only)
- bibliography in APA format,
- author's statement.

Author form is available here: <http://archiwum.ivr.org.pl/guidelines-for-authors/>

2. Footnotes

2.1. General rules

Footnotes in paper's text must be constructed by following rules:

- footnotes should be placed at the same page as their accompanying text; the number of a footnote should be placed before the closing punctuation, unless it has to be provided after an abbreviation that ends with full stop and also is a last word in a sentence in which case it should follow the full stop;
- publications in footnotes are to be separated with a semicolon;
- if a footnote includes a title in Polish, an English translation of the title is to be provided in square brackets, starting with "Eng." abbreviation: "[Eng. *Title*]"
- "see" is to be used in place of "vide".

2.2. Books

General rules:

- the footnote should include the number of an edition only if it is an edition other than the first one;
- the footnote should not include the name of the publishing company; if the publication is in English, the place of the publication is to be provided in its English

form if such a form exists; if the publication is in Polish, the place of the publication should be also provided in its Polish form;

- if the publication has two or more publishing places they are to be separated with a dash (for example: "London–Paris").

Footnote structure: Author(s), *Book's title*, other info if need be (edition, volume, *individual volume's title*), Place of publication Year, pages (if need be)

S. Shapiro, *Legality*, Cambridge (Mass.) 2011, p. 17.

L.D. Jellum, *Mastering Statutory Interpretation*, Durham 2008, p. 81ff.

Z. Tobor, *W poszukiwaniu intencji prawodawcy* [Eng. *The search for legislative intent*], Warszawa 2013, pp. 153–189.

2.3. Chapters in books

Footnote structure (if chapter has a title): Author(s), *Chapter's title*, in: Editor(s), *Book's title*, Place of publication Year, pages (for whole chapter's citations as well)

P. Brooks, *Narrative in and of the Law*, in: J. Phelan, P.J. Rabinowitz (eds.), *A Companion to Narrative Theory*, Oxford 2008, p. 425.

C.H. Langford, *The Notion of Analysis in Moore's Philosophy*, in: P.A. Schilpp (ed.), *The Philosophy of G.E. Moore*, Evanston–Chicago 1942, pp. 321–342.

Footnote structure (if chapter has no title): Author(s), in: Editor(s), *Book's title*, Place of publication Year, pages (if need be)

P. Wójcik, F. Zoll, w: B. Kordasiewicz (eds.), *System prawa prywatnego. Prawo spadkowe* [Eng. *The System of Civil Law. Inheritance Law*], Vol. 10, Warszawa 2009, p. 368.

2.4. Journals

Footnote structure: Author(s), *Paper's title*, "Journal's title" Year/Number, an online link with date of access if need be, pages (for whole paper's citations as well)

R.E. Bennett, *Restitution: A New Paradigm of Criminal Justice*, „Ethics” 1977/4, p. 279.

O.W. Homes, *The Path of Law*, „Harvard Law Review” 1897/10, http://www.constitution.org/irev/owh/path_law.htm, access: 2.11.2016 r.

2.5. Subsequent citations

In such a case the author and first word(s) of quoted publication are to be repeated; Latin footnotes, i.e. "op. cit.", "ibid.", "idem", "eadem", "supra" and so on – or their equivalents in other languages – are not to be used.

1. A. Dyrda, *The Epistemology of Theoretical Disagreement*, in: P. Banaś, A. Dyrda, T. Gizbert-Studnicki (eds.), *Metaphilosophy of Law*, Oxford–Portland (Oregon) 2016, pp. 227–260.
2. A. Dyrda, *The Epistemology...*, p. 256.

3. Laws

3.1. Footnotes

General rules regarding the footnotes to laws:

- in case of a law enacted in an English-speaking country, a footnote should start with the title of the law, after which in brackets data regarding its publication in an official journal should be provided (if possible);
- in case of a law enacted in a non-English-speaking country, a footnote should start with an English translation of the title of the law, after which its original name should be given, together with other data in accordance with general conventions of the country of enactment, including data regarding its publication in an official journal (if possible)

Examples:

Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act of 1995.

Commercialisation and Privatisation Act of 30 August 1996. Polish title: Ustawa z 30.08.1996 r. o komercjalizacji i niektórych uprawnieniach pracowników (tekst jedn.: Dz. U. z 2017 r. poz. 1055 ze zm.).

3.2. Abbreviations

If an author wishes to use an abbreviation of the title of a law, such an abbreviation should be introduced and explained in the main body of the text. Abbreviations can be used when parts of an act are referred to, but when the whole act is referenced its whole name should be used ("Article 5 of C.C.", but "according to the Civil Code"). A sentence should not start with an abbreviation. If there are two separate laws referred to in the paper, which, when abbreviated, could have identical abbreviations, some manner of differentiation is to be introduced.

3.3. Sections of laws

Editorial units of laws are to be quoted in following way:

- units are to be referred to as follows: "Article or Section(Subsection)(Point)(Letter) [for example: Article 5(6)(3) or Section 11(2)(b)];
- if a letter is further subdivided into indents, they are to be referenced to as "first indent", "second indent", etc.;
- a sentence from an editorial unit should be referred to as follows: "Article 5 sentence 2".

4. Quoting judicial decisions

General rules:

- the footnote should start with a name of a verdict, after which a name of the court, and the date of the verdict are to be given; next, the case number should be given in brackets, followed by the place of publication (after brackets); if the decision is unpublished, abbreviation "unpubl." is to be used;
- in cases of Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) decisions this quotation structure is to be used: name of the case, reference number, ECLI reference number, decision's point.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of 13 November 2013 (I PK 56/13), LEX No. 1555020.

Resolution by 7 Justices of the Supreme Court of 30 September 2014 (I KZP 16/14), LEX No. 1508864.

Wahlström v Frontex, F-87/11, EU:F:2013:10, p. 32

5. Bibliography

In *Author form*, a bibliography in APA format should be included. For APA standard please see: <http://www.easybib.com/reference/guide/apa/general>. Please mind that:

- the bibliography should be arranged in alphabetical order;
- the bibliography should only include literature referred to in the paper; it should not include laws and court decisions;
- the name of the publishing house should be provided in the bibliography;
- in case of texts written in Polish, the translation of the title is not included in the bibliography

For examples, see next page.

Books:

Malinowski, A. (2008). *Redagowanie tekstu prawnego. Wybrane wskazania logiczno-językowe*. Warszawa: LexisNexis.

White, M. (1981). *What Is and What Ought to Be Done: An Essay on Ethics and Epistemology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Articles in books:

Bielska-Brodziak, A. (2018). Cel interpretacji jako kryterium oceny przydatności materiałów legislacyjnych dla wykładni prawa na gruncie niemieckiej kultury prawnej. In M. Kłodawski (ed.), *Szkice z teorii tworzenia prawa i techniki legislacyjnej*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Sejmowe

Endicott, T.A.O. (2011). The value of vagueness. In: A. Marmor, S. Soames (eds.), *Philosophical Foundations of Language in Law*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Articles in journals:

Łętowska, E. (2011). Interpretacja a subsumpcja zwrotów niedookreślonych i nieostrych. *Państwo i Prawo* 7-8, 17–29.

Nelson, C. (2005). What is textualism. *Virginia Law Review* 91, 347–418.