



# EDITORIAL POLICY

ELSA Spain Law Review 2017-1018



The European Law Students' Association  
SPAIN

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## 1. What is ELSA.

Being present in more than 200 universities in 43 European countries, the European Law Students' Association ("ELSA") is the biggest students' Association of Law and young jurists of the world. ELSA is significantly designed by its imminently international character; by its nature as independent, non political and non-profit organization. At the same time was created as a tool organized by and for students of Law and young jurists, interested in increasing his legal education in the academic, professional and personal excellence and in the internationalization and in the Human Rights.

Since 1988, ELSA SPAIN has been one of 43 National groups that integrate ELSA INTERNATIONAL. His growth and representation have been exponential, especially during the last past years, along which, thanks to its activities and its fundamental purpose, it is spread among several Universities, Official Colleges and Law studies' centres a throughout Spain, adding a total of 16 Local Groups nowadays.

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**Vision:** A just world full of respect for the human dignity and the cultural diversity.



**Mision:** To contribute to the legal education, to promote the mutual understanding and the social responsibility among students of Law and young jurists.



**Tools:**

- To provide opportunities to the students of Law and young jurists to learn on other cultures and legal systems in an environment of critical dialog and scientific cooperation.
- To help the students of Law and young jurists to have an international mentality and to being qualified professionally.
- To stimulate the students of Law and young jurists to acting for the social good.

## 2. What is a Law Review?

The scientific journals known as "Law Reviews" are academic publications which principal aim is the diffusion of the juridical knowledge. Furthermore, they are characterized for being managed and directed by students. This makes usual than, generally, Law Reviews are born in the bosom of the Universities and Colleges of Law.

Usually written by the students, the articles of these kinds of publications analyze in a critical manner and on scientific basis diverse questions and legal problems of relevancy at present, trying to contribute with that to the discussion of the scientific community

Specifically, the ELSA Spain Law Review ("ESLR") was born the 10th of March of 2015 as an annual publication whose spirit is to turn into a suitable vehicle in order that students of Law and young jurists could have the opportunity to publish his articles, works and investigation, making them accessible to the public.

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## 3. ELSA and the Law Reviews

### 3.1 Precedents

Worldwide, the idea of these juridical publications, published and spread by and for students, arises in 1987, inspiring by the already popular *Harvard Law Review*. The first edition was published in 1989, under ELSA LAW REVIEW'S name ("ELR") of quarterly character. From 1993, the ELR began to be published two times a year, though his first steps were not exempt from any difficulties. In October, 1996, during the ICM celebrated in Istanbul, ELSA'S General Assembly chose to give him a draft to the publication, which was named ELSA SELECTED PAPERS AT THE TIME on European Law (or "ELSA SPEL").

Likewise, this was not the only change and, years later, in 2008, the ELSA SPEL would replace his traditional version printed by the digital support, turning into an electronic portal of diffusion (which was cancelled in 2010). In 2013, during the ICM celebrated in Cologne, it was decided to recover the original idea of the ELSA Law Review; which, a today, has already with two editions. The second one was prefaced by the ex-president of the European Commission, Jose Manuel Durão Barroso.

In Spain, though Law Review's concept has appeared recently, it is not the first time that the national group of ELSA possesses a project of these characteristics. In 2012 ELSA SPAIN decided to throw his first magazine, named *Ibi Ius Magazine*, of format, content and characteristics similar to his international counterpart, *Synergy*, which turned into the own and internal publication of the Association.

Inside the local level, we emphasize publications of academic content similar to the Law Review, as ELSA VALLADOLID'S initiative, *The Newspaper. The Newspaper*, it is a way of communication founded in November, 2012 that contains juridical and academic articles as others on diverse aspects of our association in order to inform about the experiences of our members after the activities. Finally and of form parallel to the restoration of the ELR for the IB, ELSA SPAIN decided to possess his own Law Review, whose first edition was published on March 10, 2016.

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### 3.2 ELSA Spain Law Review

The ELSA Spain Law Review ("ESLR") has the mission to contribute to the legal education, across the promotion, support and diffusion of the theory, the practice and the juridical knowledge of the academic investigation, as well as promote the critical opinion among students of Law and young jurists.

## 4. Editorial Policy

### 4.1 The contributions

- The contributions to the ELSA Spain Law Review (from now on "ESLR") can be articles, tests, works of investigation, comments on legal current importance or comments on judgments ( called "contributions").
- The contributions will have to be sent to the email address [lawreview@es.elsa.org](mailto:lawreview@es.elsa.org) complying with the following requirements:
  - The matter of the message must be " CONTRIBUTION - Name I Name ".
  - The body of the message must contain the title of the contribution, as well as name, surnames, educational institution and information of contact of the author.
  - In order to assure the impartiality in the evaluation of the contributions, the personal and contact information and of the author must not appear in the document.
- The contributions will have to complying with the following formal requirements:
  - The document must send in format **.doc**, that allows its edition.
  - The contributions must be written in Spanish or in British English.
  - The contributions will not have to exceed the following limits of words:
    - 2.500 – 3.9999 words for the comments;
    - 4.000 – 6.000 words for the articles and tests;
    - 10.000 – 15.000 words for the works of investigation.

These limits do not include footnotes, neither indexes nor bibliography.

  - In the begging every contribution must include a small summary about its subject (abstract), and its key words, in English and in Spanish.

- The contributions have to be original creations of the author. All the used sources will have to index, in footnotes, as is required in the Annexe I.
- The contributions can not consist of a summary of a law or of the existing legal literature about a certain topic, but they must be critical and founded analyses, which add original and additional information or contribute the author's own conclusions.

## 4.2 Editorial Check

- As soon as the contribution is received, the Advisory Council of the ESLR will submit the document to a **detector of plagiarism**. By means of the sending of a contribution, his author consents the use of the system of detection of plagiarism in the document.
- If the contribution is free of plagiarism, the Editorial Council will check it, being able to propose changes and to realize suggestions to assure that the contribution has enough quality and complies with the requirements set out in the previous section.
- If the system of detection of plagiarism indicates that the contribution does not comply with the requirement of originality, the Director of the ESLR will send a Note of Rejection to the author to communicate it to him.
- As soon as the Editorial Council checks the contribution, it will be send again to the author with the suggestions and corrections of the Advisory Council in order to incorporate them to the text. Done that, the author will resend again.
- At all time, the author only will be able to communicate with the Advisory Council or with the Director.
- Once checked the contribution for the author with the corrections and suggestions of the Editorial Council, this one will send the document checked to an expert in the topic. The expert will have to check the contribution and send his comments to the



Editorial Council, determining if the document complies with the quality standards of the ESLR. If it was necessary, the experts can suggest new changes.

- Having in consideration the opinion of the expert, the Editorial Council will resolve about the publication of the checked contribution. In case of conflict, the Director will take the decision.
- The Advisory Council will communicate to the author the conclusions of the expert and the conclusions of the Editorial Council on the contribution.

### 4.3 Editorial Rejection

- The Director will have to send a Note of Rejection to the author in case that the contribution does not comply with the Publishing Politics exposed in this document and when the suggestions relative to the changes in the document were ignored.

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### 4.4 Laws of Intellectual Property

- By sending his contribution, the author yields temporarily the rights of intellectual property relative to the document to the Editorial Board, until a decision on his publication is taken.

### 4.5 Complaints and Erratum

- The Advisory Council will have to inform immediately to the Director about all the complaints and the erratum contained in the contributions not relative to the publishing process and to the changes and suggestions proposed by publishers and experts and accepted by the author.

- The Director will have to deal personally with the received complaints, except justify unpreparedness. It is a responsibility of the Director to write Letters of Excuse and Clarification.
- The following edition of the ESLR will have to include Errata that contains the misprints and clarifications relative to the current edition.

#### 4.6 Prohibited material

- All the contributions that contain material mentioned in the following subsections will be automatically excluded from the publication in the ESLR:
  - Material protected for copyright, commercial or any secrets other rights of property of third parties, including privacy and advertising (except that the author is the owner of these rights or have permission of his owner);
  - Falsehoods or distortions that could damage ELSA SPAIN, the ESLR or a third party;
  - Illegal, obscene, slanderous, threatening or offensive anyhow material and that material which promotes the criminal activity or could cause civil responsibility.

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#### 4.7 Laws of Intellectual property

- All the contents published in the ELSA Spain Law Review or in his Website (lawreview.elsa-spain.org) are under the ownership of ELSA SPAIN, which shows and saves itself all the rights of intellectual property on the same ones.
- By the sending of his contribution, the author yields temporarily the rights of intellectual property relative to the document to the Editorial Board, until a decision

on his publication is taken. Once accepted his publication, the abandonment of rights will be definitive, without prejudice that, by means of previous and express authorization to the publishing entity ("ELSA SPAIN"), the author could reproduce her partially or totally in any other place.

- Likewise, by means of his sending, the author assures the Editorial Board that:
  - The text has not been published nor accepted for his publication in any other magazine or way of diffusion of similar nature to ESLR;
  - The content is original and own;
  - Once published in the ELSA Spain Law Review, his text will not be published in another magazine or way of diffusion of similar nature.
- On general basis, except if expressly the opposite is indicated for some concrete content, the reproduction, distribution and modification remains prohibited, already be total or partial, on any content or usefulness lodged at the own magazine or at his website ([lawreview.elsa-spain.org](http://lawreview.elsa-spain.org)), except that the author possesses ELSA SPAIN'S pertinent previous and express authorization or the holder of the corresponding rights, or mentions the work, its authorship and its origin.

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#### 4.8 Other conditions

- The affirmations and opinions which appears in the ESLR reflects exclusively the opinions of the authors and not necessarily the opinion of ELSA SPAIN or the ESLR, unless that was explicitly indicated.

## 5. Guide for authors

All the contributions must comply with the prescriptions contained in the following pages.

In opposite case, the Editorial Board will resend the work to his author for the corresponding corrections.

### 5.1 Format and style

#### 5.1.1 Page

- The contributions must send as Word's document (format .doc).
- The format of the pages must be A4 and the orientation of all of them vertically.
- All the margins must be 2,54 cm.

#### 5.1.2 Structures

- The contributions must be sent by the following structure: title and name of the author; abstract; key words; list of abbreviations and initials used by the author; [article / test / work of investigation / investigation.]; table of bibliographical references.
- Abbreviations and initials: In what the juridical texts concerns, the use of abbreviations is possible, as for example "CE" to refer to the Spanish Constitution (though it only in the body of the text; they are not allowed in appointments and bibliography).

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For the use of these abbreviations, we recommend to use the list offered by *Aranzadi*. In any case, the articles must go preceded by a leaf in which there are detailed the abbreviations and initials accompanied of his meaning or complete name.

#### 5.1.3 Text

- The font used for the body of the text must be Garamond (12pt). The text must be justified and have a line-space of 1.25; the spread one will be 0, before the text and of 10 pt. later.

- Though the use of boldface and of cursive are allowed, it is necessary keep in mind that:
  - (i) the boldface only can use to highlight the most important ideas and, to prevent one from could to incur it in an excessive use, the totality of the highlighted text cannot exceed 10 % of a paragraph or 10 words in a line; the (ii) cursive is used when is needed by the bibliography and for expressions or terms in other languages, which could not be translated into the Spanish or into the English (according to which it is the language of draft).
- The footnotes must be written in Garamond (10 pt) and line spacing simply.
- The use is not allowed of another kind of register beginning of the text; except in those cases in which an appointment is inserted of more than 3 lines or 40 words, which one will reproduce with bleeding and in the following paragraph.
- As for the use of hyphen, it is important to distinguish between the use of the short hyphen (" - ") and of the long hyphen (" - "): " The short hyphen (" - ") is in use for:
  - To indicate that a word ends in the following line.
  - Compound Words, especially when there are in use elements of antithesis or contrast (p.e. war Franc - Prussian; lesson theoretical - practice; etc.).
  - Periods, intervals, ranges, etc. (P.e. of 6-10 years; June - July; 1994-2016, pp. 35-34).

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Values of contrast or relation between two things (p.e. Real Madrid Football Club obtained the 11th Champions League Cup after defeating the Athletic by penalties 1-1 and 5-3).

On the other hand, the long hyphen (" - ") is used in the following cases:

- When it substitutes the parenthesis - to enclose explanations or explanations - or to indicate dialogs. In the first case (explanations), the hyphen must go stuck

to the initial word and, in case of a clarification or an exclamation, that finishes in a dot, so we will omit the second hyphen.

- In the second case (dialogs), the first word is preceded of one space.
- As sign of opening and closing that isolates an element or terms of reference

#### 5.1.4 Titles

All the sections must go preceded of a title that introduces the topic that is going to develop. The first letter of every word must go in capital letters, with the exception of prepositions or conjunctions when they are not about the first word or are preceded of a point.

#### Example: The ELSA Spain Law Review arrives to Spain

- Indents are not allowed for the titles.
- On the use of points: you will use them later for the enumeration of the titles (for example: " i. "), but not at the end of the title.
- For the titles the following scheme will follow:

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- 1. **Title 1 – (15 pt)**
  - 1. **Title 2 – (14 pt)**
    - 1. **Title 3 – (13 pt)**
      - 1. *Title 4 – (12 pt, italics)*

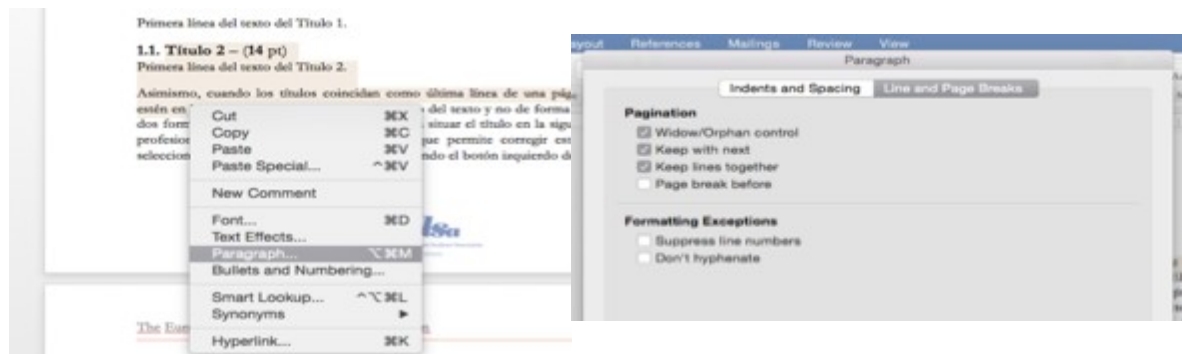
When you need more levels of subtitles, it uses the general rules for the body of the text. However the Editorial Board recommends not to use more than these.

All the titles must be written in Garamond and justified, with a line space of 1.25 and 8pt of spaced, before and after the text.

Between the Title 1 and the first line must happen a line spacing; that is not the case of the following subtitles.

- 1. **Title 1 – (15 pt)**  
The First line of the text of the Title 1.
- 1. **Title 2 – (14 pt)**  
The First line of the text of the Title 2.

- No title can stay as last line of page. When that happens, it must be corrected so that it stays in the following page, together with the body of the text and not of isolated form. It can be done of two different forms: 1) by means of intros, up to placing the title in the following page; 2) of more professional form, word has a function that allows to correct these aspects. For it you must select the paragraph and, in tools or touching the left button of the keyboard, to go to "paragraph".



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As soon as you have selected the options of the paragraph, the following step is to brand the options to support the united lines and/or, depending on the case, to preserve line with the following one.

#### 5.1.5 Body of the text

- When the language chosen for the draft of the text is the English, the one that must be chosen is the **British English**.
- The **plagiarism is strictly prohibited**. That means that it is not allowed copy already existing ideas without the correct reference of bibliographic source. The text must be originally elaborated for his author. When one comes to some source of information, these must be indexed, in notes at the footnotes and in a bibliographical table

ultimately, in agreement with the style OSCOLA and with the Annex I. ELSA Spain will submit the contributions to a detector of plagiarism platform.

- We use italics when the words belong to another language (p.e. Officers, ELSA INTERNATIONAL). When the juridical terms could not be translated, besides the cursive word we have to add a footnote to introduce the definition or use of that expression.



## ANNEX I. Bibliographic references.

### OSCOLA reference guide

#### 1. General Notes.

Quoting the sources consulted is extremely important to avoid plagiarism, to recognize the authorship of the corresponding work, to facilitate the reader's access to sources of information (in case, for example, he wishes to deepen the subject) and to grant credibility and consistency to the works.

The law review has adopted a *Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities* "OSCOLA" legal citation style to ensure uniformity. This is the predominant style in legal academic writing in English; both in faculties, as in magazines or other publications whose content is essentially legal. The guidelines established by this style are based on the Anglo-Saxon practice in citing sources and serve as a general framework to guarantee the uniformity of publications.

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The ESLR is of international scope and its authors can choose between Spanish or English for the writing of their works, and in order to guarantee the uniformity of the publication, all the sources must be cited according to OSCOLA, with the exceptions that will be made later in relation to jurisprudence and legislation (Table num. 2).

#### General notes

- In the OSCOLA system, **citations must be included at the bottom of the page**; although the last page will be dedicated to the compilation and listing of all the sources consulted and cited. Likewise, citations must include all sources, both primary (legal provisions) and secondary (case law, doctrine or other means of information).
- To begin, we have to make the following paragraph: **the dates** in the research works in English must save the format: day, Month, year.

For example: 20 June 2016.

- **The author's name** or initials precede the surname. The footnotes should end in "end point". When you want to include more than one quotation in the same footer, they must be separated with a semicolon (;).

For example: <sup>2</sup>Brent E Turvey, *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis*

145 ; David V Canter, *Forensic Psychology: A Very Short Introduction* 230.

- When you enter the **reference number** for the footer, you must go after the punctuation mark.

For example: It should be noted that there are no precedents in the doctrine.<sup>4</sup>

- In the case of **legislation** and **jurisprudence**, it is not necessary to include a footnote with the corresponding reference, when all the data appear in the text..

- When you enter the **reference number** for the footer, you must go after the punctuation mark.

For example: It should be noted that there are no precedents in the doctrine.<sup>4</sup>

- In the case of **legislation** and **jurisprudence**, it is not necessary to include a footnote with the corresponding reference, when all the data appear in the text.

Option 1: Pursuant to Article 2 of the Human Rights Act 1998, British Courts must only

consider Strasbourg jurisprudence: they are not bound by it.

Option 2: British courts must only consider Strasbourg jurisprudence: they are not bound by it.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Human Rights Act 1998, s 2.

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- **Book titles and similar publications** must be in italics. The first letter of the main words (prepositions, conjunctions, locutions, etc. are excluded) must be capitalized.

For example: Dennis Howitt, *Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology*, 310.

- References to chapters, pages, etc. corresponding to the appointment must be included at the end of the appointment. When dealing with a single page, the abbreviation "p." And "pp." Are used when there are two or more. "Pt." Is used to abbreviate "Part" and "ch." For Chapter (Chapter); Finally, to enumerate the paragraphs, use "for."
- Avoid referring the reader to other parts of the text when you can briefly reiterate the idea.
- You can use the abbreviations "ibid." (I.e. *ibidem*) or "cf."<sup>1</sup>, but only to refer to the immediately preceding citation. Neither of the two abbreviations will be in italics.

For example:<sup>19</sup> Antonio Cassese, *International Law*, 112.  
<sup>20</sup> Ibid, 240.

- To refer to a work by the same author on several occasions, but not in a row, the quote will be as follows:

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For example:<sup>19</sup> Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*, 112.  
(...)  
<sup>30</sup> Cassese, *International Criminal Law*, 240.

- When you quote the same author, even if it is not the same work, you can also use the same system (omit his first name):

For example:<sup>19</sup> Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*, 112.  
<sup>20</sup> Cassese, *Self-Determination of Peoples*, 24.  
<sup>30</sup> Cassese, *International Criminal Law*, 240.

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<sup>1</sup> "Cf" is the abbreviation of confer, which is a voice used to indicate that something should be consulted. It means compare and, sometimes, you can find it as " *cf.* " or " *vide* .

- The literal quotation from another author, legislation, jurisprudence, etc. It must be true to the originals. They are introduced by using quotation marks (""). When they have less than 3 lines they will go inside the text; on the other hand, when they pass this extension they will go in the following paragraph and with indentation.

For example: (I): The Chief Justice explained that this power 'is not limited to defence against aggression from a foreign nation'.<sup>8</sup>

For example: (II): For Justice Scalia, the prohibition of prayer constitutes an impermissible

hostility to religion. He wrote: *much in this case about the personal interest of [the plaintiffs], and very little about the personal interests on the other side. They are not inconsequential. Church and state would not be such a difficult subject if religion were, as the Court apparently thinks it to be, some purely personal avocation that can be indulged entirely in secret, like pornography, in the privacy of one's room.*<sup>4</sup>

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- On the other hand, it must be taken into account that OSCOLA uses the least number of possible **punctuation marks**. Neither the abbreviations nor the initials of the authors are followed by a period. Nor do the acronyms carry a score ("ELSA", instead of "E.L.S.A."). However, if commas (,) are included to separate elements that might otherwise be confused (such as surnames of several authors or numbers).
- When you use names or expressions in a language other than English that can not be translated, they will be in italics (for example, Supreme Court). These expressions should be accompanied by a brief explanation or definition as a footnote.

- When the contribution has more than three authors, the name of the first is given and then "and others" is added.

For example: Fernando M. Mariño Menéndez **y otros**, *Instrumentos y Regímenes de Cooperación Internacional*, (Trotta, 2012).<sup>8</sup>

- To identify a chapter of a book, written by a person different than the author of the book, the two are named, starting with the name of the author of the contribution and identification to the editor with the use of "ed." Or "eds." (In case of being more).

For example: Carmen Pérez González, 'Las Competencias del Estado sobre las Personas' en Fernando M. Mariño Menéndez (Ed.), *Instrumentos y Regímenes de Cooperación Internacional* (Trotta, 1991).

## 2. References.

Sources	Format	For example
<b>Books</b>	Autor,   <i>título original</i>   (información adicional   edición   editorial   año)   página   (idioma, si es distinto al inglés).	Claus Roxin, <i>Strafprozeßrecht</i> (16 <sup>th</sup> edn, CH Beck 2006) 456 [German]. Photini Pazartzis, ‘ <i>Tribunaux pénaux internationalisés: une nouvelle approche à la justice pénale (inter)nationale?</i> ’ [2003] <i>Annuaire Francais de Droit International</i> 646 [French].
<b>Chapters</b>	Autor, ‘Título del capítulo’   en   Autor (ed./eds.)  , <i>Título del libro</i> , (editorial, año)	Carmen Pérez González, ‘Las Competencias del Estado sobre las Personas’ en Fernando M. Mariño Menéndez (Ed.), <i>Instrumentos y Regímenes de Cooperación Internacional</i> (Trotta, 2012). XXII
<b>Ebook or PDF</b>	Autor   <i>Título</i> ,   (año de publicación)   <enlace>   fecha de acceso	Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra <i>El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha</i> (1605) < <a href="http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2000/2000-h/2000-h.htm">http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2000/2000-h/2000-h.htm</a> > fecha de acceso 22 Julio 2016
<b>Digital resources</b>	Autor,  ‘título original’   (información adicional   fecha de publicación)   <link>   fecha de acceso   (idioma, si es distinto al inglés)	Patrick Riebe, ‘ <i>Drei Gebote zum Umgang mit der Polizei</i> ’ (European Students for Liberty Deutschland, 11 September 2014) < <a href="http://www.sfl-deutschland.de/drei-gebote-zum-umgang-mit-der-polizei/">http://www.sfl-deutschland.de/drei-gebote-zum-umgang-mit-der-polizei/</a> > accessed 19 November 2014 [German].

<b>Newspapers articles</b>	Autor,   'Título'   <i>Nombre del Periódico</i> (Lugar, día mes año) <enlace>	Alexandre Ducharne, 'Los Derechos del Hombre en Francia: un Universalismo a Prueba', <i>El periódico de ELSA Valladolid</i> , (Valladolid)  < <a href="http://periodicoelsavalladolid.jimdo.com/derecho/los-derechos-del-hombre-en-francia-un-universalismo-a-prueba/">http://periodicoelsavalladolid.jimdo.com/derecho/los-derechos-del-hombre-en-francia-un-universalismo-a-prueba/</a> >
<b>Government documents and other institutions</b>	Nombre de la institución,   <i>Título del documento</i> (número de serie, año de publicación)   página	Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, <i>Informe Annual del Sistema Nacional de Salud de 2015 Comparaciones Internacionales</i> (2015) p. 10.
<b>Documents UE</b>	Nombre de la institución,   'Título del documento' (número de ref., año de publicación)   página	Comisión Europea, 'Iniciativa Europea de Computación en la Nube: construir en Europa una economía competitiva de los datos y del conocimiento' COM(2016) 178 final.

OSCOLA is a style of reference in Anglo-Saxon countries, so, in order to adapt citations to continental law, specifically to Spanish, we have developed a series of guidelines for citing legal sources, separating us, at this point, from the English criterion in order to make reading more accessible to the reader.

Source	Reference of the body of the text	Annex of Legislation and jurisprudence
Legislative (national, regional, local)	[...] Conforme al art. 1 LOPJ, la justicia emana del pueblo y [...] (* ) Abreviatura desde la 1ª mención, que debe ser con el nombre completo	Ley Orgánica 6/1985, de 1 de julio, del Poder Judicial (BOE núm. 157, de 2 de julio de 1985).
Norms with range of Law and state and autonomic regulations	En la 1ª mención puedes mencionar las siglas o el nombre completo del te referirás, en adelante, a la norma en cuestión. Por ejemplo, el RD 1/1996, suele denominarse "LPI".	Real Decreto Legislativo 1/1996, de 12 de abril, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual, regularizando, aclarando y armonizando las disposiciones legales sobre la materia (BOE núm. 97, de 22 de abril de 1996).
Statutes of Autonomy	[...] El Art. 2.Uno EA de Galicia delimita el territorio gallego, comprendido por las provincias de La Coruña, Lugo, Orense y Pontevedra [...] (* ) Tras la 1ª mención, se utilizan las siglas "EA" para Estatuto	Ley Orgánica 1/1981, de 6 de abril, del Estatuto de Autonomía para Galicia (BOE núm. 101, de 28 de abril de 1981).

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	<p>de Autonomía o “EEAA” cuando se citan en plural.</p>	
<p><b>Others</b> [Circulars, Resolutions of the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries ("DGRN"), etc.]</p>	<p>Circular 1/2016 de la Fiscalía General del Estado, de 22 de enero de 2016, sobre la Responsabilidad Penal de las Personas Jurídicas Conforme a la Reforma del Código Penal Efectuada por Ley Orgánica 1/2015</p> <p>Resolución de 7 de junio de 2016, de la Dirección General de los Registros y del Notariado, en el recurso interpuesto contra la negativa de la registradora mercantil y de bienes muebles interina de Granada a inscribir una escritura de constitución de una sociedad de responsabilidad limitada (BOE núm. 155, de 28 de junio de 2016, pp. 46253 a 4625).</p>	<p>XXV</p>

### 3. Final Bibliography.

The bibliography should be classified in sections, according to the scope of application of the standard (international, national) and according to the type of source (books / manuals, jurisprudence, articles, etc.).

An example could be the following:

9. **Bibliography (15 pt)**
  1. **International Sources (14 pt)**
    1. **International Legislation (13 pt)**
    2. **International Case Law [...]**
  2. **National Sources (14 pt)**
    1. **Books (13 pt)**
    2. **Articles**
    3. **Legislation [...]**

The sources contained in the bibliography are cited in the same way as in the footnotes, with the following **exceptions**:

- –<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> The names of the authors are not included, only the initials of these and surnames.
- –<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> The author's last name precedes the initials of the names.
- –<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> The titles of the books or others do not go in italics.
- –<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> The page numbers are not included.

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For example, while the footnote would be quoted as follows

For example: <sup>6</sup> Dennis Howitt, *Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology*, p. 310.

The same quote, but in the bibliography, will look like this:

For example: Howitt D. *Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology*.

The tables of contents with **legislation and jurisprudence** are obligatory. All the groups that participate in a LRG (national or local) must include them as last page. In the final table, neither the names nor the numbers of the sentences should be in italics. On the other hand, in the footnotes, yes.



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