Journal of Intellectual Property, Information Technology and Electronic Commerce Law (JIPITEC)

– Authors' Guidelines –

In order to guarantee a minimum of uniformity of the articles contained in JIPITEC, manuscripts submitted should be in conformity with the following Authors' Guidelines and should be formatted as carefully as possible.

Text:

In formatting the text body of the manuscript

- after the title, the name of the author/the authors should be given; list titles, affiliation and any other author information in a note with an "*".
- Each article should be preceded by an abstract; the abstract should always be in English, irrespective of the language in which the article is written.
- For headings the format A.I.1.(a)(aa) should be used; main titles should be in bold type; headings should not end with a period unless they end with an abbreviation.
- There should be a break and a blank line at the end each paragraph.
- Words at the end of a line should not be manually divided; automatic hyphenation should be deactivated.
- Words emphasised should be in *italics* (not underlined).
- Bold letters should only be used in headings.
- Ss a principle, double quotation marks ("…") should be used. If there are further quotation marks within the quotation marks, then use simple once ('…').
- At the first level parentheses ( ), and at the second level square brackets [ ] should be used.

Notes:

- Notes should be end-notes, not footnotes; endnotes should always end with a period.

The guiding principle is that

- all sources should be cited according to the citation rules of the jurisdiction in which the source originates; this applies to both abbreviations (of institutions, journals etc.) and the citation format itself.
- References to pages should always be to "p. 5", "pp. 5 – 10" or "pp. 5 et seq."

Please note, however, that

- the format of the author's name and the title the article or book should be uniform throughout the footnotes of an article, even if some jurisdictions prescribe authors' names to be in capital letters and title in italics, and other just the opposite.

- Similarly, when citing first names of authors, then the first names should always be written out or always be abbreviated, and they should likewise either precede the family name or follow, separated by a colon. Again, the general principle is uniformity within the article.

Following are some examples:

- **Sources:**

ECJ, Case 395/87, *Tournier*, [1989] ECR 2521, para. 15

Feist Publications, Inc., v. Rural Telephone Service Co., 499 U.S. 340 (1991)

Cass., 18 oct. 1972, J.C.P. 1973 II, 17364

BGH, GRUR 2008, 993 – *Kopierstationen*

- **Books/Articles:**

Either

R.H. Coase, *The Nature of the Firm*, 4 ECONOMICA 386 (1937).

A. Bensamoun, *La loi du 1er août 2006 : nouvelle manifestation du dialogue entre le législateur et le juge en droit d'auteur*, D. 2007, p. 328.

or

McKelvey, The Law School Review, 1887-1937, 50 Harv. L. Rev. 868, 882 (1937).

Hansen, Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Information - alternative urheberrechtliche Ansätze, GRUR Int. 2005, 378.

To languages other than English, these rules apply *mutatis mutandis*. In general, the editors trust that the authors who submit their manuscripts are the first to know the citation rules of their own language and jurisdiction.