

Writing Style – Wolters Kluwer Romania

Wolters Kluwer Romania is a Romanian legal entity, accredited by the National Council for the Accreditation of Academic Titles, Diplomas, and Certificates (CNATDCU) and recognized as a prestigious publisher in the field *of legal sciences*.

For publication in the conference proceedings, materials must be submitted electronically to the email address conference@bioterra.ro

When preparing the materials, the following conditions must be taken into account:

- Authors assume full responsibility for compliance with copyright laws. Acceptance of materials submitted for publication constitutes the conclusion of a publishing agreement, under which the authors grant Wolters Kluwer the exclusive right to reproduce and distribute the material, including digital reproduction and electronic communication, anywhere in the world, for the entire duration of the work's existence. The rights granted are transferable.
- Materials submitted for publication must not have been previously published. Materials may not be submitted to other publications unless the scientific committee has notified the authors of its refusal to publish them
- Authors are asked to provide, along with their first and last names, their profession, academic or scientific title, the institution where they work, their mailing address and email address, and a phone number where they can be reached.
- Manuscripts must be typed in Microsoft Word using only Times New Roman (standard font), and the diacritics specific to the language in which the article is written must be used. The font size should be 12 for the main text and 10 for footnotes (single-spaced), and all margins should be 2 cm. The page size is A4. Paragraphs must be distinguished in the text by indentation or increased line spacing.
- Each submission must include, on the first page, the full title of the paper, the first and last names of the author(s), their profession, academic or scientific title, the institution where they are employed, and contact information: full address, email address, and phone number.
- Each submission must begin with an abstract written in both Romanian and English, which must not exceed 1,000 characters.
- The title of each submitted paper must be written in both Romanian and English.

- Each paper must be accompanied by a list of keywords in Romanian and English, covering the main concepts, principles, or legal institutions relevant to the paper.
- If abbreviations are used, the full form of the word must appear first, with the abbreviation specified in parentheses.
- It is recommended that submissions be between 8 and 14 pages in length.
- Articles will be evaluated according to the review form by the scientific committee.
 - Articles must be accompanied by references/a bibliography

RULES FOR WRITING ARTICLES

Citing the doctrine. Bibliographic references should be limited to what is strictly necessary.

Bibliographic citations must include all the following elements:

author (first initial and full last name, in italics), **work** (regular font), **volume number** (Vol. II—if applicable), **edition number** (3rd ed.—if applicable), **publisher** (Ed. Cugetul), **place of publication** (Bucharest), **year of publication** (1920), **page** (p. 24).

<i>I. Deleanu</i> , Treatise on Civil Procedure, vol. I, 2nd ed., Ed. C.H. Beck, Bucharest, 2007, p. 287
--

When an author has *two first names*, both initials are listed, followed by a period and without a space between them: *V.M. Ciobanu* ...

The hyphen (-) is used to separate authors' last names or first names only in the case of compound names: Henri-Jaques Lucas should be cited as *H.-J. Lucas* When there are multiple authors, they are separated by commas: *V.M. Ciobanu, G. Boroi...*

This citation method should be used when referring to works that appear sporadically in the commentary. If the work is mentioned frequently, the citation should be abbreviated, indicating only the identifying elements: the author and the page number; or, if a particular author is cited with multiple books, the book title should also be included, in abbreviated form.

<i>I. Leș</i> , op. cit., p. 598.

<i>C. Bîrsan</i> , CEDO, vol. II, p. 532.

Attention! Please spell the authors' names correctly, using diacritics or following the author's preference regarding the use of "î" or "â" in their names.

In the case of **joint or collective works** where the texts are clearly divided among the authors, cite first the author of the text and then the work of which they are a co-author:

Fl.A. Baias in *Fl.A. Baias, E. Chelaru, R. Constantinovici, I. Macovei* (eds.), *The New Civil Code: Commentary on Articles*, C.H. Beck, Bucharest, 2012, p. 325.

Articles and studies in periodicals are cited similarly to books, with all identifying elements indicated: the author's first initial and last name, the full title of the article, the publication name, issue number/year, and page number. When referring to articles in periodicals that use a different numbering system for issues (e.g., annual publications divided into parts), and page numbering is typically done from 1 to x per year rather than per issue, the citation should follow that specific numbering system.

M. Pivniceru, "The Legal Nature of the Contract of Game and Bet," in **Dreptul** No. 5/2004, p. 12.

G. Boroi, "The Legal Regime of Security Interests in Movable Property," in *Curierul Judiciar* No. 11/2004, p. 134.

C. Toader, "The Loan for Use Agreement," in *A.U.B. (Law Series) 2004 III*, p. 456.

➤ **Case Law.** Judicial practice will be carefully selected, presented concisely, integrated into the text of the commentary, and not presented in a separate subsection; the details of the decision will be cited in a footnote; case law may be accompanied by the author's opinion. It is recommended to cite only one ruling on a given issue (rather than repeating similar rulings). In the case of a reprint, when adding a new ruling, an older ruling will be omitted if it is similar. Case law from Romanian courts should be cited as follows: court (abbreviated—C.C., I.C.C.J., C.S.J., C.A., etc.), division (abbreviated—Criminal Division, etc.), the type of ruling and its number (abbreviated—Decision No. 234/1999, Judgment No. 45/2006, etc.), the place where it was published or the notation "unpublished" (in *Dreptul* No. 6/1997, in *R.D.C.* No. 2/1999).

Bucharest Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, Decision No. 247/2002, in *Revista de Drept Penal* No. 6/2002, p. 82.

Bucharest Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, Decision No. 247/2002, *unpublished*.

Bucharest Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, Decision No. 247/2002 (www.legalis.ro).

Constitutional Court, Decision No. 154/2004 (Official Gazette No. 286 of April 6, 2004).

If a reference is made to a case published in a journal or a collection of judicial precedents, in which that case is accompanied by a note or commentary, this shall be mentioned in the citation.

High Court of Cassation and Justice (I.C.C.J.), Civil and Intellectual Property Division, Decision No. 1245 of December 13, 2004, in *Dreptul* No. 2/2005, p. 124, with a note (commentary) by *Ș. Beligrădeanu*.

If the reference is intended to be made to an opinion in the note or commentary pertaining to a case, then the citation format will be as follows:

See *Ș. Beligrădeanu*, Note (Commentary) on Decision No. 1245/12/13/2004 of the High Court of Cassation and Justice (ICCJ), Civil and Intellectual Property Division, in *Dreptul* No. 2/2005, p. 124.

Case law of the European Court of Human Rights shall be cited as follows: the court (ECHR or Commission), the type of decision and date, the application number (in the case of judgments of the former Commission; e.g., application no. 32026/1996), the title of the case (in italics; e.g., *Lacour v. France*), and the paragraph number (if applicable; e.g., §43).

ECHR, judgment of July 1, 1997, *Rolf Gustafson v. Sweden*, §38.

Commission, decision of May 25, 1991, application no. 13157/1987, *Callens v. Belgium*.

To avoid confusion between references to **the ECHR**—meaning the Court or the Convention—there are two methods that ensure consistent citation while also saving space:

Art. 4 of the ECHR (when referring to the Convention)

According to the case law of the ECHR (when referring to the Court)

OR

Art. 4 of the Convention

According to the case law of the ECHR

When referring to **a court** in general terms, it is always written in full and with a lowercase letter. As an exception, the names of the supreme court (Supreme Court, High Court...), the Constitutional Court, and European courts are capitalized:

the court held...

in the reasoning of the court of appeals...

in the case law of the High Court ...

in the practice of the Constitutional Court ...

The name of the court is capitalized only when it is specified:

The Bucharest Court of Appeals refers the case ...

The Iași Tribunal declines jurisdiction ...

The divisions of the courts, as well as judgments / rulings / decisions, are written out in full and separated by commas.

Supreme Court of Justice, Civil Division, Decision No. ...
Ploiești Court of Appeal, Commercial Division, ...
I.C.C.J., Administrative and Tax Division, ...
Argeș County Court, Labor Disputes and Labor Litigation Division, ...
Timiș County Court, Criminal Division, Judgment No. ...

The name of the division or the decision is not placed between commas when it precedes the name of the court:

Ex.:
Criminal Division of the Iași Court of Appeals
The Joint Divisions of the Supreme Court of Justice
The Panel of 9 Judges of the High Court of Cassation and Justice
the decision of the Criminal Division of the High Court to revoke the mandate of ...

Decisions of the Constitutional Court and those issued in appeals in the interest of the law are always capitalized:

Ex.: Constitutional Court Decision No. 123/2000 (Official Gazette No. 312 of April 12, 2000)
Decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, Joint Divisions, No. .../.... (Official Gazette No. x of day, month, year)

➤ **References to legislative acts.** Legislative acts shall be cited as follows: the type of act, abbreviated (Government Emergency Ordinance shall be abbreviated as O.U.G., Government Decision shall be abbreviated as H.G., etc.), its number, and its full title; however, as an exception, the word “Law” shall not be abbreviated. After the legislative act, the Official Gazette in which it was published or, as the case may be, republished, is indicated in parentheses.

Ex:
Law No. 85/2006 on Insolvency Proceedings (Official Gazette No. 359 of April 21, 2006)
Law No. 31/1990 on Commercial Companies, republished (Official Gazette No. 1066 of November 17, 2004)
Government Ordinance No. 34/2001 amending and supplementing Law No. 146/1997 on court filing fees.

If a legislative act is cited more than once, starting with the second citation, only the type of legislative act and the number shall be indicated (Article 5 of Law No. 85/2006).

Legislation shall be abbreviated, both in the main text and in the footnotes, using the following standards:

➤ **Codes** are not abbreviated when they are referred to generically or are accompanied by a subdivision that belongs to them.

Ex.:
the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure...
Book II, Title I of the Civil Code

When cited together with a specific article, codes are always abbreviated as follows: C.proc.civ. / C.civ. / C.pen. / C.proc.pen. / C.com. / Tax Code / Tax Procedure Code / Customs Code / Family Code / Labor Code / Forestry Code / Aviation Code, Administrative Code

Ex.: Art.178 C pen.

The new Codes will be abbreviated as Tax Code and Tax Procedure Code, respectively.

The old codes will be abbreviated as Tax Code of 2003 and Tax Procedure Code of 2003, respectively, or references such as “the former Tax Code” or “the old tax regulations,” etc., will be used.

➤ **Articles and their subdivisions** are abbreviated as follows:

Ex.:

Art. 4

para. (1)

subparagraph (a)

para. 1

subpoint 1

subpoint (i), (ii), etc.

EXCEPTIONS: Do not abbreviate expressions such as: the preceding paragraph, in this paragraph, etc.

Ex.:

para. (2) of Art. 12, Art. 12, last para.

Art. 2, para. (2), subpara. (c) of Law No.; Art.1 C of the Civil Procedure Code

Lists of articles and/or their subdivisions shall be written as follows:

- **Articles:** “*Art.*” is always placed before the article number. “Art. x and following” is written as “*Art. x et seq.*”

Ex.

Art. 208, Art. 209(2)(a), and Art.215 C of the Criminal Code

Art. 308 et seq. of the Civil Procedure Code

- **Paragraphs and subparagraphs:** when grouping multiple paragraphs within the same article, etc., the paragraph or subparagraph is listed only once. If they belong to different articles, the paragraphs or subparagraphs are listed each time. The same notation is used for **items** and **paragraphs**.

Ex.

Art. 215, paras. (1), (2), and (3) of the Criminal Code

Art. 209, paras. (2) and (3), and Art. 215, para. (1) of the Penal Code

Subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) and Subparagraphs 23(a), (b), and (c) of Law No.

Items 2 and 3 of Emergency Ordinance No.

➤ **The preposition “from,”** when linking the article to the legislative act, is used as follows:

For legislative acts other than codes, the preposition “*din*” is always used.

Ex.:

Art. 1 of Emergency Ordinance No. ...
Paragraph 45.5 of Methodological Rules No.
Art. 30 of the Constitution

For codes, the preposition “of” is never used.

Ex.: Art.167 C of the Civil Procedure Code

➤ **References** to paragraphs or subparagraphs are placed in parentheses

E.g.: Art. 12, para. (5¹), Art. 100, subpar. a¹)

➤ **Amounts of Money / Dates:** Amounts of money shall be written in figures, always indicating the currency.

Amounts or quantities must always use a period “.” as the separator for thousands (2,000 euros).

Dates shall be written as follows: dd (in digits) mm (in words) yy (in digits). When using digits, the leading “0” shall be omitted (i.e., do not write January 01, 2005, but rather January 1, 2005).