

# **INTEREU<sup>LAW</sup>EAS<sup>T</sup>**

Journal for International and European Law, Economics and Market Integrations

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE AUTHORS**

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE AUTHORS

Submissions may be made electronically via e-mail to kpoljanec@efzg.hr. Please use MS Word only. The paper should be cca 8 pages including appendices, references, figures and tables. The paper must be singled-spaced, printed at 10 points with 1-inch margins (top, bottom, left, right) in Times New Roman font. Page numbers should begin with 1. In general, the paper must be the way you want it to look in the publication. Hence tables must be placed where you want them to appear in the text. Papers are to be prepared in English and totally edited to avoid grammatical and typographical errors. Papers must be written in a clear concise manner for ease of reading and interpretation.

The entire paper must be in Times New Roman font at 10 points with the exception of the title, which must be a 16 point and bold. The paper should begin with title, author's information (10 point font and lower case), and the word "abstract" (10 point font, bold and capitalized) each of which must be centered. The balance of the paper should be fully justified.

As for line spacing, it should be title on the first line or lines and then author's information with one line per author and no blank lines between the title and author's information. The author's information line should contain first name, last name and institutional affiliation. Leave two blank lines between author's information and the word abstract. Leave one blank line between the word abstract and the abstract itself. Leave two blank lines between the abstract and the body of the manuscript. There must be a blank line between paragraphs with the first line each paragraph indented (0.5 inches). Please do not use columns. References need to be consistent and in a generally accepted format. Every sub-heading should be bold and capitalized. The manuscript should be in one file entirely in Microsoft Word. No other software may be used.

Please use footnotes for citations, comments and references (see the sample paper). References/bibliography should be also annotated on the end of the paper in alphabetical order by authors. To avoid any concerns please refer to the sample paper below.

Each submitted paper should include the paper's title and the name, address and telephone number of the contact person for the paper.

## *Title of the paper*

Name and surname of the author, Institution

### ABSTRACT

*Effet utile* as a general principle of EU law is always “bound” on the dilemmas of the effective enforcement of EU law, more particularly, on the dilemmas of the judicial protection of EU-based rights through national and also EU remedies. This article is centred on three topics...

### 1. INTRODUCTION

*Effet utile* or the principle of effectiveness requires the effective protection of EU rights and the effective enforcement of EU law in national courts.<sup>1</sup> Thus in this article *effet utile* is used in its broadest meaning and above all in the context of the national judicial practice. Therefore, the “initial narrow definition” of the requirement of effectiveness that national rules must not render the exercise of Union rights virtually impossible or excessively difficult,<sup>2</sup> is mentioned merely as a starting point in a much broader discussion regarding national judicial practice while enforcing Union rights...

### 2. SUBTITLE

There are two main means by which private parties can enforce EU norms, that is centrally and decentrally.<sup>3</sup> Centralised enforcement refers to the ability of private parties to bring an action before the EU’s own courts (the Court of Justice and General Court).<sup>4</sup> This was the primary method of enforcement envisaged by the Treaty of Rome,<sup>5</sup> however...

### 3. SUBTITLE...

### 6. CONCLUSION

The title of this article is rather axiomatic. Even though private parties’ EU rights are effectively enforced (also) on the decentralised level of EU judicial system, more decisive and self-confident approach of national judges while adjudicating on dilemmas of proper enforcement of EU law would doubtlessly improve the current situation. The discussion on different aspects of national practice regarding effective judicial enforcement of EU law enables us to conclude on private parties’ rather modest referral to the *effet utile*’s requirement while litigating before domestic courts. Moreover...

### References

- Dougan, M., *National Remedies Before the Court of Justice: Issues of Harmonisation and Differentiation*, Hart Publishing, Oregon, 2004
- Tamm, D., The History of the Court of Justice of the European Union Since its Origin, in Rosas, A., *et al.*, *The Court of Justice and the Construction of Europe: Analyses and Perspectives on Sixty Years of Case-law*, T. M. C. Asser Press, 2012
- Tridimas, T., *The General Principles of EU Law*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Oxford University Press, 2006

<sup>1</sup> Tridimas, T., *The General Principles of EU Law*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Oxford University Press, 2006, p. 418.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 423.

<sup>3</sup> Dougan, M., *National Remedies Before the Court of Justice: Issues of Harmonisation and Differentiation*, Hart Publishing, Oregon, 2004, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*; further: Tamm, D., The History of the Court of Justice of the European Union Since its Origin, in Rosas, A., *et al.*, *The Court of Justice and the Construction of Europe: Analyses and Perspectives on Sixty Years of Case-law*, T. M. C. Asser Press, 2012, p. 19.