

# TÍMARIT LÖGFRÆÐINGA LAW REVIEW

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## GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS

### I. INTRODUCTION

Below, please find the Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of the Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review, applicable as of Volume 72, 2022. Intended for prospective authors, reviewers and others interested in the Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review, the Guidelines strive to present in one place all the journal's key procedures and quality standards.

Any comments or suggestions concerning the Guidelines are welcome and should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

### II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE TÍMARIT LÖGFRÆÐINGA LAW REVIEW

The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review is a nationally leading legal periodical serving Iceland's legal scholarship community. The journal publishes peer-reviewed articles meeting the strictest requirements for novelty and academic methodology. The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review is published quarterly. Single issues or subscriptions to the printed journal may be purchased at the offices of the publisher, the Icelandic Lawyers' Association. Beginning with Volume 55 (2005), single issues or online subscriptions may also be purchased in the Association's web shop. Subscriptions may furthermore be purchased through the Fons Juris database. Finally, from Volume 1 (1951) through Volume 54 (2004), older volumes of the journal are available at website [Tímarit.is](http://Tímarit.is).

The Law Review's ISSN-number is 0493–2714. In addition, each article appearing in the journal is assigned its own DOI number (beginning with Issue 3 of Volume 71, 2021). The publisher is the Icelandic Lawyers' Association, an organisation serving lawyers in Iceland. The Editor-in-Chief is Sindri M. Stephensen, Associate Professor at Reykjavík University Faculty of Law. The journal's Managing Editor is District Judge Kjartan Bjarni Björgvinsson. Sales and subscriber services are handled by Margrét Hauksdóttir, Manager, the Icelandic Lawyers' Association, Álftamýri 9, 108 Reykjavík, tel. (+354) 568 0887, e-mail address: [skrifstofa@logfraedingafelag.is](mailto:skrifstofa@logfraedingafelag.is). The

journal currently rates 10 points in category A4.3 of the Evaluation System for Public Higher Education Institutions used in Iceland (i. *matskerfi opinberra háskóla*).

The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review is structured as follows:

(1) *Editorial*: Each issue opens with an editorial on a topic of current interest. Unless otherwise decided, all editorials are written by the Editor-in-Chief.

(2) *Academic articles*: The heart of the Law Review consists of academic legal articles deemed to meet the quality standards fundamental to the Law Review's publication. Articles that fall within this category are peer-reviewed and are identified accordingly. Beginning with Issue 3 of Volume 53 (2003), academic articles were identified by the symbol ® at the end of each article, whereas as of Issue 2 of Volume 57 (2007) peer-reviewed articles are identified in the first footnote with the following statement (in English translation): "This article has met the academic requirements of the Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of the Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review." Each journal issue comprises approximately two to four academic articles, making for an annual total of eight to 16 academic articles.

(3) *Other contributions*: The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review also provides a forum for legal practitioners, for persons newly embarking on academic careers in the field of law, and for those wishing to contribute smaller works on legal topics, such as comments on recent legislation, case notes, or discussions on law and policy.

(4) *Með og á móti (Pros and cons)*: The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review promotes debate among lawyers on matters of current interest. To this end, the Editor-in-Chief seeks out lawyers to address topical issues. A particular effort is made to encourage participants to advance arguments potentially leading to opposing conclusions. The column is expected to appear at least annually.

(5) *Á víð og dreif (Odds and Ends)*: The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review is a forum for the general dissemination of information of interest to lawyers and others interested in the law, including information on legal studies, employment and social activities. To this end, the journal regularly publishes information on the general meetings of the professional associations of lawyers, and on seminars and conferences in Iceland and elsewhere, in addition to various types of information provided by the schools of law.

The Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review primarily publishes material written in *Icelandic*. The Editor-in-Chief may also accept for publication material written in *English* on topics of importance to the Icelandic legal community, primarily within the field of EEA law or international law. In view of the rich inter-Nordic legislative and adjudicative connections and the need for related research, for instance on

legal history or comparative law, the same holds true for articles written in *Nordic language* other than Icelandic.

### III. GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS: MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief electronically at e-mail address [sindris@ru.is](mailto:sindris@ru.is). Manuscripts should be submitted as Word-documents in the form specified in these guidelines. Authors are asked to adhere as far as possible to the following guidelines for manuscript preparation. A *template* may be found on the Law Review's website:

#### A) *Pagination and headers*

1. Please place page numbers bottom right for odd-numbered pages and bottom left for even-numbered pages, using typeface *Palatino* in font size 11.5 pt.
2. At the top of the initial page of editorials, academic articles and other contributions (in a *header*) should appear the journal name, issue, volume and year, page range (first and last page), the ISSN-number, and the DOI-number, in the following format: *Tímarit lögfræðinga*, 3. hefti 71. árg. 2021, bls. 331–361, ISSN 0493–2714, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33112/tl.71.3.2> (e. *Tímarit lögfræðinga Law Review*, Issue 3, Volume 71, 2021, pp. 331–361, ISSN 0493–2714, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33112/tl.71.3.2>). This text should be centred.
3. In a header at the top of the remaining pages of academic articles and other contributions, please place the author name(s) on odd-numbered pages (e.g., Gunnar Atli Gunnarsson) and the title (omitting any subtitles in the case of a lengthy title) on even-numbered pages (e.g., *Skipting sakarefnis*) in font size 10 pt.

#### B) *Typeface and font size*

1. Please use typeface *Palatino* for all text.
2. The main body of the text should be in font size 11.5 pt.
3. Indented text (block quotes), see item D for more detail, should be in font size 10.5 pt.
4. Footnotes, see item H for more detail, should be in font size 10 pt.

#### C) *First page, author and title, table of contents*

1. At the top of the first page, please provide a brief description of the author's job title. If the author has not previously contributed to the *Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review*, or if five years or more have passed since the author last contributed, the author's professional experience should also be summarised in two to three sentences.

2. The author's name should appear in font size 11.5 pt. and sentence case, followed by a colon (e.g., Jón Jónsson:).
3. Directly below the author's name, the article's title should appear, all uppercase, 10.5 pt font size (e.g., ARTICLE TITLE).
4. Directly below the title, a table of contents should be placed. Its heading should be in 10.5 pt uppercase, followed by a colon, TABLE OF CONTENTS: (i. EFNISYFIRLIT:).
5. Main headings within the Table of Contents should be in 10.5 pt. uppercase. Please use Arabic numerals (1,2,3), not Roman numerals (I,II,III). Main headings should be indented as follows: Format, Paragraph, Hanging 6.3 mm. Do not place a period (full stop) after main headings.
6. Intermediate headings should be in 11.5 pt lowercase, in the form (1.1, 2.1, etc.). Intermediate headings should be indented as follows: Format, Paragraph, Indentation, Left 6.3 mm (and) Hanging 6.3 mm. Do not place a period (full stop) after intermediate headings.
7. Subheadings should be in 11.5 pt lowercase, in the form (a), b), c), etc.). Subheadings should be indented as follows: Format, Paragraph, Indentation, Left 6.3 mm (and) Hanging 6.3 mm. Do not place a period (full stop) after subheadings.
8. Do not centre text in the Table of Contents.

#### *D) Body text*

1. The main body of the text should conform to the rules of points 5–7 of part B above for the format, typeface and font size of main headings, intermediate headings, and subheadings. Do not include an empty line between main headings and intermediate headings. Include a single empty line between intermediate headings and subheadings.
2. Do not indent main headings, intermediate headings, or subheadings.
3. Main headings should neither be **boldfaced** nor in *italics*. Intermediate headings and subheadings should be in *italics*.
4. Do not indent the first paragraph after a heading in the main body of the text. The next paragraph under the same heading should be indented in the following manner: Format, Paragraph, Indentation Left, 6.3 mm. The first paragraph following indented text should be similarly indented.
5. Indented text (block quotes) within the main text should be in size 10.5 pt. The indentation should be as follows: Format, Paragraph, Indentation Left, 8.5 mm.

#### *E) References*

1. All academic articles must include a list of references. Other contributions need not include such a list unless the Editor-in-Chief deems the number and type of references to justify such a requirement.
2. Please use the following heading: REFERENCES (i. HEIMILDASKRÁ), all uppercase, 10.5 pts, followed by a colon.
3. Please format the list of references as follows: Format, Paragraph, Hanging 6.3 mm.
4. The entire list of references should be sized 10 pt.
5. If the list of references is accompanied by listing Icelandic or non-Icelandic case-law, please create an italicised subheading, e.g., *Judgments of the Supreme Court of Iceland* (i. *Hæstaréttardómar*). Please separate such lists with a vertical space. Do not italicise the list items themselves.

*F) Abstract and keywords*

1. All articles should be accompanied by an abstract in Icelandic, English, and, as the case may be, in a Nordic language other than Icelandic.
2. For the Icelandic abstract, please place the article title in an uppercase 10.5 pt. heading.
3. Following the title should be the author's name and job title in 10 pt. italics, (e.g., *Jón Jónsson, Professor, University of Iceland Faculty of Law*). Insert a vertical space between the heading and the name.
4. Below the author's name insert a vertical space and the heading *Útdráttur* in 10 pt italics, followed by a colon.
5. Below this, type the text of the abstract in size 10 pt, maximum length 250 words.
6. Following the abstract, please type 4–8 keywords indicating the article's approach, area of law, issues addressed, etc., in 10 pt.
7. For the English abstract, and for any abstract in a Nordic language other than Icelandic, please follow points 2–6 above, except that the article title and the author's job title should be in English/the Nordic language and the heading should be *Abstract/Abstrakt*. Insert a vertical space between abstracts.

*G) Orthography*

1. To separate numbers, indicate a range or between items enumerated, please use a medium length dash (en dash), e.g., 2022–2023. To mark a break in a sentence, separate a subtitle from a main title, etc., use a long dash (— em dash).
2. Quotation marks should generally be Icelandic double quotes („Hæstiréttur“), although single quotation marks (‘æðri dómur’) may be used for single words or when quotation marks arise are needed within a direct quotation.

3. Relatively brief direct quotations should be integrated into the body text (in-line), enclosed in quotation marks (without emphasis), whereas lengthier quotations should be indented (block quotes), using a smaller font as described in point 5 of item D above (with no added emphasis).
4. Any omissions from a quotation should be identified by the special character ellipsis enclosed in square brackets: [...]. Any other alterations or additions should be identified with square brackets.
5. For emphasis within a direct quotation, italics may be used, in which case this should be noted after the quotation closes („... ." [Emphasis added]).
6. Abbreviations should generally be reserved for footnotes, and should, as appropriate, be written out in full in the main body of the text.
7. In other respects, please refer to the rules of Icelandic orthography in effect at any given time, cf. [auglýsing nr. 800/2018 um setningu íslenskra ritreglna](#).

*H) Referencing sources in the main body of the text*

1. Sources referenced in the main body of the text should be cited in footnotes. Links to footnotes (the footnote numbers) should be placed either after the full stop ending a sentence or immediately following a direct quote. The first time a source is cited, the footnote should provide complete bibliographic information, while subsequent citations should consistently follow a more concise form. In footnotes, the abbreviation „*ibid.*" (i. *sama heimild*) may be used to cite the same source cited in the previous footnote. Authors may furthermore use „*op.cit.*" (i. *tilvitnuð heimild*) to cite a source cited in an earlier footnote. Where a source cited has more than two authors, only the first should be named in the footnote, followed by "et al." (i. „o.fl."). Multiple sources cited within the same footnote should be separated a semicolon (;).
2. All citations of case-law should be in *italics*, whether in the main text or in footnotes. Please cite with precision and include any paragraph numbers where these exist.
3. Judgments of the Supreme Court of Iceland (i. Hæstiréttur Íslands), whether in body text or in footnotes, should be cited in the following manner: (1) In the case where a judgment has appeared in the Court Reports of the Icelandic Supreme Court (through 31 December 1998): *H 1999:2015*. (2) In the case where a judgment has appeared in the Court Reports of the Icelandic Supreme Court and has also been published on the Court's website, [website of the Supreme Court of Iceland](#) (1 January, 1999 through 31 December, 2006): *H 1999:2015 (124/1998)*. (3) In the case where the judgment did not appear in the printed Court Reports of the Icelandic Supreme Court, but has appeared on the Court's website (from 1 January 2007 onwards): *H 1 June 2005 (144/2004)*. Please pincite with precision and where appropriate the relevant section and paragraph

or, as the case may be, the numbered paragraph (in Supreme Court judgments after 18 March 2021): *H 34/2020*, ¶¶ 24–27 (when citing multiple paragraphs), or *H 14/2021*, ¶ 7 (when citing a single paragraph) (i. *H 34/2020*, mgr. 24–27, *H 14/2021*, 7. mgr.).

4. Judgments and rulings by the Icelandic Court of Appeal (i. Landsréttur) should be cited as follows, whether in body text or footnotes: *L 11 February 2022 (457/2020)*, ¶¶ 14–22, or *L 11 February 2022 (455/2020)*, ¶ 25 (i. *L 11. febrúar 2022 (457/2020)*, mgr. 14–22, or *L 11. febrúar 2022 (455/2020)*, 25. mgr.).
5. Rulings by the Icelandic Reopening Court (i. Enduruppökudómur) should be cited as follows, whether in body text or footnotes: *E 9. mars 2023 (29/2022)*, ¶¶ 14–23, eða *E 9. mars 2023 (29/2022)*, ¶ 22 (i. *E 9. mars 2023 (29/2022)*, mgr. 14–23, eða *E 9. mars 2023 (29/2022)*, 22. mgr.).
6. Judgments and rulings by an Icelandic district court (i. héraðsdómur) should be cited as follows, whether in body text or footnotes: *Hd. Reykjavík [or another district] 1 June 2005 (E-2566/2004)* (i. *Hd. Reykjavíkur 1. júní 2005 (E-2566/2004)*).
7. (1) In the case where an Opinion by the Althingi Ombudsman (i. Umboðsmaður Alþingis, UA) has been published in full in the Ombudsman's Reports and has also appeared on the Ombudsman's official website, [UA website](#), the Opinion should be cited, in body text or in the footnotes, as follows: *UA Opinion 1 July 2008 (444/2007) (SUA 2008:332)* (i. *álit UA 1. júlí 2008 (444/2007) (SUA 2008:332)*.) (2) In the case where an Opinion has not been published in full it should be cited as follows: *UA Opinion 1 July 2008 (444/2007)* (i. *álit UA 1. júlí 2008 (444/2007)*.)
8. When first mentioned in the main text, a reference to a judgment by the European Court of Human Rights may look like this: In the *judgment of the European Court of Human Rights* (or *the ECHR*) in *Göktan v. France* [...]. When subsequently mentioned in the main text, it suffices to refer to *the Göktan case*. A fuller citation should appear in a footnote placed at the close of each group of sentences discussing the case. (1) For case-law that has been published in the Court's Annual Reports for 1998–2007, the initial citation of the same case would be: *Göktan v. France, 33402/96, ECHR 2002-V, ¶ 5*. (2) If not published in the Court's Annual Reports, a case should be cited as follows: *Bélané Nagy v. Hungary*, no. 53080/13 (13 December 2016) (i. *Bélané Nagy gegn Ungverjalandi*, nr. 53080/13 (13. desember 2016)). (3) The same applies to citing the Court's decision on the admissibility of an application, in which case the citation should make it clear that a *decision* is being cited, not a *judgment*: *Bergsson v. Íslandi*, 46461/06 (dec. 23 September 2008). (4) A reference should also make it clear that a judgment rendered by the Grand Chamber is being cited: *Ástráðsson v. Íslandi*, 26374/18 (GC 1 December 2020). (5) Rulings by the European

Commission on Human Rights prior to 1998 should be cited as detailed in the Court's directions here: [https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Note\\_citation\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Note_citation_ENG.pdf).

9. In referring to European legal acts (EU or EC), the initial citation should identify the type of act (Directive or Regulation), its number, date, and title. As an example, cf.: Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending certain Directives (i. Tilskipun Evrópuþingsins og ráðsins 2004/39/EB frá 21. apríl 2004 um markaði fyrir fjármálagerninga og um breytingu á nánar tilgreindum tilskipunum). When subsequently cited, it suffices to refer to Directive 2004/39/EC (i. tilskipun 2004/39/EB). To cite specific provisions within an act, please refer to the instructions for citing provisions of law under point 13 below. When an act is initially cited a footnote should also be inserted, detailing its date of publication, whether it has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and, if so, when this was published, as well as when it was incorporated into Icelandic law, in the following manner: Directive 2004/39/EC was published in the Official Journal of the EC on 30 April 2004, incorporated into the EEA Agreement by Decision of the Joint EEA Committee on 29 April 2005 no. 65/2005, and published in the EEA supplement of the Official Journal on 24 April 2008. The Directive's rules were subsequently transposed into Icelandic law with the enactment of Act No. 108/2007 on Securities Transactions, which entered into force on 1 November 2007. (i. Tilskipun 2004/39/EB var birt í Stjórnartíðindum EB 30. apríl 2004, felld inn í EES-samninginn með ákvörðun sameiginlegu EES-nefndarinnar 29. apríl 2005 nr. 65/2005 og birt í EES-viðbæti Stjórnartíðinda 24. apríl 2008. Reglur tilskipunarinnar voru síðar teknar upp í íslenskan rétt með setningu laga nr. 108/2007 um verðbréfavíðskipti, sem tóku gildi 1. nóvember 2007.)
10. The initial citation of the case-law of two courts which form part of the Court of Justice of the European Union (now termed, respectively, *the Court of Justice* and *the General Court*, but before the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon of 13 December 2007 on 1 December 2009 termed *the European Court of Justice* and the *Court of First Instance*) should be as follows: Case C-6/64, *Costa v ENEL*, EU:C:1964:66 (i. Mál C-6/64, *Costa gegn ENEL*, EU:C:1964:66). The identifying number used here is termed the ECLI number (*European Case Law Identifier*). When subsequently cited, it suffices to refer to the same case as *Costa v ENEL* or *the Costa case*. This holds true whether it has appeared in the Annual Report of the Court of Justice of the European Union or has yet to be published.
11. If EFTA Court case-law has been published in that Court's Annual Report, its initial citation should be as follows: Case E-2/02, *Bellona v ESA* [2003] EFTA Ct. Rep. 52 (19 June 2003) (i. Mál E-2/02, *Bellona gegn ESA* [2003] EFTA Ct. Rep. 52 (19. júní 2003)). When subsequently cited, it suffices to refer to the same case as



*Bellona v ESA* or *the Bellona case*. If case-law has yet to be published, its initial citation should be as follows: Case E-2/21, *Norep AS v Haugen Gruppen AS* (14 December 2021), ¶ 43 (i. Mál E-2/21, *Norep AS gegn Haugen Gruppen AS* (14. desember 2021), 43. mgr.). When subsequently cited, it suffices to refer to the same judgment as *Norep v Haugen Gruppen AS*, ¶ 43, *the Norep case*, ¶ 43, or *the Norep case*.

12. Other international or non-Icelandic sources should be cited in the conventional manner accepted by the relevant international body or State. For example, if a case adjudged by the Norwegian Supreme Court has been published in that Court's Reports, its citation should follow the following format: *Rt. 2005 p. 1365*, ¶ 58 (i. *Rt. 2005 bls. 1365*, mgr. 58). A yet to be published case, however, should be cited as *HR-2016-296-A*, ¶¶ 64–73. The initial citation of a source may require an explanation. If so, this should be provided within parentheses following the citation.
13. Initial book citations should be in the following form: Eiríkur Jónsson and Viðar Már Matthíasson: *Bótaréttur III: Sérsvið skaðabótaréttar*. Reykjavík: Bókaútgáfan Codex 2020, 17–18; Björg Thorarensen: *Stjórnskipunarréttur: Mannréttindi*. Reykjavík: Bókaútgáfan Codex 2nd ed. 2019, 19–20. Subsequent citations should be as follows: Eiríkur Jónsson and Viðar Már Matthíasson, *op.cit.*, 17–18; Björg Thorarensen, *op.cit.*, 19–20 (or, if additional works by the same author are cited, Eiríkur Jónsson and Viðar Már Matthíasson: *Bótaréttur III*, *op.cit.*, 17–18; Björg Thorarensen: *Stjórnskipunarréttur*, *op.cit.*, 19–20).
14. The initial citation of a periodical article should be as follows, identifying its page range (first and last page), and the page cited: Krístrún Heimisdóttir: „Landfesti lýðræðis: Þýðing breytingarreglu stjórnarskrárinnar“. *Tímarit lögfræðinga* 2020, 369–408 (405). Subsequent citations should be as follows: Krístrún Heimisdóttir, *op.cit.*, 405 (or, if additional works by the same author are cited, Krístrún Heimisdóttir: „Landfesti lýðræðis“, 405).
15. The initial citation of a chapter or article in a collective volume should be as follows: Davíð Þór Björgvinsson: „Mannréttindasáttmáli Evrópu: Meginatriði, skýring og beiting“ in *Mannréttindasáttmáli Evrópu: Meginreglur, framkvæmd og áhrif á íslenskan rétt* (eds. Davíð Þór Björgvinsson et al.), Reykjavík: Bókaútgáfan Codex, Mannréttindastofnun Háskóla Íslands and Lagadeild Háskólans í Reykjavík, 2nd ed. 2017, 23–70 (34–35); Tryggvi Gunnarsson: „Landamerki fasteigna“ in *Afmælisrit: Gaukur Jörundsson sextugur* (eds. Katrín Jónasdóttir et al.), Reykjavík: Bókaútgáfa Orators 1994, 503–543 (536–537). Subsequent citations should be as follows: Davíð Þór Björgvinsson, *op.cit.*, 34–35; Tryggvi Gunnarsson, *op.cit.*, 536–537 (or, if additional works by the same author are cited, Davíð Þór Björgvinsson: „Mannréttindasáttmáli Evrópu“, 34–35; Tryggvi Gunnarsson: „Landamerki fasteigna“, *op.cit.*, 536–537).

16. In the case of non-Icelandic authors, books, periodical articles, and chapters or articles in collective volumes should be cited in the same manner as detailed under points 12–14 above. The names of non-Icelandic authors should appear with the given name first, followed by the family name, cf. John Finnis, Ronald Dworkin, Bernard Gomard, etc. Do not place the family name first and the given name second.
17. To cite an Icelandic statute, first specify its number and year of enactment, followed by its full title. Statutory provisions should be identified with precision in accordance with accepted usage, e.g. (in Icelandic), 23. tölul. 2. gr. laga nr. 120/2016 um opinber innkaup or 2. mgr. 9. gr. sömu laga (e. of the same Act). The same applies to citing administrative acts.
18. To cite Icelandic Parliamentary Records (i. *Alþingistíðindi*) printed pursuant to Article 88(1) of Act No. 55/1991 on the Standing Orders of Althingi (through parliamentary session 136, 2008–2009), use the following form: Alþt. 1993–1994, A-deild, p. 3450. If the Parliamentary Records have not appeared in print they should be cited as follows, and a reference should specify the page number of the PDF-version of the parliamentary document in question: Alþt. 2018–2019, A-deild, þskj. 596 – 436. mál (p. 10–11). For supplementary information, please refer to the [directions for citing the Parliamentary Records on the website of the Althingi](#).
19. The initial citation of governmental reports, Icelandic or non-Icelandic explanatory reports, etc., should be as follows: *Starfsskilyrði stjórnvalda: Skýrsla nefndar um starfsskilyrði stjórnvalda, eftirlit með starfsemi þeirra og viðurlög við réttarbrotum í stjórnslu*. Forsætisráðuneytið 1999, 5–10. Retrieved 16 March 2022 from [https://www.stjornarradid.is/media/forsaetisraduneyti-media/media/Skyrslur/F0033\\_Oll\\_skor.pdf](https://www.stjornarradid.is/media/forsaetisraduneyti-media/media/Skyrslur/F0033_Oll_skor.pdf). Subsequent citations should be as follows: *Starfsskilyrði stjórnvalda, op.cit.*, 5–10.
20. Websites should be cited in footnotes as follows: The website of the Judicial Administration of Iceland. Retrieved 16 February 2022 from <https://domstolasyslan.is>. In general, please aim for URL lengths not to exceed 25–35 characters (in total). If the URL includes further characters please attempt to shorten it, nonetheless making sure that the URL as cited provides sufficient links ultimately leading to the final URL being referenced. Websites such as Wikipedia may not be cited in the Tímarit Lögfræðinga Law Review.
21. To cite other types of sources, please follow the directions given under points 1–20 above as applicable. The initial citation of a source may require an explanation. If so, this should be provided within parentheses following the citation.

*l) Reference list format*

1. In the list of references, complete bibliographic information should be included in a manner similar to that used in the initial footnote citation of the source, except that all the authors should be included: Finn Arnesen, Ole-Andreas Rognstad, Olav Kolstad, Simen Hammersvik and Erling Hjelmeng: *Oversikt over EØS-retten*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget 2022.
2. The DOI number of the source, if available, should be listed in the following manner, followed by a link: Finn Arnesen: „Om statens erstatningsansvar ved brudd på EØS-avtalen“. *Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap* 1997, 633-685. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18261/ISSN1504-3096-1997-04-03>. DOI numbers may be searched for by title, author, etc., here, <http://search.crossref.org/>.
3. The page range of periodical articles should always be specified in the list of reference: Kristrún Heimisdóttir: „Landfesti lýðræðis: Þýðing breytingarreglu stjórnarskrárinnar“. *Tímarit lögfræðinga* 2020, 369–408. This also applies to a chapter or article in a collective volume. Do not list page numbers for books in the list of references.

#### IV. PUBLICATION PROCESS

Once electronically received by the Editor-in-Chief, a manuscript will be checked for compliance with the guidelines for manuscript preparation. Should the Editor-in-Chief find significant shortcomings in this regard, the manuscript will ordinarily be returned to the author with a request for improvement. At the same time, the Editor in-Chief will decide whether to reject the manuscript, submit it for peer-review as an *academic article* or accept it under the category *other contributions*. Where publication as an academic article is desired, the Editor-in-Chief will select a reviewer or reviewers in accordance with the guidelines for peer-review, see section V below. Reviewer identity will not be revealed to authors.

If an article passes peer review and the Editor-in-Chief decides, in accordance with the recommendation of one or more reviewers, to publish it as an academic article, the manuscript will be copy-edited. If a copy-editor finds it necessary to suggest significant textual revisions that are deemed by the Editor-in-Chief to affect the article's substantive content, then the suggestions will be submitted to the author for approval or rejection. At this stage, authors are expected to respond quickly. Minor or insignificant wording revisions will be made by the Editor-in-Chief. Next, the manuscript is sent, along with the other articles and contributions to appear in the issue, to the printer for layout and final preparation for publication. Article proofs will be sent to the author for approval. The author will be given tight deadlines to react to any copy-editing suggestions and again upon receiving the proofs. The layout and printing process normally takes three to four weeks before the journal issue goes to print. Shortly before the publication of each issue, an application for a DOI number will be submitted for each article scheduled to appear

in the issue, here <https://landsbokasafn.is/index.php?page=doi>, for a link to be activated later, when the issue becomes accessible on the publisher's website. Published issues generally reach subscribers approximately two weeks after the Editor-in-Chief has approved the manuscript for printing.

#### V. PEER-REVIEW

No contribution will be published as an *academic article* unless it has met the following peer review requirements:

##### *A) Review objectives*

Peer review is primarily intended to ensure that academic standards are maintained, but also provides a service to authors and forms an indispensable part of the process of writing a good academic article. Each article is assessed by one or more reviewers chosen by the Editor-in-Chief from among experts in the field of law addressed by the article. The Editor will ensure double-blind anonymity of authors from reviewers and vice versa.

##### *B) Review criteria and procedure*

In evaluating an article, reviewers should take note, in conformity with academic requirements for the substantive content and quality of research at the University level, of (1) the article's originality and contribution to the body of legal knowledge. Emphasis should be placed on (2) the precision and academic clarity of the work, along with its adherence to accepted research methods in the academic discipline of law. (3) In particular, an assessment should be made as to whether the article as a whole has academic value, i.e., whether it employs accepted methodology in an endeavour to create new knowledge within the relevant field of law.

The reviewer or reviewers are chosen by the Editor-in-Chief for their expertise in the field of law addressed by the article. Their primary task is to review the article's academic content in terms of the requirements described above. Reviewers submit their comments to the Editor-in-Chief on a standardised *evaluation form*, available on the journal's web page, where they set out, on the one hand, whether the article is deemed suitable for publication, and, on the other hand, ideas and suggestions for potential improvement, e.g., by suggesting an examination of academic writings or case law not already addressed by the author. Reviews should be clear and precise enough to enable the article's author to gain a full understanding of the reviewer's criticisms, ideas and suggestions. Comments should be as constructive as possible, even in cases where the reviewer's final assessment is negative. Reviewers should show tact and consideration, as some authors may be young scholars taking their first steps in academic writing and it is important that their experience of

receiving feedback on an article, rejected or not, be positive and instructive. Reviewers are also encouraged to make suggestions for improvements and revisions, even in the case where they deem the article suitable for publication. When an article is rejected it is desirable that the reviewer point out an alternate publication channel that might suit the material, with or without revisions. A good approach is for reviewers to begin with a summary of their conclusions, following up with more detail and further comments. In this connection, reviewers are particularly encouraged to suggest shortening text where this can be done without loss of academic content.

Reviewers should recommend to the Editor one of the following three approaches:

- A) Accepting the article for publication, perhaps with minor revisions.
- B) Potentially accepting the article for publication once the author has made some revisions (even substantive revisions).
- C) Rejecting the article altogether for publication as an *academic article*.

Where reviews have been obtained from two experts whose evaluations differ, the Editor-in-Chief will decide how the article will be handled. Where an article has been rated A and has accordingly been accepted, perhaps once the author has made any minor reviewer-suggested revisions and has informed the Editor-in-Chief of these, the Editor will normally supervise the article's preparation for publication in collaboration with the author, leaving no further role for the reviewer. Where, however, the article has received a rating of B and its publication is contingent on material revisions, the Editor-in-Chief will decide whether to send the article back for review once the author has responded to any comments and has informed the Editor of the revisions made. Where an article is rated C, it will without exception be rejected for publication as an *academic article*. Any comments will then be sent to the author, bringing the reviewer's involvement to an end. In such a case, the Editor-in-Chief may decide, after consulting the author, to publish the article in the journal under the category *other contributions*.

## VI. CODE OF RESEARCH ETHICS

No article will appear in the Tímarit lögfræðinga Law Review under the heading *academic article* unless it meets the following requirements for research ethics, which are primarily based on the [Code of Research Ethics for Public Higher Education Institutions of 5 November 2020](#) and on Elsevier's guidelines on publishing ethics:

Research shall be conducted with integrity, in accordance with accepted academic practices and with respect for human welfare and dignity as guiding lights. Research carried out on people shall be based on the informed consent of

participants, and researchers shall ensure their own independence from participants. Authors are required to assess any impacts on third parties not directly participating in the research, and to avoid such impacts to the best of their ability, for instance in addressing individual court cases. In every respect, authors shall ensure that they comply with the requirements of applicable law concerning the protection of privacy.

Authors have an obligation to ensure that any client-sponsored research projects published in whole or in part in the *Tímarit Lögfræðinga* Law Review are guided by their own freedom of research and that they meet general methodological and ethical requirements. Authors must ensure their own independence from clients. Any and all sources of funding received for the research must be publicly disclosed. Furthermore, research results must be clearly presented.

Authors must adhere to standards for research integrity, following good practices and meticulous work methods. Publication will be ruled out if an author has shown gross negligence and/or irresponsibility in the conduct of research, or has employed wilful deceit (fabrication, misleading information, plagiarism, and/or abuse) in the course of the research. In the exercise of their academic judgment, authors shall be objective and unbiased. The same applies to the academic judgment exercised by reviewers and the Editor-in-Chief. Only persons who have contributed to the documentation, analysis and writing up of research material, and who are responsible for it in full, shall be recorded as co-authors.

#### VII. PERMISSIONS:

The publisher of the *Tímarit Lögfræðinga* Law Review, the Icelandic Lawyers' Association, permits authors to deposit their articles in public archives or to place them on the author's website in the version accepted by the Editor-in-Chief (once the relevant journal issue has been published). Authors are encouraged to use the final version sent to the Editor-in-Chief, as this will most closely resemble the version appearing in the Law Review. In placing the article on their websites, authors are free to refer to the published version by sharing its DOI number (and thus the link to the article on the *Tímarit lögfræðinga* website, where the issue containing the article may be purchased). All articles published in the *Tímarit Lögfræðinga* Law Review are made available on the journal's website and in the *Fons Juris* database. Authors are also encouraged to use social media to bring attention to the article's publication.

Once an article has been accepted for publication by the Editor-in-Chief, the author is expected to recognise that the publisher holds the rights to publish and disseminate the article, and that the publisher's permission must be obtained for the author to be able to enter into any agreements with third parties for further

publication of the article. In any further publication, the author must furthermore precisely indicate where it was originally published.

Reykjavík, 14 February 2024,  
*Sindri M. Stephensen*