Instructions for Authors

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Scope
The China Law and Society Review (CLSR) provides state-of-the-art review articles on research about the
development and functioning of law and legal institutions in China. It focuses on reviewing
interdisciplinary socio-legal research that analyses law in action in China. It publishes commissioned
articles by leading senior scholars as well as emerging talent from across the globe. First issues will
center on legal institutions, such as the courts, legal profession, legislators, prosecutors, the media, the
party, and civil society organizations. Later issues will look in more depth at the development and
functioning of substantive areas of law, including tort, labor, environment, intellectual property,
criminal, and corporate law. In each issue cross-cutting themes will emerge which are likely to include
legal consciousness, access to justice, rule of law, enforcement and compliance, regulatory strategies, law
and development, ethics and corruption, judicial independence, central-local relations, and formal and
informal institutions. Where deemed interesting, publications are to position the literature on China in a
broader comparative context, in order to analyze China’s special characteristics as well as draw out
theoretical significance. In the course of its publication the Review will establish a comprehensive and
authoritative account of Law and Society in China. By updating the electronically published articles on
set intervals, the timeliness of the reviews will be ensured. The Review will be of interest to scholars of
Chinese law, Chinese politics and governance, Chinese business, as well as Chinese society. Moreover it
will be of interest to public and private practitioners seeking to understand how to deal with law and
legal institutions in the Chinese context.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical
behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors,
and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill’s publication ethics, which may be
Instructions for Authors

Online Submission

CLSR uses online submission only. Authors should submit their manuscript via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at: editorialmanager.com/CLSRBRILL. First-time users of EM need to register first. Go to the website and click on the “Register Now” link in the login menu. Enter the information requested. During registration, you can fill in your username and password. If you should forget your Username and Password, click on the “Send Username/Password” link in the login section, and enter your first name, last name and e-mail address exactly as you had entered it when you registered. Your access codes will then be e-mailed to you.

Prior to submission, authors are encouraged to read the “Instructions for Authors.” When submitting via the website, you will be guided through the creation and uploading of the various files. A revised document is uploaded the same way as the initial submission. The system automatically generates an electronic (PDF) proof, which is then used for reviewing purposes. All correspondence, including the editor’s request for revision and final decision, is sent by e-mail.

Double-blinded Peer Review

CLSR uses a double-blind peer review system, which means that manuscript author(s) do not know who the reviewers are, and that reviewers do not know the names of the author(s). When you submit your article, you must also submit a separate title page which includes the full title of the manuscript plus the names and complete contact details of all authors, the abstract, keywords, and any acknowledgement texts. This page will not be accessible to the referees. All other files (manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning authors’ names, institutions, etc. The names of these files and the document properties should also be anonymized.

File Format

Before you upload any files, please ensure that your paper follows the style of the CLSR. Please upload source files such as .doc, and not only .pdf files. If the manuscript contains any non-Roman fonts, please also upload an anonymized PDF of the text file.

Contact Address

For any questions or problems relating to your manuscript, please contact the journal at: liusida@hku.hk.
For eventual questions about Editorial Manager, authors can also contact the Brill EM Support Department at support-em@brill.com.
Submission Requirements

Types of Contributions
Articles, research notes and book reviews are accepted for publication.

Language
All materials should be written in American English, and English translation of all quotations in another language must be provided.

Unicode Fonts and Non-Roman Scripts
The Editors require the use of Unicode fonts. We suggest use of the Brill letter font and SimSun for Chinese characters. For more information, please see brill.com/about/brill-fonts.

Asian Languages
For the Romanization of Asian languages, the use of Chinese, Japanese and Korean characters, and the citation of Asian language sources, CLSR follows the style sheet of the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, which is available at hjas.org/submissions/style-sheet.

Length
Articles should not be longer than 13,000 words, including quotations and footnotes.
For longer articles, authors should contact the editor. All articles must include a brief abstract of up to 250 words that summarizes the essential points and findings, five to six keywords, and a brief CV with contact information.
The length of each book review should be within 2000 words.

Manuscript Structure

Articles
Articles should be organized as follows: title, abstract, keywords, body text, footnotes, and bibliography.

Book Reviews
Book reviews should be organized as follows: Author/Editor(s) [surname, given name, followed by initial(s)]. Year of publication. Title (including subtitle) in italics. City: Publisher, number of pages, cover (HB or PB), price, ISBN. This information is followed by a blank line, after which the review starts. The reviewer's name (flush right) and affiliation (flush left) should be placed at the end.
Abstract
Articles should include an English abstract of up to 150 words. It should be headed by the word Abstract.

Keywords
An article should be provided with 5-6 keywords for indexing purposes. They should be placed below the abstract. The keywords should be lower case and headed by the word Keywords.

Headings
Limit manuscript sections and sub-sections to 3 heading levels. Set headings flush left. First-level headings should be bold. Second-level headings should be both bold italic. Third level headings should be roman.

Footnotes
The full reference should be used at first mention, including specific page referenced, and can be abbreviated for all other instances.

References
Notes and bibliography should be formatted as per the instructions below:

1. Text Citations

1.1 Articles, Reviews and Books
Please use author-date style for citations. In the text, include the last name of the author(s), year of publication, and page number if necessary. It is not necessary to include further information, such as ed. or trans. in the in-text note.

For example:

One source:

According to the historian Hui-Chen Wang Liu (1959: 23–24), “Many clan rules were formally registered with the government and their binding effect approached that of the law.”

In addition to the bar exam, evidently some judicial regulation of lawyers’ conduct occurred, as Allman (1943: 102) also reports a small number of disbarments.

OR
In 1977, when three law faculties admitted students, 256 enrolled (Ji 2005: 2).

Multiple sources:

One of the contentious issues behind these calls is the fact that the acla’s local branches oversee annual mandatory license renewals, which have been used to punish lawyers who take politically sensitive cases and positions (McMorrow et al. 2017; Sainsbury 2010).

If you refer to more than one source by the same author published in the same year, differentiate as follows:

New laws imposing harsh sanction are often evaded (Ross and Foley 1987a; 1987b).

If the author’s name has already been mentioned in the text, insert reference in parentheses after the name. For example:

As reported by Liu (1959: 153), “Some [clan] rules warn their members not to listen to people who boast of their influence with the local government offices and offer to settle their tax cases for them.”

For three or more authors, cite as follows:

As McMorrow et al. (2017: 184) have written...

OR

In addition, researchers estimate that Party cells and committees have been established in approximately 90 percent of all Chinese law firms, replicating the requirement for Party cells in other Chinese workplaces (McMorrow et al. 2017; Wang and Liu 2019).

1.2 Newspaper Articles

If you are referring to a news story with a byline, list the item in the References and refer to in text as you would any authored item. If you are citing a story without a byline, refer to as follows:

Following the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012, China’s pursuit of Chinese modernization has become a strong driving force for global economic growth. (China Daily, January 2, 2024, p. 6)

OR

... according to the China Daily (April 12, 2023, p. 8),

1.3 Web pages

If no person is given as author, the owner of the site may stand in for author:

The data presents that (Chance Bridge Law Firm, 2021) ...
1.4 Government Reports and Documents
If no person is given as author, refer to by agency or department.

Supreme People's Court report (2014) . . .

1.5 Cases
Cases should be cited in the text as follows:

...in Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918) ...

OR

... in the Commerce Clause (Hammer v. Dagenhart 1918)...

1.6 Statutes
All statutes should be cited in the text as follows:

Under the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (2021) ...

OR

...the nature of the land ownership and the land use purpose may not be changed without undergoing statutory procedures after mortgage is exercised. (PRC Civil Code art. 418).

2. Reference List

For items with two authors, separate the authors with the word "and" rather than an ampersand; the second author should be listed by first name, then middle initial (if used), followed by last name. Noun forms such as editor, translator, volume, and edition are abbreviated, but verb forms such as edited by and translated by are spelled out. Please note that each entry in the reference list must correspond to a work cited in the text.

2.1 Journal or Magazine Articles

Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of Article.” Journal Name volume number (issue): page range. (Give month or issue number if each is separately paginated.)


Instructions for Authors


For articles published in Chinese, the format goes as Last Name, First Name. Year. “Romanization of the Title of Article. [Translation of the Title]” Journal Name volume number (issue): page range. (Give month or issue number if each is separately paginated.)


2.2 Books

Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Book. City: Publisher.


For books published in Chinese, the format goes as Last Name, First Name. Year. Romanization of the Title [Translation of Title of Book]. City: Publisher.


2.3 Chapter in Edited Volume

Author Last Name, First Name. Year. “Chapter title.” In Volume Title, edited by editor’s first and last name, ed., page range. City, State: Publisher.


For book chapters published in Chinese, the format goes as Author Last Name, First Name. Year. “Romanization of the Chapter title [Translation of the Title].” In Romanization of the Volume Title [Translation of Volume Title], edited by editor’s first and last name, ed., page range. City, State: Publisher.

**Instructions for Authors**

2.4 **Newspaper Articles**

List only those newspaper articles with a byline cited in the text by the author's name, otherwise list by name of newspaper:


2.5 **Web pages**

For online sources other than periodicals, include as much of the following as can be determined: author of the content by Author last name, first name. Year. Title of the page. Title or owner of the site. Web address [URL], date accessed.


For Chinese webservice, the format goes as Author last name, first name. Year. Romanization of the Title [Translation of Title of the page]. Title or owner of the site. Web address [URL], date accessed.


If no person or group is given as author, the owner of the site may stand in for author:


2.6 **Government Reports & Documents**

If no person is given as author, refer to by agency or department.

Institute/Department/Agency/Author [higher institution first if needed for identification]. Year. Title of Work. Place of Publication: publication office.

For documents issued in Chinese, the format goes as: Institute/Department/Agency/Author [higher institution first if needed for identification]. Year. Romanization of the Title [Translation of Title of Work]. Place of Publication: publication office.

*Examples:*

2.7 Conference or Meeting Papers

Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of Paper.” Presented at Event, Place, date if available.


2.8 Unpublished Papers

Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of Paper.” Unpublished paper, Author’s Institution, Location, Place, date if available.


2.9 Working Papers

Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of Paper.” Organization and Working Paper Series (including number if applicable), location of organization, date.


2.9 Dissertations

Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of Dissertation.” Degree level, Department or Field, University.


2.11 Cases

All cases cited in text should be listed separately under “Cases Cited” following the References. When the citation is not in parentheses, give the name in full; when in parentheses, abbreviate according to the style set forth in A Uniform System of Citation. Some examples are:

U.S. Supreme Court:

Federal Court of Appeals:
State Courts:

For cases in Chinese judicial system, the entry format goes:
Romanization of Case Name [Translation of the Case Name]. Year. Court Name. Docket Number.
For example:
zhonghua huanbao lianhehui, guoneng Liaoning huanbao chanye jituan youxian gongsi deng huanjing wuran zeren jiufen minshi zaishen minshi tiaojieshu [Civil Mediation Agreement for Retrial of Civil Environmental Pollution Liability Dispute Involving All-China Environmental Federation, Guoneng Liaoning Environmental Protection Industry Group Co., Ltd., and Others]. 2022. The Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China. (2020)最高法民再 159 号

2.12 Statutes:
All statutes cited in text should be listed separately under “Statutes Cited” following the References and Cases Cited. When not cited in parentheses, give the name in full; when in parentheses, abbreviate according to the style set forth in A Uniform System of Citation. Some examples are:


For Chinese Statutes, the format goes as: Name of the Law, Article Number (year).
Example:


Illustrations
Each illustration must be submitted electronically as a .tif, .eps, or .jpg. The author is responsible for providing the illustrations in a form that is suitable for publication, for obtaining permissions, and for paying any permission, use, or processing fees involved with the illustrations, if the copyright does not rest with them.

Publication

Proofs
Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proof sheets will be sent to the author by e-mail to check for factual and typographic errors. In the event of a multi-authored contribution, proof sheets are sent to the first named author unless otherwise requested. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar to note their corrections directly on
the proof sheets. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Significant alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proof sheets should be returned promptly.

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