

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME APPLIED TO MAIN CLASSES A, B, C

REFERENCE WORKS AND NOT-LEGAL LITERATURE

- 1) Dictionaries, abbreviation lists
 - 1.1) Multilingual dictionaries
 - 1.2) Bilingual dictionaries
 - 1.3) Law dictionaries
 - 1.4) Dictionaries of acronyms and abbreviations
- 2) Directories
- 3) Sources of general information
- 4) Encyclopaedias
 - 4.1) Legal encyclopaedias
- 5) Bibliographies
 - 5.1) Legal bibliographies
- 6) Biographies
- 7) Literature other than legal literature
 - 7.1) Philosophy
 - 7.2) Theology
 - 7.3) General sociology
 - 7.4) Psychology. Education
 - 7.5) Methodology
 - 7.6) Language. Linguistics. Literature
 - 7.7) Economics
 - 7.8) Geography
 - 7.9) Natural and exact sciences. Applied sciences
- 8) Organisation of libraries. Librarianship
 - 8.1) Law librarianship

LEGAL MATERIALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

- 9) Collections of legislation
- 10) Collections of official publications
- 11) Collections of judicial decisions (law reports)
- 12) Congresses and other scientific meetings
- 13) Archives
- 14) Periodical publications
- 15) Collections of essays
 - 15.1) "Festschriften"
- 16) General legal treatises
- 17) Legal history
 - 17.1) Legal History (19th century)
 - 17.2) Legal History (20th century)
- 18) Legal philosophy and legal theory
 - 18.1) Legal epistemology
 - 18.2) Sociology of law. Legal anthropology
 - 18.3) Legal logic. Methodology of law. Rhetoric
 - 18.4) Legal semiology and semiotics
 - 18.5) Sources and theory of norms. Legal interpretation
 - 18.6) Law and ethics
 - 18.7) Law and justice. Natural law
 - 18.8) Legal positivism
 - 18.9) Law and Ideology
 - 18.10) Law and economics
- 19) Theory and method of comparative law
- 20) Law reform. Codification
- 21) Unification of law
- 22) Legislative technique. Legal drafting
- 23) Legal research. Computerized legal research
- 24) Legal education
- 25) Legal professions and organisations.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

- 26) Private international law (general works)
- 27) Sources of private international law
 - 27.1) Hague Conference on Private International Law
 - 27.2) Interamerican Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP)
- 28) General concepts of private international law
 - 28.1) Connecting factors
- 29) Procedure (private international law)
 - 29.1) International commercial arbitration
- 30) International commercial transactions
 - 30.1) Companies. Multinational enterprises. "Joint ventures"
 - 30.2) International sale of goods (uniform law and conflict rules)
 - 30.3) E-Commerce
- 31) Specific subjects of private international law
 - 31.1) Persons
 - 31.2) Marriage and relations between spouses
 - 31.3) Relations between parents and children. Guardianship
 - 31.4) Succession
 - 31.5) Trusts
 - 31.6) Property (immovable and movable)
 - 31.7) Contracts in general
 - 31.8) Specific types of contracts
 - 31.9) Extra-contractual (delictual) liability. "Torts"
 - 31.10) Quasi-contract. Unjust enrichment.
 - 31.11) Competition. Antitrust law. Unfair competition
 - 31.12) Intellectual property

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- 32) State. Government. Politics
 - 32.1) Political parties and organisations
 - 32.2) International relations
- 33) Constitutions

- 34) Constitutional law and public law
 - 34.1) Federalism. Regionalism
 - 34.2) Review of constitutionality
- 35) Legislative power. Parliament
- 36) Executive power
- 37) Nationality. Citizenship. Status of aliens
 - 37.1) Political rights
- 38) Civil (human) rights. Fundamental rights
 - 38.1) Personal liberty
 - 38.2) Equality of persons
 - 38.3) Sexual equality
 - 38.4) Equality before the law
 - 38.5) Freedom of thought
 - 38.6) Freedom of opinion and of expression
 - 38.7) Freedom of assembly and of association
 - 38.8) Right of petition. Civil disobedience
 - 38.9) Protection of property rights
 - 38.10) Protection of privacy against the State
 - 38.11) Economic and social rights

- 39) Rights of groups. Minorities
- 40) Administrative law
 - 40.1) Administrative procedure
 - 40.2) Review of legality. Administrative courts
 - 40.3) Expropriation. Nationalisation. Privatisation
 - 40.4) Public procurement
- 41) Local government
- 42) Police. Maintenance of public order
- 43) National defence. State of emergency
 - 43.1) Civil defence
- 44) Economic law
 - 44.1) Economic and development planning
- 45) Economic administrative law. Regulation of trade and industry
 - 45.1) Services
 - 45.2) Foreign trade. Custom duties and tariffs
 - 45.3) Common markets

- 46) Professions and occupations
- 47) Land law. Land use planning and zoning. Construction
- 48) Agriculture. Forests
- 49) Natural resources. Energy
 - 49.1) Mineral resources. Mining
 - 49.2) Oil and natural gas
 - 49.3) Water
 - 49.4) Nuclear energy
 - 49.5) Alternative energy sources
- 50) Regulated public utilities
- 51) Traffic and transportation law
 - 51.1) Road traffic
 - 51.2) Railroads
 - 51.3) Navigation
 - 51.4) Air traffic
- 52) Communications
 - 52.1) Mass media
 - 52.2) Postal services
 - 52.3) Telegraph and telephone. Networks
- 53) Public finance
- 54) Tax law
 - 54.1) Taxes on income and direct taxation in general
 - 54.2) Taxation of legal entities
 - 54.3) Property and capital taxes
 - 54.4) Inheritance and gift taxes
 - 54.5) Indirect taxes
 - 54.6) Stamp and registration duties
 - 54.7) Other forms of taxation
- 55) Labour law
 - 55.1) Collective agreements
 - 55.2) Settlement of labour disputes
 - 55.3) Civil service
- 56) Social welfare law
- 57) Social security and social insurance
 - 57.1) Health, accident and invalidity insurance
 - 57.2) Old age, retirement and pension insurance
 - 57.3) Unemployment insurance
- 58) Medicine. Public Health
 - 58.1) Medical professions
 - 58.2) Food. Pharmaceutical products. Cosmetics
 - 58.3) Narcotic drugs. Alcohol. Tobacco
 - 58.4) Human procreation. Genetics. Birth control
 - 58.5) Forensic medicine
 - 58.6) Infectious diseases
- 59) Environmental protection . Protection of animals
 - 59.1) Environmental protection
 - 59.2) Protection of animals
- 60) Science. Education. Research. Technology
 - 60.1) Computer law
- 61) Culture. Art. Leisure. Sport. Tourism
 - 61.1) Culture. Art
 - 61.2) Sport
 - 61.3) Tourism
- 62) Churches. Religions. Worship

PRIVATE LAW

- 63) Private law (general works)
- 64) General concepts of private law
- 65) Persons
 - 65.1) Data protection
 - 65.2) Legal entities
- 66) Family law. Marital law
 - 66.1) Marriage. Termination of marriage

- 66.2) Marriage settlement. Property relations between spouses. Cohabitation
- 66.3) Relations between parents and children. Guardianship
- 67) Succession
- 68) Equity
- 69) Trusts
- 70) Property
 - 70.1) Real property
 - 70.2) State and collective property
- 71) Law of obligations and law of contracts (general works)
- 72) General concepts of the law of obligations and the law of contract
- 73) Specific types of contracts
 - 73.1) Sale. Exchange. Gift
 - 73.2) Lease and rent
 - 73.3) Loan and deposit
 - 73.4) Contract for services
 - 73.5) Carriage of persons and goods (contract of carriage)
 - 73.6) Agency
 - 73.7) Bailment. Guaranty
- 74) Quasi-contract. Unjust enrichment
- 75) Extra-contractual liability. Torts (Common Law)
 - 75.1) Liability arising out of traffic accidents (road, rail, aircraft, river and maritime traffic)
- 76) Product liability
- 77) Damages and compensation

COMMERCIAL LAW AND LAW OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

- 78) Commercial law (general works)
 - 78.1) E-Commerce
- 79) Business organisations
 - 79.1) Corporations
 - 79.2) Public limited liability company
 - 79.3) Private limited liability company
 - 79.4) Co-operatives
- 80) Accounting
- 81) Negotiable instruments. Securities
- 82) Banking law. Stock exchange law
- 83) Private insurance
- 84) Competition. Anti-trust law. Unfair competition
- 85) Consumer protection
- 86) Intellectual property
 - 86.1) Industrial property
 - 86.2) Copyright

CRIMINAL LAW

- 87) Criminal law (general works)
 - 87.1) Criminal policy
- 88) General concepts of criminal law
- 89) Specific offences
 - 89.1) Offences against life and physical integrity
 - 89.2) Offences against property. White-collar crime
 - 89.3) Offences against human freedom and honour
 - 89.4) Offences against the State and security of the State
 - 89.5) Offences against public safety and order
 - 89.6) Offences against the national economic system
 - 89.7) Offences against public health. Narcotics offences
 - 89.8) Traffic offences
 - 89.9) Offences against the family and against public morals
- 90) Criminology
 - 90.1) Research and methodology
 - 90.2) Clinical criminology
 - 90.3) Anthropology & sociology applied to criminology.
 - 90.4) Offenders
 - 90.5) Private justice
 - 90.6) Prediction
 - 90.7) Prevention
 - 90.8) Victims. Victimology
- 91) Punishments and other measures. Penology
 - 91.1) Punishments not involving deprivation of liberty
 - 91.2) Punishments involving deprivation of liberty
 - 91.3) Capital punishment
 - 91.4) Pardon. Amnesty. Rehabilitation
 - 91.5) Resocialisation. Follow-up treatment
- 92) Criminal law applicable to minors
 - 92.1) Judicial organisation. Procedure
 - 92.2) Punishments and other measures. Penology
- 93) Administrative criminal law
- 94) Military justice and military criminal procedure

JUDICIAL ORGANISATION AND PROCEDURE

- 95) Organisation of the administration of justice
- 96) Judicial procedure
- 97) Civil procedure
 - 97.1) Appeals
 - 97.2) Arbitration
 - 97.3) Execution of judgements. Bankruptcy
- 98) Criminal procedure
 - 98.1) Preliminary procedure
 - 98.2) Rights of defence
 - 98.3) Preventive detention. Judicial supervision
 - 98.4) Trial. Lay participation
 - 98.5) Appeal. Revision
 - 98.6) Criminalistics. Police science
- 99) Trials

**MAIN CLASS A:
GENERAL WORKS, MATERIALS WHICH ARE
GENERAL IN SCOPE, COMPARATIVE LAW**

- 1) Reference works
- 2) Bibliographies
- 3) Collections of treaties
 - 3.1) Collections limited to the treaties of a single country
- 4) Collections of decisions
 - 4.1) Collections of decisions of national courts in matters of public international law
- 5) Digests and surveys of state practice
- 6) Official publications
- 7) Associations and institutions active in the field of public international law
- 8) Congresses and other scientific meetings
- 9) Periodicals and yearbooks
- 10) Collections of essays
 - 10.1) "Festschriften"
- 11) History of public international law
- 12) General treatises & textbooks
- 13) General concepts of public international law
- 14) Sources and interpretation of international law
- 15) Law of treaties
 - 15.1) Works limited to a single country
- 16) States and other sovereign entities
 - 16.1) State territory
 - 16.2) State sovereignty in public international law
 - 16.3) State responsibility in public international law
 - 16.4) Organs of the state. Diplomatic and consular law
- 17) Individuals and minorities
 - 17.1) Minorities. Self-determination.
- 18) Human rights in international law
 - 18.1) Non-discrimination. Racism
 - 18.2) European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
 - 18.3) American Declaration and American Convention on Human Rights
 - 18.4) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Right

**MAIN CLASS E:
ANCIENT AND RELIGIOUS LEGAL SYSTEMS**

- EA) REFERENCE WORKS. GENERAL HISTORY
 EB) ROMAN LAW
 EC) OTHER LAWS OF ANTIQUITY
 ED) MEDIAEVAL LAW
 EE) MODERN LAW
 EF) LAWS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
 EG) ISLAMIC LAW (certain subject divisions have been changed)
 EZ) OTHER RELIGIOUS LAWS

MAIN CLASS B : GROUPS OF JURISDICTIONS

- BB. COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
 BC. LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES
 BD. SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES
 BE. COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES
 BF. AFRICAN COUNTRIES
 BG. MASHREQ COUNTRIES
 BH. ASIAN COUNTRIES
 BI. MAGHREB COUNTRIES

**MAIN CLASS D:
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- 18.3) American Declaration and American Convention on Human Rights
- 18.4) African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
- 19) International criminal law
 - 19.1) War crimes and crimes against humanity
 - 19.2) Genocide
 - 19.3) International aspects of terrorism. Piracy. Air piracy.
 - 19.4) International judicial assistance in criminal matters
- 20) International organisations in general
 - 20.1) League of Nations
- 21) United Nations
 - 21.1) Organs and institutions of the United Nations
 - 21.2) Special agencies of the United Nations
- 22) Regional organisations
 - 22.1) Council of Europe
 - 22.2) Other European organisations
 - 22.3) American organisations
 - 22.4) African and Asian organisations
- 23) Law of the sea. International waterways
 - 23.1) High seas
 - 23.2) Exclusive economic zone. Continental shelf
 - 23.3) Territorial waters
 - 23.4) International waterways
 - 23.5) United Nations conferences and conventions on the law of the sea
- 24) Air law and the law of outer space
- 25) Environmental protection. Protection of animals
 - 25.1) Environmental protection
 - 25.2) Protection of animals
- 26) International economic and trade relations
- 27) Foreign investment
- 28) International financial relations
- 29) Development. Developing countries
- 30) International regulation of intellectual property

**FORM SUB-DIVISIONS APPLIED TO THE
SUBJECT DIVISIONS OF THE FIVE MAIN
CLASSES**

- a) Reference works
- b) Texts of legislation. Texts of international treaties
- c) Official publications
- d) Judicial decisions (law reports)
- e) Publications emanating from congresses or other scientific meetings
- f) Periodicals
- g) General works and collections of essays
- h) Monographs
- i) Articles

**MAIN CLASS C:
INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES**

- CA/. EUROPE
 CB/. NORTH AMERICA
 CC/. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
 CD/. AFRICA
 CE/. ASIA
 CF/. OCEANIA/AUSTRALIA

- 31) International regulation of traffic and transportation
- 32) International regulation of communications
- 33) International regulation in matters of energy and of the use of natural resources
 - 33.1) Peaceful uses of atomic energy
- 34) International labour law
- 35) International law relating to public health and social security
 - 35.1) Narcotic drugs. Drug addiction
- 36) Science. Research. Education. Technology
- 37) Culture. Art. Leisure. Sport. Tourism
 - 37.1) Culture. Art
 - 37.2) Sport
 - 37.3) Tourism
- 38) Mediation. Conciliation and international arbitration
- 39) International adjudication
 - 39.1) International Court of Justice
- 40) Peacekeeping
 - 40.1) Defense organisations
- 41) Armaments. Arms control. Disarmament
 - 41.1) Nuclear weapons
 - 41.2) Chemical and biological weapons
 - 41.3) Use of outer space for military purposes
- 42) International sanctions
 - 42.1) Reprisals
- 43) Law of war
 - 43.1) International humanitarian law
 - 43.2) Peace
- 44) Neutrality
 - 44.1) Neutrality of individual countries
- 45) International relations and international politics

**MAIN CLASS F :
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (ISDC)**

- FA) EUROPEAN UNION, see attached sheet

CLASSIFICATION

1. *Main classes*

The classification scheme divides the books in six main classes:

Main class A: General works, materials which are general in scope, comparative law

This class concerns works of general interest as well as works of comparative law that do not correspond to one of the legal families of main class B.

Main class B: Groups of Jurisdictions

This main class includes the following groups:

BB	Central and Eastern European countries
BC	Latin-American countries
BD	Scandinavian countries
BE	Commonwealth countries
BF	African countries
BG	Mashriq countries
BH	Asian countries
BI	Maghreb countries

Comparative studies concerning two or more national laws with the same countries group are classified in the corresponding group.

Main class C: Individual countries

This class is divided according to the continents with the following letters:

CA/...	Europe
CB/...	North America
CC/...	Central and South America
CD/...	Africa
CE/...	Asia
CF/...	Oceania

Within each continent, the respective national laws are recorded as follows:

CA/CH Switzerland
etc.

For *Federal States*, subdivisions have been established for each of the federal states, as follows

CB/USA-NY for the State of New-York

For the law of *Muslim and Islamic countries*, please see also under class E, subdivision EG.

Main class D: Public International Law

Main class E: Ancient and Religious Legal Systems

EA	Reference works, general history
EB	Roman law
EC	Other laws of Antiquity
ED	Mediaeval law
EE	Modern law
EF	Laws of the Christian churches
EG	Islamic law
EZ	Other religious laws

Main class F: European Integration

FA European Union (including EEE, EFTA, UEO)

2. *Systematic scheme according to subjects*

Within each of the main classes, works are classified according to a systematic scheme according to subjects, of which you find an abridged copy stapled to this document; you will also find reference copies at the head of each shelf in the library.

The same systematic scheme (1 - 99) applies to:

- works of the *main class A*
- each of the countries groups recorded within *main class B*
- each of the individual countries included in *main class C*
- works classified in *main class E*, with some differences for the Islamic law (EG)

Main classes D and F include each a systematic scheme of their own (1 - 45, resp. 1 - 89).

The reference to the systematic scheme is indicated by a numerical indication. Please note that each of the subjects can be completed by an indication .0 which indicates that the work treats the subject in a historical perspective.

Example: 87 = works on criminal law;
87.0 = works on the history of criminal law

3. *Form sub-divisions according to the contents or type of works*

The classification includes also a letter (from a to i) allowing, within each of the subjects, to select works according to their contents or their type. To this effect we apply the following sub-divisions:

- a bibliographies and other reference works;
- b texts of legislation, comments and international treaties;
- c official publications;
- d judicial decisions (law reports);
- e publications emanating from congresses or other scientific meetings;
- f periodicals;
- g general works and collections of essays;
- h monographs;
- i articles published in "Festschriften", periodicals, etc.

4. *Abbreviation for the author (or title) and date*

These two last elements of the classification are only meant to help their location on the shelves.

To this effect, the classification is followed by an abbreviation (in four capital letters) of the name of the author (or of the title for collective or anonymous works), and ends with the date of publication.

However, in the case of periodicals, the date of publication is not repeated on each volume. And for works that are published on a longer period, the date mentioned is that of the publication of the first volume.

5. *An example of classification*

A = general works and / or comparative law
34.1 g = 34.1 = federalism / g = general works, collections of essays
BART = abbreviation of the author for BARTHALAY
1981 = date of publication