

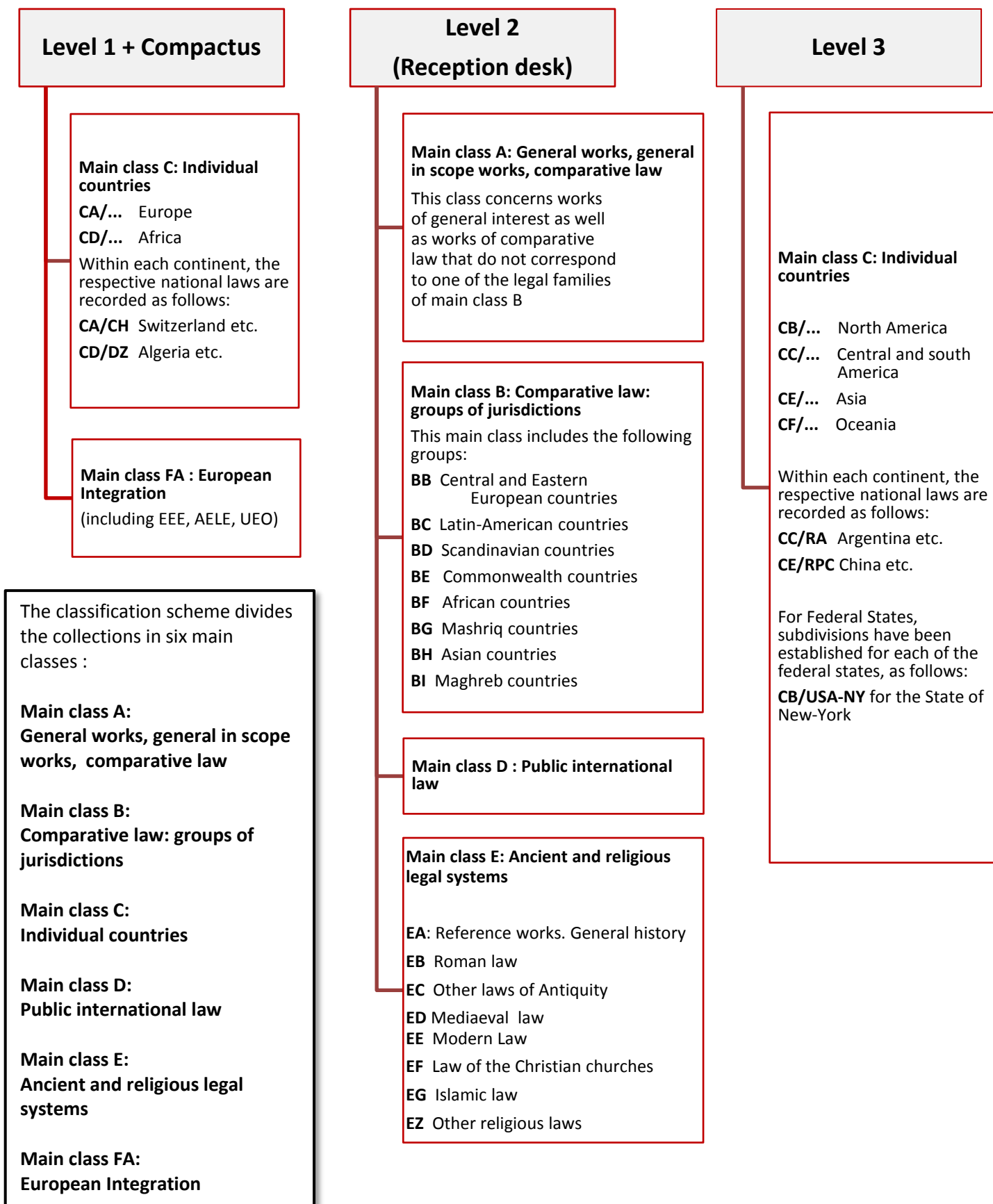


Institut suisse de droit comparé
Schweizerisches Institut für Rechtsvergleichung
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LIBRARY'S CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



ORGANISATION OF THE LIBRARY COLLECTION



Level 1 + Compactus

Main class C: Individual countries

CA/... Europe

CD/... Africa

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

CA/CH Switzerland etc.

CD/DZ Algeria etc.

Main class FA : European Integration

(including EEE, AELE, UEO)

Level 2

(Reception desk)

Main class A: General works, general in scope works, 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: Comparative law: 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

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 Law of the Christian churches

EG Islamic law

EZ Other religious laws

Level 3

Main class C: Individual countries

CB/... North America

CC/... Central and south America

CE/... Asia

CF/... Oceania

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

CC/RA Argentina etc.

CE/RPC China 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

The classification scheme divides the collections in six main classes :

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

Main class B:
Comparative law: groups of jurisdictions

Main class C:
Individual countries

Main class D:
Public international law

Main class E:
Ancient and religious legal systems

Main class FA:
European Integration

ORGANISATION OF THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

1. *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

2. *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.

3. *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.

4. *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

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)

**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
- 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 SCHEME BY SUBJECT (FA) EUROPEAN UNION (INCL. EEE, EFTA, WEU) 2013 VERSION

REFERENCE WORKS

- 1) Dictionaries and lists of abbreviations
- 2) Directories
 - 2.1) EU
 - 2.2) EEA, EFTA, WEU
- 3) Sources of general information
- 4) Encyclopaedias
- 5) Bibliographies
- 6) Catalogues of official publications
 - 6.1) EU
 - 6.2) EEA, EFTA, WEU
- 7) Libraries and documentation centres; research and computerisation of research
 - 7.1) Research manuals
 - 7.2) European documentation centres
 - 7.3) European databases
 - 7.4) Indexation, thesauri, multilingualism about EU
- 8) EU Statistics
 - 8.1) Economy and finance
 - 8.2) Population and social conditions
 - 8.3) Industry, trade and energy
 - 8.4) Foreign trade
 - 8.5) Agriculture and fisheries
 - 8.6) Transports
 - 8.7) Environment
 - 8.8) Research and development
 - 8.9) Other individual subjects

GENERALITIES

- 9) Collections of legislation and of non-constitutive treaties
 - 9.1) Official Journal of the European Union
 - 9.2) Collections of the EEA and EFTA
- 10) Collections of official documents and publications (EU)
 - 10.1) Collections of publications of the EEA and EFTA
- 11) Collections of judicial decisions
 - 11.1) Collection of case-law of the Court of Justice and of the General Court
 - 11.2) Collections of judicial decisions of the EEA and EFTA
- 12) Congresses and other scientific meetings
 - 12.1) Legal congresses
 - 12.2) Congresses on political subjects
 - 12.3) Congresses on economic subjects
- 13) Periodicals
 - 13.1) Legal periodicals
 - 13.2) Periodicals on political subjects
 - 13.3) Economic periodicals
- 14) General works
 - 14.1) General works on law
 - 14.2) General works on politics
 - 14.3) General works on economics
- 15) History of European integration. Personages
 - 15.1) History of Community law
 - 15.2) Biographies
- 16) Philosophy and theory of European integration
 - 16.1) Fundamental legal concepts (Subsidiarity, Primacy of Community law, etc.
 - 16.2) Political theory of integration
 - 16.3) Economic theory of integration
- 17) Member states of the EU (general works)
 - 17.1) Relations between member states and the EU; rights and obligations of member states (general works: see also 16.1., 27.7 & 29.4 as well as specific subjects)
 - 17.2) Relations between member states
- 18) Law reform
- 19) Legislative technique. Legal drafting. Codification
- 20) Instruction in European integration

CONSTITUTIVE TREATIES AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

- 21) Constitutional and institutional law and structures (general works)
- 22) Constitutive treaties (incl. general collections of treaties on European Union)
- 23) Amending treaties
- 24) Treaties of adhesion of the EU (by stages) (see also 86)
- 25) Political institutions (see also 29.1, 29.2, 32, 32.2, 33.3, 35)
 - 25.1) Commission (EU)
 - 25.2) Council (EU) and European Council
 - 25.3) European Parliament (incl. elections)
 - 25.4) Other institutions of the EU
 - 25.5) Institutions of the EEA
 - 25.6) Institutions of EFTA

POWERS AND ACTS. JUDICIAL SYSTEM. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. POLITICS

- 26) Powers and acts of the European Union (gen. works)
- 27) Legislative and decisional power. Functioning (gen. works)
 - 27.1) Legislative and decisional procedure
 - 27.2) Regulations
 - 27.3) Directives
 - 27.4) Decisions
 - 27.5) Soft law and other measures

- 27.6) Implementation at Union level (gen. works)
- 27.7) Implementation in the member states (gen. works)
- 28) Executive power
- 29) Judicial power and institutions. Interpretation of treaties.
 - 29.1) Court of Justice of the EU
 - 29.2) Court of the EU
 - 29.3) Procedures
 - 29.4) Community law before the courts of the member states
 - 29.5) Judicial power and institutions of the EEA (EFTA)
- 30) Public administration. Administrative law (gen. works)
 - 30.1) Administrative procedure
 - 30.2) Liability of the EU and the member states (incl. Sanctions)
 - 30.3) Civil servants of the EU
 - 30.4) Civil servants of the EEA, EFTA, & the WEU
- 31) Politics (general works)
 - 31.1) Political rights

MONETARY UNION. PUBLIC FINANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- 32) Monetary Union. European Central Bank (gen. works)
 - 32.1) Single currency
 - 32.2) European Central Bank
- 33) Public finance
 - 33.1) Budget. Budgetary authority of the EU
 - 33.2) Distribution of financial resources
 - 33.3) Court of Auditors
- 34) Taxes. Tax law
 - 34.1) Indirect taxes
 - 34.2) Direct taxes
 - 34.3) Harmonisation
- 35) European Investment Bank

INTERNAL MARKET

- 36) Single Market: freedom of movement (gen. works)
 - 36.1) Legal professions
- 37) Free movement of goods
 - 37.1) Compatibility of national measures
- 38) Free movement of capital
- 39) Freedom to provide services
- 40) Freedom of establishment
- 41) Free movement of persons (see also 42)
 - 41.1) Recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications
 - 41.2) European passport; Union citizenship
- 42) Treaties of Schengen
 - 42.1) Customs aspects
 - 42.2) Judicial and police aspects
 - 42.3) Data base and data protection
- 43) Transports
 - 43.1) Road transport
 - 43.2) Railroads. Rail link through the Alps
 - 43.3) River and ocean navigation
 - 43.4) Air transport
- 44) Communications. Computerisation
 - 44.1) Medias. Audio-visual
 - 44.2) Postal services
 - 44.3) Telephone and telegraph
 - 44.4) Computerisation. Communication networks. Electronic data transmission
 - 44.5) Harmonisation and standards
 - 44.6) Research in the field of communications
- 45) Natural resources. Energy. Public utilities
 - 45.1) Coal and steel (ECSC)
 - 45.2) Other minerals
 - 45.3) Oil and natural gas
 - 45.4) Water
 - 45.5) Alternative energy sources
 - 45.6) Atomic energy (Euratom)
 - 45.7) Public utilities
 - 45.8) Research in the field of energy
- 46) *(Reserved)*
- 47) *(Reserved)*

COMMERCE. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

- 48) European commerce and commercial law (gen. works)
 - 48.1) E-Commerce
- 49) Business enterprises (see also 40)
 - 49.1) Forms of enterprise created by Community law
 - 49.2) Harmonisation of national law
 - 49.3) Small and medium enterprises (incl. aid to SME's)
- 50) Accounting. Law of accounting
- 51) Banks. Stock exchanges. Securities
 - 51.1) Investments
 - 51.2) Stock exchanges. Securities
- 52) Private insurance
- 53) Competition and anti-trust. Unfair competition
 - 53.1) Competition law procedures
 - 53.2) Prohibited agreements (incl. franchising)
 - 53.3) Abuse of dominant position
 - 53.4) Merger control
 - 53.5) Anti-dumping
 - 53.6) State aids

- 53.7) Government contracts
- 54) Intellectual property
 - 54.1) Industrial property. Community patent
 - 54.2) Copyright

COMMON POLICIES

- 55) Economic and industrial policy. Economic law (gen. works) (see also 87)
- 56) Social policy and social conditions. Social law (gen. works)
 - 56.1) Social security
 - 56.2) Welfare
 - 56.3) Equal opportunities in the social sphere
- 57) Working conditions and labor law
 - 57.1) Labor contracts
 - 57.2) Collective labor relations
 - 57.3) Health and safety in the workplace
 - 57.4) Discrimination in the workplace
 - 57.5) European Social Fund (see also 58.1)
- 58) Regions. Regional policy
 - 58.1) Structural funds (see also 57.5)
 - 58.2) Land use planning (incl. construction) at Community level
- 59) Environment
- 60) Agriculture and agronomy. Fisheries. Forestry
 - 60.1) Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) (gen. works)
 - 60.2) Agricultural price policy
 - 60.3) Subsidies
 - 60.4) Animal and vegetable products
 - 60.5) Fisheries
 - 60.6) Forestry
- 61) Education. Training. Youth
- 62) Culture. Art. Leisure. Sport. Tourism
- 63) Science. Research and development. Technology
- 64) Consumer protection (see also 76)
- 65) Public health
 - 65.1) Medical professions
 - 65.2) Medicines
 - 65.3) Regulation of substances for health reasons
 - 65.4) Genetics. Bioethics and biotechnology
 - 65.5) Diseases
- 66) Judicial and police cooperation in criminal matters
 - 66.1) Police cooperation (incl. Europol; see also 42.2)
 - 66.2) Judicial cooperation in criminal matters and mutual assistance
- 67) Criminal Law
- 68) Criminal procedure

PRIVATE LAW AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. CIVIL PROCEDURE

- 69) Private law of the EU (gen. works and common principles)
- 70) Persons
 - 70.1) Legal entities
- 71) Family law. Succession
 - 71.1) Family law
 - 71.2) Succession
- 72) Property law
 - 72.1) Immovable property
- 73) Law of obligations and law of contracts (gen. works and common principles)
 - 73.1) Unconscionable clauses
- 74) Specific contracts
 - 74.1) Agency
 - 74.2) Sale. Exchange. Gift
- 75) Extra-contractual liability
- 76) Product liability
- 77) Damages and compensation
- 78) Private international law (gen. works and common principles; see also A 26 & following.)
 - 78.1) Contracts (incl. Rome I)
 - 78.2) Non-contractual obligations (Rome II)
- 79) Civil procedure (gen. works and common principles)
 - 79.1) Approximation of national law. Harmonisation
 - 79.2) Conv. of Brussels I and II (& Lugano)
 - 79.3) Bankruptcy
- 80) *(Reserved)*

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS. PERSONS FROM OUTSIDE OF EUROPE. MINORITIES

- 81) Fundamental rights in the EU (gen. works)
 - 81.1) Common principles, The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU
 - 81.2) (*Reserved*)
 - 81.3) Personal liberty
 - 81.4) Equality of persons
 - 81.5) Gender equality (see also 56.3)
 - 81.6) Equality before the law
 - 81.7) Freedom of thought
 - 81.8) Freedom of opinion and of expression
 - 81.9) Freedom of assembly and of association
 - 81.10) Protection of privacy against the State
 - 81.11) Data protection (see also 42.3)
 - 81.12) Economic and social rights. Property rights
- 82) Asylum. Refugees. Rights of persons from outside the EU (see also 42)
- 83) Minorities

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 84) International relations. The EU in international law (gen. works, including general collections of intl. treaties of the EU)
 - 84.1) Cooperation in foreign policy and international security
 - 84.2) Relations of the EU with the OSCE
 - 84.3) Relations of the EU with the Council of Europe
 - 84.4) Relations of the EU with the UN
- 85) Political and economic relations with third countries and with groups of countries
 - 85.1) Countries of Western Europe
 - 85.2) Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
 - 85.3) Countries of Africa and the Mediterranean
 - 85.4) Countries of Asia and Oceania
 - 85.5) Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean
 - 85.6) Countries of North America
 - 85.7) Convention of Lomé/ACP
- 86) Adhesion: Procedures and negotiations (see also 24). Enlargement (gen. works)

- 86.1) Switzerland
- 86.2) Other countries of Western Europe
- 86.3) Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- 86.4) European countries of the Mediterranean basin
- 87) International economic relations. Common commercial policy (gen. works: see also 55, 85 & 88)
 - 87.1) External customs law
 - 87.2) Relations with GATT & WTO
 - 87.3) Relations with the OECD
 - 87.4) Other areas of foreign economic policy
- 88) Relations with other common markets
 - 88.1) Relations of the EU with EFTA & the EEA
 - 88.2) EU- NAFTA relations
 - 88.3) Relations of the EU with Mercosur
 - 88.4) Relations with other common markets of Latin America
 - 88.5) Relations with African common markets
 - 88.6) Relations with Asian common markets
- 89) Defence. International military policy

**Divisions according to Form
(applicable to all subjects in Main Classes A through F)**

- a Reference works
- b Legislative texts. International Treaties
- c Official publications
- d Court decisions
- e Publications emanating from congresses or other scientific meetings
- f Periodicals
- g General works and collections of articles
- h Monographs
- i Articles

NB : Readers are reminded that works on the implementation of Community law in the individual member states are located in the national collections of the member states (CA/A, CA/B, CA/BG, CA/CY, CA/CZ, CA/D, CA/DK, CA/E, CA/EW, CA/F, CA/FIN, CA/GB, CA/GR, CA/H, CA/I, CA/IRL, CA/L, CA/LT, CA/LV, CA/M, CA/NL, CA/P, CA/PL, CA/R, CA/S, CA/SK, CA/SLO).

The 99 subject headings used for all the national collections are different from the 89 subject headings used for the European Union. Please see the appropriate sheet.

Works which compare aspects of the legal systems of the member states of the EU, but without discussing Community law, are normally to be found in Main Class A (comparative law).