LIBRARY’S CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
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

For Federal States, subdivisions have been established for each of the federal states, as follows: CB/USA-NY for the State of New-York.
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
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) Bibliographies
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 treaties & 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
19) International criminal law
19.1) War crimes and crimes against humanity
19.2) Genocide
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
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
37.1) 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 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. MUSLIM COUNTRIES
BH. ASIAN COUNTRIES
BI. MAGHREB COUNTRIES

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)
EJ) OTHER RELIGIOUS LAWS

MAIN CLASS F : EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (ISDC)

FA) EUROPEAN UNION, see attached sheet
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 int' 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/DE, CA/DK, CA/E, CA/EW, CA/F, CA/FI, CA/GB, CA/GR, CA/H, CA/I, CA/IIRL, CA/IT, CA/L, 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).