

Call for papers for the book

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Gender as a Cryptotype – Hidden Impacts of Gender on Judicial Decisions and Legislative Policies

In the book series
Dragica Vujadinovic, Ivana Krstic (Eds.) *GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN LAW*, Springer

We are planning to publish a new book within the Springer book series “**Gender Perspectives in Law**”: ***Gender as a Cryptotype***.

The series ***Gender Perspectives in Law*** is the first systematic attempt to offer gender-competent legal knowledge in all fields of law and politics, including practices like judging, policymaking, feminist movements and their legal and political initiatives, etc. The necessity of a gender-sensitive approach in legal education emerges from the values and normative standards of today’s international and national law. Educating law students (who will eventually become future lawyers, judges, prosecutors, civil servants, members of governments and parliaments), as well as students of the humanities and the social sciences, in a gender-sensitive and gender-competent manner means investing in a legal and political future of better quality. It will inform more adequate interpretation and implementation of legal frameworks, and better-designed public policies. It means investing in a more just legal system by sensitizing legal professionals in all fields of legal practice, including public administration and policymaking. Gender competence in law fulfils the ideal of contemporary notions of justice – equal respect and protection for all individuals, creating equal opportunities and diminish gender-based discrimination, i.e. striving towards establishing the substantive gender equality.

The book series ***Gender Perspectives in Law*** has the **SCOPUS** indexing.

The published books and the books in the publishing process are the following:

- Book I – D. Vujadinović, A. Alvarez de Cuvillo, S. Strand (eds.) *Feminist Approaches to Law – Theoretical and Historical Insights*, 2023.
- Book II – M. Davinić and S. Kostić (eds.) *Gender-Competent Public Law and Policies*, 2023.
- Book III – I. Krstić, M. Evola, M. Isabel Ribes Moreno (eds.), *Legal Issues of International Law from a Gender Perspective*, 2023.
- Book IV – G. Carapezza Figlia, Lj. Kovačević, E. Kristoffersson (eds.), *Gender Perspectives in Private Law*, 2023.

- Book V – N. Lacey, B. Spaić, M. Jovanović (eds.), Reassessing Feminist Legal Theories, 2025.
- Book VI – F. Macioce, D. Vujadinovic, Z. Saeidzadeh (eds.), Feminist Legal and Political Practices – Interplay of Gender, Intersectionality and Diversity, 2025.
- Book VII – S. Baer, I. Krstić, I. Jelić (eds.), Gender and the Judiciary, 2026.
- Book VIII – D. Vujadinović, E. Kristoffersson, M. Evola (eds.), Law and Gender from Intersectionality and Diversity Perspective, 2026.
- Book IX - Ishita Banerjee, Dragica Vujadinovic (Eds.), Gender, Law, and Power: The Global South-Global North Interchange (in the process, 2026).
- Book X – M. Lou O’Neil, B. Radulović (eds.), A Path Towards Gender-Sensitive Policy: From Gender Equality Plans to Gender Responsive Budgets (in the process, 2026).
- Book XI - Isidora Jarić, Dragica Vujadinović and Erzsébet Barát (eds.), Challenging Gender Frontiers: Societal, Legal, Medical, and Artistic Discourses and Practices of Emerging Gender Identities (in the process, 2027)
- Book XII - Letizia Coppo, Anne-Christine Fornage, Dragica Vujadinović, Gender Perspectives in Law”: Gender as a Cryptotype. (in the process, 2027).
- Book XIII - Jelena Simić, Nikoletta Pikramenou, Kristian Randelović (Eds.), Intersex - Enhancing Current Perspectives (in the process, 2028).
- Book XIV - Julia Chrysostallis, Natasa Mavronicola, Charis Papacharalambous, Emmanouil Billis, Feminism, Law, and Crime (in the process, 2027).

We would like to take this opportunity to kindly invite you to submit an original paper for the next volume that will be published in the book series by the title “*Gender as a Cryptotype*”.

Borrowed from linguistics, in comparative law the word cryptotype refers in the legal field to an unexpressed, often unconscious, rule or mental pattern that shapes how legal actors behave, despite not being formally written or spoken. While gender is sometimes the main object of litigation or legislation, in most cases it remains latent, as an implied argument that influences or grounds a certain judicial decision or legal policy. These are the most insidious cases, for it is difficult to assess whether the gender argument is used as a corrective measure to reduce the gender gap (and whether such measure is proportionate or leads to reverse discrimination) or it is the product of a – probably unconscious but deeply rooted – gender bias and entails a discriminatory effect.

Such non-transparency is likely to lead to the non-contestability of the decisions or policies, as the proof of discrimination becomes diabolic. Failing to unearth these underground mechanisms means significantly reducing gender awareness, letting stereotypes-based decisions and policies consolidate, and, consequently, weakening the protection against whatever form of discrimination.

To reduce the mentioned risks an interdisciplinary and international dialogue reveals crucial. Not only a dialogue across disciplines and countries, but also a dialogue among legal traditions, capable of building a bridge between civil law and common law experiences. For that purpose, we invite civil law and common law scholars from any country to send us an original paper in which you analyze a case, a set of linked cases or a field in which significant hints (e.g. statistics disaggregated by gender) suggest that gender may have impliedly influenced the judicial decision or legislative policy. We welcome contributions from all legal fields and branches, including the following:

1. Gender as a cryptotype in disputes involving filiation and parenthood

2. Gender as a cryptotype in migration, asylum and family reunification disputes
3. Gender as a cryptotype in intra-family torts
4. Gender as a cryptotype in the protection of vulnerable persons
5. Gender as a cryptotype in personality rights disputes
6. Gender as a cryptotype in the law of new technologies
7. Gender as a cryptotype in consumer protection
8. Gender as a cryptotype and the quantification of damages
9. Gender as a cryptotype in ADR
10. Gender as a cryptotype and legal standards (e.g. reasonable person, average consumer...)
11. Gender as a cryptotype and legal excuses (self-defense, state of need, consent...)
12. Gender as a cryptotype in crime prevention measures
13. Gender as a cryptotype in rape cases
14. Gender as a cryptotype in the assessment of evidence (credibility of a witness...)
15. Gender as a cryptotype in jury selection and jury litigation techniques

Your paper needs to have an abstract (no more than 300 words), keywords (3 to 5), and not more than 35.000 characters of text (without spaces), approximately 16 pages (footnotes and a reference list not included). Your contribution is expected to match strict criteria of the highest academic quality. It should be original unpublished work and not under consideration for publication elsewhere, either in hard copy or online.

On a cover page, please state your full name after the chapter title, add the affiliation, institution and e-mail contact in the first footnote, and send a short CV.

The abstract shall be submitted by **September 1, 2026**; feedback will be sent until the end of **October 2026**.

The draft chapters shall be submitted by **January 31, 2027**.

Reviews will be sent until the end of **March 2027**.

Revisions are to be completed and sent by July 31, 2027.

The book is scheduled for release in **November 2027**.

Please send your abstract (up to 300 words with keywords) to the following emails: the book co-editors: lcoppo@univ-catholyon.fr, dragicav@ius.bg.ac.rs, anne-christine.fornage@unil.ch

Please refer to the email as: Abstract/Article for.

Writing Guidelines

Title of the chapter – Font 16, Times New Roman, Bold

Name and surname of the author – bold, font 12, Times New Roman/s (in the footnote first letter of the name and surname, below – Institution, below email contact/s)

Contents

In the Contents all titles and subtitles without bold, Time New Roman Font 12

Abstract – text in the continuation (font 12)

1 Introduction (bold, font 14 for all titles and subtitles, p.s.

2 All titles – Times New Roman, normal letters, big first letters, Bold, Font 14

2.1 subtitles font 14, bold, italic

2.1.1 sub/subtitles bold, font 12

3

4

5

6 Conclusion

References

Ahlén A and Palme J (2020) Migrants' access to social protection in Sweden. In: Lafleur J M and Vintila D (eds) Migration and social protection in Europe and beyond (Volume 1). IMISCOE Research Series, Springer, Cham, pp. 421-435

Ahmed S (2012) On being included: Racism and diversity in institutional life. In On being included. Duke University Press, London

Alexander S (2010) Humanitarian bottom league? Sweden and the right to health for undocumented migrants. European Journal of Migration and Law 12(2): 215–240

[...]

The reference list is included at the end of the paper, alphabetical order is required

After References, a short CV

Text - Times New Roman font 12, space 1,5

Footnotes - Times New Roman 10, space 1 Example: Cameron (2005). Cameron (2005), p. 5.
Cameron (2005), pp. 2-10.

Footnotes (not endnotes) are used. For footnotes, only author and year of publication in brackets: Miller (1980), two authors: Miller and Smith (1999), three or more authors: Miller et. al. (1996)

Outline:

Please use decimal numbering headings throughout the whole book. All chapters should start with heading 1., followed by 1.1, 1.2, 2. etc. Please make sure that no heading level is skipped or used

twice. Please do not refer to page numbers within the volume as the page numbering will alter during typesetting and proof corrections.

Figures/tables:

Please number the figures and table chapter-wise. (In case the contributors use figures or/and tables). The first figure in each chapter should be “Figure 1”, and the first table in each chapter “Table 1”. Please refer to each figure/table in the text, e.g., “see table 2”, “as figure 1 shows” ... As the figures’/tables’ position might shift slightly during typesetting, the references to the figures/tables are important. In the online version, we will link from the references to the respective figure/table. Each figure must have a legend, and each table a caption. Please indicate the source of each figure or table.

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