

# 001 Author Guidelines for ECCV Submission 001

002 Anonymous ECCV 2026 Submission 002

003 Paper ID #\*\*\*\*\* 003

004 **Abstract.** The abstract should concisely summarize the contents of the  
005 paper. While there is no fixed length restriction for the abstract, it is  
006 recommended to limit your abstract to approximately 150 words. Please  
007 include keywords as in the example below. This is required for papers in  
008 LNCS proceedings.

009 **Keywords:** First keyword · Second keyword · Third keyword 009

## 010 1 Introduction 010

011 This document serves as an example submission to ECCV 2026. It illustrates  
012 the format authors must follow when submitting a paper. At the same time, it  
013 gives details on various aspects of paper submission, including preservation of  
014 anonymity and how to deal with dual submissions. We advise authors to read  
015 this document carefully.

016 The document is based on Springer LNCS instructions as well as on ECCV  
017 policies, as established over the years.

## 018 2 Initial Submission 018

### 019 2.1 Language 019

020 All manuscripts must be in English. 020

### 021 2.2 Template 021

022 Papers must be prepared with the official LNCS style from Springer. This applies  
023 to both review and camera-ready versions. Springer requires manuscripts to be  
024 prepared in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (strongly encouraged) or Microsoft Word.

025 Authors preparing their paper with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X must use the template provided by  
026 ECCV, which is based on the corresponding Springer class file `11necs.cls` but  
027 includes line numbers for review (Sec. 2.5) and properly anonymizes the paper  
028 for review (as in this example document). Authors who – for whatever reason –  
029 cannot use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can alternatively use the official LNCS Word template from  
030 Springer. However, it is the authors' responsibility to ensure that the resulting  
031 PDF file is consistent with this example paper and follows it as closely as possible  
032 (*i.e.*, includes line numbers, is properly anonymized, *etc.*).

We would like to stress that the class/style files and the template must not be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes and format must be adhered to. For example, please refrain from using any L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or T<sub>E</sub>X command that modifies the layout settings of the template (*e.g.*, `\textheight`, `\vspace`, `\baselinestretch`, *etc.*). Such manual layout adjustments should be limited to very exceptional cases. This is to ensure that the end product is as homogeneous as possible.

Papers that differ significantly from the required style may be rejected without review.

**Fonts.** Springer's templates for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X are based on CMR, and the XML templates for Word are based on Times. We ask you to use the font according to the template used for your papers. Specifically, please refrain from using Times when preparing your paper with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Using a different font can be interpreted as purposely circumventing the length limitations and may lead to rejection without review.

### 2.3 Paper Length

Papers submitted for review must be complete. The length should match that intended for final publication. Papers accepted for the conference will be allocated 14 pages (plus additional pages for references) in the proceedings. Note that the allocated 14 pages do not include the references. The reason for this policy is that we do not want authors to omit references for sake of space limitations.

Papers with more than 14 pages (excluding references) will be rejected without review. This includes papers where the margins and formatting including the font are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide.

The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in 14 pages if it is reviewed in 16.

### 2.4 Paper ID

It is imperative that the paper ID is mentioned on each page of the manuscript of the review version. Enter your paper ID in the appropriate place in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template (see `%TODO REVIEW`). The paper ID is a number automatically assigned to your submission when registering your paper submission on the submission site.

### 2.5 Line Numbering

All lines should be numbered in the initial submission, as in this example document. This makes reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. Line numbering is removed in the camera-ready version.

### 071 3 Policies

072 The policies governing the review process of ECCV 2026 are detailed on the con-  
073 ference webpage (see <https://eccv.ecva.net/Conferences/2026/SubmissionPolicies>)  
074 such as regarding confidentiality, dual submissions, double-blind reviewing, pla-  
075 giarism, and more. By submitting a paper to ECCV, the authors acknowledge  
076 that they have read the submission policies and that the submission follows the  
077 rules set forth.

078 Accepted papers will be published in LNCS proceedings with Springer. To  
079 that end, authors must follow the Springer Nature Code of Conduct for Authors  
080 (see <https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/book-authors-code-of-conduct>). We would like to draw particular attention to the policies regard-  
081 ing figures and illustrations, as well as ethical approval and informed consent,  
082 which are also reproduced on the ECCV website.  
083

### 084 4 Preserving Anonymity

085 ECCV reviewing is double blind, in that authors do not know the names of the  
086 area chair/reviewers of their papers, and the area chairs/reviewers cannot, be-  
087 yond reasonable doubt, infer the names of the authors from the submission and  
088 the additional material. You must not identify the authors nor provide links to  
089 websites that identify the authors, neither in the paper nor in the supplemental  
090 material. If you need to cite a different paper of yours that is being submitted  
091 concurrently to ECCV, you should (1) cite these papers anonymously, (2) argue  
092 in the body of your paper why your ECCV paper is non-trivially different from  
093 these concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those pa-  
094 pers in the supplemental material. Violation of any of these guidelines may lead  
095 to rejection without review.

096 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review.  
097 Blind review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work—  
098 in fact it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are  
099 known and available.

100 Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” when citing  
101 previous work. That is all. (But see below for tech reports.)

102 Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does not say that you are  
103 Lucy Smith; it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and  
104 Jones, do not say “as we show in [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and  
105 at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work.

106 An example of a bad paper just asking to be rejected:

107 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

108 In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper  
109 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the  
110 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

111 [1] Removed for blind review

112 An example of an acceptable paper:

113 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

114 In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith *et*  
 115 *al.* [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why  
 116 the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

117 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable foo filter, a fundamental  
 118 contribution to human knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

119 If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time,  
 120 which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that  
 121 submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had  
 122 previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel  
 123 submission [1] as supplemental material and cite it as

124 [1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, ECCV 2026 Submission ID  
 125 00324, Supplied as supplemental material 00324.pdf.

126 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be  
 127 found elsewhere, and refer them to a technical report. For conference submissions,  
 128 the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to a  
 129 tech report for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper “fur-  
 130 ther details may be found in [6]”. Then submit the tech report as supplemental  
 131 material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this material.

132 Sometimes your paper is about a problem, which you tested using a tool that  
 133 is widely known to be restricted to a single institution. For example, let’s say  
 134 it’s 1969, you have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe  
 135 that the ECCV audience would like to hear about your solution. The work is  
 136 a development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How  
 137 being the only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code  
 138 makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus *et al.*

139 You can handle this paper like any other. Do not write “We show how to  
 140 improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm  
 141 on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be silly,  
 142 and would immediately identify the authors. Instead write the following:

143 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new  
 144 because it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et  
 145 *al.* 1968] did not handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a  
 146 foo term in the bar integral.

147 ...

148 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander,  
 149 and went all the way to the moon, don’t you know. It displayed the  
 150 following behaviours, which show how well we solved cases A and B: ...

151 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better  
 152 than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer  
 153 might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus *et al.*, but cannot

**Table 1:** Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	<b>Lecture Notes ...</b>	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	<b>Headings.</b> Text follows ...	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Remark.</i> Text follows ...	10 point, italic

154 make any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that no  
 155 other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B.

156 For sake of anonymity, authors must omit acknowledgements in the review  
 157 copy. They can be added later when you prepare the final copy.

## 158 5 Formatting Guidelines

### 159 5.1 Headings

160 Headings should be capitalized (*i.e.*, nouns, verbs, and all other words except  
 161 articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial capital) and  
 162 should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Only the first two  
 163 levels of section headings should be numbered, as shown in Tab. 1. The respective  
 164 font sizes are also given in Tab. 1. Kindly refrain from using “0” when numbering  
 165 your section headings. Words joined by a hyphen are subject to a special rule.  
 166 If the first word can stand alone, the second word should be capitalized.

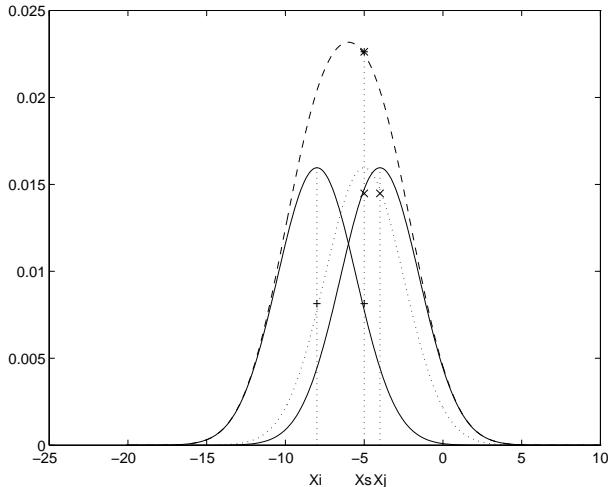
167 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness  
 168 of Collage Languages”, “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic  
 169 Programs by Software”, “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution Sys-  
 170 tem”, “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT”, “Self-determinations of Man”.

### 171 5.2 Figures

172 For L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users, we recommend integrating figures in your paper using the pack-  
 173 age **graphicx**.

174 It is essential that all illustrations are clear and legible. Vector graphics  
 175 (rather than rasterized images) should be used for diagrams and schemas when-  
 176 ever possible. Please check that the lines in line drawings are not interrupted  
 177 and have a constant width. Line drawings are to have a resolution of at least  
 178 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). Grids and details within figures must be clearly  
 179 legible and may not be written one on top of the other. The lettering in figures  
 180 should not use font sizes smaller than 6 pt (~2 mm character height).

181 Figures should be numbered and should have a caption, which should always  
 182 be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table,



**Fig. 1:** One kernel at  $x_s$  (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at  $x_s$ . This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this sample caption. The last sentence of a figure caption should generally end with a full stop, except when the caption is not a full sentence.



(a) An example of a subfigure



(b) Another example of a subfigure

**Fig. 2:** Centered, short example caption

183 which should always appear *above* the table. Figures and Tables should be cross-  
184 referred in the text.

185 If they are short, they are centered between the margins (*cf.* Fig. 2). Longer  
186 captions, covering more than one line, are justified (Fig. 1 shows an example).  
187 Captions that do not constitute a full sentence, do not have a period.

188 If possible (*e.g.*, if you use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X) please define figures as floating objects.  
189 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users, please avoid using the location parameter “h” for “here”. If you have  
190 to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page is  
191 completely filled.

### 192 5.3 Formulas

193 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an  
194 extra line or half line space above and below). Equations should be numbered  
195 for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within the contribution, with

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196 numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin. For example,

$$\psi(u) = \int_0^T \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_0^{-1} u, u) + N^*(-u) \right] dt \quad (1)$$

$$= 0 \quad (2)$$

199 and

$$E = m \cdot c^2. \quad (3)$$

201 Please do not include section counters in the numbering.

202 Numbering equations makes reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can  
 203 refer to a line on a page. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any  
 204 particular equation. Just because you did not refer to it in the text does not  
 205 mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have  
 206 to use circumlocutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3”. (Note  
 207 that the ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to  
 208 equation numbers). All authors will benefit from reading Mermin’s description  
 209 of how to write mathematics: <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.2811173>.

210 Equations should never be in color and should be punctuated in the same  
 211 way as ordinary text. They should not be pasted in as figures.

212 **Lemmas, Propositions, and Theorems.** The numbers accorded to lemmas,  
 213 propositions, and theorems, *etc.* should appear in consecutive order, starting  
 214 with Lemma 1. Please do not include section counters in the numbering like  
 215 “Theorem 1.1”.

## 216 5.4 Footnotes.

217 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either  
 218 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence  
 219 – following the punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, or period).<sup>1</sup> For remarks  
 220 pertaining to the title or the authors’ names, in the header of a paper, sym-  
 221 bolic should be used instead of a number. Please note that no footnotes may be  
 222 included in the abstract.

## 223 5.5 Cross References

224 For the benefit of author(s) and readers, please use the

225 `\cref{...}`

226 command for cross-referencing to figures, tables, equations, or sections. This will  
 227 automatically insert the appropriate label alongside the cross reference as in this  
 228 example:

---

<sup>1</sup> The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing. Second and subsequent lines are indented.

To see how our method outperforms previous work, please see Fig. 1 and Tab. 1. It is also possible to refer to multiple targets as once, *e.g.* to Figs. 1 and 2a. You may also return to Sec. 1 or look at Eq. (3).

If you do not wish to abbreviate the label, for example at the beginning of the sentence, you can use the

\Cref{...}

command. Here is an example:

Figure 1 is also quite important.

## 5.6 Program Code

Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter font (*e.g.*, `printf("Hello world!\n");`).

## 5.7 Citations

Arabic numbers are used for citation, which is sequential either by order of citation or by alphabetical order of the references, depending on which sequence is used in the list of references. The reference numbers are given in brackets and are not superscript. Please observe the following guidelines:

- Single citation: [5]
- Multiple citation: [1,2,4–6]. The numbers should be listed in numerical order.  
If you use the template as advised, this will be taken care of automatically.
- If an author’s name is used in the text: Alpher [1] was the first ...

Please write all references using the Latin alphabet. If the title of the book you are referring to is, *e.g.*, in Russian or Chinese, then please write (in Russian) or (in Chinese) at the end of the transcript or translation of the title. All references cited in the text should be in the list of references and vice versa.

References should be formatted with the official LNCS reference style. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template already takes care of that through the use of the `splncs04.bst` BibT<sub>E</sub>X style file. Springer strongly encourages you to include DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) in your references (*cf.* [7]). The DOI is a unique code allotted by the publisher to each online paper or journal article. It provides a stable way of finding published papers and their metadata. The insertion of DOIs increases the overall length of the references section, but this should not concern you as the reference section is not counted toward the page limit.

## 5.8 Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

<code>\$conf_a\$</code>	$conf_a$
<code>\\$mathit{conf}_a\\$</code>	$conf_a$

264 See The TeXbook, p. 165.

265 The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not be a sentence-ending  
266 space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not. The provided \eg macro takes care of this.

267 When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “*et alia*”,  
268 shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*” is a complete word). If you use the  
269 \etal macro provided, then you need not worry about double periods when used  
270 at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.* However, use it only when there are  
271 three or more authors. Thus, the following is correct: “Frobnication has been  
272 trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [1], and subsequently developed by  
273 Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [2], and Alpher *et al.* [3].”

274 This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [2] ...” because  
275 reference [2] has just two authors.

## 276 5.9 Most Frequently Encountered Issues

277 Please kindly use the checklist below to deal with some of the most frequently  
278 encountered issues in the latex files of ECCV submissions.

- 279 – I have removed all \vspace and \hspace commands from my paper.
- 280 – I have not used \cite command in the abstract.
- 281 – I have entered a correct \titlerunning{} command and selected a mean-  
282 ingful short name for the paper.
- 283 – I have used the same name spelling in all my papers accepted to ECCV and  
284 ECCV Workshops.
- 285 – I have added acknowledgments without a section number, e.g. using the  
286 \section\*{} command.
- 287 – Excluding references and acknowledgments, my paper is no longer than 14  
288 pages.
- 289 – I have not decreased the font size of any part of the paper (except tables) to  
290 fit into 14 pages, I understand Springer editors will remove such commands.

## 291 6 Conclusion

292 The paper ends with a conclusion.

293      Page 10 of the manuscript.

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Page 11 of the manuscript.

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295      Page 12 of the manuscript.

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Page 13 of the manuscript.

296

297      Page 14 of the manuscript. This is the last page.

297

298      Now we have reached the maximum length of an ECCV 2026 submission (ex-  
299      cluding references and acknowledgements). References should start immediately  
300      after the main text, but can continue past p. 14 if needed.

298

299

300

**Acknowledgements**

Please insert your acknowledgments here.

**References**

1. Alpher, F.: Frobnication. IEEE TPAMI **12**(1), 234–778 (2002)
2. Alpher, F., Fotheringham-Smythe, F.: Frobnication revisited. Journal of Foo **13**(1), 234–778 (2003)
3. Alpher, F., Fotheringham-Smythe, F., Gamow, F.: Can a machine frobnicate? Journal of Foo **14**(1), 234–778 (2004)
4. Alpher, F., Gamow, F.: Can a computer frobnicate? In: CVPR. pp. 234–778 (2005)
5. Anonymous: The frobnicatable foo filter (2024), ECCV submission ID 00324, supplied as supplemental material **00324.pdf**
6. Anonymous: Frobnication tutorial (2024), supplied as supplemental material **tr.pdf**
7. Avidan, S., Brostow, G., Cissé, M., Farinella, G.M., Hassner, T. (eds.): Computer Vision – ECCV 2022. Springer (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-19769-7>