Author Guidelines for ECCV Submission

Anonymous ECCV 2026 Submission

Paper ID #*****

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

Keywords: First keyword · Second keyword · Third keyword

1 Introduction

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

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

2 Initial Submission

2.1 Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

2.2 Template

Papers must be prepared with the official LNCS style from Springer. This applies to both review and camera-ready versions. Springer requires manuscripts to be prepared in LaTeX (strongly encouraged) or Microsoft Word.

Authors preparing their paper with LaTeX must use the template provided by ECCV, which is based on the corresponding Springer class file `llncs.cls` but includes line numbers for review (Sec. 2.5) and properly anonymizes the paper for review (as in this example document). Authors who – for whatever reason – cannot use LaTeX can alternatively use the official LNCS Word template from Springer. However, it is the authors' responsibility to ensure that the resulting PDF file is consistent with this example paper and follows it as closely as possible (*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 LaTeX or TeX 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 LaTeX 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 LaTeX. 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 LaTeX 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.

3 Policies

The policies governing the review process of ECCV 2026 are detailed on the conference webpage (see `https://eccv.ecva.net/Conferences/2026/SubmissionPolicie`) such as regarding confidentiality, dual submissions, double-blind reviewing, plagiarism, and more. By submitting a paper to ECCV, the authors acknowledge that they have read the submission policies and that the submission follows the rules set forth.

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

4 Preserving Anonymity

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

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

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

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

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

> An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.
>
> In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.
>
> [1] Removed for blind review

An example of an acceptable paper:

> An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.
>
> In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith *et al.* [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.
>
> [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. "The frobnicatable foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human knowledge". Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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

> [1] Authors. "The frobnicatable foo filter", ECCV 2026 Submission ID 00324, Supplied as supplemental material `00324.pdf`.

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

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

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

> We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] did not handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.
>
> ...
>
> The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the moon, don't you know. It displayed the following behaviours, which show how well we solved cases A and B: ...

As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer 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)	**Lecture Notes ...**	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	**1 Introduction**	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	**2.1 Printing Area**	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	**Headings.** Text follows ...	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	*Remark.* Text follows ...	10 point, italic

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

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

5 Formatting Guidelines

5.1 Headings

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

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

5.2 Figures

For LaTeX users, we recommend integrating figures in your paper using the package `graphicx`.

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

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

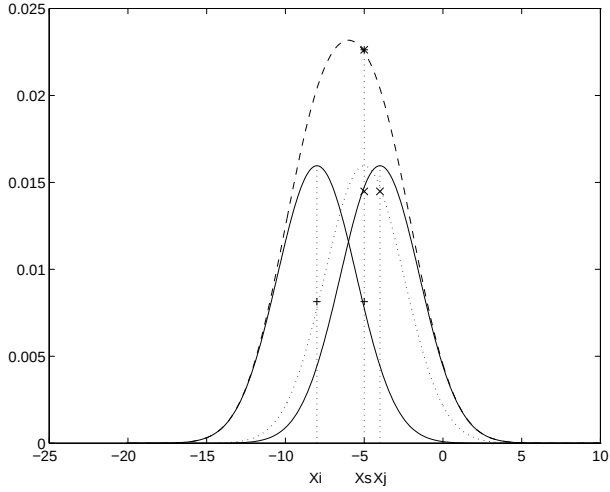
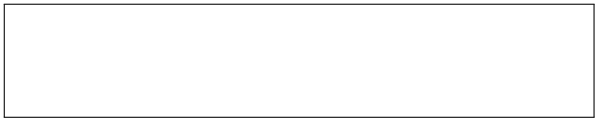


Fig. 1: One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s. This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this 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

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

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

If possible (*e.g.*, if you use LaTeX) please define figures as floating objects. LaTeX users, please avoid using the location parameter "h" for "here". If you have to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page is completely filled.

5.3 Formulas

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

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

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

$$= 0 \tag{2}$$

and

$$E = m \cdot c^2. \tag{3}$$

Please do not include section counters in the numbering.

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

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

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

5.4 Footnotes.

The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence – following the punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, or period).[1] For remarks pertaining to the title or the authors' names, in the header of a paper, symbols should be used instead of a number. Please note that no footnotes may be included in the abstract.

5.5 Cross References

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

```
\cref{...}
```

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

[1] 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 LaTeX template already takes care of that through the use of the `splncs04.bst` BibTeX 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:

`$conf_a$`	$conf_a$
`$\mathit{conf}_a$`	conf_a

See The TEXbook, p. 165.

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

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

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

5.9 Most Frequently Encountered Issues

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

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

6 Conclusion

The paper ends with a conclusion.

Page 10 of the manuscript.

Page 11 of the manuscript.

Page 12 of the manuscript.

Page 13 of the manuscript.

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

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

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`