



UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED TO VILNIUS UNIVERSITY PERIODICAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF LAW ("TEISĖ")

Approved by Editorial Board
on 31 March 2025

Annex 1 to Minutes of the meeting No 119 of the Editorial Board of 31 March 2025

Executive Editor: Prof. Habil. Dr. Gintaras Švedas

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Manuscripts of scientific articles submitted for the publication in the Vilnius University periodical scientific journal of Law ("Teisė") must comply with the established format of the article and the general requirements for the preparation of manuscripts set out in this document.
2. The manuscript shall not exceed 1 quire (40 000 characters, including spaces), except cases approved by the Editorial Board.
3. **Details of the author of the article:** full name and surname of the author; scientific degree and pedagogical title; the institution in which the publication was prepared (*affiliation*) and the author's current position in it, the address of the institution, the author's e-mail address; ORCID ID (optional but highly recommended data for authors: a unique identifier for the author, ensuring that all his/her research papers are correctly identified and attributed to the author, see <https://orcid.org> for more details). If there is more than one author of the article, the data of all co-authors are provided accordingly. When submitting an article to an email, the author's data forms a separate file, when uploading it to the platform <http://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/teise/>, the authors provide their data in the dedicated fields on the platform itself. The article itself must not contain any personally identifiable information about the author, including metadata Word doc. files.

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE STRUCTURAL PARTS OF THE ARTICLES

1. **The title of the article** should be short, informative and reveal the essence of the presented research. Abbreviations must be avoided in the title.
2. **Summary** is a short layout of the main ideas of the article. The summary indicates the purpose and object of the research, the results and conclusions of the research. The length of the summary is

up to 150–200 words. In the summary, it is not allowed to cite literature or sources, to make references.

3. **Key words** – 4-7 key words (expressions) are indicated. Keywords are separated by commas, it is necessary to avoid repeating the title of the article. When uploading to the platform <http://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/teise/>, it is necessary to put (copy) the keywords one by one and separate them with a comma (otherwise the system misunderstands that one keyword term consisting of several words separated by commas has been uploaded).

The summary and key words of the article must be prepared in accordance with the Annex 1.

The title, summary and key words of the article (in the order set out here) are presented in Lithuanian and English, as well as in the language in which the scientific article is published.

4. The main text of the scientific article, which must include clearly distinguished elements of this part of the scientific article:

4.1. **Introduction**, which defines the aim of the research, tasks, object, methods, relevance of the topic (problem) and degree of research, originality of the work, as well as an overview of the sources and literature used;

4.2. **Main part** – presentation and substantiation of research results; the text must be clear, logically divided into separate chapters, which must be numbered (chapters are numbered with one Arabic numeral and subsections with two digits) and have titles that reflect their content.

4.3. References are provided in the form of footnotes.

For example:

¹ Tarptautinis pilietinių ir politinių teisių paktas (1966). *Valstybės žinios*, 2002, 77-3288.

² KALPOKAS, Ignas and KALPOKIENĖ, Julija (2023). *Intelligent and Autonomous: Transforming Values in the Face of Technology*. Leiden: Koninklijke Brill, p. 50.

4.4. The abbreviations "*cit. op.*", "*supra note*", "*ibid.*" and "*ibidem*" cannot be used in footnotes.

4.5. Sources used in the article are presented in the references in accordance with Annex 2 of these Requirements.

4.6. Footnotes are made at the bottom of the page in order to explain or substantiate a particular statement or fact mentioned in the text, using Arabic numerals and footnotes. The numbering of all footnotes must be continuous.

For example:

¹ In order to maintain objectivity, it should be noted that in the present case the reference was made not by the constitutional review body but by the German Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*).

² Also assessing the *ex nunc* effect of the final acts of the Constitutional Court.

4.7. **Conclusions** must be numbered, they must not contain citations and references to the literature or sources used.

4.8. **A list of sources** shall include all sources cited in the scientific article. The sources in the list are grouped by type: (i) **legal acts**, which are listed according to legal force starting from the highest legal force, and acts having equal legal force, starting from the oldest; it is recommended to separate international, regional, national and (or) foreign legal acts into separate subsections; (ii) **special literature** – in alphabetical order according to the surname of the first author (in case of several authors – taking into account the surname of the second, third, etc. author); if several different sources by the same author are cited, they shall be listed chronologically, starting with the oldest; if the author is not indicated – by the title of the work; (iii) **case law** – starting with court decisions by level of court, starting with the highest court, it is recommended to divide the decisions of international, regional, national and (or) foreign courts into separate subsections; (iv) **other sources** (such as newsletters, web portals, *travaux préparatoires*, etc.).

Sources, subsections and chapters are not numbered.

Sources are written in the original language. The Cyrillic alphabet is transliterated into the Latin alphabet. Other non-Latin writing systems are transliterated into Latin accordingly. For transliteration, use the order No. of 17 November, 2011 of the Director of the Center of Registers V-217 “On the Approval of the Classification of the Register of Legal Entities” approved the classification of transliteration of the main foreign language characters into the main Latin characters (see: <https://www.registrucentras.lt/p/175>).

The transliterated data replaces the ones used in the original source.

For example: ZHALINSKIY, A. (2004), *Sovremennoe nemetskoe ugodovnoe pravo*, Prospekt, Moskva.

The list of sources must be prepared in accordance with the Annex 2.

4.9. **Additional information** about the author(s) (in Lithuanian and English) – the author's name, surname, short scientific biography, scientific interests and research areas (up to 500–600 characters with spaces). The additional information about the author(s) must be prepared in accordance with the Annex 1.

5. The text of the scientific article shall contain no revision marks (*track changes* function), and it shall be printed using the font type Times New Roman, Normal, 12 pt. Footnotes size – 10 pt. Spacing between the text lines – 1.5. Full-text alignment – justified. Bold or underscored font is not advised, except for the headings of the sections or emphasis of important statements or words. The paper shall consistently adhere to the chosen text layout: the format of legal acts, dates, numbering, concepts, abbreviations, etc. should stick to the one used for the first time in the paper.

III. FINAL PROVISIONS

1. Scientific articles whose authors do not comply with the requirements set out in Chapter II shall not be accepted.
2. Articles of an informative and (or) professional nature are published in the LEGAL NEWS section of the Vilnius University periodical scientific journal of Law ("Teisė"). These articles are not reviewed.
3. The manuscript of the article is submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Editorial Board by e-mail or by uploading to the platform <http://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/teise/> in Microsoft Word format.
Before submitting a manuscript to the Editorial Board, the article by a Vilnius University doctoral student shall be approved by the doctoral supervisor and given consideration at the meeting of the department. The article review by the department, containing the conclusion on article's eligibility for publication in the Vilnius University periodical scientific journal of Law ("Teisė"), shall be submitted to the Editorial Board by the doctoral student along with the manuscript.
4. Manuscripts shall be regularly accepted and published in subsequent order, unless the Editorial Board decides otherwise.

Examples of summary, key words and additional information about the author

Animal-created photographs: are animal copyrights possible?

Summary. [*Problem description*] Recently, legal discussions have begun to raise the question regarding the legal consequences arising from the creation of a photograph by an animal. Such a question forces us to rethink the conventional scientific understanding of legal capacity. [*Aim*] The research presented in this article aimed to examine the compatibility of recognizing animal copyrights with the intellectual property model established in European Union law. [*Tasks*] To achieve this aim, essential theoretical characteristics of individual rights were identified. Subsequently, the prevailing characteristics within intellectual property law were compared with the proposed models of animal copyrights. [*Scope*] The research encompasses European Union law and scholarly literature insights regarding the concept of individual rights. [*Research Results and Main Conclusions*] The analysis revealed two competing models of subjective rights within legal doctrine, based on will (volition) and interests. These models yield different answers to the investigated question, and an interest-based concept of individual rights could serve as a foundation for recognizing animal rights, thereby renewing the scholarly definition of legal capacity. However, within the European Union law, the interest-based model of individual rights prevails concerning copyright protection and animal welfare. This suggests that recognizing animal copyrights would be incompatible with the current model of intellectual property rights.

Pagrindiniai žodžiai: copyright, individual right, subjective right, intellectual property law, animal rights

Equality of Parties in Digital Court Proceedings

Summary. [*Problem description*] Lithuanian procedural law provides increasing opportunities to perform procedural actions digitally within court proceedings. This creates the preconditions for entirely digital court proceedings, where oral and written communication is conducted exclusively through digital means. However, this development faces the scientifically recognized problem of digital divide, characterized by unequal access to modern technologies due to various factors (such as paid access to the latest technologies, different levels of digital literacy, etc.). [*Aim*] In light of this, the article aims to evaluate whether and how equality between parties is safeguarded within digital court proceedings. [*Scope*] The research encompasses Lithuanian civil procedural law, including matters related to the submission of procedural documents but excluding issues related to

the enforcement of court decisions. [Tasks] Initially, the research identifies specific procedural stages and actions where the risk of violating the principle of equality arises. Subsequently, through the comparative method, measures that could mitigate these risks are developed. [Research Results and Main Conclusions] Procedural actions with short deadlines, limited opportunities for appealing procedural decisions, and difficulties in obtaining adequate information regarding procedural rights have been identified as areas of the greatest risk. To address the issue of the digital divide, the primary recommendation is an active role of courts in disputes where one party belongs to a socially vulnerable group.

Pagrindiniai žodžiai: court proceedings, procedural action, civil procedure law, principle of equality of parties in a case, problem of digital divide.

Additional information about the author:

FULL NAME AND SURNAME is a PhD student at the Department of Private Law, Faculty of Law, Vilnius University. His field of research includes Technology Law, Finance Law, regulation of economic activities performed on the basis of blockchain technology. The title of the dissertation in progress: *New Forms of Social, Economic and Legal Activities Based on Blockchain Technology – Necessity, Measures and Issues of Regulation*.

FULL NAME AND SURNAME holds PHD in Social Sciences and is an professor at the Department of Criminal Justice, Faculty of Law, Vilnius University, and judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania. Gutauskas main areas of scientific interests are Criminal law, criminology and international criminal law, organized crime prevention, constitutional law, theoretical and practical problems of qualification of crimes.

FULL NAME AND SURNAME is a PhD student and a teaching assistant at Vilnius University Faculty of Law. During master's studies, he studied at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zurich (Switzerland), participated in the Paris Arbitration Academy (France) and international private law moot court competitions. He graduated with *magna cum laude* distinction. As part of doctoral studies, he undertook a research visit at the Luxembourg Centre for European Law (Luxembourg). His research interests include international and European Union civil procedure, international arbitration and international trade law.

Description of the Sources Used in the Footnotes and the List of References in Accordance with the Rules of APA7 Bibliographic Description

1. LEGAL ACTS

1.1. **International treaties ratified** by the Republic of Lithuania and officially published in the Register of Legal Acts (hereinafter referred to as the TAR) or the Official Gazette – indicate: (i) the official title of the legal act, the signatory countries or international organization (if any), (ii) in parentheses – the year of adoption, (iii) after the full stop the name of the source of publication (official publication) in italics, year, number (the abbreviation No. or no. is not written) and the publication number of the legal act, for example:

[Tarptautinis pilietinių ir politinių teisių paktas](#) (1966). *Valstybės žinios*, 2002, 77-3288.

1.2. **International treaties not ratified and (or) not officially published** by the Republic of Lithuania – indicate: (i) official title of the legal act, signatory parties, or international organization (if any), (ii) in simple brackets – the year of adoption, (iii) after the dot, the official register of the legal act number (UNTS/ETS/OAS, etc.) (if not available, unofficial references ILM, IHRR or others) (see: <http://www.eisil.org/> or <http://www.worldlii.org/>) and the page number, for example:

Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, United States and Canada (1954). Can TS 1955 No 19, 6 UST 2836.

1.3. **European Union regulations, directives and other legal acts** – indicate: (i) the institution indicated, (ii) the full mixed date of adoption of the legal act, (iii) the type of legal act, (iv) the number of the legal act, the abbreviation of the institution (if any), (v) the official title of the legal act, (vi) the source of official publication, its number, year of publication, first and last pages, for example:

(i) Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos 2002 m. kovo 11 d. direktyva 2002/14/EB dėl bendros darbuotojų informavimo ir konsultavimosi su jais sistemos sukūrimo Europos bendrijoje. OL L 80, 2002, p. 29–34.
 (ii) Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos 2019 m. birželio 20 d. direktyva (ES) 2019/1152 dėl skaidrių ir nuspėjamų darbo sąlygų Europos Sąjungoje. OL L 186, 2019, p. 105–121.
 (iii) Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos 2004 m. balandžio 29 d. reglamentas (EB) Nr. 883/2004 dėl

socialinės apsaugos sistemų koordinavimo. OL L 166, 2004, p. 1–123.

1.4. **Constitution** of the Republic of Lithuania, **codes, laws** – indicate: (i) official title of the legal act, (ii) full mixed date of adoption of the legal act, (iii) number, (iv) after the period the name of the source of publication (official announcement) in italics (the abbreviation "TAR" is not written in italics), year, publication number and publication number of the legal act (the abbreviation No. or no. is not written), for example:

(i) Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija. Lietuvos Respublikos piliečių priimta 1992 m. spalio 25 d. referendume. *Valstybės žinios*, 1992, 33-1014.
(ii) Lietuvos Respublikos baudžiamasis kodeksas. 2000 m. rugsėjo 26 d. Nr. VIII-1968. *Valstybės žinios*, 2000, 89-2741.
(iii) Lietuvos Respublikos kredito administratorių ir kredito pirkėjų įstatymas. 2024 m. liepos 11 d. Nr. XIV-2895. TAR, 2024, 13504.

1.5. **Government resolutions** – indicate: (i) institution (Government of the Republic of Lithuania), (ii) full mixed date of adoption of the legal act, type, and number, (iii) official title of the legal act in quotation marks, (iv) after the full stop the name of the source of publication (official announcement) in italics (the abbreviation "TAR" is not written in italics), year, publication number (if any) and publication number of the legal act (the abbreviation No. or no. is not written), for example:

Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2019 lapkričio 6 d. nutarimas Nr. 1143 „Dėl bendradarbiavimo su tarptautine Frankofonijos organizacija“. TAR, 2019, 18350.

1.6. **Ministerial orders and other subordinate legal acts** – indicate: (i) institution, (ii) full mixed date of adoption of the legal act, type and number, (iii) official title of the legal act in quotation marks, (iv) after the full stop the name of the source of publication (official announcement) in italics (the abbreviation "TAR" is not written in italics), year, publication number (if any) and publication number of the legal act (the abbreviation No. or No. is not written), for example:

Lietuvos Respublikos teisingumo ministro 2013 gruodžio 27 d. įsakymas Nr. 1R-302 „Dėl pranešimo dėl antrinės teisinės pagalbos teikimo formos patvirtinimo“. TAR, 2013, 320.

1.7. **Jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court** – indicate: (i) the full name of the court, (ii) the full date of adoption of the resolution (decision) in a mixed manner (note: the number of the resolution (decision) is indicated only if two resolutions or decisions are published on the same day;

the name of the case is **not indicated**), (iii) after the word "decision" or "decision" and the name of the source of the point's publication (official publication) in italics (the abbreviation "TAR" is not written in italics), year (only if it differs from the year of adoption of the legal act), number (if any) (abbreviation No. or no. is not written) and publication number of the legal act, for example:

Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucinio Teismo 2005 m. rugsėjo 29 d. nutarimas. *Valstybės žinios*, 117-4239.

Notes:

- 1) if the legal act was published in a separate publication (book, brochure, leaflet) and the author uses this particular source format, the List of Sources indicates the source of the official publication of the legal act, but not the mentioned special publication;
- 2) if the legal act or other primary legal source (current or historical) is published in a collection or book and does not have or cannot be found its official source of publication, in this case, the following is indicated: (i) the name of the act, (ii) the preposition “In” is written after the period , a colon is added and (iii) the source data is indicated in accordance with the relevant rules of the bibliographic description, for example:

The Statute of Lithuania. In: *Lietuvos Statutas. The Statute of Lithuania. Statuta Lituaniae. 1529*. Vilnius: Lietuvos Respublikos teisingumo ministerija, 2004, p. 67–139.

- 3) URL addresses are not indicated, except in cases where the legal act is published only in electronic form.

2. SPECIAL LITERATURE

2.1. **Book by one author** – indicate: (i) the author’s surname in capital letters, after a comma the name in capital letters, (ii) the year of publication in parentheses, (iii) the title in italics after a period, (iiia) additionally, if necessary, a period is placed after the title of the book and the type of book is indicated in non-italics (monograph, textbook, collection of peer-reviewed scientific articles, etc.), (iv) after a period the edition number (only if the first edition is not cited), (v) after a period the place of publication (city), (vi) after a colon the publisher, (vii) in the text, in the footnote, the page(s) of the cited text in the book is additionally indicated after a comma, for example:

(i) ENGELHART, Marc (2012). *Sanktionierung von Unternehmen und Compliance: eine*

rechtsvergleichende Analyse des Straf- und Ordnungswidrigkeitenrechts in Deutschland und den USA. 2 ed. Berlin: Dunker & Humblot.

(ii) MACHOVENKO, Jevgenijus (2013). *Teisės istorija*. Vilniaus universiteto vadovėlis. Vilnius: Registrų centras, p. 50–60. [pages are only referenced in the text footnote].

2.2. A book with two/three authors – indicate: (i) the surnames of all authors in capital letters, after a comma, the names of the authors in capital letters (in the order of the authors indicated on the title page of the book), the personal names of the authors are separated by semicolons, and before the last personal name the conjunction “and” is used, (ii) is further described as a book by one author, for example:

(i) KALPOKAS, Ignas and KALPOKIENĖ, Julija (2023). *Intelligent and Autonomous: Transforming Values in the Face of Technology*. Leiden: Koninklijke Brill.

(ii) FERREIRA, Agata; SANDNER, Philipp. G. and DÜNSER, Thomas (2021). Cryptocurrencies, DLT and Crypto Assets – The Road to Regulatory Recognition in Europe. *European Finance eJournal* [online].
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3891401.

2.3. A book with four or more authors – indicate: (i) the names of the first three authors in capital letters, the names of the capital letter after a comma (in order according to the authors listed on the title page of the book), the personal names of the authors are separated by semicolons and written accordingly “etc.” or “*et al.*”, (ii) is further described as a book by a single author, for example:

BROUWER, Evelien; CAMPESI, Giuseppe; CARRERA, Sergio *et al.* (2021). *The European Commission's legislative proposals in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum* [online].
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/IPOL_STU\(2021\)697130](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/IPOL_STU(2021)697130).

2.4. Book of a collective author – in the case of a collective author of the book (institution), the following is indicated: (i) the official name of the institution, (ii) further described as a book of a single author, for example:

Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija (2017). *Socialinis pranešimas 2016–2017*. Vilnius: Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija.

2.5. A book, when one or more editors or compilers are indicated – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the editor(s) or compiler(s) in capital letters, after a comma, the name(s) in capital letters (in the case of several authors, their personal names shall be arranged in accordance with the rules

provided for in paragraphs 2.2-2.3) and, accordingly, the words "ed." or "eds." shall be written in brackets, (ii) further described as a book by one author, for example:

- (i) LUSZCZ, Viktor. (ed.) (2020). *European Court Procedure*. A Practical Guide. Oxford, New York: Hart Publishing.
- (ii) WEISS, Thomas G. and WILKINSON, Rorden (eds.) (2014). *International Organization and Global Governance*. Routledge.

2.6. Book part (chapter, article) – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the author(s) of the book part (chapter, article) in capital letters, after the comma the name(s) in capital letters, (in the case of several authors their personal names are arranged in accordance with the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), (ii) after the full stop the title of the book part (chapter, article) in non-italic letters, (iii) after the full stop the preposition “In” is written and a colon is added, (v) further described as a book by one author, (vi) after the publisher’s data a comma is added and the interval between the first and last pages of the book part (chapter, article) is indicated, (vii) in the footnote in the text only the specific page(s) of the quoted text is indicated after the comma; the interval between the first and last pages of a book section (chapter, article) is not specified, for example:

HOJNIK, Janja. (2016). Legal Challenges of the Railway Liberalisation in the EU. In: BODIROGA-VUKOBRAT, Nada; RODIN, Siniša and SANDER, Gerald. G. *New Europe – Old Values? Reform and Perseverance*. Springer, p. 215–235.

2.7. Electronic book in the database – indicate: (i) surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, first name(s) from the capital letter after the comma (in order according to the authors indicated on the title page of the book; if there are several authors, their personal names are arranged according to the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), (ii) the year of publication in simple brackets, (iii) the name in italics after the point, (iiia) additionally, if necessary, a dot is placed after the book title and the type of book is indicated in non-italics (monograph, textbook, collection of peer-reviewed scientific articles, etc.), (iiib) the edition number after the dot (only if the first edition is cited), (iv) "[online]" in square brackets without punctuation, (v) place of publication (city) after the dot, (vi) after a colon, publisher, (vii) the name of the database is indicated after the period, (ix) in the text, the page(s) of the cited text in the book are additionally indicated after the comma, for example:

KASTNER, Philipp (2011). *International Criminal Justice in bello?* [online]. Leiden, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. Brill Online Books.

2.8. **Electronic book with DOI** – is described in the same way as an electronic book in a database, only the DOI number is indicated instead of the database, for example:

BRODOWSKI, Dominik; ESPINOZA DE LOS MONTEROS DE LA PARRA, Manuel; TIEDEMANN, Klaus <i>et al.</i> (ed.). <i>Regulating Corporate Criminal Liability</i> [online]. Cham: Springer. DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-05993-8.

2.9. **E-book without DOI** – described in the same way as an e-book in a database, only the URL address is given instead of the database (avoid underlining this address), for example:

LOCK, John (1689). <i>Second Treatise of Government</i> . https://www.gutenberg.org/files/7370/7370-h/7370-h.htm
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2.10. **Article in a scientific journal** – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, after the comma the name(s) in capital letters (in the case of several authors, their personal names are arranged in accordance with the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), (ii) the year of publication in parentheses, (iii) the title of the article in non-italic form after the full stop, (iv) the title of the journal (publication) in italics, (v) after the comma the volume and/or number of the journal (publication) in numerical form only without abbreviations “No.”, “Vol.”, etc., (vi) after the comma, the interval between the first and last pages of the article is indicated (“p.” is not written), (vii) in the footnote in the text, only the specific page(s) of the cited text is indicated after the comma; The interval between the first and last pages of a book section (chapter, article) is not specified, for example:

STALFORD, Helen (2002). Concepts of Family under EU Law–Lessons from the ECHR. <i>International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family</i> , 16(3), 410–434.

2.11. **Article in an electronic scientific journal** – described in the same way as an article in a scientific journal, the following is indicated: (i) without a comma, “[online]” is indicated in square brackets, (ii) after a period, the URL address of the article is indicated (avoid underlining this address), (ix) in the text, the specific page(s) of the cited article is indicated in the footnote after a comma, for example:

PRESSMAN, Michael (2018). The Ability to Pay in Tax Law: Clarifying the Concept's Egalitarian and Utilitarian Justifications and the Interactions between the Two. <i>New York University Journal</i> , 21, Legis. & Pub. Pol’y 141 [online]. https://ssrn.com/abstract=3053641 .

2.12. **Article with DOI** – described in the same way as an article in an electronic scientific journal, only the DOI number is indicated instead of the URL address, for example:

BLAŽIENĖ, Inga and PETRYLAITĖ, Daiva (2010). The institute of works councils: specific theoretical and practical features. The case of Lithuania. *Issues of Business and Law*, 2, 85–94 [online]. <https://doi: 10.2478/v10088-010-0008-7>.

2.13. **Article in a database** – described in the same way as an article in a scientific journal, the following is indicated: (i) without a comma, “[online]” is indicated in square brackets, (viii) the name of the database is indicated after a period, (ii) in the text, the page(s) of the cited text in the book is additionally indicated after a comma in the footnote, for example:

PEELS, Rafael and PONCE DEL CASTILLO, Aida (2024). Trade unions anticipating alternative futures. *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*, 30(2), 239–242 [interaktyvus]. Sage Journals Online.

2.14. **Article in a periodical journal** – described in the same way as an article in a scientific journal, for example:

JAKAITYTĖ, Ugnė ir MICHAILOVIČ, Ilona (2024). Ar baudžiamoji teisė gali turėti terapinį poveikį? *Spectrum*, 1(39), 70–75.

2.15. **An article in an electronic periodical or newspaper** – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, the first name(s) from the capital letter after the comma (in the case of several authors, their personal names are arranged according to the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), (ii) the specific date of publication in simple brackets, (iii) the title not in italics after the point, (iv) title of the publication in italics, (v) "[online]" without a comma in square brackets, (vi) the article's URL is followed by a period (avoid underlining this address), for example:

UTZ, Stephen (2002). Ability to pay. *University of Connecticut, School of Law. Faculty articles and papers* [online]. https://digitalcommons.lib.uconn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1132&context=law_papers.

2.16. **Doctoral (PhD) dissertation (doctoral dissertation summary)** – indicate: (i) the author's surname in capital letters, after the comma the name in capital letters, (ii) the year of publication in parentheses, (iii) the title of the dissertation in italics, (iv) after a period the type of document (doctoral dissertation, doctoral dissertation summary), (v) after a comma the field of science and

direction, (vi) after a comma the institution where the defense took place, (vii) after a period the place of publication (city), (viii) after a colon the publisher, (ix) if available, after a comma the DOI number is indicated, for example:

BARTKUS, Jurgis (2023). *The Admissibility of Evidence in International Commercial Arbitration*. Doctoral dissertation, Social Sciences, Law (S001), Ghent University and Vilnius University. Vilnius: Vilniaus universiteto leidykla. DOI 10.15388/vu.thesis.551.

2.17. **Archival documents** – when providing a bibliographic reference to an archival document (including personal archives), the year of a compilation of the document is given in parentheses after the italicized title (if unknown, it is written "s. a.", i.e. "sine anno" – the year is not specified), followed by a comma and the exact address of the source is given, for example:

Teisės fakulteto taryba. *1940–1942 posėdžių protokolai* (1940–1942), Lietuvos centrinis valstybės archyvas, f. R-856, ap. 1, b. 416.

3. CASE LAW

3.1. **Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights** – indicate: (i) the title of the case in italics, (ii) the abbreviation of the court in square brackets, respectively “ECHR”, (iii) the petition number after the comma starting with the abbreviation “No.” (in the English text – “No.”), (iv) the date of the judgment after the comma in square brackets, (v) the ECLI number after the full stop, for example:

Hutchinson v. the United Kingdom [ECHR], No. 57592/08, [17.1.2017]. ECLI:CE:ECHR:2017:0117 JUD005759208.

3.2. **Decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union** – indicate: (i) the title of the case in italics, (ii) the abbreviation of the court in square brackets, respectively “CJEU”, (iii) the case number after the comma starting with the abbreviation “No.” (in the English text – “No.”), (iv) the date of the decision after the comma in square brackets, (v) the ECLI number after the full stop, for example:

Prato Nevoso Termo Energy [CJEU], No. C-212/18, [24.10.2019]. ECLI:EU:C:2019:898.

3.3. General jurisdiction court case law – indicate: (i) the name of the court (and division, if necessary), (ii) the full date of adoption of the mixed-method ruling (decision), (iii) the type and number of the document starting with the abbreviation “No.” , for example:

- (i) Lietuvos Aukščiausiojo Teismo 2015 m. gruodžio 15 d. nutartis civilinėje byloje Nr. 3K-7-525 916/2015.
- (ii) Lietuvos Aukščiausiojo Teismo 2015 m. gruodžio 22 d. nutartis baudžiamojoje byloje Nr. 2K-P-498 746/2015.
- (iii) Lietuvos vyriausiojo administracinio teismo 2013 m. liepos 11 d. sprendimas administracinėje byloje Nr. A556-1407/2013.

Note:

When describing court decisions, URL references are not provided.

4. INTERNET SOURCES

4.1. Website – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, after a comma the name(s) in capital letters (in the case of several authors their personal names are arranged according to the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), if there is no author – the name of the website is indicated as the author, (ii) the specific date of publication in parentheses, if it is unknown it is indicated as “n.d.”, (iii) the name in non-italic form after the period, (iv) without a comma in square brackets it is indicated as “[online]”, (v) after the period the URL address of the article is indicated (avoid underlining this address), for example:

- (i) LORDAN, Thomas. (2021). Legal Ontology: Does “The Law” Exist? *VoegelinView* [online]. <https://voegelinview.com/legal-ontology-does-the-law-exist/>
- (ii) European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2019-11-27). *The EU in slides* [online]. https://europa.eu/european-union/documents-publications/slide-presentations_lt

4.2. Facebook, Instagram, or another social network online account – indicate: (i) the surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, after a comma, the name(s) in capital letters (in the case of several authors, their personal names are arranged in accordance with the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3) or the institution as the author, (ii) in parentheses the specific date of publication if unknown is indicated as “n.d.”, (iii) after a period the name is not in italics, (iv) without a comma the social network on the Internet is indicated in square brackets, e.g.: “[Facebook profile]”, (v) after a period the URL address of the article is indicated (avoid underlining this address), for example:

Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucinis Teismas (2024-01-29). *EŽTT surengtame tarptautiniame teisėjų seminare daugiausia dėmesio skirta subsidiarumo principui ir atsakomybės dalijimuisi užtikrinant tinkamą žmogaus teisių apsaugą* [Facebook profile]. <https://www.facebook.com/KonstitucinisTeismas/>

Note:

if social media posts, photos, etc., are the subject of empirical research (in the teaching (research) part of the Paper), then when presenting the research results, images of such posts, photos, etc., must be provided in the text, and information about the image must be provided below them. Such sources are not listed in the bibliography. For example, when analyzing Facebook posts, they are described in the research results, but their source (Facebook account page) does not need to be entered in the List of Sources.

4.3. Artificial Intelligence Generative Model Tools – AI tools are described with: (i) Author – AI Tool, (ii) Date of request in plain brackets, (iii) "[The Grand Language Model]" in square brackets], (iv) the URL address of the article is indicated after the dot (avoid underlining this address), (v) quoting the paraphrased text of the DI answer, in the footnote it is additionally indicated "see "see appendix", for example:

OpenAI. *ChatGPT-4o* (request 31 March 2025) [The Grand Language Model]. <https://chat.openai.com/chat>, see Annex 1.

5. ENCYCLOPEDICAL, INFORMATIONAL AND STATISTICAL SOURCES

5.1. Statistical information – indicate: (i) usually the institution as the author or the surname(s) of the author(s) in capital letters, after the comma the name(s) in capital letters (in the case of several authors their personal names are arranged in accordance with the rules provided for in paragraphs 2.2–2.3), (ii) the specific date of publication in simple brackets, (iii) the title in non-italic form after the period, (iv) without a comma in square brackets “[online]”, (v) after the period the URL address of the article is indicated (avoid underlining this address), for example:

(i) The Court of Justice of the European Union (2022). *Annual Report* [online]. https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2023-04/20230323_pdf_qdaq230011tn_002.pdf.
(ii) ILOSTAT. *Statistics on social dialogue* (2023) [online]. <https://ilostat ilo.org/topics/industrial-relations>

5.2. Encyclopedias, reference books, dictionaries – indicate: (i) the author, (ii) the specific date of publication in parentheses, if unknown, indicate “n.d.”, (iii) the title in non-italic characters after the period, (iv) the preposition “Iš” (in the English text – “In”) is written after the period, and a colon is

added, (v) the title of the publication is written in italics; (vi) if the publication is electronic, indicate“ [online]” in square brackets and indicate the URL address of the article after the period (avoid underlining this address), (vii) if the publication is printed, indicate the volume number (if any), place of publication and publisher, for example:

- (i) SPRUOGIS, Ernestas (n.d.). Teisės sistema. Iš: *Visuotinė lietuvių enciklopedija* [interaktyvus]. <https://www.vle.lt/straipsnis/teises-sistema/>
- (ii) SPRUOGIS, Ernestas (2013). Teisės sistema. Iš: *Visuotinė lietuvių enciklopedija*, XXIII. Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos centras.
- (iii) *Aiškinamasis akademinio sąžiningumo terminų žodynas* (2019). Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universitetas [interaktyvus]. https://academicintegrity.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Glossary_Lithuanian_07_10.pdf

6. OTHER

6.1. YouTube and other videos, for example:

KŪRIS, Egidijus (2015-09-26). *Krizė kaip iššūkis, teisė kaip atsakas?* Pranešimas nacionalinėje teisinėje – mokslinėje konferencijoje [video]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O7Rs1UeIYsk>.

6.2. Podcasts, for example:

NEKROŠIUS, Vytautas (2023-02-28). „Teisė TALK“ pokalbis. Kalbina Johanas Baltrimas [tinklalaide]. <https://open.spotify.com/show/4u2no5ZgqJoLXWq1xetFUI>