



## **VILNIUS UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW METHODOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RESEARCH PAPER AND MASTER'S THESIS PREPARATION**

### **Part I. Written Work Structure and the Content of Structural Parts**

#### **1. General Provisions**

- 1.1. The Research paper and Master's thesis in the Law Faculty of Vilnius University are to be prepared in accordance with these methodological requirements (hereinafter – the Requirements).
- 1.2. All Research papers and Master's theses (hereinafter – written works) should include a title page, abstract, key words, table of contents, introduction, body text, conclusions, list of references, summaries.
- 1.3. All written work must be carried out independently in accordance with the requirements specified in Point 2.5 of the Procedure for Assessment of Study Achievements of Vilnius University<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.4. If written work is permitted in a foreign language, these Methodological requirements must nevertheless be followed. In this case, the written work contains its abstract, key words and summary in the foreign language in which the work is written, as well as the title, abstract, key words and summary in Lithuanian and English (if the work is written in a foreign language other than English).

#### **2. Title Page**

- 2.1. The title page (an example provided in Annex 1) must include:
  - 2.1.1. The name of the Department (in which the work is written);
  - 2.1.2. The name, surname, study year, academic group (or a branch of study) of the student writing the work;
  - 2.1.3. The type of the written work (Research paper, Master's thesis, essay, paper, etc.);
  - 2.1.4. The title of the written work in the Lithuanian language and the language of written work;
  - 2.1.5. The teaching position, scientific degree (if available), name and surname of the supervisor of the written work;
  - 2.1.6. The teaching position, scientific degree (if available), name and surname of the reviewer, if the work is to be reviewed;
  - 2.1.7. The place (city) and year of the written work.

#### **3. Abstract**

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by 12 December, 2012 decision No. SK-2012-20-6 of the Commission of the Senate of Vilnius University.

- 3.1. The abstract together with key words is placed on a new page after the title page (an example is provided in Annex 2);
- 3.2. The abstract is a short summary of the main ideas of written work, which presents the aim and object of the research. Literature and sources cannot be cited in the abstract, nor can references be made;
- 3.3. The abstract scope - 400-700 characters with spaces;
- 3.4. The abstract is written in Lithuanian and English (if the work is written in a foreign language other than English, then the abstract is prepared in the corresponding foreign language as well).

#### **4. Key Words**

- 4.1. Key words are main words (expressions) that describe the research;
- 4.2. 4-7 key words in Lithuanian and English must be provided (if the work is written in a foreign language other than English, then the key words are provided in the corresponding foreign language as well);
- 4.3. Key words are separated by commas, it is necessary to avoid repeating the title of the work;
- 4.4. Key words are placed on the same page as the abstract (an example is provided in Annex 2).

#### **5. Table of Contents**

- 5.1. The table of contents is presented in a new page after the abstract and key words page (an example provided in Annex 3).
- 5.2. The numbering of pages begins with the page of the table of contents, which is considered to be the first page of the written work.
- 5.3. The table of contents should indicate every structural part of the written work and its page number. If the structural parts are numbered or marked before their titles, correspondingly, the numbering or marking should appear in the table of contents.

#### **6. Introduction**

- 6.1. The introduction should include the discussion of the following issues: the relevance of the topic, aims, tasks, objectives and methods, originality (only applies to the Master's thesis), the most important sources.
- 6.2. Each issue provided in paragraph 6.1 is to be discussed in the introduction and in a separate paragraph.
- 6.3. By defining the relevance of the topic, the author of the work should present her/his opinion on the relevance of the topic under the discussion in the context of law theory and practice and possible manifestations of its relevance.
- 6.4. The purpose of naming the aim, tasks and object of the written work is to define the limits of the work research. This introductory part should precisely indicate what questions are going to be answered and (or) what questions are going to be considered in the work, and what questions are going to be omitted. In addition, the reasons for choosing the research topic and the ways of revealing the topic are explained. Introduction should include a precisely defined object of research.
- 6.5. The description of research methods should include an explanation of what methods were applied in the work and how each of these methods was actually used.
- 6.6. By presenting the originality of the Master's thesis, the author is to review the research on the topic and to explain why his/her work stands out from the previous research works and what are his/her new (for example, aims, objects, research aspects, etc.).
- 6.7. The description of the sources must include coherently indicated types of sources with an explanation of what sources, in the author's opinion, were more important in the research and why, as well as the reasons that led to choosing the exact sources (authors' monographs and other special literature, legal acts, etc.).

## **7. Body Text**

7.1. The scope of the body text of Research paper is 0.75-1 quire, and the scope of the Master's thesis is 2-2.5 quires<sup>2</sup>.

7.2. The body text is to be based on a coherent structure. The research findings are to be presented smoothly, avoiding excessive claims and repetitions. It is not allowed to use everyday kind of sayings, reflexions, etc.

7.3. The written work shall not analyse issues that are not related to the topic, while the issues under discussion have to be discussed comprehensively and in a multifaceted way.

7.4. The body text includes the analysis of legal regulatory acts, court practice, legal doctrine and legal literature, other theoretical and practical legal sources. It is recommended not to base the analysis on non-scientific sources, such as various media publications, news agencies' publications, etc. unless the author believes that this kind of source is necessary for a comprehensive discussion of the problem under research.

7.5. The analysis of the legal doctrine and legal literature should include the comparison of scientific concepts and positions; their differences should be highlighted and the author's opinion on the concepts and positions under discussion should be presented.

7.6. Each part of the text, which addresses a relatively independent issue, is to be separated structurally: part, chapter, and sub-chapter.

7.7. When the work includes citations or other author's claims, at the end of the corresponding sentence (paragraph) specifying the author and a source, in which they were originally published, is obligatory.

7.8. The author of the written work should use statements, which indicate the presence and deny the presence of a certain kind of statistical data or facts, only if the author can justify the accuracy of the data. Accordingly, at the end of statements the information or circumstances confirming the source or, if such sources are not available, the author's explanations on what basis she/he concludes that these data or facts are accurate and current.

## **8. Conclusions**

8.1. Conclusions have to be formulated so that they would fully correspond to the tasks and implicit questions of the work, and the aim would be achieved.

8.2. The purpose of conclusions is not to summarize the body text. Conclusions have to be formulated in a form of concrete and unambiguous sentences reflecting the research findings and the author's position on a particular research aspect.

8.3. Conclusions shall not address the issues that were not analysed in the written work. Conclusions shall not include citations or references to other sources.

8.4. Conclusions must be numbered.

8.5. In addition to the conclusions, proposals are possible (for example, regarding legal act amendments, etc.), if they are appropriate in the light of aim and tasks.

8.6. Conclusions are presented in a new page.

## **9. List of Sources**

9.1. The list of sources indicates all the sources used throughout the process of preparing the written work.

9.2. The list of sources is presented in a new page; it should be presented after the conclusions – before the summaries in Lithuanian and selected foreign language.

9.3. The list of sources is prepared in accordance with the following principles:

9.3.1. The list of sources must include all sources used in the scientific research and specified in the written work;

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<sup>2</sup> 1 quire consists of 40,000 characters, including spaces.

- 9.3.2. The list of sources shall not include the sources that were not specified in the written work.
- 9.4. Sources on the list are written in the original language and must be grouped by type and numbered consecutively. The list has to include the main categories of sources: regulatory legal acts, special literature, court jurisprudence, other sources.
- 9.5. The sources must be listed according to the Harvard style (author-date), which is detailed in “Requirements for Manuscripts of Articles Submitted for Publication in the Periodical Journal of Vilnius University Scientific Papers “Teisė”, which were adopted on 22 January, 2020 by the Editorial Board of “Teisė” and published on the website of this publication at <https://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/teise/about/submissions>.

## **10. Summaries**

- 10.1. The Research paper and Master’s theses must have summaries (an example is provided in Annex 4) in Lithuanian and English and in the foreign language in which the written work is written.
- 10.2. The Summary must include the title of the written work, the name and surname of the author, the main statements, results and conclusions of the written work.
- 10.3. The scope of the summary for the Research paper - from 900 to 1,400 characters, including spaces, for the Master’s thesis - from 1,600 to 2,000 characters, including spaces.

## **Part II. Text Formatting and Writing Requirements**

### **11. Text Formatting and Layout**

- 11.1. Written works should be written in a correct language and printed on A4 sheets. Text is to be printed only on one side of the page.
- 11.2. The text is written in font *Times New Roman*.
- 11.3. Marginals: Top margins 2 cm; Bottom 2 cm; Left 3,17 cm; Right 2,54 cm
- 11.4. Font size: text – 12 pt, footnotes (if any) – 10 pt.
- 11.5. Spacing between lines – 1.5 pt, between footnote lines – 1.0 pt.
- 11.6. Text alignment – mutual.
- 11.7. Spaces between the words – single. The spacing between text characters must be of a standard size (0 pt).
- 11.8. Pagination – page numbers at the bottom center of the page, font size – 10 pt (title, abstract and key words pages shall not be numbered).
- 11.9. The first paragraph of each structural part is started from the left edge of the sheet; all other paragraphs are pulled out from the left edge by 0,5-1 cm.
- 11.10. The first letters of the headings of structural parts are capitalized. The full stop is not put at the end of the heading.
- 11.11. The biggest structural part of the written work should begin in a new page. Between the paragraph text and the heading of the following structural part, as well as, between the heading of the structural part and the structural part text, a single line spacing should be left.
- 11.12. It is not recommended to use the text in bold or underlined font, except for the headings of structural parts and in cases when the author intends to emphasize an important statement or a word.
- 11.13. The written work should coherently adhere to a once selected text writing style: legal acts, dates, numbers, definitions, abbreviations, etc. throughout the written work should be written in such a way as they appear for the first time. In case the legal acts, names of institutions and other terms are defined by abbreviations, the same terms are always to be used with the same abbreviations.
- 11.14. When only a title of structural part and (or) a small portion (2-3 lines) of the text of structural part remains in the end of the page, it is recommended to move this part of the text to the next page.

11.15. Written work is to be submitted to the Department neatly bound and duly registered in the Vilnius University Information System. Written work sheets shall not be placed in clear plastic paper sleeves.

## **12. Date Writing**

12.1. The dates are recommended to be written as provided in the example: “1 January 2010” (mixed mode) or “2010-01-01” (digital mode). The work should include only one mode of date writing.

## **13. Legal Act Title Writing**

13.1. The words “Republic of Lithuania”, in the legislation titles have to be written fully or not specified (also see paragraph 13.4).

13.2. If the text contains law titles with the name of the country, after these words the law title starts with a small letter (unless the official title of the act states otherwise).

13.3. If the text contains law titles without the words “Republic of Lithuania”, the law title begins with a capital letter.

13.4. For the first time, the titles of legal acts in the text should be written fully, starting with the words "Republic of Lithuania". Secondly and continuously, the title of the law mentioned can be written by omitting the words “Republic of Lithuania”. If the abbreviation of the title of a legal act is to be used in the text below, it is defined by giving the title of the relevant legal act in the written work for the first time. If the wording of the legal act that is no longer relevant during the preparation of the written work is used, then the date of the wording of the legal act used must be indicated in brackets after the title of the legal act.

13.5. Articles of legal acts, numbers of the parts and paragraphs of Articles are to be written in numerals. The words “article”, “part”, “paragraph” in the text may be shortened. Books, chapters, sections of laws are to be indicated as in the official legal act text (in various legal acts, Roman numerals or words, etc. may be used). They are not abbreviated.

## **14. Writing Words in a Language Other Than Lithuanian**

14.1. The words in Russian Cyrillic are transliterated into Latin alphabet. Other non-Latin script systems are transliterated into Latin, respectively. The order of 17 November, 2011, of the Director of the Center of Registers No. 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>) shall be used for the transliteration.

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

For example: Zhalinskiy, A. (2004), *Sovremennoe nemetskoe ugovnoe pravo*, Prospekt, Moskva.

14.3. Terms in Latin and foreign languages are written in italics.

For example: “... a qualification under the *lex causae* would prevent the court ...”.

14.4. When the text in brackets is intended to correspond to a Lithuanian term used in a foreign language, the abbreviation of the respective foreign language in italics (without quotation marks) is indicated in brackets.

For example: “... group intentional pressure (Eng. *mobbing*) ...”.

## **15. References**

15.1. References to the used literature and sources must be provided in accordance with the Harvard style (author-date), which is detailed in “Requirements for Manuscripts of Articles Submitted for Publication in the Periodical Journal of Vilnius University Scientific Papers “Teisė”, which were adopted on 22 January, 2020 by the Editorial Board of “Teisė” and published on the website of this publication at <https://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/teise/about/submissions>.

## 16. Text Illustration

16.1. Tables and figures can be used to summarize and illustrate the material in the written works (graphic, photographic, cartographic or other illustrative visual material). All illustrative material should be discussed in the written work, analyzed, and references to illustrative material should be made in the text.

16.2. All tables and illustrations must have titles and numbers. Different types of illustrative material (tables, figures) are numbered separately.

16.3. The title of the illustration is written in small letters, starting with a capital letter, above the illustration (table or figure) in the middle of the page. A dot is placed after the number and the type of illustration material followed by the name of the illustration, after which the dot is not added. The illustration material and its descriptions may use a different font size than the main text (10-11 fonts are recommended).

16.4. The illustrative material must be compact and not occupy more than one page. It is recommended to submit tables and figures immediately after the link in the text, but if there is not enough space on the page or about a third of the blank page remains, the table or figure can be moved to another page of the written work. Extensive illustrative material should be provided in the annexes of the written work.

16.5. Each table and (or) figure must be accompanied by its author and source (if any). If the illustrated material is independently prepared by the author of the written work, then the following shall be indicated: "Compiled by the author", if the illustrated material was compiled on the basis of other sources, then "Compiled by the author on the basis of....(specify source(s))" should be indicated.

Examples:

### **Table:**

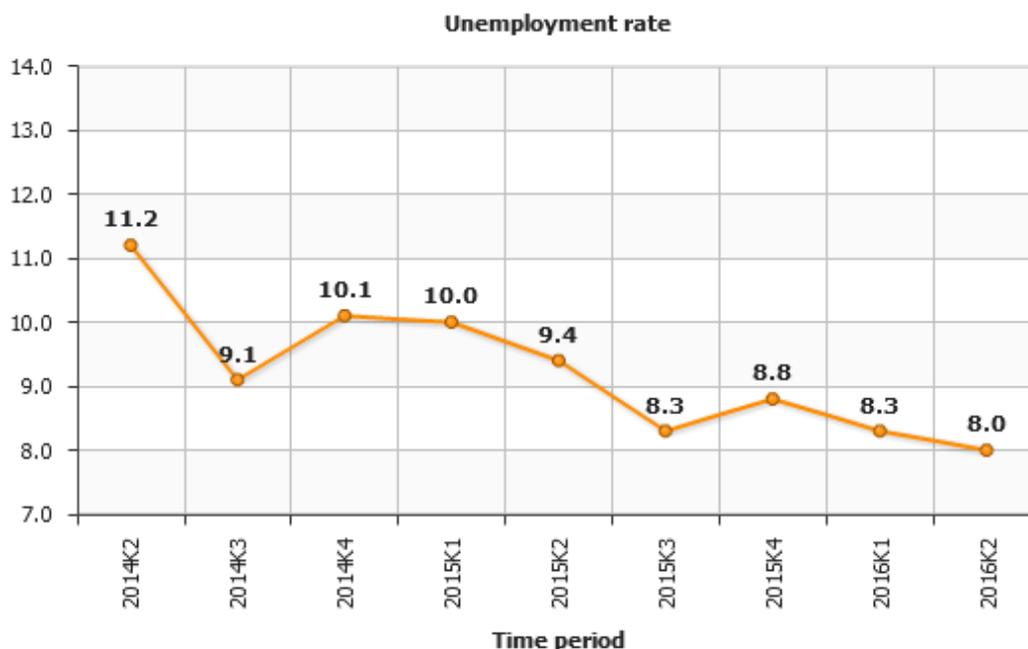
Table 1. **Insurance (work) periods of maternity benefits in the European countries**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Requirements for state social insurance or employment periods</b>
Denmark	120 hours (0.5 month) during the last 13 weeks
Romania	1 month during the last 12 months
Czech Republic	270 days (9 months) during the last 2 years
Switzerland	9 months
France	10 months

*Source:* compiled by the author based on: The Mutual Information System on Social Protection / Social Security (MISSOC) databases. Available at: <<http://www.missoc.org>>.

### **Figure:**

Figure 1. **Dynamics of Unemployment Rate in Lithuania in 2014-2016.**



Source: Statistics Lithuania. Available at: < <http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/web/guest/home>>.

### **Part III. Provisions on Intellectual Property Rights**

17. Every written work is to be prepared in line with the Law on copyrights applicable in Lithuania and other laws regulating intellectual property rights.

18. The written work must be prepared independently, without violating the rights of third-party rights to their creations.

19. Misappropriation of authorship (plagiarism) is strictly prohibited:

19.1. plagiarism may manifest both in the entire work and partly;

19.2. citation without indicating the real identity of the author and the source may also be considered as plagiarism, if it gives the impression that the citation was created by the author of the written work;

19.3. plagiarism is considered to be the cases of literal appropriation of the whole or a part of the text (without indicating the author and the source), in addition, the cases of paraphrasing the whole or a part of the text, its contents or ideas without indicating the author's identity<sup>3</sup>;

20. The written work is to be prepared in line with the rules of citation provided in the Law of Copyright and Related Rights of Lithuania:

20.1. reproduction of the original or translated text, published or made public in other ways, is allowed without the author's permission if it is honest and is cited in accordance with Article 21 of the Law of Copyright and Related Rights of Lithuania;

20.2. citation is legal, provided the source and the author's name are indicated in the source cited;

20.3. citations in the written work must be clearly demonstrated by indicating the author and the source of the text cited; it should be noted that it is not necessary to separate the quoted statement or statements with quotation marks; nor does the quotation necessarily have to be copied word-by-word, it may be paraphrased; however, if the idea or the position is "taken" from another author's work, it must be shown that it was taken from another work, or, if it is not possible to indicate the source or author of the text cited (it is unknown), the quotation must be marked

<sup>3</sup> MIZARAS, V. *Autorių teisė. II tomas*. Vilnius: Justitia, 2009, p. 484.

differently (for example, by indicating in the text that the work is quoted or quoting in quotation marks, etc.);

20.4. the purpose of citation – the review of existing positions, thoughts, attitudes, evaluation, criticism, demonstration of controversy, and the exchange of ideas of different authors. The purpose of citation is that the citation must be inserted into another work in such a way that it is clear to any other person that it is part of another work and not the thoughts of the author who took the citation. Citation manifests itself in critical appraisal, generalization, and illustrative or other presentation of ideas<sup>4</sup>;

20.5. It is important to note that not only the title of the work is to be indicated, but also the author's name (surname) (for example, it is not enough to indicate that the Commentary of the Civil Code was cited, it is necessary to indicate the author's name).

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<sup>4</sup> For more information: MIZARAS, Vytautas. *Autorių teisė*. I tomas. Vilnius: Justitia, 2008, p. 593-595.

**Vilnius University Faculty of Law**  
**Department of Private Law**

Name Surname,  
II study year, International and European Law Programme Student

**Master's Thesis**

**The Title in the Language of Written Work**  
**The Title in Lithuanian**

Supervisor: assoc. prof. dr. Name Surname

Reviewer: prof. dr. Name Surname

Vilnius  
2020

## ABSTRACT AND KEY WORDS

This work analyses one element of *corpus delicti* of misappropriation of authorship, criminalised in Lithuanian Criminal Code Article 191 – the object (or the protected good) of a crime. The quality of Lithuanian national regulation and the scope of object of misappropriation of authorship, which affects the qualification of the crime, is evaluated by comparing it with other European Union countries' criminal legal regulation of intellectual property.

**Keywords:** misappropriation of authorship, crimes against intellectual property, qualification, object of a crime, author law.

Šiame darbe analizuojamas BK 191 straipsnyje įtvirtinto autorystės pasisavinimo rūšinis ir tiesioginis objektas pagrindinėje ir kvalifikuotoje nusikaltimo sudėtyje, analizuojamos doktrinoje pateiktos prieštaringos nuomonės dėl šio nusikaltimo objekto apimties, turinčios reikšmės ir veikai kvalifikuoti. Autorystės pasisavinimo objektas, jo apimtis lyginama su visų Europos Sąjungos valstybių baudžiamosiomis normomis, įtvirtinančiomis tą pačią nusikalstamą veiką, tokiu būdu mėginant įvertinti nacionalinio reguliavimo kokybę.

**Pagrindiniai žodžiai:** autorystės pasisavinimas, nusikaltimai intelektinei nuosavybei, kvalifikavimas, nusikaltimo objektas, autorių teisė.

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## SUMMARY

### **Damage to the Health of the Worker Compensation**

#### **Name Surname**

This master thesis provides analysis of compensation for damage caused by an employee's injury, death or violation of the interests of the employee or other persons, examining both significant legal acts, doctrine and case law interpretations. This topic is most revealed through the prism of the implementation of universally recognized and protected values. The health and life of every person is a highly protected constitutional value. The Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania also enshrines the right of every person to work and appropriate and safe working conditions, as well as the right to receive compensation for damage. Examining this topic of the master's thesis, the application of one of the most important principles of full indemnity (*restitutio in integrum*) in labor legal relations is revealed.

The thesis analyzes the concept of the responsibility of an employer, its proportion with other types of legal responsibility and the impact of the refusal of the concept of material responsibility in labor law. It also examines the specific conditions necessary for the employer to incur liability and the aspects and problems of their determination, which are revealed in the case law. The topic of the master thesis clearly distinguishes the cases of the employer's liability against the employee, the specifics of each case, the factors that determine that the employer is responsible for the damage and problems arising both in determining the conditions for liability and assessing the amount of damage. The analysis of cases allows conclusions to be drawn regarding the causes of damage, consequences, possible measures that could help to reduce the occurrence of damage to the interests of the employee or other persons. Due to a detailed analysis of the case law of the Supreme Court of Lithuania and legal acts, the author shall reveal the set of criteria used to determine the amount of pecuniary and nonpecuniary damage to be reimbursed by the employer, the dynamics of compensable damages, their reduction possibilities and the compensation system.