



**Author’s Affiliation:**

Author’s name and surname

academic degree, academic position, organization on behalf of which the research is conducted, and country.

Email address and ORCiD identifier.

**Title article**

precisely and briefly demonstrates the main problem of the article, creates an idea about the content of the article, and ignites an interest in the mentioned problem. The maximum number of words in the title is 20. The author’s comment on the title is indicated with an asterisk, with an explanation at the end of the page.



# Abstract:

Abstract precedes the article and describes the issue to be described. It sums up those main issues that are described in the article by the author. It narrates the article’s content briefly and precisely, in a way that creates a possibility for a reader to understand a scientific problem without reading the publication. The abstract aims to help the reader to decide whether the given content is interesting for him/her, why he/she should read it, and what questions are answered in the research. Abstract contains 150-250 words.

Keywords:

Keywords must include at least three and up to five terms that accurately reflect the topic of the research and its core direction.

# Introduction:

The introduction should reflect on the relevance of the topic, the subject of the research, its aims, and objectives. The author should provide a brief review of the existing literature, identify the existing research gap, and highlight the novelty of the paper. At the end of the introduction, a brief outline of the article’s structure is recommended.

# Methodology:

The methodology section should explain which research approaches and methods are used (e.g., doctrinal, comparative, empirical, or mixed methods), why these methods were chosen, and how their use contributes to achieving the research objectives. For brief or doctrinal works, methodological content may be included in the introduction.

# Findings and Discussion:

This section should present the main content of the research, with particular attention to both the description of the research process and the analysis and interpretation of the results obtained. The text should demonstrate consistent reasoning, based on which the author formulates theoretical conclusions and intermediate results.

The section is provided in a structured (chapters, subchapters, and paragraphs) manner to ensure that the main part of the article is logically organized and easily understandable for the reader.

# Conclusion:

It represents a continuation of the main part of the text. It briefly and shortly sums up the results of the research, describes the main idea of the given research, scientific novelty, and its value, describes the main findings and possible recommendations, and creates interest and further perspective for continuing the research.

# Tables, Figures and Appendix:

Tables and figures may be included in the article with appropriate titles and sequential numbering. Extensive supplementary material may be placed at the end of the article as a separate appendix.

# Footnotes:

Footnotes (cited literature, notes, author’s explanations) must be placed at the bottom of the pages in the text.

# References:

References must be presented in an alphabetically arranged list at the end of the text.

Every source listed in the References section must be cited within the article.

All non-English sources must have their titles translated into English, and at the end of the entry, the original language must be indicated (e.g., in Georgian, in German).

The references should clearly divide: Scholarly literature, Normative acts, Court decisions, and other supplementing materials (e.g., dictionaries, databases, encyclopedias).

The references, as well as the footnotes, must be formatted in accordance with APA style.

**Sample References**

**Scholarly literature**

Journal article:

Smith, J., & Brown, L. (2022). Digital transformation in legal practice: Challenges and opportunities. Journal of Comparative Law, 15(2), 45–63. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jcl.2022.002>

Book (monograph):

Anderson, M. (2020). Globalization and human rights: A critical perspective. Oxford University Press.

Book chapter:

Peterson, R. (2019). Arbitration and international disputes. In K. White & S. Lee (Eds.), Contemporary issues in international law (pp. 55–74). Cambridge University Press.

Doctoral dissertation:

Miller, A. K. (2021). The impact of artificial intelligence on criminal justice systems (Doctoral dissertation, University of Oxford). ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

**Normative acts**

International treaty:

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, December 10, 1982, 1833 U.N.T.S. 3. <https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf>

Law:

Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurs, No. 5868, June 14, 2016 (as amended 2022). [in Georgian]

Code:

French Code of Civil Procedure. (2021). Légifrance. Retrieved from https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr

[in French]

Decree:

Decree of the Federal Government of Germany on Data Protection in Digital Services, BGBl. I S. 1050, July 12, 2019. [in German]

**Court decisions**

Constitutional Court decision:

Decision No. 2021-145, Constitutional Court of Georgia, September 15, 2021. [in Georgian]

International court judgment:

European Court of Human Rights. (2018). Case of Ivanov v. Russia (Application no. 12345/12). Strasbourg.

**Supplementary materials**

Dictionary:

Black’s Law Dictionary. (2019). Arbitration (11th ed.). Thomson Reuters.

Database:

United Nations Treaty Collection. (2022). Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. <https://treaties.un.org>

Encyclopedia:

Cornell Law School. (2023). Arbitration. Legal Information Institute. <https://www.law.cornell.edu>