**Special Requirements to the Articles Submitted to the “ZAKON” Journal and “Herald of the Economic Justice in the Russian Federation”**

**All articles submitted to the “ZAKON” Journal and to the “Herald of the Economic Justice in the Russian Federation” should be supplemented by the following information in Russian and English language:**

***1.1. Full name of the author; information about the author: place of the author’s employment and occupation, contact address, e-mail, academic degree, honorary degree (if any).***

Full name in English should be given in the strict accordance to its official wording in documents (i.e. travel passport) or in the previous publications (if the author has earlier publications using his/her name in English. If both of the mentioned cases did not have place, full name of the author has to be transliterated according to the rules stipulated in clause 1.3. hereof.

We strongly recommend specifying the address of the author’s place of employment as well as a working e-mail address in contact dates. Contact information will be needed for a probable scientific correspondence.

***1.2. Title, abstract and keywords***

**Title** has to reflect the main scope of the article. It has to be succinct and lapidary.

**Abstract** – a brief description of an article, a kind of digest. It has also to reflect the main idea of the article being informative, original and reasonable compact.

The abstract in Russian language has to be not more than 100 words while approximate volume of the abstract in English language has to be 100 – 250 words.

The abstract in English can be broader than the abstract in Russian language: it is desired, than the English abstract has introduction and conclusion (main theses). It has to show the structure of the article, its aim and main results of the research as well as area of their application.

Abstracts in Russian and in English should be equal in their meaning.

**Example of a long abstract in Russian:**

“*В статье анализируется нормативно-правовое регулирование совместной деятельности в сфере недропользования и перспективы совершенствования законодательства с целью повышения инвестиционной привлекательности нефтегазовой отрасли. Среди существенных факторов, препятствующих привлечению инвестиций в отрасль, авторы называют несовершенство институциональной среды в российском нефтегазовом секторе, в результате чего нефтегазовые компании вынуждены прибегать к использованию иностранного (прежде всего английского) права, и несоответствие используемого компаниями гражданско-правового (договорного) режима совместной деятельности по освоению ресурсов и российского публичного, в том числе фискального, регулирования операций по недропользованию. Авторы отмечают, что ведущие страны — экспортеры углеводородов имеют собственное развитое договорное регулирование совместной деятельности в сфере недропользования, основанное, как правило, на общепринятых условиях международных типовых нефтяных контрактов и адаптированное к собственному правопорядку, что является необходимым элементом обеспечения энергетической безопасности и суверенитета государства*”.

**Example of a long abstract in English:**

“Legal entity as an artificial creature made by law has no own interests and the only interest that matters in corporate law is the interest of legal entity participants. Since shareholders have heterogeneous interests varying from one group to another and those interests may change in the course of time the author argues that the notion of interests of any legal entity is case-specific and may change dramatically over the lifetime for any given corporation. Moreover, there are no universal interests to be protected by corporate law, instead courts and law-makers tend to introduce narrowly tailored protective mechanisms which may protect minority shareholders in one instance and negatively affect them in others. The only one reason to employ the term «interests of legal entity» is to highlight whose interests are protected by a given rule of corporate law mechanism and how this rule should be enforced. Finally, in any policy related debates (e.g. in what extent, who and how should be protected

by corporate law) we cannot rely on the interests of any specific group of shareholders: since most people of groups of three and more face voting paradox and unable to aggregate their preferences without any dictator (in Arrowian sense of social welfare function), law makers tend to make their choices based on Pareto efficiency criteria and constrained by current political environments”.

One should avoid the use of such opening phrases as:

In title - “On certain peculiarities...”, in abstract - “The author explores a set of issues…” etc.,

as well as descriptive generalisations, such as:

in title – “On certain issues of reclamation of property from unlawful posession”
(such title supposes a broad sphere of law enforcement and provides no precise information), in abstract - “The article provides examples from courts practice” etc.

It is prohibited to claim a sphere of research without any precise information: the abstract should let the reader understand the main idea of the article, estimate its relevance and take the decision whether one should refer to the full text of the article.

It is prohibited to repeat the title of the article in its abstract.

**Example of an unsuccessful abstract:**

“The article is devoted to the issues of enforcement of right on professional legal advice. It features analysis of legal grounds and forms of rendering of professional legal assistance for citizens.”

**Keywords** – are separate terms (words or phrases) being key definitions for comprehension of the article’s content. I.e. those can be denominations of the examined legal institutions (“vindicatory actions”, “title” etc.), invariable expressions, used by the lawmaker and case law and analysed by the author (“controlled foreign companies”) as well as common words of the doctrine not named in the law (“chicanery”).

It is not recommended to use general terms, if the article touches upon a certain aspect.

**Example of an unsuccessful choice of keywords:**

Title of the article: “On the limits of legal proceedings in the court of cassation”

Keywords: court, legal proceedings.

While formulating the keywords one can use the following test: by selecting the article by keywords a reader should find in it the analysis of a relevant terminus and conclusions relating to its subject matter and application.

***1.3. List of references***

Each scientific paper has to be equipped with a list of references shaped in Roman alphabet. It serves for citing in SCOPUS and Web of Science. As a result of this list the system is able to find quotations of publications that you use as a reference. It should be shaped according to the rules different from the Russian GOST. We have chosen the *Harvard Guide to Using Sources* as the basis, but it has been adapted for the better reception by the Russian authors.

The list of references should bear the following header: **References.**

**Transliteration**

In case when the sources are used, that have no wording in Roman alphabet (such as Russian language), one should transliterate full name, title of the book/article, compilation of articles / journal.

We ask you to use the British standard of 1958 (BS 2979:1958) for transliteration.
You can also use the Web-based service for transliteration, such as [translit.net](http://translit.net/). Fill in the field in Russian, choose BGN Standard for transliteration in submenu “Variants” and press the “Translit” button.

Further examples of creating the list of references can be used in work with the most widespread sources. This list should include only copyright texts; laws, court decisions as well as other official documents should not be included.

1. **Books**

Author А.А., Author B.B. (transliteration) English translation of the title [*Transliteration of the title, italic*]. City of Publication (Full name of the city -- translation, not transliteration), publisher (transliteration), publication year. 100 p. (quantity of pages).

Example:

Molotnikov A.E.  Liability in Joint-Stock Companies[*Otvetstvennost' v aktsionernykh obshchestvakh*]. Moscow, Wolters Kluwer, 2006. 200 p.

1. **Articles**

**Journal article:** Author А.А., Author B.B. (transliteration) English translation of the title[*Transliteration of the title, italic*]. English translation of the name of the journal [*Transliteration of the name of the journal, italic*]. publication year. Number in the following format No. Х. P. 1–10 (pages of the article).

Example:

Stepanov D.I.  Why Do We Need a Minimum Share Capital and How We Should Estimate Its Level?[*Dlya chego neobkhodim minimal'nyy ustavnyy kapital i kak opredelit' ego uroven'?*]. The Herald of the Supreme Arbitrazh Court of the Russian Federation[*Vestnik Vysshego Arbitrazhnogo Suda Rossiiskoi Federatsii*]. 2011. No. 4. P. 43**–**53.

**Article in a collection of works:** Author А.А., Author B.B. (transliteration) English translation of the title of the article[*Transliteration of the title of the article, italic*], in: Editor А.А. (transliteration) (ed.) English translation of the title of the collection of works, than after colon: Collection of Essays[*Transliteration of the name of the collection of works, italic,* *than after colon: sb. st.*]. City of Publication (Full name of the city -- translation, not transliteration), publisher (transliteration), Publication year. Р. 1–10 (pages of the article).

Example:

Kuznetsova L.V. Conditional Transactions [*Sdelki, sovershennye pod usloviem*], in: M.A. Rozhkova (ed.). Transactions: Problems of Theory and Practice: Collection of  Essays [*Sdelki: problemy teorii i praktiki: sb. st.*]. Moscow, Statut, 2008. P. 198–239.

1. **PhD Thesis in Law and Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law**

**PhD Thesis in Law**: Author А.А. (transliteration) English translation of the title of a PhD Thesis in Law, than after colon*:*A PhD Thesis in Law:[*Name of a PhD Thesis in Law, italic, than after colon: diss. na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kand. yurid. nauk*]. City of Publication (Full name of the city -- translation, not transliteration), publisher (transliteration), Publication year. 100 p. (quantity of pages).

Example:

Kolesov A.P.Civil Remedies for Corporate Rights and Interests: A PhD Thesis in Law*.* [*Grazhdansko-pravovye sposoby zashchity korporativnykh prav i interesov: avtoref. diss. na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kand. yurid. nauk*]. Samara, 2012. 150 p.

**Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law**: Author А.А. (transliteration) English translation of the title of Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law, than after colon*:*A Summary of PhD Thesis in Law:[*Name of Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law, italic, than after colon: avtoreferat diss. na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kand. yurid. nauk*]. City of Publication (Full name of the city -- translation, not transliteration), publisher (transliteration), Publication year. 100 p. (quantity of pages).

Example:

Osipov A.A. Interest and a Subjective Civil Right: A Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law[*Interes i sub"ektivnoe grazhdanskoe pravo: avtoref. diss. na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kand. yurid. nauk*]. Moscow, 2014. 24 p.

**4. Coursebook/textbook**

Author А.А., Author B.B. (transliteration) English translation of the title of a coursebook, than after colon: A Textbook [*Name of a coursebook or textbook, italic, than after colon: uchebnoe posobie or uchebnik*]. City of Publication (Full name of the city -- translation, not transliteration), publisher (transliteration), Publication year. 100 p. (quantity of pages).

Example:

Latiev A.N., Gubareva A.V. Real Property in Foreign Countries. Legal Issues: A Textbook [*Nedvizhimost za rubezhom. Pravovie voprosi: uchebnoe posobie*]. Moscow, Prospekt, 2011. 131 p.

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One should not translate the title of sources in other languages. Translation is only needed for the Russian materials.

By the use of sources in German language umlaut should be replaced by digraphs: **ä** by «**ae**», **ö** by «**oe**», **ü** by «**ue**», and **ẞ** - by«**ss**».

The list is shaped in alphabetical order and is not divided into Russian and foreign sources.

Number is given by the sign “No.”.

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Further you can find the widespread names of journals and phrases with their translation that should be used for submission of the materials to the journals of “ZAKON” Publishing Group.

**Names of the journals**

The Herald of the Supreme Arbitrazh Court of the Russian Federation **–**  *Вестник Вышего Арбитражного Суда РФ*.

Civil Law Review **–** *Вестник гражданского права*.

Statute **–** *Закон*.

**Typical phrases**

A Summary of a PhD Thesis in Law **–** *авторефереат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук*.

A PhD Thesis in Law **–** *диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук*.