

Article structure:

- 1) UDC / УДК
- 2) author's last name and first name / прізвище та ім'я автора
- 3) academic degree (if available), academic title (if available), position / науковий ступінь (за наявності), вчене звання (за наявності), посада
- 4) work place / місце роботи
- 5) ORCID
- 6) article title / назва статті
- 7) abstract, purpose, methodology, results (2500 characters) / анотація, мета, методологія, результати (2500 знаків)
- 8) keywords (5-6 words or phrases) / ключові слова (5-6 слів чи словосполучень)
- 9) main text
- 10) reference (links are provided in the original language)

**The main text** of the manuscript must be printed with a spacing of 1.5 without hyphens, 14-point, font – Times New Roman. Page parameters: left margin - 2.5 cm, right margin - 1.5 cm, top and bottom margin - 2 cm. Paragraph indentation – 1.25 cm (please do not create paragraph indentation using the Tab key and spaces). The article must contain the following provisions (it is possible without separate highlighting): - statement of the scientific problem and its significance, taking into account the analysis of existing research on this problem; - presentation of the main material and justification of the obtained research results; - conclusions and prospects for further research. Postgraduate students and applicants submit a review (scanned version).

**Bibliographic references** must be drawn up in accordance with the requirements of DSTU 8302:2015. This standard establishes the types of bibliographical references, the rules and features of their compilation and placement in texts. A bibliographical reference, which is part of the reference apparatus of a

document, is given in the form of a bibliographical record. Bibliographic information about documents cited or mentioned in the text on any media that are objects of bibliographical reference must be sufficient for their general characterization, identification and search.

The title of the bibliographic record provides information about one, two or three authors, while the names of these authors in the information about responsibility (behind the slash) are not repeated. For example, Panko T. I., Kochyn I. M., Matsyuk G. P. Ukrainian Terminology. Lviv, 1994. 216 p.

Instead of the “dot and dash” sign (“. —”), which separates the zones of the bibliographic description, it is recommended to use the “dot” sign in the bibliographic reference. For example, Kozyk V. V., Pankiv L. A., Danylenko N. B. International Economic Relations. 3rd ed., revised and supplemented. Kyiv: Znannya-Press, 2002. P. 245.

Two slashes (“//”) can be replaced with a period, and the name should be highlighted in italics. For example, Rosikha V. V. Socio-economic aspects of using the economic complex of the State Criminal Enforcement Service. Formation of market relations in Ukraine. 2015. No. 8, pp. 69-75.

If the text is cited not from the original source, then at the beginning of the inline bibliographic reference, the explanatory words are given: “Cited by:”, “Cit. by:” and the source from which the text is borrowed is indicated. For example, \* Cit. by: Hrushevsky M. S. History of Ukraine Rus, Kyiv, 1998. Vol. 2 P. 72.

Information borrowed not from the title page of the document may not be placed in square brackets. For example, Makarova M. V. Electronic commerce: a manual. Kyiv: Academy, 2002. 272 p.

After the title, it is allowed not to indicate the general designation of the material (“Text”, “Electronic resource”, “Sheet music”, etc.). For example, Schubert F. Selected piano works [Sheet music]. Kyiv: Musical Ukraine, 1976. 78p.

Bibliographic reference to a remote access electronic resource is allowed to indicate only the email address, using the abbreviations “URI” (Uniform Resource

Identifier) or “URL” (Uniform Resource Locator). For example, URL: <http://ula.org.ua/ua252-dokumenti/dokumenti-ifla-ta-in> (access date: 01.01.2024).

A long email address can be carried over to the next line. In this case, the last character in the first line should be the “slash” (“/”).

In a bibliographic reference to an electronic local access resource, information about several physical units (in Arabic numerals) and the type of information carrier (e.g., electronic optical disc) is given after the source data. Information about the type of optical disc (CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-R, etc.) can be given in brackets.

**An in-text link** is used if a significant part of the information about the referenced object is included in the text of the document. It is used for more convenient reading of the text and saving space in small documents. It is placed directly in the text of the document in parentheses. The "dot and dash" sign (". —") is replaced by the "dot" sign. It can be in full or short form.

For example: L. V. Glazuno drew attention to new book formats and the possibilities of their use in library and bibliographic work (School Librarian, 2015. No. 1,2,3); on this occasion A. Pochechuya in the book “About the manuscript...” (Kyiv, 2011. P. 87) wrote: “some authors...” (Book Chamber of Ukraine: website URL: <http://www.ukr.book.net>).

If the text mentions a specific part of the document, it can be followed by the serial number of the extratextual reference and the page on which this reference object is provided (in square brackets). The information provided is separated by a comma. For example, [2, p. 28]; [2, p. 154].