

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

– International Scientific Conference “Relation Between International Criminal Law and National Criminal Law” –

Papers are submitted in the form of an article, font “Times New Roman”, Line spacing main text: 1,5, line spacing footnotes: 1,5, font size main text: 12 pt, font size footnotes: 10 pt. The text of a paper could be in Serbian or in English. Regarding the footnotes, line spacing should be 1,15. Regarding the bibliography, line spacing should be 1. Please provide an abstract that is no longer than 14 rows at the beginning of the paper (*italic*), as well as up to five key words. At the end of the paper, after bibliography, please provide a short summary of Your paper (in English or other foreign language), with key words in the same language. Summary should also be written in *italic*. Both the abstract and the summary should be of the font size 12 and with line spacing 1,5.

The title of the article should be written in the font size 14, bold, in capital letters, center. Subtitles of the first level should be written in font size 12, they should be in normal font (not bold nor italic), with all capital letters, center. Subtitles of the second level should be written in font size 12, they should be in normal font (not bold nor italic), with only the first capital letter, center. Subtitles of the third level should be written in font size 12, italic (but not bold), with only the first capital letter, left aligned. The subtitles of all levels should be numerated in Arabic numerals, accordingly:

1. IMPACT OF WITHDRAWAL ON UK COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICY WITH EU

1.1. The identification and tracking of terrorists – access to EU data after Brexit

1.1.1. Pre Brexit

Citations:

All citations should be done in footnotes, according to the following rules:

1. Books: first letter of the author's name and the full surname of the author, book title (in *italic*), publisher, place and year of publishing, page number.

Example: M. N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003, p. 78–79.

2. Article published in a Journal: first letter of the author's name and the full surname of the author, article title under quotation marks, title of the journal in which the article was published (in *italic*), issue and year of publication, page number.

Examples: O. Solera, „The Definition of the Crime of Aggression: Lessons Not Learned“, *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law*, 3/2010, p. 801–823.

3. Article published in a Collection of papers: first letter of the author's name and the full surname of the author, article title under quotation marks, title of the collection of papers in which the article was published (in *italic*), first letter of the name and the full surname of the editor/editors of the collection of papers (in brackets, with an abbreviation ed/eds. before), publisher of the collection of papers, place and year of publishing, page number.

Example: A. Buchanan, „Liberalism and Group Rights“, *Essays in Honour of Joel Feinberg* (eds. J. L. Coleman, A. Buchanan), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1994, p. 6.

4. If a citation is from the same source (book/article) as in the previous footnote, You should use an abbreviation *ibid.* (in *italic*), without referring to the name or surname of the author, with a page number (example: *ibid.*, p. 12). If a citation is from the same page of the same source as in the previous footnote, You should use *ibidem*.

5. The same source cited again later in the text: first letter of the author's name and the full surname of the author, abbreviation *op. cit.* (in *italic*), page number.

Example: M. N. Shaw, *op. cit.*, p. 183.

6. Book/article with more than three authors: first letter of the name of the first author and his surname, abbreviation *et al.* (in *italic*), then everything else according to the rules 1. and 2.

Example: R. Carp *et al.*, *Judicial Process in America*, CQ Press, Washington DC, 2007, 33.

7. Sources of law (national laws, ratified international treaties etc.) are referred to in their full name, after which You should refer to the official/national gazette in which they were published, with the issue of the gazette and the year of publishing (if the source of law which has been referred to was changed over time, You should refer to all the years in which the source of law has been changed, as well as all the issues of the gazette in which those changes were published). This way of referring to the sources of law is necessary only when they are firstly referred to in the text of the paper. If the cited source of law is going to be used again in the text of the paper, after it has been first referred to, You should write an abbreviation in which the source of law in question is going to be used in the rest of the text.

Example: Criminal Code – CC, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, no. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016 and 35/2019.

8. Internet sources: the title of the source, internet address of the source (in *italic*) and the last date of access to the source.

Example: European Commission for Democracy through Law, Opinion on the Constitution of Serbia, [http://www.venice.coe.int/docs/2007/CDL-AD\(2007\)004-e.asp](http://www.venice.coe.int/docs/2007/CDL-AD(2007)004-e.asp), 24. May 2007.

Bibliography:

Bibliography should be placed at the end of the paper. Books and articles are referred to in the Bibliography according to the rules which apply to citations and should be listed in alphabetical order of the author's surnames. The only difference in relation to the rules which apply to citations is that the author's surname is mentioned first, and then the first letter of his name.

Example: Shaw M. N., *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.