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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Content and technical editing: Authors should pay special attention to the appropriate structuring of text and its corresponding length. At the top of the first page to is necessary indicate the title of the paper, name and surname of the author and title, name and address of the institution in where the author works, contact number and e-mail address (if there are several co-authors for each one). The paper must contain: **a summary of 150 to 200 in English**, the *keywords* must reflect the essence of the content of the paper, in three to five such words are given), *introduction*, *central part of the paper*, *conclusion and bibliography* . Below the summary is the JEL classification of work.

JEL classification is given according to: <https://www.aeaweb.org/jel/guide/jel.php>. Papers are written in MS Word. The scope of work should contain 8 pages up to max 10 A4 format, and the text is should be in one column in the style of Times New Roman 12 ft, line spacing single (for abstract and footnote spacing is 1.0), aligned on both sides, with margins of 2.5 correct spelled without typographical errors. Chapter and subchapter titles should be short and clear, and numbered in Arabic numerals (example: 1; 1.1; 2; 2.1; 2.1.1, etc.). Tables, charts and images must have a name and a data source. They should be numbered continuously Arabic numerals (especially charts, especially pictures). The first line of the paragraph is not in lined, but one space is used to separate the paragraph.

Literature citation in the text is realized in accordance with APA standards:

- *One work by one author* : *Smith (2000)* states ...;
- *One work by a group of authors* : the example of Wiltman, Zappata and Rusen (1994) are ...;
- *Work with six or more authors*: If the work has more than one author, only the name of the first one is given
- author and "i.sar." each time.
- *Authors with the same surnames* : if the list includes references of one or two primary
- authors with the same last name should include the initials of the first author in all
- citations, even if the date of publication differ. Example: RDKaunam (1956) i
- PAMcKarson (1978) also found that ...
- *Two or more papers in parentheses*: In the text it is possible to cite the author in a way that
- both the author and the year put in parentheses. The order in which two or more authors are cited within
- the brackets should correspond to the order of papers in the bibliography, and according to the following
- rules: *Two or more works by different authors* should be arranged according to the year



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- editions, from older to more recent. Example: Previous research (Adeline and Wolfman, 1991,1999) and / or Previous research (Gugel, 1983,1990, in press) ...
- *Two or more works by the same authors with the same year of publication*
- Example: Several studies (Zola-Morgan and Squire, 1987, 1991, in press, in prints-b). And when it refers to works that have the same works in print - Example:
- Several studies (Johnson, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c; Singh, 1983)
- *Two or more works by different authors are listed in alphabetical order*
- surnames of the first author. Example: Several studies (But, 1989; Kamel, 1989; Papernberg and Fink, 1991) ...
- *Citation of specific parts of the source* - if a specific part is cited then it should be
- indicate the page, chapter or point to the image given in the text. That is
- it also applies to complete quotations. If complete citations are used they should be
- in quotation marks ("") and must be immediately followed by the source. Example:
- (Chuck and Biss, p. 234) and / or Schluman, 1994, chapter 4)
- *Work without authors*. When the work has no author, the first two or three words of the title are used.
- The title is placed in quotation marks if it refers to an article, chapter of a book or website. The title is placed in *italics* if it refers to a book, magazine, brochure or report. Example: ... climate change was discussed (“Climate and Weather”, 1997); anonymous authors should be listed next way: ... given climate change (Anonymous, 2008)
- *Websites* - The same rules apply to literature on websites as to the above citation, except that in the list when citing literature on at the end it also states the date of the visit to the website.
- *Official website* (organization, association) IFIS (2008) Food science Central International Food Information Service,
- < [http:// foodsciencecentral. com](http://foodsciencecentral.com)>, accessed February 21, 2018.
- Citation in the text - (IFIS, 2008). In the same way are stated: book available online as well as work from an electronic scientific journal 3
- At the same time, the cited authors are not listed in the footnote but exclusively in the list
- literature, but footnotes can be used for possible explanations and comments
- of the main text.
- The used literature should be cited at the end of the paper (numbered in Arabic numerals in square brackets [1] in alphabetical order according to the first letter of the author's surname) on as follows
- books: surname, initials of the name, (year), Title, place of publication: name of the publisher;
- if there are two or three authors, state their surnames and initials (year) in order Title,
- place of publication: name of the publisher; if there are several authors (four or more), the surname is stated



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- of the first author followed by at al.
- Journals and Proceedings: surname, initials, (year), “Article title”, title
- the journal in which it was published; number, volume, pages; if there are several authors (four or more), the surname of the first author is given, followed by et al. ; if there are more works by the same author published in the same year, the marks “a, b, c” are used next to the year (example: 2012a, 2012b, etc.).
- Sources downloaded from the website: author / editor's surname, initials, (year), “Article title”, Internet address (date of the first insight into the text on the Internet).
- When writing the paper, follow the font size specified in Table 1.

Size	Appearance of the letters		
	Regularly	Bold	Italic
Words	Regularly	Bold	Italic
10pt	Footnotes		
11pt	Abstract, text in tables		Keywords, image names and table, image sources and tables
12pt	Paper test, author names	Chapters	
14pt		Title of the paper, chapters	

WORK CATEGORIZATION

Papers that aspire to scientific / professional categorization are subject to review. Only the papers which are positively evaluated can be published. These papers are categorized as follows:

- 1) Original scientific work (contains hitherto unpublished results of original scientific research.)
- 2) Preliminary communication (contains the results of new research of the on ongoing projects, and no it must have sufficient details to allow verification in line with the original scientific papers. Such papers require prompt publication.)
- 3) Review article (gives a concise and critical overview of the state and trends of a particular area, a it is accompanied by an exhaustive list of literature used by the author area.)



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- 4) Professional article (does not have to be related to the original research, but gives suggestions for application of the results of previous scientific research.)
- 5) Presentation from a scientific conference (should be conceived as a complete article, and it can be published only if it was not already been published as paper).

The decision on categorization is made by the Program Committee based on the proposal of the reviewers.