

1. Requirements for the text

Page format – A4, portrait
Font – Times New Roman
Font size – 14
Interval – 1.5
Paragraph indent – 1.25 mm
Alignment – Width
Margins of the document – 20 mm
Minimum number of pages – 10
Article language: English

2. Article structure

UDC

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE IN ENGLISH

Full name, Full Name ... in English

Abstract in English (1800–1900 characters with spaces).
Keywords in English (10 words)

The main sections of the article

1. Introduction

The introduction should provide the reader with all the information (including reference character) necessary in order to understand your research, and reasons why you hold them. This section of the article, you must create background (background for the research: to provide a general understanding of the problem, which you do, and arguments to justify the relevance of your research).

The introduction should answer the question: «*What is the issue/problem is studied and why is it important?*»

ADVICE: do not write literature review in the introduction, but let's references (monographs, reference books, perhaps even textbooks) to the reader if desired, could no longer deal with the problem.

2. Literature review

This section of the article is to give an answer to the need for ongoing author's research.

Important! Often, as a justification for the author's research indicates that the subject (matter) is "not described" or "insufficiently described" in the scientific literature. This in no way be considered a reasoned justification. It is not enough to refer to the fact that "the problem has not yet been studied" because it is possible that it, and need to learn!

The argument in favor of the need for the author of the research should include detailed justification for the following two points:

1. What exactly have not been studied predecessors?
2. Why is it important to be studied?

Thus, the section of the article «Literature review» aims to highlight the outstanding part of other scientists studied the problem and point to "niche" of research, not occupied by other scientists to this problem (of course, the answers to two questions formulated above).

This section is written on the basis of periodic publications of scientific publications (books, textbooks, monographs are not related to those). Overview of periodicals on the issue should include sources of not more than 10 years ago and required a review of foreign scientific periodicals on the issue. The number of foreign sources should be at least 40 %. Permission level of self-

citation is not more than 30 %. A must when using references to literary sources is a critical analysis of the data source, i.e. indication that the authors of these works have been achieved and what was not. At the same time, such analysis is desirable for each source (the use of a wide range of links such as "in the works [3-7]" is not recommended).

Section «Literature review» should give the reader an understanding of what research was conducted, the results of which the author is going to publish this article.

ADVICE: You can use the electronic resources of open access scientific journals around the world from Cochrane Library ([link](#)). The search can be performed by keyword of your subjects in English.

3. The aim and objectives of the research

This section should clearly state the aim of the research, which should flow logically from the section «Literature review». The formulation of purposes of the research should be performed in such a way that it became clear how to fill in the "niche" research (i.e. to answer the question: "what needs to be done to bridge the gap of knowledge associated with the presence of pieces of total problems unidentified by other scientists?«»).

The aim of research, formulated by the author, can be the formulation of Hypotheses and that the author wanted to prove or disprove.

Objectives of research: it is necessary to formulate (in the form of a numbered list) the tasks that will be performed in order to achieve the aim.

4. Materials and methods

In this section of the article it is necessary to describe in detail all the materials that were used in the research, and the methods by which the research was conducted.

Materials and methods should be described in such detail that the research can be repeated.

5. Research results and discussion

Results should be presented in a logical order, and it is recommended to give the results in order of importance, it is not necessary to use the order in which the experiments were conducted.

You should not duplicate the data shown in the figures, graphs and tables. A common mistake is to bring the data displayed in the figures and tables in the text of the article. Instead, the text of the article should summarize the material that the reader will find in the table or draw the reader's attention to the main points in the figure or table. The reader, as a rule, is easier to read the data in the table than in the text of the article.

Avoid excessive figures and tables. If there is not enough data for full-fledged tables and figures, it is better to describe this information in the text.

In this section of the article you also need:

- Discuss your results in order from most to least important.
- Compare your results with results from other researches – to what extent can their consistency be noted? If not, discuss the reasons for the differences.
- Additional research can be proposed to improve or deepen the results.
- It is imperative to briefly describe the limitations of your research and bring its possible shortcomings (this will in no way diminish the significance of your research, but it will show where you or your colleagues should move in the future).
- Describe how your results can be practically useful and under what conditions.

6. Conclusions

In this section of the article, be sure to indicate once again the main summarizing results on your work, paying particular attention to the consistency of the conclusions of the aim and objectives of research. This means that the Conclusions should reflect the specific results obtained by the author, on the basis of which it is possible to draw a conclusion about the scientific novelty and the possibility of practical application of the research results presented in the article.

Conclusions should be structured in accordance with the objectives.

Acknowledgments (if any)

List here those people/organizations that have assisted in the course of the research (for example, provided language assistance, assistance in conducting experiments, financial assistance, etc.).

References

Sources are made according to [APA standard](#)

For each author:

Full name

Rank, position

Department

University

University address

e-mail

Contact phone

Number of publications in Ukrainian editions (approximate)

Number of publications in international journals indexed (approximate)

H-index (if available)

ID ORCID

3. Requirements for formatting figures

1. Before a figure, there must be a reference to the figure in the form: Fig. 1, Fig. 2–4, Fig. 5, a. Before a figure, there should be a link to the figure (in the same chapter/subsection as the figure itself)

2. The caption under a figure should take the form: Fig. 1. The title of the figure.

3. If the figure consists of several subfigures, the caption should take the form: Fig. 1. The title of the figure: a – the name of the first subfigure; b – the name of the second subfigure...

4. If there are designations, abbreviations, or abbreviations in the figure, the transcript of which were not given earlier in the text, then those should be explained in the text under the figure. For example, the figure shows three charts, which are marked, respectively, by numbers 1, 2, and 3. Then the text under the figure should take the form: Fig. 1. Title: 1 – chart 1; b – chart 2; 3 – chart 3.

5. Text under the figure must be part of the text.

6. Figures should be streamlined "in text."

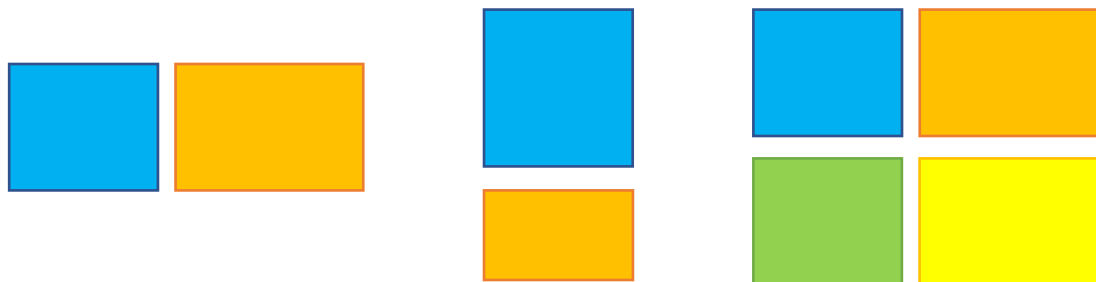
7. The inscriptions in the figure should not be bold or sloping.

8. All inscriptions in the figure must be written in one font and one size. The exception is screenshots of programs that do not allow one to edit the font.

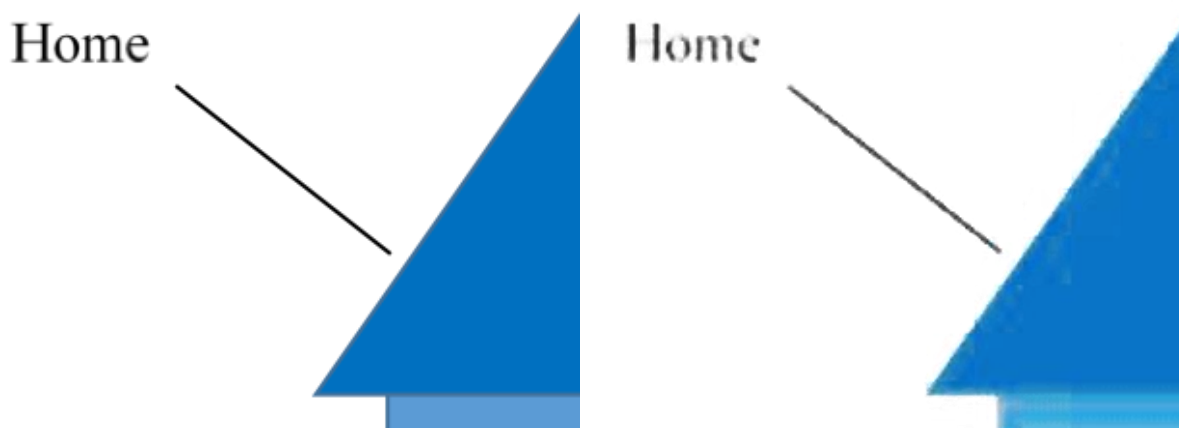
9. The indices in the figure should take the same form as the indices in the text.

10. On the charts, the axes' titles must be moved from the scales to the same distance of at least 0.5 cm.

11. At least one size (height or width) in the text under the figure should be the same. The horizontally located subfigures should have the same height, and the vertically located ones should have the same width.



12. Figures must be of good quality (at least 300 dpi). The inscriptions on the figures should be clear and readable, the lines of the figure should not be blurred. There should be no noise in the figure.



13. The editorial board reserves the right to reject a paper if the authors refuse to provide the original figure files to avoid data falsification (dwg – for COMPAS drawings; SolidWorks, AutoCad, cdr. – for CorelDRAW files; xls/xlsx – for Excel, etc.).

4. Requirements for table format

1. Header table does not contain blank cells
2. If your document table is broken into several pages, re-do the signature on a new page does not need to!
3. All tables should be vertical (portrait orientation of the sheet in the program Word).

5. Requirements for formatting the formulas

1. Formulas should be typed in the MathType equation editor
2. Links to the formula in the text are (1), (2)–(4)
3. Formulas should be numbered
4. The formula is part of the text, so after a claim must stand semantic mark if the new sentence goes further, then the point, if further clarification is the comma

6. Requirements for formatting the list of sources in the literature

1. Sources must be at least 10
2. The percentage of self-citations – no more than 30% (i.e., if you used the 10 links, only 3 of them can be to your research)
3. References should take the form [1], [2, 3]. Hyperlinks are not allowed.
4. The use of a wide range of references like “in [3–7]” is not allowed.
5. Links should go in order of their mention in the article.
6. All literary sources must be referenced in the text of the article.
7. The bibliographic list is issued at the end of the article according to the [APA standard](#)

REVIEWING*

Deadline 30–40 days

1. Once you submit your article, it will be sent for review. Our editorial staff is practicing a double-blind peer review

**Review procedure involves checking for plagiarism, verification of compliance the article title and content, check the content of the article*

2. Get response from reviewers. If adjustment is then necessary to take them into account, and return an e-mail

3. If no adjustments or fixed all the comments made by the reviewers, the article goes on editing

EDITING**

Deadline 3-14 days

1. After reviewing the article was, it is sent to edit

***Editing procedure involves checking articles on formal grounds, according to the correctness of the requirements*

2. Get the answer from the editors of the magazine. If there are adjustments that need to take them into account and send the article back by email

3. If no adjustments or fixed all the comments made by the editor, you will need to prepare a package of documents

PACKAGE OF DOCUMENTS TO ARTICLE

[\(More...\)](#)

GETTING THE JOURNAL

1. The author will be notified of the publication of the journal by e-mail

2. A printed copy of the journal will be sent by "Nova Pochta" to the address specified in paragraph 10.3 of the [license agreement](#). Under the terms of [payment for publication](#), a hard copy of the journal is payable separately

3. The electronic version of the journal can be seen in the [archive](#) on our site