formal requirements of the articles of the   
STUDIA MUNDI – Economica

Studia Mundi – Economica contains the scientific publications of the Szent István Campus of the Hungarian University of Agricultural and Life Sciences in Gödöllő.

Using the template

Please prepare your manuscript using the attached template. When creating the template, we used special headings, it is important that the text of your manuscript preferably contains only those parts of the text that are formatted with one of the headings specified here:

* SME Main Title,
* SME Subtitle,
* SME Author(s) (only used by the editor).
* SME Summary 1 (first paragraph of summary),
* SME Summary 2 (additional paragraphs of the summary),
* SME Keyword
* SME JEL Code
* SME Heading 0 (address level equal to Headline 1, if it falls at the top of the page),
* SME Heading 1 (the same title level as Heading 0 on the inside of the page),
* SME Heading 2 (subheading),
* SME Paragraph 1 (first paragraph of the current text),
* SME Paragraph 2 (further paragraphs of the running text with 0.4 cm indentation),
* SME List (for listing),
* SME Numbered List,
* SME Figure/Table 1 (for titles of figures and tables),
* SME Figure/Table 2 (for reference to figures and tables,
* SME Bibliography (for text of references),
* Normal (used only when absolutely necessary).

The use of unnecessary spaces, tabs and line breaks should be avoided when formatting the text.

Formal requirements

The main formal features of the main text

In the first paragraph after the title, we use the **SME Paragraph 1** template. This way, there will be no indentation in the first paragraph after the title .

When you press Enter, the text will automatically switch to the SME Paragraph 2 template. From the second paragraph onwards, we use the **SME Paragraph 2** template in the main text. According to the template, the size of the paragraph (indentation) is 0.4 cm, care must be taken to ensure that this remains consistent throughout the text. From the second paragraph after the title, every new paragraph is marked with an indentation, and at the same time there is no space before or after the paragraph. The new paragraph must always be marked with Enter, no tab, line break or space.

The length of the main text is a maximum of 10-15 pages, written in 12-point Garamond letters. This font is available/selectable from Word's fonts for all authors. The text is delimited and contains automatic spacing. (The latter setting is definitely worth checking at the beginning of text editing.)

Some important requirements/information regarding the current text:

* The text of the publication is always subject to the spelling rules of the language of the publication.
* Paying particular attention to the difference between lowercase and uppercase hyphens (- Alt 0150) and quotation marks ("..." Alt 0132; Alt 0148). A hyphen is used for from to relations, for example: 118–129. pp.; 1998–1999 and also among author names: Kovács–Tóth or Kovács–Tóth-Tamás, but: Béla Kovács – Ákos Tóth; Béla Kovács – Eszter Tóth-Tamás.
* Do not use different fonts within an article.
* We avoid the use of bold letters and underlining in the text, if it is absolutely important to use emphasis, then italics (italics) are recommended.
* Emphasis should only be used in justified cases, in which case the highlighted words are italicized together with the suffixes.
* Quotation marks should only be used to highlight quotations. The titles in the text should also be italicized if possible.
* There is no space before punctuation marks (period, comma, semicolon, colon, exclamation mark, question mark), but there is always a space after it.
* There is no space before the % sign, there is after it.
* We use a space before and after the +, –, = signs.
* Abbreviations should not be used in continuous text (apart from parentheses): e.g., ibid., or If necessary, the abbreviations in the text should be uniform.
* If possible, write the numbers below 10 with letters in the text.
* In the case of numbers, do not use the letter O instead of 0 (zero).
* Numbers above 10,000 are divided by three, counting from the back, mark the division with a space, do not use a period. For example: 18,000,000. In plain text, numbers up to 9999 are not divided by spaces.
* Do not separate numbers and units of measurement into two lines.

Segmentation of the text

Titles starting on a new page (at the top of the page) are created with the **SME Headline 0** template, titles located inside the page but of the same rank are created with the **SME Headline 1** template. We use the **SME Headline 2** template for (sub)titles one lower than these .

Flow text can also contain lists and numbered enumerations. For the sake of uniformity, please use the preset templates: **SME List** , **SME Numbered List** . Both listing templates allow for additional sub-listings using the tab. Below, when specifying the structure of the article (the most frequently used titles), we used a numbered list.

The structure and chapters of the article:

Main title,

Author(s) name (included only after proofreading!).

Summary,

Abstract (summary in English),

Introduction,

Material and method,

Results,

Conclusions, suggestions,

Referenced sources,

Author(s)

* 1. name,
  2. ORCID,
  3. scientific degree,
  4. post,
  5. workplace (in the case of students, department, doctoral school, in the case of lecturers, institute, department),
  6. e-mail address.

Some important requirements regarding the segmentation and arrangement of the text:

* The article will be given a DOI identifier, which will be hyperlinked to the header of the first page.
* The chapters of the article are not numbered.
* A uniform, transparent title system must be used in the main text. (Subunits of the same rank are assigned titles of the same rank.)
* When preparing articles, the use of footnotes should be avoided, if the author wants to add notes to what he has to say, he can do so in endnotes. (In this case, a Notes section should be placed before Referenced sources.)
* Avoid bold lines in the text, i.e. a new page should not start with the last line of the previous paragraph, and the text page should not end with the first line of a new paragraph.
* If the last line of the page contains a title, or perhaps the first line of a new paragraph, it must be placed on a new page with a page break. (Do not use Enter to slide the text.)
* Page numbering is done as specified in the footer (at the bottom, in the middle), with Arabic numbers, starting with 1.
* The affiliation of the authors will not be disclosed after the title or in the footnotes, the affiliation details will be placed at the end of the article. It is important that the information about the authors is placed by the editors in the article! Therefore, the requested information should not be included in the manuscript, but should be provided in such detail when the article is uploaded, on the online interface. Specifying ORCID is mandatory for all authors!

Figures and tables in the text

Tables and figures must always be referenced in the text. Automatic numbering should be avoided when numbering figures and tables. Please number the tables and figures consecutively, their titles should only be given in the language of the announcement.

Figure 1. The title of the figure

Source: Based on last name, year

The title and source of the figure should be placed below the figure, in the case of tables, the title should be given above the table, comments on the table and the source below the table. The **SME Figure/Table 1 template is used for** the title of the figure and the table , and the **SME Figure/Table 2 template is used** to indicate the source . In the titles of figures and tables, a period is added after the words figure and table. Marking the source is only necessary if the table/figure does not reflect the authors' own results or is not the author's own work. If the table/figure was created using external data or articles, the source must be given as follows: Source: based on OECD 2010 or Source: based on Káposzta, 2001. If the entire table/figure comes from another publication, the source is like a reference to the literature: (Káposzta, 2001).

When preparing the table (and figure), the size of the publication must be taken into account (margins: 2.5–2.5–2.5–2.5 cm). The table/figure must not hang out of the margin.

In the case of a continuous table (extending to the next page), it must be indicated which table is being continued, and the control column must be repeated.

Table 1. The title of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| City name | Postal code |
| Gödöllő | 2100 |
| Kaposvár | 7400 |
| Gyöngyös | 3200 |

Source: Based on last name, year

Please submit the table in Word format, we cannot accept photocopies, photos, or web copies. If a table contains numbers in the thousands or tens of thousands or more, the numbers between 1000 and 9999 should also be broken down. Please format the table in decimal format, i.e. ones should be placed under ones, and tens should be placed under tens.

Please also attach a table with a more complicated layout (with more rows and columns) than the above example as an Excel file.

In the case of a graph made in Excel, please send the original Excel file separately in an attached file.

In the case of graphs or other figures used in image format, please send the original image in electronic form in the best possible quality (recommended format: jpg).

Preparation of references and notes

Only those sources that are actually cited in the main text should be listed in the Referenced sources section. The bibliography can be prepared with any reference management program, but please convert the list into a static text and adapt it to the formal requirements below.

When using literature, the use of the Harvard referencing style is mandatory. Cross-references are made as follows:

* Within the main text of the announcement, the last name of the cited author and the year when the given source material was published are indicated in round brackets: (Ritter, 2018).
* If we quote verbatim, we must also enter the page number in brackets: (Molnár, 2018: 21). If the quoted part of the text comes from several contiguous pages, there should be a hyphen between the numbers, for example: (Molnár, 2018: 256–257).
* If you refer to your own previous writing, you should not use the word me, but the surname.
* If the quoted idea has multiple authors: (Péli–Kollár, 2012: 11), (Bárczy–Benkő–Berrár, 2002) or (Bárczy et al. 2002).
* If an idea is quoted from several authors, the form of the reference is the same, but a semicolon is placed between each author and year, for example: (Káposzta, 2002: 123; Káposzta, 2011: 27).
* In the case of an edited volume, the reference is: (ed. Malomsoki–Kollár 1997). We avoid such references if possible, and strive to name the authors.
* If several works of the same author from the same year are cited, different works of the same author are distinguished by letters in alphabetical order. For example: (Molnár, 2018a).

Insertions of this type must always be based on accurate annotation, i.e. the retrievability (detailed bibliographic description) of the cited works must be indicated in the bibliography at the end of the text (under the heading Referenced sources). In the Referenced sources chapter, we ask for a detailed description of the literature used. It cannot be used, for example, in the case of several authors, et al. abbreviation, the intertextual short version should be resolved here by listing all authors.

If any bibliographic element is missing (it cannot be read from the cited publication), it must be indicated. Data element that can be used in the case of a missing author: [No author / S. n.]. If necessary, the name of the organization responsible for the content can also be entered as the author, for example: (KSH, 2019). In the case of a missing publisher: [No place /S. l.], in the absence of the time of publication: [Without year / S. d.]. In the case of websites, it often happens that neither the author nor the publication time of the displayed content can be read. Citation of such sources is avoided if possible, if necessary, then [Author and year without 1], [Author and year without 2], etc. should be indicated in the text or in the bibliography.

In the bibliography, we do not distinguish between traditional and Internet sources. In the case of any paper-based source, we can provide the link to the electronic (e.g. repository) access, and if a given source has been published both on paper and in electronic form, we will definitely provide the data of the primary version.

Only those Internet resources should be collected in a separate list, which are used for websites, databases, etc. refer to In this case, the referenced source is the website address, the author does not need to be specified. However, even in this case, the name of the website and the date of download must be specified in the bibliographic item in addition to the URL. If we refer to any content on the website, the item will be included among the other sources with an author reference.

The foreign source must be given with the original title of the work, but it must be referenced and indicated in the bibliography in the same way as the items in Hungarian.

About the DOI identifier:

In cooperation with the MTA Library and Information Center, we provide our articles with the DOI identifier registered with CrossRef. DOI increases the visibility of articles and makes it easier to count the given references. The condition for this is that the authors indicate the DOI identifier of the cited works registered with CrossRef (if they have one) in the bibliography. The DOI identifier of the referenced publications can be found by clicking on the following link: [http://se](http://search.crossref.org) ­[arch.cross](http://search.crossref.org) ­[ref.org](http://search.crossref.org) .

At the end of the bibliographic description of a technical literature item, after "DOI:" only the sequence of characters starting from the 10th must be entered, e.g.: DOI: [10.17165/TP.2018.1.2](https://doi.org/10.17165/tp.2018.1.2) ), the link to access the article (https ://doi .org/10.17165/tp.2018.1.2) must be attached to this as a hyperlink.

**In the Referenced sources section, please provide the bibliographic data as follows.**

**1. Book**

Author(s) and/or editor(s) (or the organization/company, if the author is not listed; or the title, if the author or organization is not specified) (year of publication/publication): title (in italics). Place of publication (city): Publisher. DOI identifier (if available).

Examples:

1. Kemény S. – Papp L. – Deák A. (1999): *Statistical quality (compliance) regulation.* Budapest: Technical Book Publisher - Hungarian Quality Society.
2. KSH (2009): *Hungarian Statistical Yearbook 2008.* Budapest: KSH.
3. Marselek S. (2006): *Agricultural economics.* Budapest: FVM Training and Expert Consulting Institute.
4. Neely, A. - Adams, C. - Kennerley, m. (2004): *Ownership value.* Budapest: Alinea Publishing House.

We avoid referring to the edited book, always refer to a book chapter or study written by an author! (See below.)

**2. Book chapter**

The reference must be made in the same way as for books, but care must be taken to specify both the author of the chapter and the author/editor of the book. In contrast to the book, here we always ask for volume data, which always apply to the given book section. Between the starting and ending page numbers, indicate the from-to relationship with a hyphen (Alt 0150). In the case of book excerpts, the title of the containing volume is always italicized (in italics).

Examples:

1. Nilsson, A. (2020): Landscape Observatory Västra Götaland. In: Bujdosó, Z. – Dinya L. – Csernák J. (ed.): *XVII. International Scientific Days - Abstract Book : 17th International Scientific Days - Abstract Book* . Gyöngyös, EKE Liceum Publishers, p. 66.
2. Takács I. (2008): Analysis of enterprises. In: Nábrádi A. – Pupos T. – György K. Takácsné (ed.): *Üzemtan I.* Budapest: Szaktudás Kiadóház, pp. 126–141.

**3. Journal article**

Author(s) (year of publication): title of the article. Name/title of the journal (in italics), volume and page number of the journal, page numbers. DOI identifier (if available).

Example:

1. Csoka, GE (2020): Romania's Tourism Potential in Transylvania. *Acta Carolus Robertus,* 10(2), 47–55. DOI: [10.33032/acr.2475](https://doi.org/10.33032/acr.2475)
2. Singh, D. - Gál, Z. (2020): Economic Freedom and its Impact on Foreign Direct Investment. *Review Of Economic Perspectives / Národohospodársky Obzor : The Journal Of Masaryk University,* 20(1), 73–90. DOI: [10.2478/revecp-2020-0004](https://doi.org/10.2478/revecp-2020-0004)

**4. Doctoral thesis, dissertation**

Author (year of creation): title (in italics). Type of work [PhD thesis/ DLA thesis/ MTA doctoral thesis]. Headquarters: Educational institution.

Example:

1. Gabriella Buda (2021): The relationship between consumer attitudes and sharing-based services. [PhD thesis] Gödöllő: MATE Doctoral School of Economic and Regional Sciences. Download date: 20/03/2021 source: https://uni-mate.hu/sites/default/files/bu ­da\_gabriella\_ertekezes.pdf

**5. Electronic resources**

If possible, the same data elements per type are described in the same order as shown in the examples above. In addition, the date and URL of the last download must be included in each case.

**the. Announcement from an internet website/portal**

Author(s) (year of publication): title of the study (italics). Publishing institution/website. Download date. source: URL

Example:

1. MNB (2020): *Development of the central bank base rate.* MNB website. Download date: 03/31/2021. source: https://www.mnb.hu/Jegybanki\_alapkamat\_alakulasa
2. Without author (2016): *Euro accession: mere words.* My Money. Download date: 03/31/2021. source: URL: https://www.azenpenzem.hu/cikkek/euro ­zadzas-puszta-szavak/3366/

**b. Electronic book/book chapter (e-book)**

Author(s) (year of publication): e-book title. Original release data: place: publisher (if available). [Electronic edition] Place of publication: Publishing institution. Scope (if determinable). Download date. source: URL.

Examples:

1. Daruka, M. (2020): Institutional economics. Budapest: Corvinus University of Budapest. [Electronic edition.] Budapest: Tankönvtár. Download date: 04/02/2021 source: http://dtk.tankonyvtar.hu/xmlui/handle/123456789/13317
2. R. Orosz (1991): The work of Gyula Kautz and his place in the history of economic thought. In: Mihalik I. (ed.): Portrait sketches of Hungarian economists. Budapest: University of Economics PTK (Közgazdasztani (f)irkák, 68.) [Electronic edition] Budapest: Neumann Kht., 2005. Download date: 04/01/2021 source: http://mek.oszk.hu/03100 /03176 [2018. 24/01]

**c. Article in an electronic journal**

Author(s) (year of publication): title of the study/article. Title of the journal, Year and issue of the journal or date of online publication. Page number (if available). Download date. source: URL or DOI (if there is a DOI, it is enough to enter it).

Example:

1. Boros E. - Sztanó G. (2021): The evolution of European bailout arrangements and its impact on sovereign bond yields in the aftermath of the euro crisis. *Society and Economy,* 03/07/2021 [online] Download date: 04/01/2021 DOI: [10.1556/204.2020.00024](https://doi.org/10.1556/204.2020.00024)

If the paper-based publication can also be found electronically, please provide the former data in particular. The date of the last download and the electronic access path can be entered after this.

Example:

1. Csaba L. (2007): Transition or spontaneous disorder? *Economic Review,* 54(9), 757–773. Download date: 01/31/2021. source: http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00017/00140/pdf/1csa ­ba.pdf > [2008 03. 11.]

Sample pages

In the following, we present the structure of an article on sample pages. Text fragments for the sample pages were randomly cut out from previous manuscripts, their content is not connected, sometimes not even coherent, in this form it is not authentic, not edited.

To prepare the manuscript, please use the template given below in accordance with the formal requirements specified above (even by copying your own text sections).

Main title of the article (SME Main title)

Subtitle

The authors will be listed here in this form: László Kiss – Lea Poó **(SME Author)** . For the sake of anonymity, names will not be entered in the manuscript, the editors will enter them after proofreading.

Summary (SME Heading 1)

The **SME Summary 1** template is applied to the first paragraph after the title. Avoid using new paragraphs in the Summary. The SME Summary 1 template differs from the **SME** Summary 2 template in that the paragraph is "sticky" here, there is no indentation.

If the Summary is divided into several paragraphs, the **SME Summary 2** template must be used from the second paragraph. (Enter after the first paragraph automatically puts the text in this format. Except for the first paragraph after the title, we use an indent of 0.4 cm in all subsequent paragraphs.

Both the Hungarian and English summaries should be a minimum of 1,000 and a maximum of 1,500 characters. The authors must enter 3-6 Hungarian and English keywords for their thesis, and the thesis must also be provided with JEL (Journal of Economic Literature) codes, which can be selected [HERE .](http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/jel_class_system.php)

***Keywords*** *(*SME***Keyword****)*: pattern1, pattern2, pattern3

SIGN(SMEJEL Code): Z29

Introduction (SME Heading 1)

**(SME Paragraph 1)** After the commissioning of the Kiskörei barrage in 1973, a body of water with a surface area of 127 km 2. The tourism significance of the artificial reservoir, which was created primarily for water management (irrigation, drought damage reduction) and energy production, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the Central Tisza region Resort Preparatory Committee was established in 1969 (Mészáros, 1974).

Subchapter One (SME Heading 2)

**(SME Paragraph 1)** Due to the damming, but even more so, the flooding, a habitat complex was created on the shallow reservoir, although different from the previous one, but more diverse in many respects (Halasi-Kovács–Harka, 2000). Due to the importance of natural values, a part of the reservoir area (Tiszavalki basin and Poroszlói basin) is part of the Hortobágy National Park, as well as Natura2000 and Ramsari areas.

**(SME Paragraph 2)** The landscape, hydrological and ecological mosaic makes the lake a particularly attractive destination for anglers. 51 fish species were found in Lake Tisza (Harka, 1985), which far exceeds the number of species typical for stagnant waters of similar size. As a result of all this, fishing tourism at Lake Tisza is now characterized by a large market share (Benkhard et al., 2013), and has even become one of the most defining brand elements of the lake.

Subchapter Two (SME Heading 2)

**(SME Clause 1)** On the Tisza lake, which has varied spatial and temporal features, the applicable fishing methods are also varied, as a result of which 80% of fishermen are regular returners (Dávid et al., 2010; Benkhard et al., 2013). Among the other characteristics of fishing tourists, we will briefly mention only those related to our research.

**(SME Paragraph 2)** Based on previous research and the results of this survey, it can be said that the fishermen of Lake Tisza use accommodation in small proportion and spend little on it:

* **(SME List)** Based on KSH data (2013; 2018), accommodation accounts for 35-50% of the spending structure during domestic multi-day trips, while in the survey conducted among the fishermen of Lake Tisza it was only 7% (Benkhard et al., 2013).
* More than a third of the fishermen (38.7% and 46.7%) did not use accommodation at all (Dávid et al., 2010; Benkhard et al., 2013).

**(SME Paragraph 2)** The above results are also due to the fact that there are many fishermen living in nearby settlements or owning holiday properties at Lake Tisza. However, spending the night on the water's edge is almost a matter of course for many anglers, due to the peculiarities of fishing from the shore:

* **(SME List)** sticking to usual, favorite stops,
* protection of feeding grounds,
* making the most of fishing time,
* nights spent on the beach hoping for evening and early morning catches,
* savings.

Material and method (SME Heading 0)

**(SME Paragraph 1)** During the field data collection (except for the Tiszaval basin), we walked along the shores of the reservoir during July-August 2019, while recording the characteristics of the fishing spots on a data sheet and having photos taken. Areas not accessible from land were examined by boat.

**(SME Paragraph 2)** The following parameters were recorded on the data sheet:

* **(SME List)** coordinates,
* extent of the area affected by wild camping (m 2 ),
* nature of garbage (is there a garbage collector, is it your own or bought from a fishing utility, what is the amount of scattered garbage),
* nature of the fireplace (temporary or permanent, if permanent: material, coverage),
* type of superstructure (mobile tent, fixed tent, wooden or metal house, various types),
* nature of toilet,
* other elements. **(SME List)**

**(SME Paragraph 2)** The analysis of the surveyed data and the preparation of some of the illustrations were done with the help of Excel and SPSS programs. To create the maps, we used the QGIS program, using data from Openstreetmap and Google Earth.

Results (SME Heading 1)

**(SME Paragraph 1)** For hikers and water hikers, outside of protected areas, the so-called Forest Act (2009/ XXXVII) is usually the guideline, according to which camping for no more than 24 hours does not require the consent of the forest manager, or within 50 meters from the shore, the permission of the shore manager you can pitch a tent for the night. However, according to the Tiszatavi code (KÖTIVIZIG, 2010), in those parts of the Tiszató that do not fall under nature conservation protection, you can only camp in permanent and temporary places designated for this purpose. […]

**(SME Paragraph 2)** Although wild camping, i.e. pitching a tent outside established campsites, is also possible within certain limits in our country, due to the regulations for the examined area, we will use it as a synonym for illegal camping in the rest of the publication!

Table 1. Table title (SME Figure/Table 1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| City name | Postal code |
| Gyöngyös | 3200 |
| Kaposvár | 7400 |
| Gödöllő | 2100 |

Source: Based on last name, year (SME Figure/Table 2)

**(SME Paragraph 2)** During the field visit, we found signs of wild camping at 44 points. The distribution of these locations: Abádszaló pool 50%, Sarudi pool 48%, Poroszló pool 2%. Compared with the results of the survey conducted during 2000 (Mokánszky–Hij, 2001), a definite decrease can be observed, which is the largest in the Poroszló pool, which is part of the Hortobágy National Park (Figure 1). The decrease can also be linked to changes in the infrastructure, as some areas previously affected by wild camping now have harbors (Abádszalóki Bay). […]

The way of wild camping is varied, but for the most part it goes well beyond the category of "foil stretched for protection against the weather". At the surveyed points, we separated 5 categories, of which the mobile tent is the most common (64%). However, in addition to fixed tents (18%) indicating a longer-term stay (up to several months), there were wooden or metal houses (Figure 3), as well as a combination of several solutions (9%). Houseboats and caravans were also found in 9% of the locations.

As shown in Figure 5, the more massive structures are located no more than 500 m (as the crow flies) from the nearest public road.

Figure 5. Figure title (SME Figure/Table 1)

Source: Author, based on year (SME Figure/Table 2)

Implications and recommendations (SME Heading 1)

**(SME Paragraph 1)** Although the presence of wild camping at Lake Tisza has decreased, it is still a problem in our region. On the one hand, the decrease resulted from stricter controls, and the change in infrastructure also contributed.

**(SME Paragraph 2)** The still existing landscape and environmental burden is represented by more massive structures, comfort-enhancing interventions and waste management, which are mainly located 2-4000 meters from the settlements, but only barely 500 meters from the nearest public road (as the crow flies).

In our opinion, more effective management measures by the manager of the area would be helped by information and compliance with the rules, and more frequent inspections.

Cited Sources (SME Heading 1)

1. (SME Bibliography)
2. Bácsné Bába É. – Fenyves V. – Szabados Gy. – Dajnoki K. – Müller A – Bács Z. (2019): Examination of the importance of the sports sector in the national economy based on reported data in the period 2014-2016. Contemporary Social and Economic Processes, 13(3–4), 93–103.
3. Bács B. (2016): Analysis of the economic success of Real Madrid. [Thesis]. University of Debrecen.
4. Balogh, R. – Dajnoki, K. – Bácsné, Bába É. (2019): Why is Hungarian football still sick? – Characterization of the Hungarian football player market. Contemporary Social and Economic Processes, 13(3–4), 105–117.

Author(s)

name

ORCID

scientific degree

post

workplace

e-mail address.