

The Title are Written with Book Antiqua (16pt) and Preferably Not More Than 15 Words, Align Left

The title should be straightforward and informative.

Avoid using statute, city/region/province/location, abbreviations

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Keywords:

Consist of 3-5 words
and must be separated
by (;) semicolons, not
commas (,)

Abstract

The elements commonly found in an abstract of a scientific article published in a scientific journal are: 1) Introduction: provides a brief introduction to the problem; 2) Purposes of the Research: briefly describe the purpose of this study; 3) Methods of the Research: briefly state the research method based on a focus of study, namely empirical research or normative research, with the research approach used; 4) Result/Novelty of the Research: It is at the heart of a research report because a result/finding is what the reader is actually looking for. The result/finding component does not have to present all the things that are found in the research, it is presented that the result/findings are relevant to the nature of this research. Present the abstract in a single paragraph with a maximum of 200-250 words, 10pt Book Antiqua.

1. Introduction

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the purpose of research, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. The author must provide research originality a minimum of 3 (three) similar research data and highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. Similar research data can be traced through data in the form of scientific journals or the latest research results.

An article of at least 7,000 words must include the introduction, methods, results and discussion, as well as the conclusion.

At the end of paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning identification of the legal issue and objective/purpose of the research. The author must use Mendeley with the Citation Style: Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note) and 11pt Book Antiqua. The use of Mendeley as an example is as follows:

- Book¹
- Journal²

¹ Keith Owens, *Law for Business Studies Students* (London: Routledge-Cavendish, 2001); Haris Faulidi Asnawi, *Transaksi Bisnis E-Commerce Perspektif Islam* (Yogyakarta: Magistra Insania Press, 2004).

² Tasya Safiranita, "Aspek Hukum Transaksi Perdagangan Melalui Media Elektronik Dikaitkan Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Dan Investasi* 8, no. 2 (June 8, 2017): 15, <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v8i2.720>; Yanci Libria Fista, Aris Machmud, and Suartini Suartini, "Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen Dalam Transaksi E-Commerce Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Undang-Undang Perlindungan Konsumen," *Binamulia Hukum* 12, no. 1 (August 29, 2023): 177–89, <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v12i1.599>.

- Website (online source)³

2. Methods

The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Research methods must be able to describe how research is carried out accompanied by the use of legal materials or data.

3. Results and Discussion

The writing of the Result and Discussion section contains the result or research findings (scientific finding) which is followed by a scientific discussion. The discussion must have a correlation with the introduction so that the discussion can have fundamental differences with similar research.

The description of the discussion is descriptive, analytical and critical. The description of the discussion must be adjusted to the sequence of legal issues that are the main elements in the research. Theories included in the theoretical framework should be cited in the Result and Discussion. The analysis in the Result and Discussion can be supported by a table that is presented horizontally. Table presentation is equipped with "Table Title" and "Table Source". Each Table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the Tables presented.

Table and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The Figures should be clearly readable and at least have a good resolution. Table made with the open model (without vertical lines) as shown below:

TER GEDACHTENIS AAN DE EERW. MERE ALDEGONDE OVERSTE DER ZUSTERS URSULINEN TE BUIENZORG OVERLEDEN TE SOERABAIA 17 DECEMBER 1914	TER GEDACHTENIS AAN DE EENW. MOEDER LOUISE EERSTE OVERSTE DER EENW. ZUSTERS URSULINEN SOERABAJA OVERLEDEN 14 MAART 1890 VAN HAR DANBARE LEERLINGEN	MERE PATRICE MEI 1941	ZUSTER THERESE 13 OCTOBER 1883	ZUSTER STAINSLAS 30 JANUARI 1878
		ZR. LENE 14 JUNI 1933	ZUSTER EUPHRASIE 23 JUN 1883	ZUSTER ANCELA 11 JULI 1875
		ZR. DOMINICA 17 AUG 1931	ZUSTER ALOYSIA 28 DECEMBER 1882	ZUSTER ALPHONSE 11 NOVEMBER 1868
		ZR GERARDINE 15 JULI 1930	ZUSTER CUNERE 12 AGUSTUS 1880	BEAUJEAN BEELD LUIK (BELGIEN)
		ZUSTER THRESE 16 AUG 1894	ZUSTER ODINE 12 NOV 1916	ZUSTE ROSALIE 31 MAART 1906
		EL DETHEIR ARCHT LUIK (BEEGIE)	ZUSTER MARCUERITE 21 NOV 1918	ZUSTER JOSEPHINE 28 OCT 1907
		ZUSTER ANGELINE 8 NOV 1893	ZUSTER AGNES 10 DECEMBER 1925	ZUSTE HELENE 7 JUNI 1908
		ZUSTER AUGUSTINE 11 SEP 1892	ZUSTER IMELDA 12 NOV 1926	ZUSTER GERARDI 21 JULI 1908
		ZUSTER LUGIE 7 JULI 1891	ZUSTER BRIGITTE 24 JUNI 1903	ZUSTER URSULE 9 SEPT 1910
		ZUSTER MARIE 10 OCT 1890	ZUSTER OLIVE 24 AUG 1899	ZUSTER LAURENE 5 JAN 1918
		ZUSTER ANNA 25 SEPTEMBER 1888	ZUSTER FRANCOISE 15 OCT 1894	ZUSTER AGNES 19 MAART 1886
		ZUSTER STANISLAS 27 JULI 1886	ZUSTER URSULA 17 NOV 1885	
ZY RSTER N VREDE 				
MAKAM URSULINE SISTERS TOTAL JENAZAH - 60 TERIDENTIFIKASI - 37				

Picture 1. The Tomb of Nurse Ursulin

Table 1. Global Piracy: Actual and Attempted Piracy Attack in Different Regions, 2007-2016.

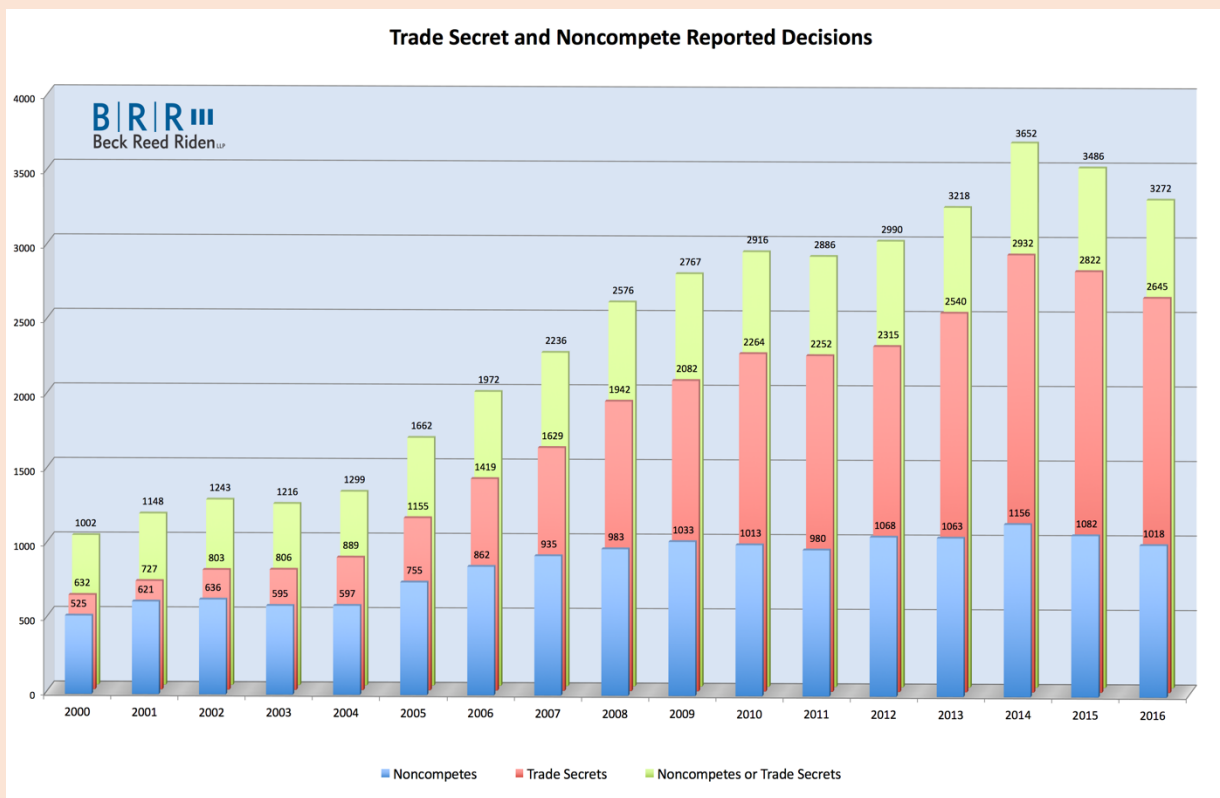
Locations	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	2016
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³ Issha Harruma, "Hak-Hak Konsumen Menurut UU Perlindungan Konsumen," <https://nasional.kompas.com>, April 29, 2022, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/04/29/03300001/hak-hak-konsumen-menurut-uu-perlindungan-konsumen>.

	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Southeast Asia	15	8	7	5	4	7	8	10	12	141
Far East	8	3	0	4	7	0	0	4	8	
Indian Sub-continent	1	5	1	1	2	4	2	7	1	8
South America	5	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	2	3
Africa	2	3	0	3	0	9	6	9	6	4
Rest of World	4	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	5
Total	5	9	1	4	7	0	5	7	8	5
	7	6	12	18	26	25	29	15	7	5
	1	1	0	9	6	9	3	0	9	5
	8	8	1	3	8	4	2	0	0	2
	2									
	32	23	26	29	41	44	43	29	26	245
	9	9	3	3	0	5	9	7	4	

Source: Primary data, 2017 (Edited)

Diagram 1. Trade Secret and Noncompete Report



Source: Faircompetitionlaw.com

* The author must explain and give a brief response to the pictures or tables or diagram that are included in the article in the next paragraph

If there are multiple sub-sections within the results and analysis section, each sub-section must be assigned a clear and appropriate title that corresponds to the content

being discussed. This approach is intended to facilitate the reader's comprehension of the author's reasoning and to ensure that each segment of the results and analysis can be understood independently, while remaining cohesively connected to the entire study. Each sub-section within the results and analysis should encompass relevant key findings, which should then be thoroughly analyzed and explained. The author is required to ensure that each sub-section provides specific, pertinent information directly related to the issue or research question under examination. Consequently, readers will be able to follow the research logic with ease and discern the interconnections between the various findings presented. As an example:

3.1. Sub-bab 1

The main results and discussion related to the first topic discussed.

3.2. Sub-bab 2

The results and discussion of the key findings related to the second topic discussed.

3.3. Sub-bab 3

The main results and discussion related to the third topic discussed, and so on.

4. Conclusions

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

5. Acknowledgments

Give gratitude to your university/institution

6. Funding (optional)

No funding was received for this study.

7. References

Using Mendeley Cite and align left, a minimum of 30 references, all in the form of research results published in scientific journals and referenced references are the results of the last five years of publication except the classic references used as historical study material.

- Fista, Yanci Libria, Aris Machmud, and Suartini Suartini. "Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen Dalam Transaksi E-Commerce Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Undang-Undang Perlindungan Konsumen." *Binamulia Hukum* 12, no. 1 (August 29, 2023): 177-89. <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v12i1.599>.
- Haris Faulidi Asnawi. *Transaksi Bisnis E-Commerce Perspektif Islam*. Yogyakarta: Magistra Insania Press, 2004.
- Harruma, Issha. "Hak-Hak Konsumen Menurut UU Perlindungan Konsumen." <https://nasional.kompas.com>, April 29, 2022. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/04/29/03300001/hak-hak-konsumen-menurut-uu-perlindungan-konsumen>.
- Owens, Keith. *Law for Business Studies Students*. London: Routledge-Cavendish, 2001.
- Safiranita, Tasya. "Aspek Hukum Transaksi Perdagangan Melalui Media Elektronik Dikaitkan Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik." *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Dan Investasi* 8, no. 2 (June 8, 2017): 15. <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v8i2.720>.