[Article Title: Concise, Specific, and Informative]

The title must accurately reflect the principal legal issue examined in the article. It should be concise, specific, informative, and consist of no more than 20 words. Use uppercase letters, Times New Roman, 14 pt, bold, and centered alignment.

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Authors from the same institution must use the same superscript affiliation number. A different superscript number should be assigned only to a different institutional affiliation. Authors with multiple affiliations must include all applicable superscript numbers after their names.

Received: [completed by the editor]; Revised: [completed by the editor]; Accepted: [completed by the editor]

Abstract

Study Objective: [State the research problem, objective, and principal legal issue in one or two precise sentences.]

Methods/Approach: [Identify the type of research, legal or interdisciplinary approaches, legal materials or empirical data, data collection techniques, and analytical method.]

Novelty: [Explain the specific contribution that distinguishes the article from previous studies.]

Findings: [Present the principal findings and the central legal argument. Avoid broad or unsupported claims.]

Conclusion: [Provide a direct answer to the research problem and identify its principal implication.]

The abstract must provide a concise and accurate summary of the article. It must contain 150-250 words and use Times New Roman, 10 pt, italic, and single spacing. Avoid citations, footnotes, tables, figures, and uncommon abbreviations.

Keywords: [Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4; Keyword 5]

Provide three to five keywords or key phrases that represent the principal legal concepts, objects, and issues examined in the article. Separate each keyword with a semicolon.

Introduction

The introduction should explain the research background, relevant legal context, principal legal issue, and objective of the study. Authors must demonstrate the scientific novelty of the article through a critical review of relevant previous studies. The literature review should identify the limitations of existing scholarship and clarify the research gap addressed by the article. The

introduction must conclude with clearly formulated research questions or legal issues.[1]

RechtIdee publishes original research articles and conceptual or theoretical articles in the field of law. Manuscripts should contain between 5,000 and 10,000 words, excluding footnotes and references, and should use 1.15 line spacing. A research article should consist of Introduction, Research Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgments, and References. A conceptual article may integrate the methodological explanation into the final part of the Introduction. Submitted manuscripts must be original, must not have been previously published, and must not be under consideration by another journal.[2]

Research Methods

Research articles must contain a separate Research Methods section. This section should explain the type of research, research design, legal and interdisciplinary approaches, sources of legal materials or empirical data, data collection techniques, and analytical methods. Authors conducting normative legal research must clearly identify the statutory, conceptual, case, comparative, historical, or other relevant approaches used in the study. Authors conducting empirical legal research must explain the research setting, participants or informants, sampling technique, data collection procedures, ethical considerations, and data analysis method. In conceptual articles, the methodological framework may be presented at the end of the Introduction.

Results and Discussion

Present the results and legal analysis in an integrated manner. Organize this section around the research questions. Each subsection should state a finding, explain the governing law or evidence, evaluate competing arguments, and clarify the theoretical and practical implications.

[First Analytical Subsection: Use a Substantive Heading]

Develop the first principal finding. Link legal provisions, judgments, institutional practice, or empirical evidence to the article's analytical framework. Compare the finding with relevant prior studies.

Use precise legal reasoning. Distinguish rules, principles, interpretation, implementation, enforcement, and consequences. Avoid merely describing legislation without analysis.

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[1] Pradeep M.D., "Legal Research- Descriptive Analysis on Doctrinal Methodology," *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences* 4, no. 2 (2019): 95–103, https://doi.org/10.47992/ijmts.2581.6012.0075.

[2] Jimly Asshiddiqqie, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Tata Negara* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2018), 231–32.

Subheadings should reflect the substantive legal argument discussed in each section. Avoid generic headings such as "First Discussion" or "Second Discussion."

Table 1. [Descriptive Title of the Table]

Analytical Aspect	Jurisdiction/Case A	Jurisdiction/Case B	Legal Implication
[Criterion 1]	[Finding/data]	[Finding/data]	[Interpretation]
[Criterion 2]	[Finding/data]	[Finding/data]	[Interpretation]
[Criterion 3]	[Finding/data]	[Finding/data]	[Interpretation]

Source: [Author's analysis based on identified legal materials or data.]

Explain each table, figure, chart, or diagram in the main text. State what the evidence shows and why it matters for the legal argument. Tables must be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals and must have concise, descriptive titles placed above the table. Sources and explanatory notes must be placed below the table. Submit editable tables rather than tables inserted as images.

Figures, charts, and diagrams must be numbered consecutively and provided in a clear, high-resolution format. Figure titles should be placed below the figure. Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce copyrighted material.

[Second Analytical Subsection: Use a Substantive Heading]

Develop the second principal finding. Address counterarguments, doctrinal tensions, institutional constraints, or comparative lessons. Explain whether a foreign rule can be adapted rather than mechanically transplanted.

Conclude the discussion by integrating all findings. Clarify the article's contribution to legal doctrine, regulation, adjudication, enforcement, governance, or future research.

Conclusion

The conclusion must provide direct answers to the research questions and synthesize the principal legal findings without repeating the discussion. It should explain the doctrinal, regulatory, institutional, theoretical, or practical implications of the findings. The conclusion must not introduce new evidence, arguments, citations, tables, or figures.

Where appropriate, recommendations should identify the responsible institution, the required legal or policy instrument, and the expected effect of the proposed reform.

Acknowledgments (Optional)

Authors may acknowledge research funding, institutional assistance, data access, or other contributions that do not meet the criteria for authorship. State the name of the funding institution and grant number, where applicable. Do not include academic titles or expressions of personal gratitude that are unrelated to the research.

References

All sources cited in the manuscript must be included in the reference list, and every entry in the reference list must be cited in the manuscript through footnotes. Each manuscript must contain a minimum of 30 references. At least 80 percent of the references should consist of scientific journal articles published within the last five years. References from reputable international journals are strongly preferred.

Authors must use the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition, Full Note-Bibliography System consistently for footnotes and the reference list. The reference list should include only sources cited in the manuscript and should be arranged alphabetically by the authors' surnames. Examples:

Author, First Name, and Second Author. "Title of Journal Article." Journal Name 10, no. 2 (2026): 123-145. https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx.

Author, First Name. Title of Book. City: Publisher, 2025.