GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITTEN WORK

Vilnius, 2022

CONTENTS

ANNEXES

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITTEN WORK

The recommended/typical structure of a written thesis (hereafter referred to as "the thesis") is as follows:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Annotation.
4. Declaration of Integrity.
5. Content.
6. Introduction.
7. Part of teaching.
8. Conclusions and recommendations.
9. List of sources of information.
10. Annexes (not required).

1.1. Front page of

A single title page (Annex 1) is stapled at the beginning of the coursework, independent work and practical work, and two title pages (Annexes 2 and 3) at the beginning of the final thesis. The format and font sizes for the main fields of the title page are given in Annex 4.

1.2. Annotation to

The abstract is written in Lithuanian and English. It is a brief statement of the substance of the work, highlighting the relevance of the issues addressed, providing a brief summary of the work, and revealing the topic, purpose, content, results and structure of the work. The abstract does not provide an evaluation of the work, but rather a brief presentation of the work itself. It is not appropriate to give the full introduction, results or conclusions in the abstract. The abstract should be annotated at the end of the thesis with meaningful words. The abstract should be limited to one page. An example of an abstract is given in Annex 5.

1.3. Declaration of Integrity

The declaration of good faith is required for coursework and thesis work, and may also be included in other work. The declaration of integrity confirms that the material in the thesis is not plagiarised and that the thesis is written independently. An example of a declaration of integrity is given in Annex 6.

1.4. Content

The table of contents shall include all chapter and subsection numbers, titles and page numbers. Titles of drawings, drafts and appendices shall appear below the table of contents. An example of a table of contents is given in Annex 7.

1.5. Introduction

The introduction sets out the following aspects of the work:

- **Relevance.** In describing the relevance of the topic, the author of the thesis shall draw on the knowledge acquired during the studies, practical experience and sources of information consulted, and shall indicate the relevance of the topic to which the chosen thesis is relevant.

- **Practical implications of the work.** It is necessary to indicate whether the thesis has practical significance, whether its results can be applied in practice, whether the thesis is real or just a demonstration of the results achieved in support of theoretical knowledge.

- **Object(s) concerned**. Specify exactly what will be covered in the thesis. In describing the subject matter, the question 'what is being addressed?' should be answered. Other terms that do not provide clarity should be avoided.

- **Aim and objectives of the thesis (study). The** aim of the thesis (or study) must be consistent with the title of the chosen topic. The purpose of the thesis/research shall be written in one sentence. Therefore, once the purpose of the work has been formulated, the specific objectives of the work or study are chosen. When formulating the objectives of the research, the common nouns of verbs shall be used instead of verbal nouns. For example, "compare", "investigate", "find out", not "compare", "investigate", "find out" etc.

The tasks are numbered, each on a new line.

It is important to remember that every major task of a paper (or study) must have a solution, i.e. reflected in the conclusions.

In addition to the above, the introduction of the thesis may include a statement of the thesis problem, the structure of the thesis, the methods of the thesis/research and the hypothesis.

The length of the introduction depends on the type of work and can be up to several pages.

1.6. Part of teaching

The body of the thesis should be a coherent analysis and description of the objectives and the proofs of the claims made in the introduction. It should be divided into chapters and subsections. It is recommended that the titles of the chapters are based on the objectives: as many chapters as objectives. The titles of the chapters and sub-chapters should correspond to their content. The length of a chapter and sub-chapter should be at least 1 page. The theoretical justification of the thesis, a review of the sources of information, the specific results of the research, an analysis of the material collected, and

the data of the specific self-assessment are presented in the thesis. The results obtained are compared with other

the authors' data (if any). The parts of the thesis are described in detail in the guidelines for the preparation of the thesis, which have been approved by the Study Programme Committees.

1.7. Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions are essential, but recommendations are necessary. Conclusions are the answer to the objectives of the thesis/research set out at the beginning of the paper. Each conclusion should be written on a new line. Conclusions must be specific, reasoned, consistent with the title of the work, the aim, the objectives and the results obtained. Only conclusions that are supported by the data obtained in the course of the work and that are based on the best argument should be drawn. Conclusions should not be drawn solely on the basis of one's own reasoning.

1.8. List of information sources

An example of a list of information sources is given in section 2.7.

1.9. Annexes

As a general rule, only small figures and tables should be included in the body of the paper. Appendices include questionnaires, larger tables, sketches, analogues, supplementary research material or otherwise organised data that cannot be accommodated in the text due to their larger size, descriptions of algorithms and programs for problems, and other documents used. All appendices must be mentioned in the body of the paper and referenced in brackets (see Annex 1).

2. TEXT PART. FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS

2.1. General requirements for the presentation of theses

1. Entries must be typed and bound by computer.

2. The text part shall be on A4 sheets. The text shall be printed in *Times New Roman* font, font size 12 pt.

3. Individual important words or parts of the text can be bolded, thinned out or italicised to show the importance of that part of the text.

4. A space of 1,5 lines shall be left between the lines.

5. In accordance with the rules for printing documents, the margins chosen for A4 documents are 30 mm for the left margin, 10 mm for the right margin and 20 mm for the top and bottom margins.

6. Printed on one side of the page. The pages shall be numbered in Arabic numerals (12 pt) in the middle of the top margin without dots or dashes. Pages are counted from the title page (page numbers are not written on the title page or on the table of contents, but are included in the total number of pages).

7. Paragraphs start on a new line. The first line of the paragraph is indented 1,27 cm from the left margin, i.e. the paragraph is started by pressing the 'Tab' key once and in the same way throughout the text. Paragraphs shall be aligned both ways, with the text aligned to both the right and left margins.

8. When writing text, leave a space of 1 character between words. Punctuation marks are placed after the written word without a space. A space of 1 character shall be left after the punctuation marks.

9. The text may be divided into chapters, subsections (to be specified in the table of contents). Numbered in Arabic numerals. For example, 1.; 1.1.; 1.1.1.

10. Chapter headings shall be in *Times New Roman* in bold 12 pt font, centred longitudinally. Section headings shall be written in longitudinal centred font in lower case bold starting with an upper case letter.

11. The language of the text must be correct, clear, simple and not abbreviated, except as provided for in language rules and standards. The text shall be written in accordance with the norms and rules of the common Lithuanian language.

2.2. Writing forms

It is recommended to write the formulae centrally, using special formula writing software. All formulae are numbered consecutively throughout the text using Arabic numerals. The serial number of the formula is written on the right-hand side of the page in curly brackets. A reference must also be given in the text

in a formula, e.g. ... calculations are based on formula 1; ... see formula 1, citing the source of the formula. In formulae, statistical symbols shall be italicised, the meanings of letter and symbol designations used shall be explained and the units of measurement shall be given. The meaning of each notation or symbol shall be given from a new line in the order in which it appears in the formula. The first line of the explanation shall begin with the word

„here:". The results of the calculation are shown below or in the tables (graphs). For example, the average speed of the engine piston is calculated in m/s:

$$_{st}\mathcal{V} = \frac{2 \cdot S \cdot n}{60},$$
(1)

where: S is the stroke of the piston, m; $S =$
0,089 m;

n is the engine shaft speed, min^{-1} ; $n = 5000$ min^{-1} ;

$$_{st}\mathcal{V} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,089 \cdot 5000}{60} = 14,83 \text{ m/s.}$$

2.3. Creating tables on

The theses shall contain numerical, textual or mixed information in tables, comprising at least 3 columns.

The main elements of tables are: number, title, row headings, column headings and subheadings.

Tables should be numbered consecutively throughout the work using Arabic numerals. The serial number and the word 'table' shall appear in the right-hand margin above the table. The title of the table shall appear in the centre after the table number. The table title shall not be followed by a full stop.

Column headings, column headings and subheadings in the table shall be preceded by

a capital letter. There must be a single space between the column heading and

subheading lines.

Each part of the table must have a title and there must be no empty columns or rows. The text of the tables may be in 8-10 pt font (Table 1).

Table 1

Name of the table

Eil. No .	Header for line headings	Column heading		Column heading
		Column subtitle	Column subtitle	

If the table is transferred to another sheet, the column numbers are written in Arabic numerals on a separate line under the column headings and t h e continuation of the table is written on the right-hand

side of the next sheet (Table 2).

Table 2

Name of the table

Eil. No.	Header for line headings	Column heading		Column heading
		Column subtitle	Column subtitle	
1	2	3	4	5

Continuation of Table 2

1	2	3	4	5

2.4. Submitting illustrations to

All illustrations are referred to in the text as figures. These may be graphs, charts, diagrams, photographs, paintings. In the text, figures are numbered consecutively throughout the work in Arabic numerals. The number and title of the figure should be centred below the figure itself, e.g. Figure 1: Title, Figure 2: Title (Figure 1). No full stop after the sentence.
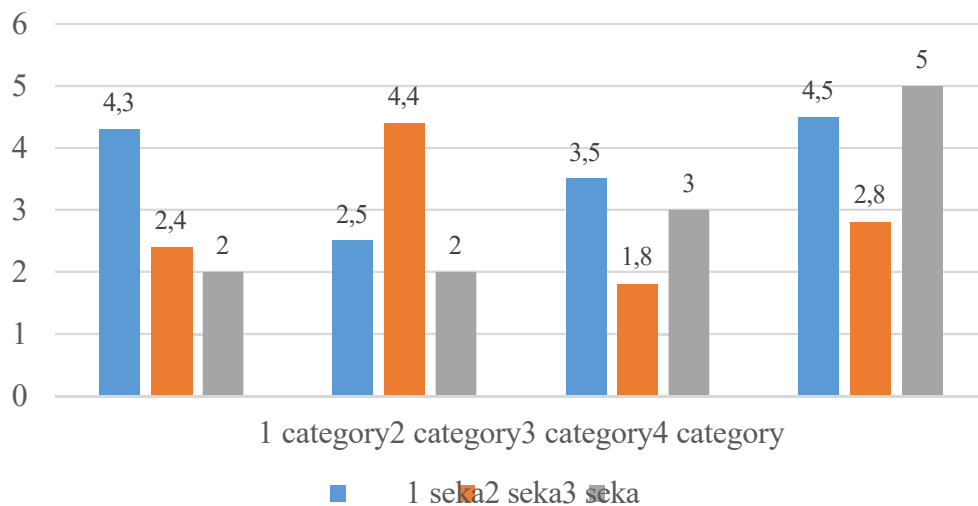

Figure 1. Graph name

When presenting a figure from another source, the author and year of the source must be indicated in parentheses after the title of the figure, see Figure 2:
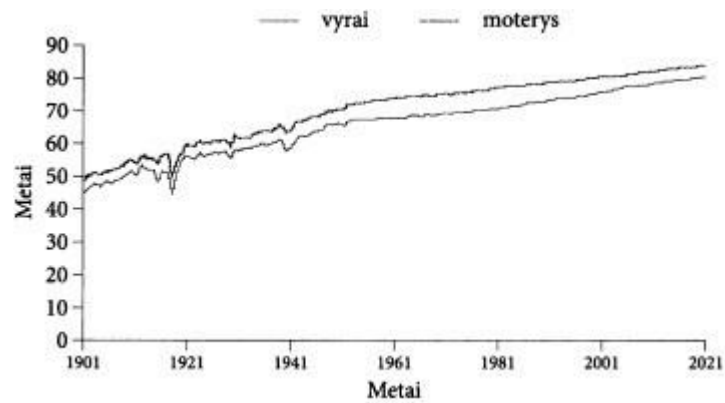
Figure 2: Life expectancy in Great Britain (Goldacre, 2012)

When submitting an illustration of a work of art, the numbering of the painting must be followed by the metrics of the work of art: the author, the title of the work, the year of creation. See Figure 3:

Figure 3. Rembrandt van Rijn. 'Self-portrait of a man leaning against a stone window

sill' (1639) When the author is unknown, it reads: 'Author unknown. 'Title' (year).
When the title of the work is unknown, it should read Author. Untitled (year).
When the year of creation is unknown: Author. 'Title' (n.d.).

Tables and examples in the paper must be described in at least a few sentences. References to tables, figures and appendices must be included in the text.

2.5. Spaces between words, numbers and characters

Parentheses and quotation marks are not separated from words by spaces. Spaces are required before and after parentheses and quotation marks.

Spaces between words, numbers and characters are left:

1. Between the number and the abbreviation, e.g. 19 June 2018; 20:00

2. Between the first letter of the first name and the last name, for example, V. Pavardenis.

3. Between abbreviations such as i.e.

4. Between a word and a slash, for example, says /

pronounces. You need to distinguish a hyphen from a dash.

The hyphen is written:

1. Between two equivalent words that refer to a compound title of the same subject, e.g. *invitation-programme, lecture-seminar* (if the second word explains or clarifies the first one, the hyphen is not used: *invoice*, therapist*, electrician*).

2. Words for equivalent specialities, e.g. *secretary-reporter, layout designer, traumatologist-orthopaedic surgeon*.

3. Between two surnames (not given names) of the same person, or between a surname and a nickname, e.g. *Kymantaitė- Čiurlionienė, Mykolaitis-Putinas*.

4. In a double name for a geographical feature, e.g. *North Rhine-Westphalia.*

5. A double symbolic name made up of the names of the two merged organisations, e.g. *"Gintra-Universitetas", "Santara-Šviesa".*

6. Between groups of digits representing a date, e.g. *2018-05-25.*

7. Among the numeric names of technical products, e.g. *heating boiler "Kalvis-5-8".*

8. Between the alphabetic part of the postal code *LT* and the numbers, e.g. *LT-12345.*

9. Between the numbers of the building and the apartment number, e.g. *Lyros str. 25-25.*

10. Between the letters and numbers representing the document number, e.g. *No K-23.*

11. After the Arabic numerals before the ending of the ordinal numerals, e.g. *2nd, 122nd, 20-thousandth* (no hyphen after the Roman numerals: Part III is not Part III, Chapter V is not Chapter V).

12. Before the released part of the word, e.g. *head, m-class.*

13. Digits can be hyphenated or unhyphenated after words, phrases or abbreviations, e.g. *"Design Days 2018"* and *"Design Days-2018".*

No space shall be left between words or numbers and the hyphen.

A hyphen is a punctuation mark used to distinguish parts of a sentence or clauses and to indicate direct speech. E.g. *Simas Simaitis, chairman of the commission*; *28 calendar days of leave.* A space is left between a word or number and a hyphen.

Between words and numbers that define certain boundaries, the hyphen is written without spaces, e.g,

Šiauliai-Panevėžys, Monday-Friday, page 1-10.

2.6. Academic integrity and plagiarism prevention

Writing academic or scientific papers and research using ideas, works and research by other authors must comply with the principles of academic ethics and the provisions of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act. Plagiarism is a form of academic misconduct and can be a form of violation of the law. If sources are used inappropriately or if the work is not written independently, plagiarism may be found and penalties for academic misconduct may be incurred. If copyright infringements are detected, measures under the Administrative Offences Code and the Criminal Code may be applied.

Plagiarism is the act of appropriating someone else's ideas, writings or other works and parts of works and presenting them as one's own without reference to the sources.

Types of plagiarism:

* Presenting a work or work (purchased, downloaded, copied) written or created by another author (including another student or group of students), or parts of it, as your own;

* Appropriating someone else's ideas, thoughts, results, drawings, models and other parts of the work and presenting them as your own;

* Submitting another author's presentation, work or other work with minimal changes;

* Paraphrasing another person's work or piece;

* Submitting the results of student group work (projects, assignments, etc.) as your own independent work, regardless of whether the submitter has the consent of others;

* Presenting copied texts from other people's work in your own work without reference to the sources;

* Presenting copied texts from other people's work in your own work with the sources cited but without quotation marks, giving the impression that the work is paraphrased by the author;

* There is less quoted text (in quotation marks) than copied text from other works, giving the impression that part of the work is paraphrased by the author;

* Changes made to text copied from someone else's work in your own work (inversion of words, changes in grammatical structure, changes in words or sentences, shortening), giving the impression that the work has been rephrased by the author;

* Presenting paraphrased or summarised information from other works without reference to sources;

* Literal translation of texts from other languages;

* Citation of data or information from secondary sources[1] ;

* Providing undocumented factual information;

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[1] Primary sources include relatively new, original scientific and technical information. Secondary sources analyse, summarise, interpret, describe and comment on primary sources of information.

- Submission of inappropriate, erroneous or falsified bibliographic descriptions of sources;

- Forgetting to cite sources in the text or reference list;

- Self-plagiarism - the submission of the same or similar (more than 10%) work in another war.

Prevention of plagiarism at the College is carried out by means of a text matching check of study essays and final theses. For this purpose, the eLABa repository's overlap checking system ESAS is used to upload students' work to the Moodle system. Concordance is the overlap between a piece of written work and the text of previously produced or published work. After the overlap check, the supervisor or the thesis supervisor will review each overlap via the link to the eLABas repository in their Moodle account and assess whether it is plagiarism or an overlap. He/she informs the student personally. The percentage of plagiarism or overlap allowed in written assignments and theses is up to 20%.

2.6. Citation

According to the Law on Copyright and Related Rights of the Republic of Lithuania, "A quotation is a relatively short extract from another work, intended to prove or to make intelligible the author's own statements, or to refer to another author's views or thoughts in the original wording." (Law on Amendments to the Law on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights of the Republic of Lithuania (2003). *Valstybės žinios*, 28 (1125).

When using information from other authors in your work, it is important to do so fairly and ethically. Proper citation of sources of information avoids plagiarism. Referencing in the text of the work allows the identification of the source cited and allows those reading the work to check facts or to look further into the information cited.

Use the APA (American Psychological Association) citation standard to cite sources and to compile a list of cited documents. A comprehensive list of references is provided at the end of the paper, arranged alphabetically in a separate section, in accordance with APA style.

Quotations must be exact. The beginning and the end of the quoted paragraph must be clearly visible. Quotations shall be in quotation marks, followed by the author, year and page in curly brackets. If a verbatim quotation is inserted in the middle of a sentence, the reference to the source must be given in brackets after the quotation is finished, followed by the continuation of the sentence. Note that in Lithuanian text, the first (opening) quotation mark is always placed at the bottom (") and the second (closing) quotation mark at the top (").

The following citation methods may be used in the work:

- **a short quotation** - no more than 40 words is recommended. Short quotations should be inserted into the main text of the author. For example:

Kardelis (2002) states that 'methods can be defined as the various ways in which scientific research produces results' (p. 276).

• **long quotation** - presented as an extract and starting a new paragraph by indenting the text from the margin by about 1.27 cm.

If a quotation omits part of the text, the place where it is omitted is indicated by square brackets [...]. Quotations in other languages must be translated into the language in which the work is written.

It is also possible to reproduce information from other authors in a non-literal way, i.e. by paraphrasing or interpreting it.

Paraphrasing is the rendering of a text by changing its original presentation. The aim of paraphrasing the original text is to convey the results of another author's scientific work in a concise way. Paraphrasing does not have to reproduce the exact wording and style of the text. The original text shall not be set off by quotation marks, but the year shall be added at the beginning of the sentence in parentheses after the author's name, or the reference to the source shall be indicated at the end of the paraphrase. For example, Jonaitis (2019), states that... or

....(Jonaitis, 2019).

When citing a single-authored source, the author's surname and year should be given in curly brackets, e.g. (Kardelis, 2002). When citing a source by two authors, the last name and year of both authors should be written in the text. Between the names of the authors cited, use the hyphen 'and'. If we mention the names of the authors of an English-language source in the text, we use the conjunction "and", and if we use the names in brackets, we use the English conjunction "&", e.g. (Razma & Čenkutė, 2018) or (Bozarth & Handfield, 2016). When citing sources from three or more authors, the first citation should include the names and years of all authors. For the second citation, the name of the first author, the abbreviation "et al." or "et al." and the year, e.g. (Lebedev et al., 2019) or (Wang et al., 2017). If a specific source is cited or an exact quotation is given, the reference also includes the page of the source, e.g. (Matulaitis et al., 2017, p. 85). If works by different authors with the same surname are cited, the initials of the authors are included in the references, e.g. (A. Bereczky, 2018; Z. Bereczky, 2019). When using different sources by the same author published in the same year, the citation is given as (Antanaitis, 2018a; Antanaitis, 2018b). Accordingly, these letters should be added to the year of publication and the reference list provided. If the first authors of several sources written in the same year are the same (e.g., the first one is Petraitis, Jonaitis, Matulaitis, Poviliūnas, Nainiūnas, 2019, and the second one is Petraitis, Jonaitis, Šukytė, Vosyliūtė, Jonaitytė, 2019), then the number of first authors' surnames in the citations should always be sufficient to distinguish between the cited sources, for example (Petraitis, Jonaitis, Matulaitis et al., 2019; Petraitis, Jonaitis, Šukytė et al., 2019). When citing sources written by six or more authors, the first citation should only include the last name of the first author, the abbreviation "et al.," or "et al.," and the year, e.g. (Petraitis et al., 2019). If citing sources with overlapping authors, the initials of the author's first name should always be included, e.g. A. Antanaitis (2019) and P. Antanaitis (2017) found that

... If several sources by the same author published at different times are summarised, then the years are

given in ascending order after the surname, separated by a comma, e.g. (Antanaitis, 2018, 2019, 2020). If the author of the publication is an institution, association, etc., the citation should read, e.g., (Vilniaus Technologijų ir

College of Design [CCD], 2018) [first reference]; CCD, 2019) [second and subsequent reference]. If the publication does not indicate an author, the title and year of publication are used, e.g. (White Paper on the Future of Europe, 2017) or the first words of the title of the work (Motor Vehicles..., 2016). When quoting from a website, the same rules should be followed.

2.7. Requirements for listing information sources and examples of

Bibliographic reference - a bibliographic description that provides knowledge of the sources of information mentioned or cited in research and scholarly works. The knowledge of the sources of information in the references must be given in accordance with the rules.

The list of references follows the APA (American Psychological Association) citation standard. The list includes only sources cited and paraphrased in the thesis. All sources cited in the reference list must be quoted or paraphrased in the text.

For information sources, the main elements of the bibliographic description are presented in the following order:

1. **Author(s) or collective** - intellectually responsible for the source of the information (if there is no author, the compiler or editor may be indicated). The author's name is followed by a comma and the first letter of the author's name;

2. **Source heading and subheading** - provides the full heading of the source of information, the subheadings and the subheading;

3. **Type of medium** - mandatory for electronic sources;

4. **A letter** is required if it is not the first time the document has been issued;

5. **Translators, editors, compilers** - secondary responsibility may be indicated if necessary. Optional element;

6. **Publication details** - place of publication, publisher, year;

7. **Date of creation of the link** - mandatory for interactive electronic documents and online sources;

8. **Volume** - number of pages or volumes. This element is optional for books;

9. **Access or acquisition conditions** - mandatory for interactive electronic documents;

10. **International Standard Number** - ISBN, ISSN, DOI.

Table 1

Examples of how to compile a list of information sources

Book: 1 author	
Surname, V. (Year). *Subtitle* (edition, if not first edition). Place of publication: publishers Title.	Kardelis, K. (2016). *Research Methodology and Methods* (3rd edition). Vilnius.
Book: 2 authors	
Surname, V. and/& Surname, V. (Year). *Book title:*	Chudley, R. & GreenoR . (2013). *Building Construction Handbook.* (9 ed.). London: MPG Books Group.

subtitle. Place of publication: Name of publisher.	
Book: 3 to 6 authors	
Surname, V., Surname, V. (write 3 and/or 5 surnames and) Surname, V. (final surname). (Year). *Book title: subtitle* (Broadcast data). Place of publication. Title.	**Vekteris, V., Kasparaitis, A., Kaušinis, S. and Kanapėnas, R. (2000).** *Theory and practice of measurement.* **Vilnius: technika.**
Book: 7+ authors	
Surname, V., Surname, V. (spell 6 surnames), and Surname, V. (final surname) (Year). *Book title: subtitle.* Place of publication: Name of publisher.	Duoblienė, L., Jucevičienė, P., Targamadze, V., Nagrockaitė, Š., Tijūnėlienė, O., Aramavičiūtė, V. and Viliūnas, D. (2013). *Leonas Jovaiša: from pedagogy towards educationology: a scientific study.* Vilnius: Vilnius University Press.
Book by a collective of authors (institution, association)	
The name of the collective. (Year). *Book title: subtitle.* Place of publication. Title.	Lithuania Statistics Department of Statistics. (2012) . *Labour Yearbook of the labour market.* Vilnius: Statistical Department of Lithuania.
A book without an author	
A book with no authors and no compilers: *Headline* (Broadcast data). (Year). Published by Place: name of publishing house.	*Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania : adopted by the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania in a referendum on 25 October 1992 : official text.* (2016). Vilnius: Lodvila.
Part of the book	
Surname, V. (Year). Title of part of the book. In V. Surname, V. Surname (comp., Ed.), *Book title: subtitle* (pp. xx-xx). Place of publication. Title.	Bertašiūtė, R. (2007). Homestead types and building traditions. From *The land of Česlovas Milošo : a collective monograph* (pp. 16-41). Kaunas: VMU Publishing House.
E-book	
Surname, V. (Year). *Book title: subtitle* (edition, if not first edition). Accessed via the internet: / Retrieved from active link.	Juocevičius, V. *General requirements for the design of reinforced concrete structures in accordance with Euronorms.* Available online: http://www.ebooks.vgtu.lt.ezproxy.vtdko.lt:2048/product/bendriej i-requirements-gelbetonini-konstrukcij-projektavimui-pagal-euronorm
Journal article	
Surname, V. (Year). Article printed from Caption. *Journal title*, volume (number), pages.	Tylienė, A. (2016). Spaces perception Problematics of Space Perception in Architecture. *Technology and Art*, 2 (7), 25-32.

Electronic journal article without DOI	
Surname, V. (Year). Title of article. *Journal title*, volume (number), pages of article. Internet access: / Retrieved from active link	Kavaliauskienė, Ž., Latvėnienė, V. (2018). Sustainable Concept of Human Resource Management Activities. (14), 81-86. Available via Internet: http://ojs.kaunokolegija.lt/index.php/mttlk/index.
Journal article with DOI	
Surname, V. (Year). Title of article. *Journal title*, volume (number), article pages. DOI number.	Kousha, K., Thelwall, M. (2017). Patent citation analysis with Google. *Journal of the Association for Information Science & Technology*, 68(1), 48-61. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/asi.23608.
Newspaper article	
Surname, V. (Year, month, day). Title of article. *Newspaper headline*, article pages.	Pašukonienė, V. (2019, 29 October). Nobel Prize for scientists searching for cures for cancer. Science Lithuania, 2.
Article in an electronic newspaper	
Surname, V. (Year, month, day). Title of article. *Newspaper headline.* / Retrieved from active link	Čuplinskas, R. (2019, 19 N o v e m b e r). Who is science for? *Bernardines*. Accessed at via Available online: http://www.bernardinai.lt/straipsnis/2019-11-19-kam-tarnauja-science/178104.
Website	
Name, V./Title of team. (Year). Name of web page/document. Accessed via online: http:/	Vytautas Magnus University Library. (2014). Bibliographic references, lists of references, links to the text. Available via the Internet: http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/bibliografines-nuorodos
Website: no date	
Name, V./Name of team (n.d.). Name of the web page/document. Accessed via the Internet: http://www.internetinisadresas.lt	Hand, B. (n.d.). All about artificial sweeteners: The lowdown on zero-calorie sugar substitutes. Available online: http://www.sparkpeople.com.
Legal documents	
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania (1996). Law on Construction of the Republic of Lithuania (19 March 1996, No. I-1240). [accessed 14-03-2018]. Accessed via Internet: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=297903	
Conference presentation (unpublished)	

Surname, V. (Year, month). *Subtitle*. Conference presentation: Conference title: subtitle, conference venue. Published conference papers are described as follows Parts or chapters of a book	Skripka, R. (2019, November). *Inspection features of responsible building structures*. Technological Innovations - 2019, Vilnius, Lithuania.
Patents	
Surname, V., Surname, V., Surname, V., Surname, V., Surname, V. and Surname, V. (year). *Title of patent* (Patent No. xxxxx).	Akiyama, M., Harufuji, K., Koshida, K., Koyama, Y., Tannai, M., & Yamamoto, M. (2001). *Construction Method for a Group of Buildings* (Patent No. JP2001227161A).
Videos	
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