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(all in Times New Roman, 12p, double spaced, fully justified)(blank line)

(Name SURNAME, bold)

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(ENTRY NAME, capital letters, bold, should not exceed three words)

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(text, part 1 of the entry, 2,000 characters including spaces) Elucidate the core essence or underlying rationale for presenting this thematic entry from both Western and non-Western perspectives. Provide a proposal for a new definition along with its explanation, or a justification for why the existing definition (if one exists) requires a new approach or is inadequate for contemporary times. Alternatively, explain how the defined term has been adapted to security studies from another field. Define the thematic entry under consideration, incorporating relevant typologies and grounding the analysis in a comprehensive review of the literature (citing at least 2–3 bibliographic sources). Begin by specifying where and in what context the defined term was first used. Identify the main authors who have disseminated or redefined the term in academic discourse.

(text, part 2 of the entry, 2,500 characters including spaces) Indicate the correlation between changes in the international environment and the evolving understanding of the defined term. Include citations for past definitions of the term and present the current understanding. Emphasise non-Western perspectives or the process of adapting the term to non-Western social, political, or economic contexts. Reflect on the evolution of the defined term, particularly its incompatibility with non-Western conditions. Contextualise the entry within both its historical background and contemporary security discourse to provide a nuanced and academically robust perspective.

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(CASE STUDY NAME, capital letters, bold)

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(text, case study, 2,500 characters including spaces) Indicate the adopted methodology and describe the proposed case study. The case study should focus on a non-Western context. A case study serves as a practical application or illustration of a theoretical concept from the entry, demonstrating how the concept operates within specific, real-world conditions. In the context of this lexicon, the case study should not only reflect the theoretical framework but also critically engage with how the concept has been adapted or applied in non-Western social, political, or economic settings. The goal is to provide an in-depth analysis that bridges theory and practice, offering readers a concrete example that highlights the nuances and complexities of the term under discussion. To assist in understanding the methodology and approach, the article Bill Bailey 'Case studies: A security science research methodology', is provided for reference.

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REFERENCES (capital letters, bold)

(blank line)

(listed references) Provide references following the formatting and style outlined in Appendix 1 below. Ensure that references are listed in alphabetical order by the authors' surnames, and include all required details.

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(Prof. Name SURNAME, PhD, bold)

(text) At the end, provide a separate biographical sketch of the author, not exceeding 500 characters (including spaces). This biographical sketch should include the author's institutional affiliation and primary research interests.

APPENDIX 1. PRESENTATION AND FORMATTING

Manuscript style guidelines

The author is required to adhere strictly to these guidelines, with particular emphasis on the prescribed entry structure:

- Use the formatting provided in this .docx file;

- Short sentences and simple, clear phraseology with direct tenses are distinct virtues;

- Do not use subheadings, sections, or similar structural divisions within the text;

- Do not indent paragraphs;

- Manuscript should be double spaced and fully justified;

- Margins should be 2,5 cm on top, bottom, left and right;

- Font should be Times New Roman, 12 point;

- Non-English words should be italicized;

- Transliterate references written in non-Roman scripts into Roman script;

- Quotations should be in single quotation marks, double within single;

- Long quotations of five or more lines should be double–indented and single spaced without quotes;

- Numbers of 10 and higher should be in figures;

- Dates should be in the form of 5 September, 1990; 1994–1998; or, the 1990s.

Notes

Keep textual notes to a minimum, indicate them with superscript numbers, and provide the note text as a list at the end of the article before the references. Please do not use footnotes.

References in the text

The whole citation should follow the Harvard style, enclosed within parentheses (author surname, year) if not a natural part of the surrounding sentence; the year should be enclosed within parentheses if the names do form a natural part of the surrounding sentence. Citations of works by two authors should have 'and' (not an ampersand) between the names. Citations of works by three or more authors should have the first author followed by *et al* in italics with no trailing stop.

Publications by the same author(s) in the same year should be identified with a, b, c (e.g. 2008a, 2008b) closed up to the year.

Personal communications should be listed as such where they are cited in the text, and not listed in the references.

Example:

Since Paterson (1983) has shown that… This is in results attained later (Kramer, 1984). Results have been reported (Don Graham, 1989, personal communication).

Articles not yet published should show 'forthcoming' in place of the year (in both the reference and the citation). 'In press' should be used in place of the volume, issue, and page range details.

Example:

Sharp Parker, A.M. (forthcoming) Cyberterrorism: An examination of the preparedness of the North Carolina local law enforcement. Security Journal, in press.

List of references

References should be listed in alphabetical order by the authors' surnames. Include the DOI if it has been assigned to the cited reference, e.g., https://doi.org/10.1017/S0260210500117784 (without a full stop at the end). Below are examples of the correct format for references in alphabetical style:

Book

Slovic, P. (2000) The Perception of Risk. London: Earthscan Publications.

Edited volume

Nye Jr, J.S., Zelikow, P.D. and King D.C. (eds.) (1997) Why People Don't Trust Government. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Chapter in book

Flora, P. and Alber, J. (1981) Modernization, democratization, and the development of the welfare state. In: P. Flora and A.J. Heidenheimer (eds.) The Development of Welfare States in Europe and America. New Brunswick and London: Transaction Books, pp. 17–34.

Article in journal

Thompson, K., Griffith, E. and Leaf, P. (1990) A historical review of the Madison model of community care. Hospital and Community Psychiatry 41(6): 21–35.

Article in newspaper

Webster, B. (2008) Record bonus for Network Rail chief, despite Christmas chaos. The Times, 6 June: p. 1.

Newspaper or magazine article (without a named author):

Economist (2005) The mountain man and the surgeon. 24 December, pp. 24–26.

Article online

Gardener, T. and Moffatt, J. (2007) Changing behaviours in defence acquisition: a game theory approach. Journal of the Operational Research Society, advance online publication 28 November, doi: https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jors.2602476

Other online resource

Green Party. (2005) Greens call for attack on asylum 'push factors'. Green Party report, 4 March, http://www.greenparty.org.uk/index.php?nav=new&n=1838, accessed 9 March 2005.

Conference proceedings

Sapin, A. (ed.) (1985) Health and the Environment. Proceedings of the Conference on Biological Monitoring Methods for Industrial Chemicals; 30–31 March 1984, Chicago, IL. Chicago: American Toxological Association.

Conference paper

Harley, N.H. (1981) Radon risk models. In: A.R. Knight and B. Harrad, (eds.) Indoor Air and Human Health. Proceedings of the Seventh Life Sciences Symposium; 29–31 October, Knoxville, TN. Amsterdam: Elsevier, pp.69–78.

Papers/talks presented at a conference but not published

Martin, S. (2003) An exploration of factors which have an impact on the vocal performance and vocal effectiveness of newly qualified teachers and lecturers. Paper presented at the Pan European Voice Conference; 31 August, Graz, Austria.

Dissertation/thesis

Young, W.R. (1981) Effects of different tree species on soil properties in central New York. MSc thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

Research papers/reports/working papers

Bloom., G. et al (2005) Poverty Reduction During Democratic Transition: The Malawi Social Action Fund 1996–2001. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies. IDS Research Report no. 56.

Mimeo

Bond, S. A., Hwang, S., Lin, Z. and Vandell, K. (2005) Marketing Period Risk in a Portfolio Context: Theory and Empirical Estimates from the UK Commercial Real Estate Market. Cambridge, UK: Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge (mimeo).

Speech

Blair, A. (2003) Britain in the World. Speech to FCO Leadership Conference. London, 7 January.

Spelling

Use either US or UK spellings consistently throughout. For UK spellings, take as a guide the new edition of the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and the Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors; Websters Collegiate for US spellings. UK spellings will therefore prefer –ize to – ise, as a verb ending (e.g. realize, specialize, recognize, etc.)

Figures and tables

Include figures or tables to support and enhance the text, where appropriate.

Send images as bitmap files (JPG, BMP, PCX, PNG, TIFF) or vector files (EPS, PDF, PS). Do not submit images created in the Word editor that are composed of multiple elements and are not unified.

Example:

(blank line)

Figure 1 (Name of the figure)

(figure)

Source: (source of the figure)

(blank line)

(blank line)

Table 1 (Name of the table)

(figure)

Source: (source of the table)

(blank line)