

A Sample Article Title

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The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It should be clear, descriptive, self-explanatory and not longer than 150 words. It should also be suitable for publication in abstracting services. Please avoid using math formulas as much as possible. We recommend 3–8 keywords

Keywords. First keyword, second keyword, third keyword.

JEL classification. First JEL, second JEL.

1. Introduction

This template helps you to create a properly formatted $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ manuscript. Prepare your paper in the same style as used in this sample .pdf file. Try to avoid excessive use of italics and bold face; underlining is generally banned (except for exceptional cases). Please do not use any $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ or \TeX commands that affect the layout or formatting of your document (i.e., commands like `\textheight`, `\textwidth`, etc.). Note that the Introduction should be Section 1: it should not immediately follow the abstract without a heading.

2. Section Headings

Here are some subsections:

2.1 A Subsection

Regular text.

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2.1.1 A Subsubsection Regular text.

Paragraph heading If you want to add mini-headings for paragraphs without numbers please use `\paragraph*{}`.

3. Text

3.1 Lists

The following is an example of an *itemized* list, two levels deep.

- This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a “tick.” The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.
- This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it.
 - This is the first item of an itemized list that is nested within the itemized list.
 - This is the second item of the inner list. \LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.
 This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.
- This is the third item of the list.

The following is an example of an *enumerated* list, two levels deep.

- (i) This is the first item of an enumerated list. Each item in the list is marked with a “tick.” The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used.
- (ii) This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it.
 - (a) This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within.
 - (b) This is the second item of the inner list. \LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.
 This is the rest of the second item of the outer list.
- (iii) This is the third item of the list.

Do not use (1), (2), etc. for items in order to avoid confusion with numbered equations.

3.2 Punctuation

Avoid unnecessary hyphenation; many hyphenated words can be treated as one or two words. Dashes come in three sizes: a hyphen, an intra-word dash like “*U*-statistics” or “the time-homogeneous model”; a medium dash (also called an “en-dash”) for number ranges or between two equal entities like “1–2” or “Cauchy–Schwarz inequality”; and a punctuation dash (also called an “em-dash”) in place of a comma, semicolon, colon or parentheses—like this.

Generating an ellipsis ... with the right spacing around the periods requires using `\ldots`.

3.3 Citation

Only include in the reference list entries for which there are text citations, and make sure all citations are included in the reference list. Simple author and year cite: [Engle and Granger \(1987\)](#). Multiple bibliography items cite: [Dahlquist and Robertsson \(2004\)](#); [Hendry \(2001\)](#); [Pesaran and Shin \(1998\)](#). Author only cite: [Dahlquist and Robertsson](#). Year only cite: [\(1998\)](#). Citing bibliography with object [Engle and Granger \(1987, Theorem 1\)](#). Citing within brackets is done with the same commands (e.g., [Dahlquist and Robertsson \(2004\)](#); [Hendry \(2001\)](#)).

4. Fonts

Please use text fonts in text mode, e.g.:

Roman `\textrm{}`

Italic `\textit{}`

Bold `\textbf{}`

Small Caps `\textsc{}`

Sans serif `\textsf{}`

Typewriter `\texttt{}`

Please use mathematical fonts in mathematical mode, e.g.:

$ABCabc123$ (standard math)

$ABCabc123 \mathrm{}$

$ABCabc123 \mathbf{}$

$ABCabc123\alpha\beta\gamma \boldsymbol{}$

$ABC \mathcal{}$

$ABC \mathscr{}$

$ABC \mathbb{}$

$ABCabc123 \mathsf{}$

$ABCabc123 \mathhtt{}$

$\mathfrak{ABCabc123}$ `\mathfrak{}`

Note that `\mathcal`, `\mathbb` belongs to capital letters-only font typefaces.

5. Notes

Footnotes¹ pose no problems in text.² Please do not add footnotes on math.

6. Numbers

A decimal point always should be preceded by a whole number and never should be left “naked.” Decimal expressions of numbers less than 1 always should be preceded by a zero (0) to enhance the visibility of the decimal. For example, .3 should be 0.3. This applies to text, tables, and figures.

7. Quotations

Text is displayed by indenting it from the left margin. There are short quotations

This is a short quotation. It consists of a single paragraph of text. There is no paragraph indentation. It should be coded between `\begin{quote}` and `\end{quote}`.

and longer ones.

This is a longer quotation. It consists of two paragraphs of text. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by an extra indentation.

This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph. It should be coded between `\begin{quotation}` and `\end{quotation}`.

8. Environments

Please use regular counters (Theorem 1) as opposed to counters belonging on sections (Theorem 3.1). Results (Lemmas, Propositions, Theorems, Claims) can be on the same or different counters.

8.1 Examples for plain-Style Environments

Theorem 1. *This is the body of Theorem 1.*

Proof. This is the body of the proof of the theorem above. ■

Claim 1. *This is the body of Claim 1.*

Axiom 1. *This is the body of Axiom 1. Axioms should be on a different counter from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).*

Theorem 2 (Title of the Theorem). *This is the body of Theorem 2. Theorem 2 has additional title.*

Lemma 1. *This is the body of Lemma 1. Lemma 1 is numbered after Theorem 2 because we used [theorem] in \newtheorem.*

¹This is an example of a footnote.

²Note that footnote number is after punctuation.

Fact. *This is the body of the fact. Fact is unnumbered because we used the command `\newtheorem*` instead of `\newtheorem`.*

Proof of Theorem 2. This is the body of the proof of Theorem 2. ■

8.2 Examples for remark-Style Environments

The following environments can be numbered or not; if numbered, they should be on different counters from results.

Definition 1. This is the body of Definition 1. Definitions should be on a different counter from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).

Example. This is the body of the example. Example is unnumbered because we used `\newtheorem*` instead of `\newtheorem`.

Remark 1. This is the body of the remark.

9. Equations and the Like

Only number equations to which there is a subsequent reference. See equations below (1)–(7). Please punctuate equations as you would punctuate a sentence, that is add a comma between two equations and add a period if it ends a sentence.

Two equations:

$$C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1 - \mu/\mu_x} \quad (1)$$

and

$$G = \frac{P_{\text{opt}} - P_{\text{ref}}}{P_{\text{ref}}} 100(\%). \quad (2)$$

Equation arrays:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\sigma X + s_F F, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \mu X, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \pi X - k_h P, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = F. \quad (6)$$

One long equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{normal}} &= \mu_x \frac{C_s}{K_x C_x + C_s} \\ &= \mu_{\text{normal}} - Y_{x/s} (1 - H(C_s)) (m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}) \\ &= \mu_{\text{normal}}/Y_{x/s} + H(C_s) (m_s + \pi/Y_{p/s}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Note that variables made of more than one letter should use command `\mathit`, e.g., $sov = 550$, where sov is sum of votes. Abbreviations used in subscripts or superscripts should use `\mathrm`, e.g., $t_{\max} - t_{\min} = 10$. Operator names should use `\operatorname`, e.g. $AR(1)$. Also, note that \emptyset symbol is preferred to \emptyset .

10. Tables and Figures

Cross-references to labeled tables: As you can see in Table 1 and also in Table 2. Vertical lines in tables are not permitted by journal style.

Sample of cross-reference to figure: Figure 1 shows that it is not easy to get something on paper. Note that figures will be in grayscale in the printed version.

Table 1. The spherical case ($I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$).

Equil. Points	x	y	z	C	S
L_1	-2.4853	0.0000	0.0171	8.2307	U
L_2	0.0000	0.0000	3.0689	0.0000	S
L_3	0.0099	0.0000	4.7564	-0.0001	U
L_4	0.2106	0.0000	-0.0070	9.4405	U
L_5	0.4559	0.0000	-0.2124	7.5861	U
L_6	0.6670	0.0000	0.5299	3.4977	U
L_7	2.1644	0.0000	-0.1693	6.8666	U
L_8	0.5604	0.4217	-0.0937	9.2415	U
L_9	0.5604	-0.4217	-0.0937	9.2415	U
L_{10}	1.4725	1.3935	-0.0838	6.7334	U
L_{11}	(1.4725)	(-1.3935)	(-0.0838)	(6.7334)	U

Note: This is how table notes should be presented. Please avoid using asterisks or bold face to denote statistical significance. We encourage authors to report standard errors and coverage sets or confidence intervals. The column type S from the `siunitx` package has several options to automatically configure number displaying, rounding, alignment, etc.

Table 2. Sample posterior estimates for each model.

Model	Parameter	Mean	Std. Dev.	Quantile		
				2.5%	50%	97.5%
Model 0	β_0	-12.29	2.29	-18.04	-11.99	-8.56
	β_1	0.10	0.07	-0.05	0.10	0.26
	β_2	0.01	0.09	-0.22	0.02	0.16
Model 1	β_0	-4.58	3.04	-11.00	-4.44	1.06
	β_1	0.79	0.21	0.38	0.78	1.20
	β_2	-0.28	0.10	-0.48	-0.28	-0.07
Model 2	β_0	-11.85	2.24	-17.34	-11.60	-7.85
	β_1	0.73	0.21	0.32	0.73	1.16
	β_2	-0.60	0.14	-0.88	-0.60	-0.34
	β_3	0.22	0.17	-0.10	0.22	0.55

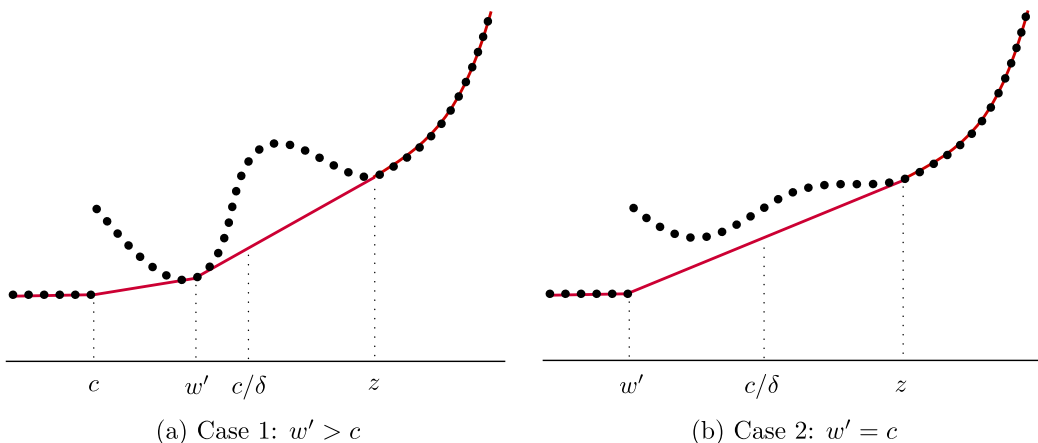


Figure 1. The dotted lines show the values of $u(x)$ for x in the discrete support of F . The solid lines show $u_{\text{conv}}(x)$.

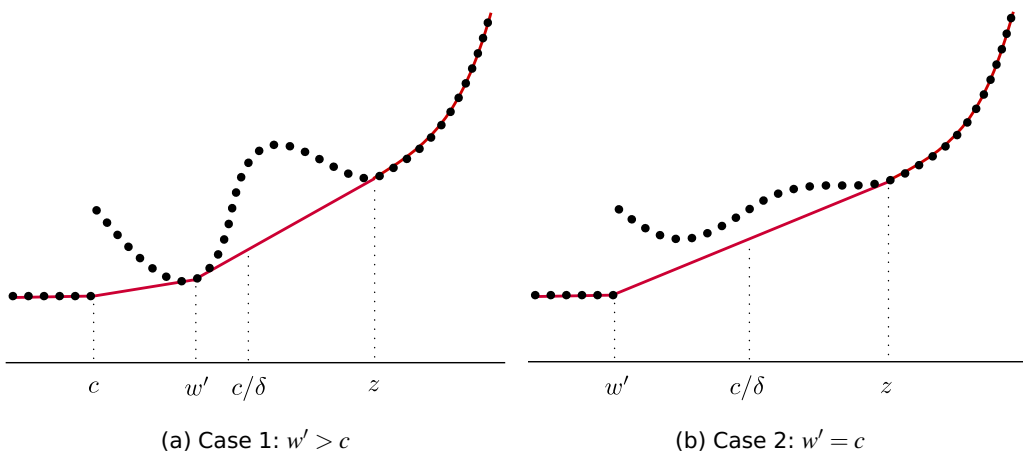


Figure 2. Same as Figure 1, but using the subfloat command.

11. Concluding remarks

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

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- Pesaran, H.Hashem and Yongcheol Shin (1998): [Generalized impulse response analysis in linear multivariate models](#), Economics Letters. [3]

Appendix: Title

These notes apply to an Appendix within the paper, not a Supplemental Appendix. Appendices should be provided in `{appendix}` environment. If there is only one appendix, then please refer to it in text as ... in the [Appendix](#).

Appendix A: Title of the First Appendix

If there are more than one appendix, then please refer to it as ... in Appendix [A](#), Appendix [B](#), etc.

Appendix B: Title of the Second Appendix

B.1 *First Subsection of Appendix B*

If your appendix is long, make sure to divide it into subsections and refer to them in text. Use the standard \LaTeX commands for headings in `{appendix}`. Headings and other objects will be numbered automatically.

$$\mathcal{P} = (j_{k,1}, j_{k,2}, \dots, j_{k,m(k)}). \quad (8)$$

Sample of cross-reference to formula (8) in Appendix [B.1](#). Note that it is better to refer to Appendix [B.1](#) as opposed to Appendix [B](#), because it is easier for the reader to locate the necessary place.