

Preparation of Papers in Format for Conference Proceedings (Your paper title) (*Paper Subtitle*)

(Author) Authors Name¹; Authors Name^{2,*}

Line 1: ^{1,2}Department of Organization

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Line 3: ^{1,2}City, Country

Line 4: ¹Email Address 1; ²Email Address 2

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Abstract— This section contains a summary of the research, which begins with the background and research objective, followed by an informative method (types of research, population, sampling technique, number of samples, research location, and length of time). Next, elaborate the main results without statistics, and ends with suggestions for further research. The abstract should contain no more than 200 words. ***CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.**

Keywords—*Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4*

I. INTRODUCTION (*HEADING I*)

The Introduction includes motivation, previous work, and formulating your own research question, clearly derived from previous works or observations. The introduction should contain the background, state of the art of the research previously conducted in the same topic and gap analysis to show where the research contributions were made to developing the topic discourse (novelty). References should be NUMBERED in the main text body in order of appearance, for example [1], [2], [3, pp. 417–422], and [4]. See the reference section for further information about referencing. Citations over 40 words (or 4 lines) should be rendered in a free-standing paragraph (0.5 cm indentation) with the reference following in a separate line. (Author, Year: Page).

Please observe the following page and text layout rules: For 1st level headings, use Times New Roman 12pt boldface. For 2nd level headings, use Times new roman an 11pt boldface. And for 3rd level headings, use Times new roman 11pt, no bold face.

The entire introduction should be presented in a straightforward and concise manner, with a portion of no more than 15 percent of the total pages. First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Explain the data selection method and collection, measurement and operational definition of variables, and data analysis methods. The composition of the method should include the type of research, research instruments (optional), data sources, including location, time, etc. Population and sampling techniques with appropriate sample sizes, analytical methods, and all must be complete and informative.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Section Result: This chapter contains the analysis results and discussions if there are tables, charts, or images prohibited in the print screen and information on reading and understanding it. Explain the analysis of research data and a description of the statistics required and discuss the findings.

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Section Discussion: Critical assessment of possible explanations of your results. If your research does not seem to work well with a Results and Discussion type of setup, do get in touch with your editor to discuss this. The proceedings need to work for all disciplines involved.

IV. CONCLUSION

Evaluation of your research question and consideration of its wider implications. Contains conclusions obtained from this research and is prohibited from show statistics,

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Note to authors: Authors should not use logos in the acknowledgement section; rather authors should acknowledge corporations by naming them only.

VI. REFERENCES

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more, give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Even if submitted for publication, papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I.N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529-551, April 1955. (*references*)
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.
- [3] I.S. Jacobs and C.P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G.T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271-350.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740-741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

NOTE

EASE OF USE

A. Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size.

B. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For

example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Before formatting your paper, write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit the use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads- the template will do that for you. Due to the strict international publication standard (APMRC), **please set your full paper not over 15 pages**. If it does not meet the standard, your full paper may not be published because the publisher will reject it.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

D. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please, no other font). To create multilevel equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers within parentheses are to be positioned flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. You may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents to make your equations more compact. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\begin{array}{ll} a + b = \gamma & (1) \\ \alpha + \beta = \chi & (1) \end{array}$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

E. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, questions, and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

- A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

USING THE TEMPLATE

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

F. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

1) *For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3):* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) *Selection (Heading 4):* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) *Change number of columns:* Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

c) *Deletion:* Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

2) *For author/s of more than two affiliations:* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) *Selection:* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) *Change number of columns:* Select the “Columns” icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

c) Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

d) *Formatting:* Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

e) *Reassign number of columns:* Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select “1 Columns”. If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

G. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5.” Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop-down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

H. Figures and Tables

1) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. The following Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels.

Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the tables.

Example	Example	Example
1	Xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
2	Xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx

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Figure Labels: Use 10-pt Times New Roman for Figure labels.



Figure. 1. A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

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