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Abstract

This is the DEMSME sample paper template for LATEX. Give the title of the paper as the argument to the `\title` *command. Give each author (given name and family name) of the paper as the argument to the* `\author` *command and follow it by the* `\address` *command with the author's institutional address as shown above. The abstract should be short, it should have about 150 words; that is, it should be about 6–12 lines long. The abstract should not be longer than 200 words. Then, please, provide a comma-separated list of up to 5 keywords. Subsequently, provide a comma-separated list of up to 5 JEL classification codes. (Optionally, provide the AMS and/or ACM classifications analogously.)*

Keywords: *first keyword, second keyword*
JEL Classification: *C10, C20, C30*
AMS Classification: *90B99, 90C99*

1. Introduction (new Section)

Text paragraph. This is the first paragraph of the introductory section. Introduce the topic. Explaining the motivation behind the topic, present the goal and main contribution of the paper.

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1.1 Environments and commands to format the document (new Subsection)

Use the standard TEX and LATEX commands and environments, including the ones provided by the DEMSME document class, to format the text whenever possible.

1.1.1 Sections, subsections, and subsubsections (new Subsubsection)

Use the `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\subsubsection` command to start a new automatically numbered section, subsection, and subsubsection, respectively. Append asterisk (*) to the command

(`\section*`, etc.) to start an unnumbered section, subsection, or subsubsection, respectively, such as the Acknowledgements and References at the end of the paper.

1.1.2 Paragraphs

Every paragraph should be indented. The indentation is done automatically. You can start an indented paragraph explicitly by using the `\indent` command. Should you *exceptionally* need an unindented paragraph, start it by using the `\noindent` command.

1.1.3 Emphasized text

Use the the *italics* to *emphasize* an important word, concept, or phrase. Use {\it ...\/}, {\itshape ...\/}, or \textit {...} to typeset the text in *italics*. *Please remember to use the* italic correction (\/) *unless* the emphasized phrase *is followed by a small punctuation symbol, i.e. the full-stop* (.) *or comma* (,). Notice that the `\textit` command inserts the italic correction automatically, whereas the `\it` and `\itshape` commands do not.

Use the **boldface** for **strong** emphasis of an important word or concept (not suitable for long phrases). And use the ***bold italics*** to ***strongly emphasize*** an important word or concept (not suitable for long phrases). Use the commands {\bf ...\/}, {\bfseries ...\/}, \textbf {...}, or {\itshape \bfseries ...\/} accordingly to typeset the text in **boldface** or ***bold italics***.

1.1.4 Footnotes, parentheses and brackets

Footnotes should be avoided. Instead, put remarks into parentheses and/or square brackets [()]. (References should be listed and cited by using the APA Style. See Section 4 below.)

1.2 Algorithms

Use the {steps} environment to present the steps of an algorithm. The command `\item` inside the environment produces an automatically numbered Step of the algorithm, e.g.:

Step 1. Collect the data.

Step 2. Find the best solution.

The automatic number of the step can be overriden by an optional argument to `\item` provided in square brackets (`\item [...]`).

Alternatively, you can use numbered lists (i.e. the {enumerate} environment) to present the steps of an algorithm. Alternativey yet, you can use the {tabbing} environment to typeset a piece of program code (Rybička, 2003, Section 8.1), see also Berry et al. (2024b), where some LaTeX packages suitable to typeset computer code are suggested too.

1.3 Lists: numbered and unnumbered

There are two types of lists:
- numbered (i.e. ordered, enumerated),
- unnumbered (i.e. unordered, itemized).

1.3.1 Numbered lists

Use the LaTeX classic {enumerate} environment to produce a numbered list. An optional argument to `\item` provided in square brackets (`\item [...]`) overrides the automatic number of the item. Up to two levels can be used as follows:

1. First level.
   a) Second level.
   b) Second level again.

   This item is longer: it consists of more than one paragraph. — For example, let Q be the demand for some normal good and let P be the price of the good. If demand depends linearly on the price, then the equation of the demand curve is

   $$Q = a + bP \tag{1}$$

   where a and b are parameters. It is assumed that $b < 0$. — Please pay attention to the fact that there is no blank line (i.e. no end-of-paragraph) between the end

of the equation (\end {equation}) and the subsequent text (where...) in the LaTeX source code.

2. Back to the first level.

   This item is also longer: it also consists of more than one paragraph. — For example, the price elasticity of the linear demand (1) is

   $$E_{\mathrm{d}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}P} \bigg/ \frac{Q}{P} = \frac{bP}{Q} = \frac{bP}{a + bP} \tag{2}$$

   where it is assumed that both $P \neq 0$ and $Q \neq 0$.

1.3.2 Unnumbered lists

Use the LaTeX classic {itemize} environment to produce an unnumbered list. An optional argument to \item provided in square brackets (\item [...]) overrides the automatic bullet symbol of the item. Up to two levels can be used as follows:

- First level.
  ○ Second level.
  ○ Second level again.

    This list item is longer and consists of more than one paragraph. — For example, given the linear demand function (1), the inverse demand function is

    $$P = \frac{Q - a}{b} \, . \tag{3}$$

    There is no blank line (i.e. no end-of-paragraph) between the end of the equation (\end {equation}) and the subsequent text (There...) in the LaTeX source code, unless you need to start a new paragraph.

- Back to the first level.

    This list item is longer and consists of more than one paragraph. — For example, the producers' total revenue (TR) is obtained by multiplying the inverse demand function (3) by the demand Q as follows:

    $$\mathrm{TR} = P \times Q = \frac{Q - a}{b} Q = \frac{Q^2 - aQ}{b} \, . \tag{4}$$

    Here is a blank line (i.e. end-of-paragraph) between the end of the equation (\end {equation}) and the subsequent text (Here...) in the source code, therefore a new (indented) paragraph is started.

The numbered and unnumbered lists (as well as the environments {steps}, {description}, and {quote}) can be combined as necessary.

2. Further format guidelines: tables and figures

2.1 Tables

Tables hardly ever need vertical lines. To insert a table, proceed as follows:

1. Type \begin {table} to start the {table} floating environment.
2. Type \caption {*caption*} and give the caption (description or title) of the table. If the caption is long (i.e. consists of several paragraphs), then you must insert an optional argument in square brackets ([]) of the command too (\caption []{*very long caption*}) because you get an error message otherwise.
3. Type \label {*key*} and provide a unique key to be used next in the \ref {*key*} command to cross-reference the table.
4. Then – to produce tables like Table 1 and Table 2 below by using the LaTeX classic {tabular} or {tabular*} environment – type

   \begin {tabular*}{\textwidth}{*columns*}

Table 1. Title of the table

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Poland	123	124	125	126	127
Russia	234	235	236	237	238
Sweden	345	346	347	348	349

Source: please provide a source website, paper, author's calculations, etc.

Table 2. Title of the table

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Poland	456	457	458	459	460	**2290**
Russia	567	568	569	570	571	**2845**
Sweden	678	679	680	681	682	**3400**
Total	**1701**	**1704**	**1707**	**1710**	**1713**	**8535**

Source: please provide a source website, paper, author's calculations, etc.

where *columns* specify the formatting of the table columns:

- Type one of the letters l, r, or c for each intended column of the table; the letter specifies whether the column is to be left-aligned, right-aligned, or centred, respectively. *Centred columns* (c) *are preferred.*
- Table 1 and 2 consists of 6 and 7 columns, respectively. Therefore, the *columns* could be cccccc and ccccccc, respectively.
- *Notice.* To produce the columns evenly spaced, as in Tables 1 and 2 above, you must add two *dummy* columns: one column to the very beginning and one to the very end. Thus, the *columns* will be lccccccr and lcccccccr, respectively, where l and r are the dummy columns. (You can use any of the letters lro instead of the l and r actually.)
- Next,
    - insert the provided command \T1 after the first dummy column,
    - insert the provided command \T2 after your first column (i.e. after the second column), and
    - insert the provided command \T1 before the last dummy column
  in the *columns*.

To sum up, Table 1 was started with

$$\text{\begin \{tabular*\}\{\textwidth\}\{l\T1c\T2ccccc\T1r\}} \qquad (*)$$

and Table 2 was started with

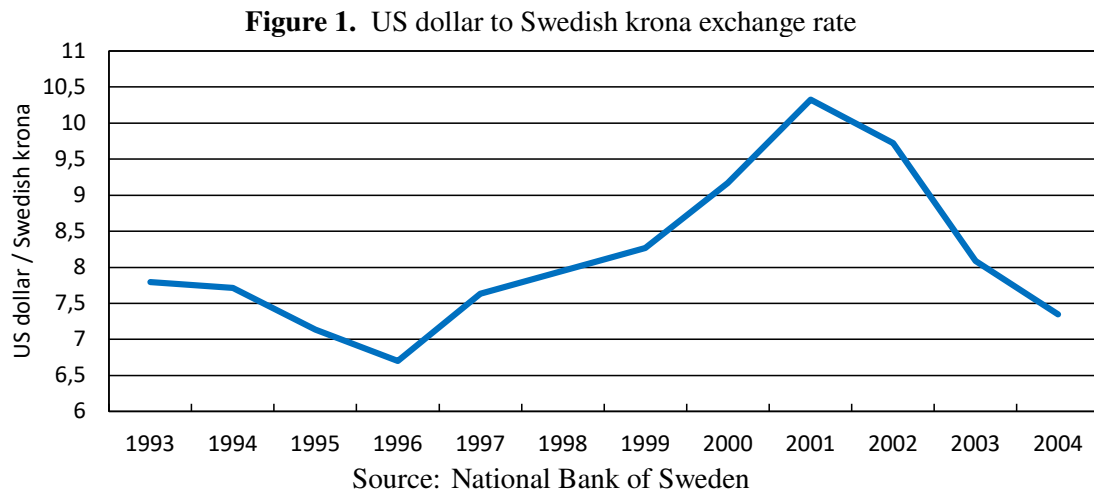$$\text{\begin \{tabular*\}\{\textwidth\}\{l\T1c\T2cccccc\T1r\}.} \qquad (**)$$

Recall Table 1 and 2 consists of 6 and 7 columns, respectively. Notice there are 6 and 7 c's in total in ($*$) and ($**$), respectively.

5. Type \hline \hline, i.e. the command \hline two times, to produce a thick horizontal rule.
6. Type the header row of the table. Use the **boldface** font (\bf).
7. Use the single \hline command to produce a thin horizontal rule.
8. Type the body of the table as appropriate. Remember the first and last column are dummy and are to be left blank. — For example, the last row of Table 1 was typed as follows:

&\bf Sweden& 345& 346& 347& 348& 349&\\ .

Notice:

- the ampersand character (&) at the *beginning* of the row, i.e. the first dummy column;

Figure 1. US dollar to Swedish krona exchange rate

Source: National Bank of Sweden

- ○ the ampersand character (&) at the *end* of the row, i.e. just before the double backslash (\\), to enter the last dummy (blank) column;
- ○ there *must not* be any space before the ampersand character (&)!
9. Type `\hline \hline`, i.e. the command `\hline` two times, to produce a thick horizontal rule, and type `\end {tabular*}` to finish the table and the `{tabular*}` environment.
10. Type `\captionbelow {...}` and specify the source of the data presented in the table.
11. Type `\end {table}` to finish the `{table}` floating environment.

Table 1 is an example of a table with Header Row and First Column only. Table 2 is an example of a table with both Header and Total Row as well as with both First and Last (or total) Column. Separate the Total Row from the body of the table by a thin horizontal rule as shown in Table 2. Vertical rules are not used.

Every table must be mentioned (explained and/or described) in the text of the paper.

2.2 Figures

When inserting a figure, proceed analogously as when inserting a table:
1. Type `\begin {figure}` to start the `{figure}` floating environment.
2. Type `\caption {`*caption*`}` and give the caption (description or title) of the figure. If the caption is long (i.e. consists of several paragraphs), then you must insert an optional argument in square brackets (`[]`) of the command too (`\caption []{`*very long caption*`}`) because you get an error message otherwise.
3. Type `\label {`*key*`}` and provide a unique key to be used next in the `\ref {`*key*`}` command to cross-reference the figure.
4. Type `\usepackage {graphicx}` (or `{graphics}`) in the preamble and use the command `\includegraphics {...}` accordingly (depending upon whether you use the `{graphicx}` or the `{graphics}` package, upon the type of the graphic file, and so on) to insert the image. See Berry et al. (2024a) for more information.
5. Type `\captionbelow {...}` and specify the source of the figure.
6. Type `\end {figure}` to finish the `{figure}` floating environment.

Figure 1 is an example of a figure with description and source provided.
Every figure must be mentioned (explained and/or described) in the text of the paper.

3. Mathematical formulas, theorems and definitions

Use the maths mode (`$...$`) to insert any mathematical symbol or formula in text, such as: labour input L, capital input K, supply or total production Q, unit price P, demand D, and so on.

Use the display maths mode (`$$...$$`) to insert a displayed mathematical formula, and use the `{equation}` environment to insert a numbered displayed mathematical formula. Having made `\label {`*key*`}` inside the `{equation}` environment, use the `\eqno {`*key*`}` command to cross-reference the

equation. — For example, the *Cobb-Douglas production function* is

$$Q = AL^{\alpha}K^{\beta}, \tag{5}$$

where A is the total factor productivity and $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$ are the output elasticities of labour and capital, respectively. — Notice again that there is *no blank line* (i.e. no end-of-paragraph) between the end of the equation (`\end {equation}`), i.e. equation (5), and the subsequent text (`where $A$~is the ...`) in the LaTeX source code because the text belongs to the same paragraph started above the equation.

Remark 1. It is unnecessary to number every displayed equation. Please number only those displayed equations that are important and/or referenced. (See Theorem 2 below.)

3.1 Definitions, examples, remarks, and so on

Each non-theorem environment – like definition, example, remark, etc. – should be numbered consecutively starting from 1. Each non-theorem environment should use its own number series. To introduce such an environment, use the provided `\newdefinition` command in the following form:

$$\texttt{\textbackslash newdefinition } \{\textit{environment}\} \ \{\textit{heading}\} \tag{$*$}$$

where *environment* is the name of the new environment being defined (such as `definition`, `example`, `remark`, and so on) and *heading* is the heading or title to be typeset (such as Definition, Example, Remark, and so on, respectively). For example, you can introduce

```
\newdefinition {definition} {Definition}
\newdefinition {example}    {Example}
\newdefinition {remark}     {Remark}
```

and – remembering to use *emphasis* in definitions – type `\begin {definition} We say ... {\it ...\/} ... \end {definition}`, and so on, to obtain:

Definition 1. We say that a function $f \colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is *continuous* iff it is continuous at every point $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Nota bene: When typing a function, remember to use the `\colon` command; that is, do type `$f\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$` to obtain "$f \colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$", which is *correct*.
Do *not* type `$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$`, i.e. the character colon (`:`) instead of the `\colon` command, because it yields "$f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$", which is *ugly*!

Remark 2. Definition 1 can be generalized: A mapping $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is *continuous* iff it is continuous at every point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Definition 2. We say that a mapping $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is *linear* iff it holds $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$ and $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Example 1. The identity mapping $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ defined by $f(x) = x$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is both linear and continuous.

A name or reference can be put in the optional argument (`[...]`) of the environment. For example, to give the next definition due to Alfred Tarski, type `\begin {definition} [Tarski] ... \end {definition}` and obtain:

Definition 3 (Tarski)**.** A set X is *infinite* iff there exists a non-empty collection $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ of subsets of X such that, for every $A \in \mathcal{S}$, there is a $B \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $A \neq B$ and $A \subseteq B$.

Remark 3. The `\newdefinition` command can also be used in the following form:

$$\texttt{\textbackslash newdefinition } \{\textit{environment}\} \ [\textit{environment counter}] \ \{\textit{heading}\} \tag{$**$}$$

where the *environment counter* is the name of a previously defined *environment*, such as `definition` or `remark`. However, each non-theorem environment should use its own number series; that is, the usefulness of form ($**$) is limited. Perhaps, it might make some sense to introduce

```
\newdefinition {note}   [remark] {Note}
\newdefinition {notice} [remark] {Notice}
```

Remark 4. The \newdefinition command defines the new *environment* so that its heading (title) is typeset in **boldface**. Another command, \newremark, which is analogous to \newdefinition, is provided too. The only difference between \newdefinition and \newremark consists in that the \newremark command defines the new *environment* so that its heading (title) is typeset in *italics*, which is suitable for remarks, notes and notices. Here, however, the headings of remarks should be typeset in **boldface** too and the \newremark command should *not* be used therefore.

3.2 Theorem-like environments, proofs and solutions

Theorem-like environments – such as theorems, lemmas, propositions, observations, and so on – should be numbered consecutively starting from 1. All the theorem-like environments should use the same number series. To introduce such environments, use the provided \newdefinition command in one of the following two forms:

\newtheorem {*environment*} {*heading*}   (∗)

\newtheorem {*environment*} [*environment counter*] {*heading*}   (∗∗)

where *environment* is the name of the new environment being defined (such as theorem, lemma, proposition, and so on), *heading* is the heading or title to be typeset (such as Theorem, Lemma, Proposition, and so on, respectively), and the *environment counter* is the name of a previously defined *environment*, such as theorem. In other words, the use of the \newtheorem command is analogous to that of the \newdefinition command, see Subsection 3.1 above (cf. Remark 4). The only difference between \newdefinition and \newtheorem consists in that the \newdefinition command defines the new *environment* so that its body is typeset upright, while the \newtheorem command defines it so that it is typeset in *italics*. For example, you can introduce

\newtheorem {theorem}   {Theorem}

\newtheorem {proposition} [theorem] {Proposition}

type \begin {theorem} ... \end {theorem}, and obtain:

Theorem 1. *If the function $f\colon [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then it attains its global maximum at some point of the bounded closed interval $[a,b]$.*

> *Notice:*
> - The mathematical symbols are usually typeset in mathematical italics, but intended for use in upright text. As the body of a theorem-like environment is typeset in *italics*, the italic correction (\/) should be used before every mathematical symbol in the environment.
> - Remember to use the \colon command when typing a function, cf. Definition 1 above.

A name or reference can be put in the optional argument ([...]) of the environment, cf. Definition 3 above. For example, typing \begin {theorem} [Lindeberg-L\'evy Central Limit Theorem] ... \end {theorem} yields:

Theorem 2 (Lindeberg-Lévy Central Limit Theorem). *Let X_1, X_2, X_3, ... be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with finite expected value $\mathrm{E}[X_i] = \mu$ and with finite variance $\mathrm{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$. Let F_n be the cumulative distribution function of the random variable*

$$Y_n = \sqrt{n}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - \mu\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \mu)$$

and let F be the cumulative distribution function of a random variable $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$; that is, a normally distributed random variable with zero mean and variance σ^2. Then the random variables Y_n converge in distribution to the random variable Z; that is,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} F_n(x) = F(x)$$

for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proofs of theorems, lemmas, propositions, etc., can be typeset by using a new environment which is to be introduced by using the

$$\texttt{\textbackslash newproof} \ \{\textit{environment}\} \ \{\textit{heading}\} \ \{\textit{end-of-proof}\}$$

command where *environment* is the name of the new environment being defined (such as `proof`), *heading* is the heading or title to be typeset (such as Proof), and *end-of-proof* is the symbol or phrase to denote the end of a proof (such as ■). Thus, you can introduce

```
\newproof {proof} {Proof} {\vrule height 1ex width 1ex depth 0pt}
```

type `\begin {proof} ... \end {proof}`, and obtain:

Proposition 3. *If the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of real numbers is convergent, then it is Cauchy.*

Proof. Given an $\varepsilon > 0$, we have to find an $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m, n \geq n_0$, it holds $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$. Knowing that the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is convergent, there exists an $A \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, for any $\varepsilon' > 0$, there exists an $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \geq n_0$, it holds $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon'$. Consider $\varepsilon' := \varepsilon/2$ and take the $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ provided. Then, if $m, n\mathbb{N}$ are such that $m, n \geq n_0$, we have $|a_m - a_n| = |a_m - A + A - a_n| \leq |a_m - A| + |A - a_n| < \varepsilon' + \varepsilon' = \varepsilon$. ■

When necessary, a supplementary *remark* can be provided in the optional argument ([*remark*]) of the proof environment, cf. Definition 3 and Theorem 2 above.

Remark 5. Similar functionality can be achieved by using the `{amsthm}` package, where the `\newtheorem` is redefined so that theorem and non-theorem environments of various styles can also be declared via the `\theoremstyle` command. The use of the `{amsthm}` package entails other issues, however (e.g., the vertical spacing needs to be adjusted). Therefore, please, do not use the `{amsthm}` package and use the provided commands `\newdefinition`, (`\newremark`,) `\newtheorem`, and `\newproof` instead.

4. Cited works and references

Use the **APA Style** to cite works throughout the paper and to list references in a separate unnumbered section "References" at the end of the paper. To get acquainted with the APA style, follow the examples and instructions provided at

https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples .

We first describe a pretty naïve and demanding way of using the APA style "by hand". Then, we describe a better way by using the `{biblatex}` package and the `biber` processing program.

4.1 Cited works and references in a naïve way

In the naïve way, you provide the classic `{thebibliography}` environment at the end of the document and list each bibliography entry by using the `\bibitem` [*narrative citation*] {*key*} command, cf. Berry et al. (2024c). Thus, you can type (notice the explicit space (`\␣`) after the Latin abbreviation "al." to get correct spacing; notice also the *em-dash* character (`--`) in the page range):

```
\begin {thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem [Klepkov\'a Vodov\'a et al.\ (2023)] {Klepkova-Vodova-2023}
        Klepkov\'a Vodov\'a, P., Pale\v ckov\'a, I., \& Stav\'arek, D. (2023).
        \textit {Banking stability and financial conglomerates in European emerging countries}.
        Cambridge University Press.
        https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009092166
...
\bibitem [Valentinov and Roth (2024a)] {Valentinov-Roth-2024a}
        Valentinov, V., \& Roth, S. (2024a).
        Relationality in transaction cost economics and stakeholder theory:
                A new conceptual framework.
        \textit {Business Ethics, the Environment \& Responsibility},
        \textit {33}(3), 535--546.
        https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12652
...
\end {thebibliography}
```

Then you can type:

```
\begin {itemize}
\item  \cite {Valentinov-Roth-2024a} contribute to stakeholder theory~\dots
\item  \cite {Klepkova-Vodova-2023} aim to incorporate~\dots
\end {itemize}
```

to obtain *narrative citations*:

- Valentinov and Roth (2024a) contribute to stakeholder theory . . .
- Klepková Vodová et al. (2023) aim to incorporate . . .

Parententhetical citations (Klepková Vodová et al., 2023; Valentinov & Roth, 2024a), however, must be typed by hand (`(Klepkov\'a Vodov\'a et al., 2023; Valentinov \& Roth, 2024a)`). There is no better way in this simple mechanism.

4.2 Cited works and references in a modern way

To work with the cited works and references professionally, use the `{biblatex}` package and the `biber` processing program. Proceed as follows:

1. In the preamble of your document (paper), type:

   ```
   \usepackage [backend=biber,style=apa]{biblatex}
   \defbibenvironment {bibliography}{%
           \normalfont \bibliographysize \selectfont
           \parsep \bibliographyparsep
           \partopsep 0pt%
           \leftmargini \bibliographyparindent
           \list {}{\itemindent -\bibliographyparindent}\sloppy
   }       \endlist \item
   ```

2. Create the `.bib` file containing the database of bibliographic items, cf. the provided `DEMSME_sample_paper.bib` file, or use an own one.
3. Use the `\textcite {`*key*`}` command for *narrative citations*, such as
   - Stevens (2024) revises the theory behind corporate governance . . .
   - Valentinov and Roth (2024a, 2024b) contribute to stakeholder theory . . .
   - Klepková Vodová et al. (2023) aim to incorporate . . .

   Use the `\parencite {`*key*`}` command for *parenthetical citations*, such as
   - . . . insights from stakeholder theory turn out to be useful (Stevens, 2024).
   - . . . stakeholder theory is becoming popular (Valentinov & Roth, 2024b).
   - . . . the impact of financial conglomerates may vary (Klepková Vodová et al., 2023).
4. Run LATEX, `biber`, and LATEX again, for example:

   ```
   latex DEMSME_sample_paper.tex
   biber DEMSME_sample_paper.bcf
   latex DEMSME_sample_paper.tex
   ```

   where, instead of `DEMSME_sample_paper`, you substitute the respective file name.

Further documentation on the `{biblatex}` package can be found in the files `biblatex.pdf` and `biblatex-cheatsheet.pdf` that can be found in the TEX Live installation in the folder

```
/texlive/year/texmf-dist/doc/latex/biblatex/
```
and
```
/texlive/year/texmf-dist/doc/latex/biblatex-cheatsheet/,
```

respectively.

Remarks:
- Capitalize proper nouns, initials, and acronyms in a title. To achieve this, enclose the first capital letter of the word in curly brackets (such as {E}uropean) in the `.bib` file to protect it from being lower-cased.
- A subtitle (of a book, say) is separated by a colon and a space (`: `) from the title.
- Capitalize the name of the symposium, conference or meeting (in the name of conference proceedings in particular). Again, use the curly brackets (`{}`) in the `.bib` file to protect the letters from being lower-cased.
- As long as there are no more than 20 authors or editors, list them all.

See Polouček (2004) and Ramík (2021) for an example of an edited book and a conference proceedings paper, respectively.

Every cited work must be listed in the references, and every listed reference must be cited in the paper.

5. Conclusion

Each paper must include a numbered section of conclusion(s) in which a summary of the key findings should be provided to readers.

Notice that the following special unnumbered section is started by using the `\section*` command (i.e. `\section` followed by the asterisk character (`*`)).

Acknowledgement

References

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