
Journal of Economics and Business Aseanomics

Journal homepage <http://academicjournal.yarsi.ac.id/jeba>

The Title Should Be Interesting, Informative, and Specific According to The Content of The Article (Max 12 words)-Font Garamond (size 16)

First author's name¹, Second author's name², Third author's name³ (Garamond size 12)

¹Department, Faculty, University, City (size 10)

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Article

Information

History of article:

Received:

Accepted:

Keywords: max 6 keywords

word #1, word #2, word

#3

Abstract (font Calisto MT, size 10)

Abstracts are summaries/extracts of scientific articles (manuscript) consisting of objectives, problem phenomena, data and methods, findings/results of analysis, conclusions and managerial implications.

Maximum of 180 words written in two languages: English and Bahasa Indonesia. (Font Calisto MT; 10)

Kata kunci:

word #1, word #2, word

#3

JEL Classification:

Diisi aThor

Abstrak (font Calisto MT, size 10)

Abstrak berupa ringkasan/sari artikel ilmiah yang terdiri dari tujuan, fenomena masalah, data dan metode, temuan/hasil analisis, konklusi dan implikasi manajerial. Ditulis **maksimal dari 180 kata**, Dalam dua bahasa: English dan Bahasa Indonesia. (Font Calisto MT; 10)

1. Introduction (body text Font Garamond size 11)

The introduction explains three essential things in scientific articles, namely the phenomenon of problems, the rationality of research, and the existing research gap so that it can be justified why this research is important to do for the economic and business fields. Beginning with explanations and general data, then the data is increasingly conical to be more specific according to the topic of discussion. The introduction should rely on several key references (**around 5-6 recent related articles**) to support the rationality of this research.

[□] Corresponding author: name of author

E-mail:

The final part of the introduction is particular such as the problem formulation, the objectives, specific benefits of this study and novelty (if any).

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis

This section discusses studies/reviews of journals, articles, books and other relevant sources. Hypothesis formulation is presented in this section in the form of **in-depth elaboration** for the hypothesis argument

used. The hypothesis developed must be based on standard theory and the results of previous research. It is recommended that **each hypothesis be supported by at least 4 major references** that you use.

3. Data and Method

This section explains the data (population and sample) and the method of measuring research variables (variables description) so that they can easily replicate. In the method section, generally, some models will be used to analyze the data obtained. For example, the optimal cash flow prediction model uses the optimal cash model from Opler et al. (2019):

$$\text{Cash}_{i,t} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \text{MTB}_{i,t} + \beta_2 \text{Sales Growth}_{i,t} + \beta_3 \text{Size}_{i,t} + \beta_4 \text{NWC}_{i,t} + \beta_5 \text{CapExp}_{i,t} + \beta_6 \text{Lev}_{i,t} + \beta_7 \text{Div}_{i,t} + \beta_8 \text{Age}_{i,t} + \beta_9 \text{Industry}_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

Where : Cash = cash & cash equivalent/total assets; MTB = the market value of equity/total assets

Sales Growth = $\text{sales}_{t-1} - \text{sales}_0 / \text{sales}_0$, size is the natural log of total assets; NWC = the net working capital/total assets; Cap Exp = capital expenditure/total assets; Leverage = total debt/total assets

Dividend = a dummy 1 for those who pay dividends; Dummy 0 = for those who do not pay dividends; Age = the natural log of company age; Industry = a dummy variable

4. Results

They were presenting data analysis from the initial data testing process, descriptive analysis to the results and findings resulting from an analysis of statistical and econometric models that have been determined in the research method. The analysis process must be continuous, structured and systematic so that the reader understands well after each step produces the findings then discussed in statistics or econometrics first.

(Example)

Table 1. Results of VAR and TVA test

	P Value						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Panel A : VAR							
T +/- 1	0,511	1	0,880	1	0,775	1	0,892
T +/- 2	0,907	0,910	0,915	0,576	0,762	0,624	0,923
T +/- 3	0,849	0,579	0,542	0,235	0,869	0,378	0,814
Panel B : TVA							
T +/- 1	0,503	0,307	1	0,710	0,499	0,749	0,280
T +/- 2	1	0,002*	0,281	0,245	0,086**	0,815	0,064**
T +/- 3	1	0,000*	0,082**	0,090**	0,072**	0,338	0,015*

*Significant on $\alpha = 0,05$ **Significant on $\alpha = 0,1$

5. Discussion

Discussion is a crucial part of a scientific article where an in-depth interpretation of the results or findings of a study. The discussion should involve a dynamic process and comparison with some relevant previous studies based on specific scholarship. Each finding must be discussed carefully in order to produce

representative conclusions and following the objectives of the study. This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

6. Conclusion

The conclusion is a summary of the results of the discussion of the results and findings of the study. This section is the main idea of the scientific article (main idea) that in-line with the purposes of the article. The conclusion was suggested present in 3-4 paragraphs of medium size with the last paragraph is managerial implications.

Recommendation (If any)

Give advice or recommendations to parties who are relevant and related to this study. Suggestions should be specific, informative and actionable (max 100 words).

Limitations and Avenue for Future Research

Explain in one paragraph (max 60 words) the limitations of the article that we compiled are related to the purpose/problem, the data and the method or design of the analysis. This article should also provide input for an avenue for future research.

Funding

Please supply all details required by any funding and grant-awarding bodies as Funding in a separate paragraph as follows:

- For single agency grants:
 - This work was supported by the <Funding Agency> under Grant [number xxxx].
- For multiple agency grants:
 - This work was supported by the <Funding Agency #1> under Grant [number xxxx]; <Funding Agency #2> under Grant [number xxxx]; and <Funding Agency #3> under Grant [number xxxx].

Acknowledgement

This section is an opportunity for the author(s) to thank those who have contributed to the research and the article, such as providers of research funds (grants), institutions/individuals who provide data or analytical facilities, and experts/reviewers who provide valuable input (max 50 words).

References

Citation in text

The JEBA uses the **APA** (American Psychological Association) Style (author–date method) short reference system for citations in the text with an alphabetical list at the end of the paper. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list and vice versa. Please check if all names and surnames of the authors, also the details (title, year, volume, pages, etc.) in the list of references are correct. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list, they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'.

In the text use the following style examples:

- This was explained by Allen (2020)" – single author item
- This was explained in full (Allen, 20206)" – single author item
- This was Concluded in full (Allen & Santosa, 2020) – two authors

- This was discussed in full (Huda et al., 2019)..." – 3 or more authors
- This was stated in full (P. Allen, 2019; S. Allen, 2020)..." where items have similar author names
- This was discussed in full (Allen, 2016a, 2016b)..." where two or more items are published in the same year

Web references

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Reference style

Text: Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association. You are referred to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition. List: references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Santosa, P. W. (2020). Determinants of price reversal in high- frequency trading: empirical evidence from Indonesia. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 17(1), 175-187. doi:10.21511/imfi.17(1).2020.16

Conrad, J., Wahal, S., & Xiang, J. (2015). High-frequency quoting, trading, and the efficiency of prices. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 116(2), 271-291. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2015.02.008>

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J. A. J., & Lupton, R. A. (2018). The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon*, 19, e00205. doi:[10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205).

Reference to a book:

Montgomery, D. C. (2012). *Introduction to statistical quality control* (7th ed.). London: Wiley.

Reference to a book chapter:

Slack, B. (2007). The terminalisation of seaports. In J. Wang, D. Olivier, T. Notteboom, & B. Slack (Eds.), *Ports, cities, and global supply chains* (pp. 41–50). Ashgate.

Reference to a website:

Cancer Research UK. Cancer statistics reports for the UK. (2003). <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> Accessed 13 March 2003.

Conference proceedings

Saraji, R., Harb, A., & Hamdan, M. O. (2011). Performance of LED street lights in hot environments. In K. Domke & C. A. Brebbia (Eds.), *Light in engineering, architecture and environment* (pp. 147–158). WIT Press. <https://doi.org/10.2495/LIGHT110131>

Brown, S., & Caste, V. (2004, May). *Integrated obstacle detection framework*. Paper presented at the IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium, Detroit, MI.

Thesis or dissertation

Suwetwattanukul, C. (2010). *Developing a knowledge sharing model for the implementation of the learning organization in Thailand* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia.

Internet documents

Bown, J. (2019, December 17). *How charity apps may be making us more generous*. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-50572939>

Dataset:

[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T. (2015). Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://sci-hub.tw/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly, for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.