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Paper Type (Choose a category for the paper that best describes it).

- Research paper
- Viewpoint
- Technical paper
- Conceptual paper
- Case study
- Literature review
- General review

ABSTRACT

Purpose-This is where you explain 'why' you undertook this study. If you are presenting new or novel research, explain the problem that you have solved. If you are building upon previous research, briefly explain why you felt it was important to do so. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. Let them know what your key argument or main finding is.

Design/Methodology/Approach-This is 'how' you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. For example, did you undertake interviews? Did you carry out an experiment in the lab? What tools, methods, protocols or datasets did you use?

Findings-Here you can explain 'what' you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether your hypothesis was confirmed. You need to be very clear and direct and give exact figures, rather than generalise. It's important not to exaggerate or create an expectation that your paper won't fulfill.

Research limitations/implications-The limitations of a study are its flaws or shortcomings. Study limitations can exist due to constraints on research design, methodology, materials, etc., and these factors may impact the findings of your study.

Originality/value-This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results. It's a good idea to ask colleagues whether your analysis is balanced and fair and again, it's important not to exaggerate. You can also conjecture what future research steps could be.

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1. The Introduction

The introduction contains the background of the problem, gap analysis, and the novelty of the research results (state of the art). Gap analysis contains the gap between das sollen and das sein. The novelty of research results (state of the art) contains a description of research studies with previous research (literature review). Articles submitted must be original and have never been published in any journal. Articles that have been accepted and have gone through a review process, will be published gradually through the Open Journal System (OJS). Use the Reference

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2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

This section contains a review of the literature used to support the research concept. The literature review is not limited to theory, but also empirical evidence. Then for the research hypothesis (if any) must be built from theoretical concepts and supported by empirical studies (previous research). Use the Reference Manager application (Mendeley) and the font used is Times New Roman size 11, align justify, 1 space.

3. Research Methodology

Research methods should be written briefly, concisely, clearly, but completely enough so that they can be replicated. This section contains research approaches, populations, samples, sampling techniques, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. If deemed necessary, attached regarding the lattice of instruments or pieces of material used in the study. If there is a statistical formula used, then please include it and the commonly used formula does not need to be written.

4. Result and Discussion

To facilitate understanding and reading, the results of the study are presented first and then continued with discussion. The subtitles of the results and discussion are presented separately. Results can be presented in the form of tables, figures/graphs, descriptions, or a combination of the three. Tables, figures, or graphs can't be too long, too large, or too many. The table has no vertical lines (vertical) and horizontal (flat) lines are only found at the top and bottom of the table (see table 1). The font size for tables and figures uses Times New Roman font size 11. The presented tables and graphs should be referenced in the text. Here's an example of including tables and figures.

Table 1. Table Title

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
CCC	CCC	CCC	CCC

Source:



Figure 1. Figure Title

5. Conclusion

Conclusions are not just repetition of data, but in the form of substance meaning in the form of statements about what is expected, as stated in the introduction which can eventually

lead to the results and discussion so that there is conformity. In addition, prospects for the development of research results and prospects for further research applications in the future can also be added (based on results and discussion).

REFERENCES

The bibliography is sorted alphabetically. Everything referenced in the article should be written bibliography and vice versa everything written in the bibliography should be referenced in the article. Bibliography comes from journals (preferably international journals) published in the last 10 years rather than books or proceedings. The author must present a valid bibliography in accordance with the original source and write a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) specifically for the source in the form of a journal. Citation writing must use Mendeley with the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th style.

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Huo, B. (2012). The impact of supply chain integration on company performance: an organizational capability perspective. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 17(6), 596-610. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13598541211269210>

Authors of two or more people:

Qrunfleh, S., & Tarafdar, M. (2014). Supply chain information systems strategy: Impacts on supply chain performance and firm performance. *International journal of production economics*, 147, 340-350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2012.09.018>

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