**PAPER TITLE**

Surname N.1, Surname N.2, Surname N.2

1Affiliation

2 Affiliation

**Introduction (Heading 1)**

The article, written in English, should be structured in the following way: INTRODUCTION, METHODS, EXPERIMENTAL, RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS and REFERENCES.

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. The length of the paper is no more than 10 full pages (А4).

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. These margins and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire monograph, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

**Method (Heading 1)**

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

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 Acknowledgements and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 1”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title.

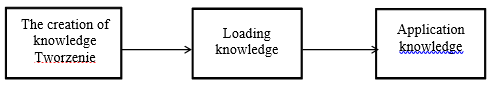
Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely,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

***Figures and Tables (Heading 2)***

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. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

**Table 1** Table type styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copy |  |  |



**Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption**

Number all the equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. Example for formulas

(1)

**Conclusion (Heading 1)**

Number the 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 . . .”

**References (Heading 3)**

1. Abramowicz W., Zadura G. (ed) (2001), Knowledge Discovery for Business Information Systems, Kluver Academic Publishers Boston 431 pp.

2. Adler, P. & Clark, K. (1991), Behind the learning curve: a sketch of the learning process, Management Science, Vol. 37, No. 3.

3. Arrow K. J. (1994), Methodological individualism and social knowledge, Richard T. Ely Lecture, in AEA Papers and Proceedings, Vol. 84, No. 2, May.

4. Bauer, J. C. (1996), Statistical Analysis for Health Care Decision – Makers; Understanding and Evaluating Critical Information in a Competitive Market, Irwin/Healthcare Financial Management Association, Chicago.

5. Bryan, C. S. (1997), Olser: Inspirations from a great Physician, Oxford University Press.

6. Cave, M., Hanney, S., Henkel, M., & Kogan, M. (1997), The use of performance indicators: The rise of the quality movement, Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London.