TNCR for Authors
(Updated: March 25, 2010)

1. General Rules

This journal is for a number of international academic indexing, such as EconLit, SSCI/SCI and ISTP, so all papers format with contents is required strictly, which the author(s) has to follow (a paper will not be accepted without meeting the general requirements)

1.1 The title of a paper should be brief and to the point, avoiding the sentence pattern like as “promote…” or “strengthen…..”

1.2 The length of a paper is between 8 and 10 pages; email address of each author needs to be included.

1.3 Abstract can not be less than 6 lines, which introduce analytical method, opinion, and findings of the paper. It should not only be some background information. The sentence pattern may be referred as “This paper uses……model, propose that……, we think that…, set up…, conclude that……”

1.4 Keywords of 5-7 are required with no less than 5.

1.5 Introduction is at the first section of a paper to discover the relevant literature.

1.6 Conclusion is necessarily at the last section of a paper to make concluding remarks, propose suggestions and prospects for further studies.

1.7 References in the paper as bracket with the author’s last name, published year and page number (i.e. Dang, 1007:15) must be listed at the end of a paper and no less than 3, where the Chinese references (translated into English) should be indicated “In Chinese” within brackets.

1.8 Chinese characters and other non-English letters do not allow to be appeared in a paper.

2. Paper format

2.1 A separate page must include the title of a paper, author(s)’ name, abstract, keywords, affiliation, email, telephone, fax, and detailed contact information.

2.2 Formal paper in order: title of the paper, author(s) name; abstract, keywords; introduction, body text, conclusion; end notes and acknowledgement; references; about the author(s) with photo(s), detailed contact information.

2.3 Figures and tables must be placed at proper places, where below the analysis or quotation and be in the same page. The letters in figures can not be in handwriting. Table header must be placed above the table with center justified; and figure header must be placed above the figure with center justified. Serial numbers of figures and tables must be set separately and consequently.

2.4 Format of references listing: The first author’s last name, then first name; year with bracket book/article title italic, publishing house/journal title, publishing place; publishing date, pages appeared. For example:


3. Font/Style

3.1 Times New Roman is required with the following font sizes and notices.  
3.1.1 Title is centered in bold, 16pt.  
3.1.2 Heading 1, 2 and 3 is in bold, 14pt, 12pt and 11pt; the style is showed below:  
   1., 1.1 and 1.1.1. No more than 3 formal headings (after the 3rd heard, it is just in bold with  
   11pt.) All text is in 11pt.  
3.1.3 Headers of figures and tables are centered in bold, 10pt.  
3.1.4 Letters in figures and tables are in 10pt. Table format: Table Grid.  
3.1.5 Notes are in 9pt.  
3.1.6 References are 10pt.  
3.1.7 About the author(s) is 10pt in Arial.  
3.2 Format of variables in mathematic formula: Variables in English and Greek letter use Italic type;  
   non-variables use upright type.

4. Page/Print

4.1 Paper size: Letter (21.9×27.9cm)  
4.2 Page setup: in “document grid”, choose “no”; in “margin”, set top to 2.5cm, bottom 2.5cm, left  
   and right to 2.5 cm.  
4.3 Format: in the item of “paragraph”, choose 0mm in “indents”, 0 pound in “space”, 0 pound in  
   “indentation”, line spacing is in at least at 15pt or 1.15 lines, no in “special”.  
4.4 Software: Microsoft word (with no pdf. file).

**Samples of the format (not a real paper)**

**Reflections on Western Development Strategies**  
**in China and Canada**

_Graham E. Gilmour*_

**Abstract:** Western China and Canada are significant part of the two economies and societies that experienced distinctive developmental trajectories. And the two regions share some intriguing aspects. This paper discusses the characteristics of the two regions and compares the features of development.

**Keywords:** Regional Comparison, Development Strategies, Investment, West China

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1. Introduction

It may seem odd to the non-native speaker of English to speak of apples and oranges in the context of a paper that attempts to compare development in both western China and western Canada. It is a figure of speech to suggest that attempted comparisons are in fact inappropriate. To be sure, apples and oranges are fruits and they are round and occupy the same end of the color spectrum. Beyond roundness and color they are dramatically different and are not, in the end, comparable. Is an attempt to compare the western region of Canada and western China inappropriate, a case of comparing apples and oranges? To be sure, the two regions are different geographically, historically, and culturally. They are part of two economies and societies that have experienced distinctive developmental trajectories. At the same time, there are some intriguing aspects that the two regions share. To look at their characteristics for revealing and comparisons of features of development in the two regions can be instructive.

2. The Canadian West

The point to note is that the creation of the Canadian state was, like the creation of the American state, a result of white settlers from Europe imposing their political will and their cultural and economic structures over the indigenous inhabitants who had occupied what was to become Canada for several millennia. The creation of Canada was an act of resettlement as Cole Harris has termed it (Harris, 1997:18).

The four western provinces have made an important economic contribution to Canada in terms of their agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and especially in Alberta, petroleum and natural gas resources. Since the 21st Century its economic role has become increasingly important. With 30 per cent of Canada’s population it now contributes 40 percent of Canada’s GNP. (Table 1) In an increasingly globalized world, there is a perceptible shift away from the historic manufacturing dominance of Ontario and Quebec.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Area (Km²)</th>
<th>Population (million)</th>
<th>GDP (million $)</th>
<th>Per Capita GDP ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>944,735</td>
<td>4.414</td>
<td>190,214</td>
<td>43,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>661,848</td>
<td>3.498</td>
<td>259,941</td>
<td>74,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>651,900</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>51,166</td>
<td>50,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>647,797</td>
<td>1.194</td>
<td>48,586</td>
<td>40,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9,984,670</td>
<td>33.144</td>
<td>1,531,427</td>
<td>45,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Statistics Canada, Canada’s population estimates, fourth quarter 2007 (preliminary) The Daily March 27, 2008; CANSIM table 384-0002. GDP is expenditure-based

2.1 Effects of the Level of Industrial Sophistication
Secondly, the size of the difference in industrial sophistication determines the direction of cross-border industrial transfer, as industrial transfer always starts from those with a small gap in technology to facilitate an easy transfer. The transfer of marginal industry might be impeded if there is a large difference in industrial sophistication between the investment country and the host. Thus, it can only happen for a certain range of differences in industrial sophistication. The marginal industry, therefore, always flows to a country or region with a large carrying capacity.

2.1.1 Brief History

Historically, Vietnam’s agriculture has been a significant contributor to the economy. By the end of 2007, this sector (including forestry) employed with more than 50 percent of the population. Vietnam’s reform has been caused by its internal and external factors for a long time. The agricultural sector in Vietnam has been an important part since its early history impacted by China. The history of Vietnam began with the Chinese commander from the South. A kingdom of Nam Viet was established when China’s Qin dynasty collapsed in 206 B.C. Since then, China has had a lot of influence on Vietnam’s economic and agricultural development.

2.1.2 Measurement of Industrial Sophistication

Provided there are n countries producing m products, the per capita average GDP in the ith country is \( \text{gdp}_i \). The weight of the jth product produced in the ith country accounting for the total exported the jth product in the world is \( R_{ij} \). The value-added index of the jth product is calculated as:

\[
v_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} R_{ij} \cdot \text{gdp}_i \quad (j = 1,2,\ldots,m) \tag{1}
\]

3. Conclusions

This study reveals that industrial factors are important in attracting the inflow of FDI. The level of sophistication, industrial structure and linking capability are important factors in determining the uneven distribution of FDI in China. The following remarks summarize the points made in this paper and suggest a way forward:

- Industrial factors are the most importance in terms of impeding the inflow of FDI to western China. Firstly, the gap between levels of industrial sophistication between western China and the investing countries is large, implying that the western region is not capable of carrying FDI.
- Preferential policies might not increase the inflow of FDI to western China, as they are only one of the factors that MNEs consider in choosing investment locations.

**References**


**Acknowledgement (if applicable)**

**About the Author(s),**

(with the recent photo(s) as requested)

xxxx in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at UBC; Dr. Johnson works primarily on the economic and social transformation of the Pearl River delta region, Guangdong province, south China, migration into the region, and the integration of Hong Kong into southern China. He also has research interests in the areas of food security in China and the impact of transport infrastructure in Guangdong, Gansu and Shanghai. Dr. Johnson maintains a standing interest in the changing New Territories of Hong Kong, especially Tsuen Wan, and Chinese-Canadian Communities in Canada.

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Tel and Fax
Email and Website (if applicable)
投稿须知（有关要点编译供参考）

一、基本要求

该杂志将由 EconLit, SSCI 和 ISIP 等国际检索，对格式有严格要求。不符合要求的不予接受。

- 文章篇幅为 8-10 页；文中避免汉字或其它非英文字母；必须标注每位作者 Email 地址；
- 标题简明了，避免过长标题，避免用“促进”、“强化”等动词句；
- 摘要不能少于 6 行（含 6 行），且摘要须是对论文方法、观点、结论与创新点介绍，不能仅是背景式导语，摘要句型可参考：“本文运用……方法，提出了……，构建了……，得出了……结论”；
- 关键词 5-7 个，不能少于 5 个；
- 正文部分必须有“Introduction”，介绍国内外研究概况；最后一部分为“Conclusion”，该部分不可或缺，需对全文进行总结，提出建议和研究展望；
- 文末参考文献不少于 3 篇，中文参考文献需注明 In Chinese。

二、文章规则

- 首页包括：标题、作者姓名；摘要、关键词；作者简介（附护照大小照片）、作者单位和职务、电子邮件和详细联系地址（含电话、传真等）；
- 文章顺序：标题、作者；摘要、关键词；导言、正文、结论；注解、致谢、参考文献；作者简介与详细联络信息。
- 图表：置于文章结尾或论文适当位置（正文描述或引用位置处之后，并与之同页），图中文字均须打印，不能有手写体。图题在图表的上方，居中；并按图、表和公式在论文中出现先后分别编号。

三、字体规范

- 字体：Times New Roman；
- 字号：论文题目 16 号黑居中；一级标题 14 号加黑；二级标题 12 号加黑；三级标题 11 号黑体；正文 11 号；图表 10 号加黑居中；表、图中标注的文字用 10 号；
- 标题第一个字母大写，标号为：1. 1.1. 1.1.1，超过三级标题无标号，用 11 号黑体。
四、页面格式

- 纸张规格：Letter (21.9x27.9) 厘米。
- 页边距离：上下左右全选 2.50 厘米。“文档网络”项中选“无网络”；
- “格式”“段落”：缩进选 0 厘米，“间距”选 0 磅，“行距”选 at least at 15pt 或 1.15 倍行距，“特殊格式”选（无）。
- 使用软件：Microsoft Word，不能做成 pdf. 文档。

五、重要信息

- 作者简介（含近照）：
- 联络方式（必须包括具体通信邮寄地址和邮编，有效电话和传真，有效电子邮箱和单位或个人网址等）。