敬告作者

——本刊将推行结构式摘要

为规范摘要撰写格式,增大摘要的有效信息量,本刊决定自 2017 年第 1 期起推行结构式摘要撰写模式。结构式摘要一般要包括五个部分:研究目标,研究方法,研究发现,研究创新,研究价值,这五个词要在摘要中有明确体现。摘要不超过 300 字。英文摘要应与中文摘要相对应。作者来稿,请按此要求撰写中、英文摘要,谢谢合作!

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结构式摘要中文样式

汇率基本面模型对人民币汇率的预测能力

研究目标: 汇率基本面模型对人民币汇率的预测能力。研究方法: 选取五个主流的汇率基本面模型,使用 2005 年汇改后的人民币兑美元、欧元、日元、英镑汇率数据进行样本内拟合和样本外预测,并通过计算损失函数和 SPA 统计值比较五种模型的预测能力。研究发现: 随机游走模型短期内有更优预测能力,但中长期内,汇率基本面汇率模型有更优的预测能力; 总体而言,基本面汇率模型的预测能力优于随机游走模型,人民币汇率不存在"汇率失联之谜"。研究创新: 根据不同汇率模型对人民币汇率预测的损失函数比较。研究价值: 进行人民币汇率预测时,可准确选用最优预测模型或方法。

结构式摘要英文样式

Forecasting Ability of Different Fundamental Exchange Rate Model on RMB

Research Objectives: Forecasting ability of different fundamental exchange rate model on RMB. Research Methods: Selected five current exchange rate models, this paper fits and forecasts the RMB exchange rate with the data in-sample and out-sample after 2005 applying the estimate method of "dynamic time rolling window". Furthermore, we compare the ability of different models used to forecast the RMB exchange rate by loss function and SPA test. Research Findings: The results show that random walk model has better predictability in short-run, while in the medium-to-long term, exchange rate models forecast better. In general, exchange rate models has better predictability and exchange rate of RMB is closed to economic fundamentals. **Research Innovations**: To compare the loss functions of RMB exchange rate prediction based on different exchange rate model. Research Value: The best forecasting model or method can be used to forecast the RMB exchange rate.