Abstract

This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract. This is an abstract.

Key words: ERAE, BibTeX, LaTeX

JEL classification: A1, B2, C3

1. Introduction

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Footnotes should appear at the end of the page in which they are inserted.\footnote{Single quotation marks} can be conveniently inserted using the ‘csquotes’ package: add the lines
\usepackage{csquotes}
\MakeInnerQuote{"}

to the preamble of your \LaTeX file and use the inch symbol (") for quotation marks.\footnote{Of course, you can also define another symbol in the command \MakeInnerQuote, e.g. the degree sign (°).} Collect tables and figures at the end of the manuscript (see figure 1 and table 1).

[Figure 1 about here.]

[Figure 2 about here.]

2. Manuscript Formatting

Instructions to authors including formatting guidelines are available at \url{http://www.oxfordjournals.org/erae/for_authors/index.html}. All references used as examples in these guidelines are shown in this document to demonstrate that the ERAE Bib\TeX style complies with these guidelines. Please report any problems at \url{http://sourceforge.net/projects/economtex/}.
3. Citations

3.1. Citations in Text

[Table 1 about here.]

3.2. Citations in Parenthesis
A equals B (Monier-Dilhan and Ossard, 1998), B equals C (Steenkamp, 1997), C equals D (Swinnen, 1997), and D equals A (Zeller et al., 1997). Hence, A, B, C, and D are all equal (Monier-Dilhan and Ossard, 1998; Steenkamp, 1997; Swinnen, 1997; Zeller et al., 1997).

3.3. Citations with Page Numbers
Citations with page numbers can be conveniently inserted using the commands \citepPage and \citetPage.


4. Equations
All displayed equations should be centered and numbered consecutively (on the right).

\[ y = a + Xb \] (1)

where \( a \) is a scalar, \( y \) and \( b \) are vectors, and \( X \) is a matrix. Of course, you may also use Greek symbols.

\[ \theta = \alpha + \Psi \beta \] (2)

where \( \alpha \) is a scalar, \( \theta \) and \( \beta \) are vectors, and \( \Psi \) is a matrix.
References


## Tables

**Table 1. Citations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monier-Dilhan and Ossard (1998)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenkamp (1997)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinnen (1997)</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeller et al. (1997)</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Avoid vertical lines.
Figures

This is not a figure.

Figure 1. Dummy figure
This is not a figure, too.

**Figure 2.** Figure with very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very very long title