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Template for the Preparation of Articles Proposed for Publication in the Journal of Maritime Research

C. Perez-Labajos1,2∗, B. Blanco1,3, A. Ortega1,4

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

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Word 1, Word 2, Word 3, Each Word Begining With Capital Letter.

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These instructions are a guide for the preparation of articles for the review JMR. Use this document as a set of instructions. It can also be used as a "template" to prepare your manuscript. For guidelines on sending the articles and other norms that are not fully developed in this document, follow the instructions on the web page of the review.

The Abstract is a brief account of around 200 words of the content of the research work presented. In this sense, the abstract should briefly outline the research problem, the main objective or objectives to be reached, the spatial and temporal areas analyzed, the methodology used and a brief preview of some results and some of the main findings.

# Introduction

This document presents, as an example, a format for submitting articles to be considered for publication in the Journal of Maritime Research (JMR) of the Spanish Society of Marine Science Scientific Studies (SEECMAR). The aim is to assist the authors in the production of articles and to simplify their review.  
In the title, keywords, sections, subsections and sub-subsections, all words which are not prepositions and/or articles will begin in uppercase. Abbreviations should not be used in these cases or in the abstract, unless they are so widely used that they do not need explanation.

The references to the authors and their affiliation data must be made according to the specifications of the present document:

1University of Cantabria. Germán Gamazo nº 1, 39004 Santander, Cantabria (SPAIN). Coastal and Ocean Planning and Management I+D Group.

2Professor of Marine Economics of the Department of Navigation and Naval Construction Science and Techniques. Tel. (+034) 942201362. E-mail Address: [clabajos@unican.es](mailto:clabajos@unican.es).

3Professor of Operative Research of the Department of Business Administration. Tel. (+034) 942201897. E-mail Address: [blancob@unican.es](mailto:blancob@unican.es).

4Professor of Maritime Navigation of Department of Navigation and Naval Construction Science and Techniques.. Tel. (+034) 942201350. E-mail Address: [andres.ortega@unican.es](mailto:andres.ortega@unican.es).

∗Corresponding author: C. Perez-Labajos. Tel. (+034) 942201362. E-mail Address: [clabajos@unican.es](mailto:clabajos@unican.es).

Following the title, the authors should be specified, with only the first letters capitalized and in natural order. The initials of the first name of each author will be indicated followed by their surname, separated by a comma. The affiliation of the authors will be indicated in a footnote detailing for each author his professional category (professor, doctor, lecturer, assistant, etc.), department, research center or company in which he undertakes his work, university he belongs to, when applicable, postal address, telephone and email.  
If there is more than one author, it will be necessary to signal with a \* the author to whom correspondence should be addressed, his phone and email address.

This will be followed by an abstract and then 5 Keywords.

The introduction must be the first section of the text. It is important that it clearly describes the purpose and objectives of the work. It should also contain a review of the state of the art, that is references to the most relevant works reported in the literature in recent years.

Normally, at the end of the introduction, the structure of the text of the article is described. For this specific document, Section 2 is devoted to explaining how to format the text, Section 3 gives recommendations on style and structure, Section 4 explains how to present the supplements to the text, that is, the Figures, Tables and Equations. Section 5 deals with the subject of intellectual property and, finally, the conclusions are presented..

# Text Format

The text will have double column, single spacing, justified, without indentation. Use Times New Roman font of 11 point, like the letters in this text, in order to facilitate reading by the evaluator. The text of the subsections and divisions will have the same format as that of the sections. Apart from the above, do not apply any additional formatting.  
Each paragraph should be separated from the previous one by a space or a column shift.  
This sample document now gives some specifications in order to clarify formatting elements that should not be included in the sections.

Regarding the sections and divisions of the text: do not use indentation for the number and do not put a full-stop at the end of the title

The text is organized using the division into sections and subsections of second and third level in order to facilitate the reader’s understanding. As a rule, avoid using divisions into higher levels.

To illustrate the use of third-level divisions, this subsection, that is. this second level division, will be divided into several third level divisions, as follows:

First level sections or divisions. The section title, such as this one, section 2, must be numbered, and written without a full-stop. Before a section or subsection title, two free lines should be left, unless this title is the column heading.

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Second level subsections or divisions. The subsection title, such as the one to which this division belongs, i.e. 2.1, must be numbered and written without a full-stop.

Third-level divisions. The subsection title, as for example the one to which this division belongs, i.e. 3.1.1., should be numbered and written without a full-stop.  
  
  
Placement of titles. Do not leave titles at the end of the column, i.e. without any text after them. If the case arises, it is best to make the title go on to the next column, for example by adding lines before figures, tables or previous titles. Do no format for this purpose.

2.1. Pagination

The pages are numbered consecutively in order to facilitate possible references to the text by the reviewer.

AUTHORS MUST AVOID REFERRING TO PAGE NUMBERS IN THE TEXT.

* 1. Brackets

As far as possible, do not use brackets to make clarifications. Brackets should rather be used for:

Numbering equations. These are numbered in sequential order, in brackets, right justified, although the equation itself must be centered. It is generally not necessary to number an equation that will not be referred to again later in the text. Never refer to, i.e. quote or cite an equation before it appears.

Quote references. This will be explained in section 5.2.

Define acronyms. For example, in the introduction to this article, the meaning of JMR is defined; therefore this acronym can be used in the rest of the article without having to explain it. First comes the definition, then the acronym in brackets. Thereafter, the acronym JMR can be used.

Paragraph styles

In the version of Word used for this document, the styles were defined for each type of title, for each type of paragraph, for the figure headings, etc., which makes it easy to add or take away text without losing the configuration of the rest of the text. This text can, therefore, be used as a template for generating the article.

# Writing style

The text must be concise, clear, complete and precise. The text as a whole must be in the impersonal form.

Below are listed the types of articles accepted in the JMR, in order to exemplify the structure of the second and third level subsections.

* 1. Types of article

In the present review, articles of the following categories are published:

* + 1. Scientific and technological research article.

Document that presents, in detail, the original results of completed research projects.

3.1.2. Reflection article.

Document that presents the results of completed research on a specific subject from the analytical, interpretative or critical perspective of the author, resorting to original sources.

3.1.3. Review article.

Document which is the result of a completed research work analyzing, systematizing and integrating research results, published or unpublished, on a field of science or technology, in order to account for the latest advances and development trends. It is characterized by presenting a thorough bibliographic review of at least 50 references.

# Figures, Tables y Equations

Figures, tables and equations are necessary complements to the text of the article, and may even sometimes make up the most important part of it. Therefore it is necessary to follow a protocol to link them with the text clearly and unequivocally.

* 1. Figures

Unlike equations, figures are referred to for the first time before submission. Future references should be made after the presentation.

Figures are cited in the text as follows: See Fig. 1. The title of the figure will be indicated at the top of the figure and they will be numbered sequentially.

Figure 1: General structure of the supply chain in shipbuilding and shipbuilding and yacht building (RDT+i)



Source: authors

At the bottom of the Figure, the Source will be indicated by making reference to its elaboration: authors’ (prepared by the author/s) or taken from other authors (Perez-Labajos, 2016).

Figures can be placed at the beginning or end of a column. They can also go just after the paragraph where they are referred to for the first time.

If the figure is too broad to fit well into a column, full page width can be given, but taking care to place it at the end or the beginning of the page, against the upper or lower margin.

In Word, one way to prevent the figure from being separated from its title is to insert it into a non-separable table, borderless, or in a text box with transparent margins.

# Tables

The tables are numbered sequentially. When citing them, uppercase is used for the first letter. The title must be at the top. See for example Tables 1 and 2. Do not use vertical lines to separate the columns of the table or horizontal lines to separate the data from each other. Use two horizontal guide lines to underline the headings and one to complete the table.

Table 1. Variables used in the construction of accidentality

rates and elasticity in the fishing sector



Source: authors

where:

a = Groupings or groups of variables, G. Different groups can be formed attending to diverse criteria such as regions, types of activity, age groups, sex, etc.

b = At-risk population P in the period t. The P(t) values will change as a function of the group and period.

c = Accident victim variable, AP in the period t. The AP(t) values will change as a function of the group and period.

Table 2. Population Effect and Safety Effect, by coastal region,

of the Spanish fleet (1992-2002)



Source: authors

where:

a = Elasticity of accidentality in the period t0-tk

b= Accident rate in the period t0

c= Population effect in the period t0-tk = AR(t0) VCM(t0-tk)

d= Safety effect in the period t0-tk =TE-PE

t0=1992

tk=2002

The tables must be contained on one page. If the table is too big, the whole width of the page can be used, or it can even be rotated to use the whole length.

* 1. Equations

The equations are numbered, in brackets and sequentially, only if they are to be mentioned later in the text. Never quote an equation which has not been previously numbered in the text.

The variables and parameters of all equations must be perfectly defined at least once in the article, usually just after appearing for the first time in an equation.

If the equation needs to be numbered, a table of two columns in Word can be used in order to guarantee that the numeration is on the left and the equation is approximately centered. Below is an example, using the equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

where:

 = Elasticity of accident rate of the population variable P analysed in the period t.

γ = Percentage variation of the accident victim variable AP in the period t, so that, where  is the variation in the accident victim rate for the two periods, such that and is the victim rate for the period t.

β = Percentage variation of the population variable P analysed in the period t, so that , where  is the variation in the at-risk population variable over the two periods such that  and  is the at-risk population in the period t.

Es importante que las variables y parámetros usados en las ecuaciones sean referidos en el texto con exactamente el mismo formato usado en la ecuación. Es decir que, p. ej., la variable “β” es diferente de la variable “*β*” y diferente de “β”, dado que la primera está en TNR normal, la segunda en TNR itálica y la última en letra tipo Arial. La que coincide con (1) es la primera. Nótese que para invocar, en la frase anterior, a la ecuación número uno, no se utilizó las palabras “la ecuación”, pues estas quedan sobreentendidas al usar el paréntesis para encerrar su número.

# Intellectual Property

* 1. Figures and tables

The figures and tables must be original, that is they must not be copies of other publications, but are rather devised by the authors themselves. If it is indispensable to copy, reference must be made to the authorship.

* 1. Quotes from publications

Quotes used in the text taken from other publications will be made strictly following the norms established and published by JMR. The non-fulfillment of these norms will lead to the work being returned to its author.

All quotes must have their counterpart in the REFERENCES section at the end of the article and vice versa.

**Conclusions**

In this section we present the conclusions, at least one for each objective stated in the introduction.

No new information or data should be added in this section. Conclusions are drawn on what has been explained previously. There should be no conclusions based on assumptions, ideas or data not presented in the previous sections.

**Acknowledgment**

This section is optional and is not numbered. The title is singular even if there are several acknowledgments. Thanks can be expressed to those who contributed to the project described in the article, without being co-authors, including sponsoring entities.

**References**

References will be made following the rules established and published by JMR. Failure to do so will lead to the work being returned to its author.