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### DESCRIPTION

*Resources, Conservation & Recycling* has an open access mirror journal [Resources, Conservation & Recycling: X](#), sharing the same aims and scope, editorial team, submission system and rigorous peer review.

The [Editors](#) welcome contributions from research, which consider **sustainable management** and **conservation** of **resources**. The journal emphasizes the transformation processes involved in a transition toward more sustainable production and consumption systems. Emphasis is upon technological, economic, institutional and policy aspects of specific **resource management practices**, such as conservation, **recycling** and **resource substitution**, and of "systems-wide" strategies, such as resource productivity improvement, the restructuring of production and consumption profiles and the transformation of industry.

Contributions may have relevance at regional, national or international scales and may focus at any level of research from individual resources or technologies to whole sectors or systems of interest. Contributors may emphasise any of the aforementioned aspects as well as scientific and methodological issues. However, manuscripts that consider only laboratory experiments, without a discussion of the practical, environmental and economic implications of the presented research, are excluded from publication in the journal.

The journal publishes papers, reviews, analyses and case studies on topics, which include:

- Transformation of the industrial and societal system towards more sustainable production and consumption patterns, including management, instruments, methods and processes of change.
- Information and management systems involving resource status, use and material flows in society.
- Innovation processes, tools and methods relating to resource productivity improvement.
- Technical, societal, economic, business and policy aspects of strategies to improve the sustainability and productivity of resource use, including strategies for managing resource supply and demand, valorizing waste, lowering energy and material intensities and increasing the serviceability of products.
- Substitution of primary resources by renewable or regenerative alternatives, including agricultural and forest resources and wastes.
- Material flow analysis and the understanding of resource use and flows in society and the impact on the environment, including resource extraction and waste generation.
- Life cycle assessment and management of resources, materials and products to improve resource efficiency and productivity, conserve resources and reduce pollution.

- Societal, economic and technological change for improved recovery and reuse of materials and energy from domestic, commercial or industrial waste streams.
- Efficient management and use of all resources, including air and water, with regard to the qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of resource use.

## AUDIENCE

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Environmental scientists, engineers, managers and economists; policy makers; corporate strategists, business decision makers; design engineers; systems analysts; members of NGOs interested in environmental and developmental issues; and those interested in industrial transformation and the management of change.

## IMPACT FACTOR

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2017: 5.120 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Fuel and Energy Recycling  
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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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**To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY TO ENSURE THAT THE REVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF YOUR ARTICLE IS AS SWIFT AND EFFICIENT AS POSSIBLE. THESE NOTES MAY BE COPIED FREELY.

**Aims and Scope** The Editors welcome contributions from research, which consider sustainable management and conservation of resources. The journal emphasizes the transformation processes involved in a transition toward more sustainable production and consumption systems. Emphasis is upon technological, economic, institutional and policy aspects of specific resource management practices, such as conservation, recycling and resource substitution, and of "systems-wide" strategies, such as resource productivity improvement, the restructuring of production and consumption profiles and the transformation of industry. Contributions may have relevance at regional, national or international scales and may focus at any level of research from individual resources or technologies to whole sectors or systems of interest. Contributors may emphasize any of the aforementioned aspects as well as scientific and methodological issues. However, manuscripts that consider only the technological aspect of resource management (e.g., laboratory experiments), are *excluded* from publication in the journal.

The journal publishes original research articles, reviews, and perspectives from the following areas: Transformation of the industrial and societal system towards more sustainable production and consumption patterns, including management, instruments, methods and processes of change. Information and management systems involving resource status, use and material flows in society. Innovation processes, tools and methods relating to resource productivity improvement. Technical, societal, economic, business and policy aspects of strategies to improve the sustainability and productivity of resource use, including strategies for managing resource supply and demand, valorizing waste, lowering energy and material intensities and increasing the serviceability of products. Substitution of primary resources by renewable or regenerative alternatives, including agricultural and forest resources and wastes. Understanding of resource use and flows in society and the impact on the environment, including resource extraction and waste generation. Life cycle analysis and management of resources, materials and products to improve resource efficiency and productivity, conserve resources and reduce pollution. Societal, economic and technological change for improved recovery and reuse of materials and energy from domestic, commercial or industrial waste streams. Efficient management and use of all resources, including air and water, with regard to the qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of resource use. Theories, frameworks, analyses, and practices of circular economy.

### *Types of Papers*

**Original research articles.** These articles report original research with broad scientific significance and importance.

**Review.** These papers provide extensive overview and thorough assessment of recent developments in selected areas that fall within the aims and scope of the journal.

**Perspective.** These short papers with an "op-ed" style allow authors to comment on issues of broad implications and pressing importance to sustainable management and conservation of resources. Perspective papers are integrated pieces without an abstract, sections and headlines. Perspective papers are generally not peer reviewed and subject to editorial approval. However, Perspective papers with significant technical information may be peer reviewed at the discretion of the editors.

### **Word limit**

Word limit of manuscripts is calculated based on the main body of the paper excluding title, author and affiliations, abstract, keywords, acknowledgement, and references. Original Research Article: 7,000 words for the manuscript and 250 words for the abstract. Review: 9,000 words for the manuscript and 250 words for the abstract. Perspective: 1,200 words with no more than one figure or table and up to five references, no abstract.

### **Number of figures/tables**

Authors are suggested to include approximately five to six key figures/tables in the manuscript for Original Research Article and Review. Additional figures/tables that are relevant to the paper can be provided as appendices. A Perspective paper can include up to one figure or table.

### **Declaration of interest**

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double-blind) or the manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. [More information](#).

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Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

## **PREPARATION**

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There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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Please ensure your paper has consecutive line numbering - this is an essential peer review requirement.

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Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

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Authors should suggest the names of three international, independent potential reviewers (with full contact details). All manuscripts are sent to at least two independent reviewers to ensure both accuracy and relevance to the journal. The final decision on acceptance will be made by the Editor. Manuscripts may be sent back to authors for revision if necessary. Revised manuscript submissions should be made as soon as possible (within 6 weeks) after the receipt of the reviewer's reports.

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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

#### *Introduction*

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

#### *Material and methods*

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

#### *Results*

Results should be clear and concise.

### *Discussion*

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

### **Main article structure for Perspective**

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Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

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2. *Two authors:* both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. *Three or more authors:* first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999)... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

*List:* References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

#### Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2010. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2018. The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon.* 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

Reference to a book:

Strunk Jr, W., White, E.B., 2000. *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed. Longman, New York.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

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