

CALL FOR PAPERS

Special issue 2023

Estudios Constitucionales

SCOPUS/SCIMAGO Journal Impact Factor (2021) 0.28

Centre for Constitutional Studies of Chile / Universidad de Talca

“Ongoing Chilean constitutional process: New proposals for Chile after the rejection of the project of New Constitution 2022”

- 1) Open to national and foreign researchers and professors.
- 2) Papers can be written in Spanish and English.
- 3) Scientific papers are expected to focus on Comparative Public Law and International Law. They should contribute with elements in developing a democratic Constitution for Chile for the 21st century. Every paper must incorporate specific proposals and how the different institutions must be defined and regulated in the new Chilean Constitution, considering the lessons learned of the rejected proposal of 2022.
- 4) Maximum number of words 12,000.
- 5) Every paper will be evaluated by *double-blind peer review* according to the standard rules of the journal.¹
- 6) Maximum of 12 papers will be selected for publication in the special issue of the Journal. In the case of maximum number of papers is exceeded, the Editorial Committee has the right to select those which have the most interesting and outstanding specific proposals.
- 8) **Deadline for reception: March 31st, 2023.**
- 9) **Estimated publication date: First semester, 2023.**

As an example, the Editorial Committee would welcome papers about the following topics:

¹ <http://www.estudiosconstitucionales.cl/index.php/econstitucionales/about/editorialPolicies#peerReviewProcess>

a) Values and Principles:

Human dignity and human rights
Human rights interpretation principles
Human rights sources Conventionality
Control/ review domestic laws for
compliance with human rights Forms of
democratic participation and voting right
Social State based on the rule of law
Human security
Intergenerational justice
Environmental justice
Climate change and State
Human development
Gender equity
Plurinational State
State's duty to protect and preserve the
environment
State's duty to protect natural resources
State's duty to protect shared assets

**b) Reformulation of rights
already recognized or New rights:**

Right to strike
Right to organise
Right to bargain collectively
Right to adequate housing
Right to health
Right to social security
Right to adequate food
Right to a healthy environment
Rights of nature
Right to cultural identity Right to full
participation in cultural and recreational
life Right to water
Right to sanitation

Right to be protected against the effects of
climate change
Right of indigenous peoples to free
selfdetermination
Right to lands, territories and natural
resources of indigenous peoples Right
to obtain protection of the project of life
Sexual and reproductive rights
Right to a life free from violence

**c) Organization and distribution of
power:**

Different types of government
Regionalization
Local government Self-
determination and indigenous
territorial autonomy Indigenous
self-government
Single-chamber Congress/ two-chamber
Congress
State responsibility
Electoral systems
Party systems
Ombudsperson
Constitutional Court: Structure,
organization and distribution of
competencies
Structure, organization and distribution of
competencies of State administration
Legal control of the Public
Administration
Constitutionally autonomous bodies
Citizen's right to participate in the
establishment, exercise and control of
political power. Revoking mandate
Disolution of Congress
Legislative initiative

For any information, please contact: gaguilar@utalca.cl