

**EDITORIAL NORMS OF THE
REVISTA CHILENA DE DERECHO**
(2022.11.24 Version)

The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* is a Law Journal published by the Law Faculty of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. It publishes works in any area of Law that, within the ethos of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, contribute to the advancement of the legal science.

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1. EDITORIAL NORMS FOR AUTHORS

1.1. ABOUT THE REQUESTS FOR PUBLICATION

1.1.1. Works that can be published. The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* publishes original and unpublished research manuscripts related to the dogmatic areas of law. Those interested in publishing their work may send to the *Revista*:

- a) **Monographic studies** (scholarly articles): They deal with a legal subject, 1) developing one or several hypotheses in a systematic and complete manner, or 2) presenting a monographic analysis of an innovative topic, with a specific methodology. Its purpose is to conduct research that is relevant, critical, original and personal.
- b) **Case law commentaries**: They analyze judgments of legal relevance, issued recently by courts of justice, either national, foreign, or international. Using a critical approach, they develop the opinion of the author about the decision made by the court.
- c) **Essays**: These are studies about contingent legal matters, whose main objective is to present the author's reasoned opinion on the object of study. They must possess a critical approach that sustains the arguments of the author.
- d) **Chronicles**: These are brief manuscripts that refer to a current piece of news of legal nature, reported chronologically, and with current relevance.
- e) **Reviews or bibliographic reviews**: They comment on a legal work of interest, making an academic and critical analysis of the reviewed text, covering the relevance of the work, as well as its positive and negative aspects.

1.1.2. Works that cannot be published. The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* will neither publish works on Legal Sociology nor studies or proposals of *lege ferenda* or centered predominantly on bills that have not yet fulfilled all of the constitutional requirements to become a statute.

It will neither publish **legal reports** (documents that were requested by a client) or works that are made up predominantly by the contents of a law report. It is understood that if a manuscript is submitted to the editorial process of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, the author declares that such works does not contravene this limitation.

1.1.3. Language and format of the works. The manuscripts should be written in Spanish or English. The electronic format must be a predetermined file for Word Office (extension .docx or equivalent).

1.1.4. Submission of the manuscript. The works must be submitted via the system *Open Journal System (OJS)* that is available on our website (<http://ojs.uc.cl/index.php/Rchd>), or directly through the website <http://ojs.uc.cl/index.php/Rchd/about/submissions>.

The *Revista* will consider that manuscripts submitted by a different means have never been submitted. This is applicable both for the first version of the document as well as any potential later versions that may be submitted.

1.1.5. Declarations and commitments of the author with the editor. The submission of an original and unpublished manuscript implies the recognition by the author that such work is not fully or partially available, whether physically or digitally, and that it has no pending acceptance of publication in any other medium. In the case that the submitted work includes content that is being reviewed by other editorial boards as part of more extensive works, such circumstance must be disclosed to the editor at the time of the submission of the work.

Furthermore, the submission of a manuscript to the *Revista* supposes the absolute and exclusive commitment by the author to not simultaneously submit the work for consideration to other publications, whether in full or partially, in any physical or digital medium, as well as the knowledge and full acceptance of the content of these editorial norms and of the **Ethical Norms and Best Practices Guidelines** available on the website of the journal.

The author of a manuscript submitted to the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* **must sign and attach the commitment letter, which can be downloaded from the website of the Revista Chilena de Derecho**. In that letter, the author accepts everything indicated in these editorial regulations, especially in this section.

1.1.6. Compliance with the editorial standards. All contributions submitted for evaluation and potential publication by the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* must strictly adhere to these editorial norms. If that is not the case, the contributions will be rejected until they fully comply with the formal guidelines established in this document.

1.1.7. Submissions of groups of articles and serialized articles. It is forbidden to submit more than one work at a time for evaluation and publication in the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*. Similarly, authors will not be allowed to submit any new manuscripts while they have another one pending for consideration (regardless of whether they are authors or coauthors). The *Revista* does not publish series of articles or articles divided into parts.

1.1.8. Impediment to send articles within 12 months of the author's last publication in the Revista. The authors or coauthors of a work published in the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, in any of its sections (with the exception of reviews), must wait for a term of 12 months, from the date of publication, to submit new manuscripts for consideration and potential publication in the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*.

1.1.9. Academic degree requirement: The Journal does not publish papers in which the author holds no academic degree. The *Revista* accepts papers written by more than one author, in which one of them has no academic degree, as long as the paper is not the work of a student, directed by the graduate author.

1.2. REVIEW OF THE WORKS

1.2.1. Preliminary revisions. The Editorial Board of the Journal will conduct a preliminary review to ensure that the manuscript complies with the editorial norms and policies, if they are well written, and if they are relevant, innovative, and capable of generating impact. The Board may reject, preliminarily or definitely, the works that do not comply with the requirements stated above. The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* may request an author to review his or her manuscript, and that does not imply a publishing commitment by the Journal.

1.2.2. Revision by peer reviewers. The monographic studies, legal commentaries, essays, and chronicles, that have been accepted by the Editorial Board, will be anonymously evaluated by peer reviewers. Monographic studies may only be published if they have a favorable evaluation of at least two blind reviewers designated by the Editorial Board. The legal commentaries, essays, and chronicles will be evaluated by at least one blind reviewer designated by the Editorial Board. The refereeing will be entrusted to a person who does not work in the same University as the author of the manuscript.

1.2.3. Request for modification of manuscripts. In the event that the author receives a letter approving the work, which is subject to modification according to the comments of the referees, the author will have a period of 90 calendar days to resubmit it through the OJS system, modifying it with track changes, according to the suggestions reported. Upon expiration of this period, it will be understood that the author tacitly desists from continuing with the editorial process.

1.2.4. Deadlines for the review of papers. The editorial process of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* is expected to extend for less than 6 months. This period goes from the date on which the author sends a contribution that complies with the formal requirements of the journal, until the time of its online publication (this period is only illustrative, as it may be longer when the referees request improvements or when the author delays in responding to the journal requests). Authors are requested not to inquire about the review status of their papers if no more than three months have elapsed since the last news reported by the journal, because the blind refereeing process may take a couple of months (particularly if it is necessary to replace referees who do not issue their reports).

1.2.5. Decision about publication. The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* reserves the right to decide whether to publish the submitted manuscript and, in such cases, the specific volume and issue in which it will be published. The Editorial Board will inform the authors about the decision regarding the publication of their manuscript. The acceptance of a manuscript will be considered final once the author receives written notification of such event, but it may be withdrawn if the *Revista* finds out that the author used plagiarism or a similar unethical conduct.

1.3. PUBLICATION OF PAPERS

The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* reserves the right to decide whether to publish the submitted manuscripts and, in such cases, the specific volume and issue in which they are to be

published. The Editorial Board may establish priority criteria in the publishing of manuscripts. The foundation for these criteria may be determined by reasons such as the levels of academic endogamy of the corresponding issue of the *Revista*, the thematic variety of the manuscripts presented to the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, or reasons linked to requirements of indicators such as Scimago and Journal Metrics (Scopus), and JCR (Web of Science), which are available on their respective websites.

The Editorial Board of the Journal will inform authors about the decision of publishing or not their works. The acceptance of a manuscript will be understood as definitive once the author receives written notice of the forthcoming publication of their work. Nevertheless, its acceptance may be withdrawn if discovered that the author engaged in any of the reprehensible conducts stated in the Manual of Ethical Norms and Best Practices.

1.4. ETHICAL NORMS OF THE *REVISTA CHILENA DE DERECHO*

The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* will be guided in these matters by its [Manual of Ethical Norms and Best Practices](#), published on the website of the *Revista* for consultation by all interested parties. The Manual is understood to be an integral part of the present Editorial Norms. The Editorial Board of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* reserves the right to interpret the meaning and scope of the content of said manual in the case that doubts or conflicts arise regarding its application or content.

The authors who submit manuscripts for their review and later publication in the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, by doing so, expressly accept the content of the Manual of Ethical Norms and Best Practices, including its **sanctions**.

Without prejudice of the aforementioned, the *Revista* reserves the right to decide not to publish the work of authors who have plagiarized part of the content of the *Revista*. The authors whose work is rejected for this reason may resubmit articles to the *Revista* after a period of five years has passed since the decision not to publish.

1.5. NORMS ABOUT ACADEMIC ENDOGAMY

To prevent academic endogamy and comply with the international standards required of scientific journals, the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, for each quarterly issue may have up to 20% of its publications from authors or coauthors from the *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*, or who are related in any way to research projects directed by academics from this University. The percentage indicated above will be calculated using as a base all works published in every section of the a quarterly issue of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, with the exception of the reviews.

When the 20% quota is complete, the remaining manuscripts will wait in queue. These manuscripts will be published in a later issue of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, following a chronological order from the date of acceptance for publication.

1.6. PUBLISHING CONTRACT AND AUTHOR'S OBLIGATIONS

Once a manuscript is accepted for publication, the author must sign a publishing contract with *Revista Chilena de Derecho*. By means of this contract, the author authorizes the *Revista* to publish the work, distribute it, sell it, license it and reproduce it in the manner and under the conditions agreed upon. Likewise, the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* is authorized to publish the work by graphic, magnetic, electronic and any other means, and it shall be up to the *Revista* to decide the method of publication to be used. The authorization will include the publisher's power to make derivative works in general—such as abridgements, summaries or translations for publication—, as well as to distribute the work in Chile and abroad.

The *Revista* may suspend the publication of a manuscript when a delay by the author prevents signing the contract by the set date. This suspension will be lifted only when the author submits the signed contract to the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, which may determine a new volume and issue for the publication of the work.

Upon the agreed editing contract, the author shall maintain full ownership of the work, answering to the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* for the eviction and any other damages that may be incurred upon in the event of a breach of this obligation. The author will also be obliged to deliver the final work for its publication, to the satisfaction of the *Revista*.

The author will be liable to the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* for any damage caused by the breach of the obligations imposed by the publishing contract. Nevertheless, the content of the work is the author's exclusive responsibility; therefore, if for any reason or motive, direct or indirect, the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, its Director, or the *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile* were forced to pay a compensation due to the author's work, the *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, its Director or the *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile* will always have the right to require the author to repay the total amount of the compensations and costs, in addition to the readjustments and interests of the case.

Depending on the type of manuscript published, the publishing contract requires authors to peer review two or three manuscripts submitted for consideration to the journal on an unpaid basis.

1.7. ABOUT THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EDITORIAL NORMS

The Editorial Board of the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* reserves the right to interpret the meaning and scope of these Editorial Norms in case doubts or conflicts arise regarding the application of its content.

2. NORMS ABOUT FORMAT AND STYLE

2.1. STANDARDS COMMON TO ALL MANUSCRIPTS

Works must be submitted using *Times New Roman* font, size 12, single-spaced, with before and after spacing of 0 points. The paper must be letter size (21.59 x 27.94 cms.) and its

margins must have the following measures: top and bottom: 2.5 cms., and left and right: 3 cms.

All the manuscript paragraphs should be continuous (with no separations) and should begin with a left indentation of 1.25 cms. This same guideline is required for the bibliography, laws and judgments cited.

Papers must contain the identification of the author after the title in Spanish (this is necessary for publication). This identification will be duly erased by the Editorial Board when the paper is sent for refereeing. However, to ensure the blind nature of the arbitration, it is recommended that authors delete their identification from *the properties* of the document in word (not the text of the document)

In view of the scientific nature of the *Revista Chilena del Derecho*, it is not acceptable for papers to begin with epigraphs.

2.2. FOR MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES AND CASE LAW COMMENTARIES

2.2.1. *On the format of the papers.* The total length of legal articles and comments on case law should not exceed **fifteen thousand words**, including footnotes, bibliography, and appendixes, if applicable.

2.2.2. *About the initial content of the monographic studies and case law commentaries.* The first page must include:

- a) the ***title of the work***, both in Spanish and English, in capital letters and with centered margins. When the article is written in English, neither bold nor italics should be used in the title in this language, and the Spanish title should be written using italics, but without any other highlighting.
- b) the ***name of its author or authors*** in small caps, followed by an asterisk that refers to a footnote in which the author incorporates his or her **summarized CV**. This must contain only the highest academic or professional degree attained, as well as the academic affiliation of the author or authors (*e.g.* the current relationship of the author or authors with a university), postal address, email address, and Orcid number (see www.orcid.org).

The specific acknowledgements that the author or authors may want to make, as well as the affiliation to sponsored scientific projects, must be indicated after the professional curriculum.

- c) The ***abstract of the work***, both in English and Spanish, a summary of maximum 800 characters, including spaces, in Times New Roman font, size 10, single spaced, with justified margins. The Spanish abstract must be in italics.
- d) Between three and ***five keywords***, both in Spanish and English. The keywords in Spanish must be in italics.

2.2.3. About the intervening parties on some case law commentaries. It is prohibited to use the full names of the intervening parties in cases of a sensitive nature (specially in criminal, family, labor, bankruptcy and voluntary arbitration matters), and it is recommended to avoid their use in other cases. To avoid such use, the intervening parties may be identified with their initials, with a single name or a surname (unless they may indicate those involved) or with fantasy names. In any case, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32, second paragraph, of law 19,733, the parties and other interested individuals may not be individualized in proceeding that are pending.

2.3. ABOUT BOOK REVIEWS, CHRONICLES AND ESSAYS

2.3.1. Format of the manuscripts. The total length of the reviews, chronicles or essays should not exceed **five thousand words**. This limit includes footnotes, bibliography, and appendixes if applicable.

2.3.2. Formal elements exclusive to essays and chronicles. The first page must include:

- a) The ***title of the work***, both in Spanish and in English, in capital letters and with centered margins. Neither bold nor italics should be used in the title that is in the same language as the rest of the paper. The title in the second language should be in italics, but without any other highlighting.
- b) the ***name of its author or authors*** in small caps, followed by an asterisk that refers to the respective footnote in which the **summarized CV of the author** is included. This must contain only the highest academic or professional degree attained, as well as the academic affiliation of the author or authors (*e.g.* the current relationship of the author or authors with a university), postal address, email address, and Orcid number (see www.orcid.org).

The specific acknowledgements that the author or authors may wish to make, as well as the affiliation to sponsored scientific projects, must be indicated after the professional curriculum.

2.3.3. About the formal elements exclusive of book reviews. The initial section of the review must include the last name of the author or authors of the manuscript being reviewed, in small caps, followed by the first name without small caps, year of publication in parentheses, title of the book in italics, city, editorial, and number of pages of the work.

At the end, the review must include, with the text aligned to the right, the name of the author of the review and, under that name, the main institution of affiliation where he or she belongs.

Footnotes and bibliography may be added to reviews, as if they were legal articles or essays or chronicles. However, when the work being reviewed is cited, the page or chapter number should be indicated in parentheses in the text of the review. If the book only cites the work that is being reviewed, a bibliography section should not be added.

2.4. OTHER STYLE INDICATIONS

2.4.1. Use of italics, bold and underlining. Italics should **only** be used to write words or phrases in languages other than English or to refer to case names in the text of the work, or to highlight expressions that include five or less words. Bold letters should **only** be used to highlight specific words or phrases as deemed necessary by the author. The *Revista Chilena de Derecho* does not allow underlining words or phrases in any part of the text of a manuscript.

2.4.2. Titles and subtitles in the main text. The main headings used to divide the work should be written using capital letters, with centered margins and identified with Roman numerals. The subtitles should be written in small caps, respecting the rules of English in the use of capital and lowercase letters, with justified margins and identified with Arabic numbers. In the case that a topical subdivision is made within a subtitle, it should be written only in italics. Bold letters should not be used in any of the previously described cases.

2.4.3. Prohibition of Latinisms. The use of Latinisms is not allowed in the *Revista Chilena de Derecho* (this includes references such as *et. al.*, *vid.*, *op. cit.*, *ibid.*, *idem* and *ibidem*). When the same source is used in the footnotes, the citation must be repeated (the previously indicated Latinism may not be used)

2.4.4. About the inclusion of images and tables. The body of the text can only include images, tables, and graphs relevant to the subject of the publication. In particular, each image, graph, or table must be in image compression format (.jpg). However, if the graph or table contains more than forty words, it should be included in Word Office text format (.docx). At the end of the table or in the footnote, the source from which it is obtained should be indicated.

2.5. GENERAL ISSUES REGARDING CITATIONS, FOOTNOTES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The journal's citation system requires full references to be included at the end of the work, and abbreviated references in the footnotes. **Bibliographic references cannot be made in the text of the manuscript.** The abbreviated references of the works, norms, and case law shall be included in the form of footnotes numbered using Arabic characters in superscript format, according to the instructions provided in the following sections. All of the aforementioned must be done using font *Times New Roman*, size 10, single space, with before and after spacing of 0 points.

The author quoting verbatim should do so using quotation marks (“”) at the beginning and end of the respective quotation, citing according to the rules for abbreviated references set out below. **Footnote call numbers must be placed immediately after punctuation marks**, for example: Sentence.¹ In the case that a phrase is quoted in textual form, the punctuation mark of the original should go inside the quotation marks, for example: “Sentence.”¹ This order will not apply to papers written in Spanish, in which the number should be placed after the punctuation mark.

Citations within the main text of the paper should have the same margins, spacing and font size as those used in the main body of the paper, unless the citation exceeds fifty words. In the latter case, authors should separate the quoted text from the paragraph, use wider margins than those of the main text, a font size of 11 points, and eliminate quotation marks. Quotations should not be in italics or bold font.

2.6. FULL REFERENCES AT THE END OF THE WORK

2.6.1. Cited bibliography. The documents effectively cited or referred to in the text should be listed at the end of the manuscript, under the title “**Cited Bibliography**”. The books, journal articles, chapters, and electronic formats will be ordered alphabetically by the author’s last name.

Only exceptionally, with the express authorization of the Editorial Board of the *Revista*, references to texts in development or pending publication will be accepted.

Generally, references include **both** last names of the authors (when they have two surnames, following the Hispanic tradition) written in small caps, followed by a comma, space, and the first name of the author not using small caps (if there are four or more authors, the first author will be entered, followed by the expression “and others”). After a space, the year of publication should be included in parentheses, followed by a colon, and the title of the work in italics. Finally, it should be included in parentheses the city of publication, the editorial and the edition number, in case there is more than one. The reference to journal articles or book chapters will indicate the first and last page numbers, followed by a space and two letters p followed by a period (pp.), a space and the page numbers separated by a dash. When an article is obtained from the official website of the journal that publishes it, *no* reference will be made to the website address where it can be found. These forms of citation, as well as special cases, can be seen in the following examples:

- a) **book with one author:** GUZMÁN BRITO, Alejandro (2005): *De las donaciones entre vivos. Conceptos y tipos* (Santiago, Editorial LexisNexis, segunda edición).
- b) **book with two or three authors:** SANCHO IZQUIERDO, Miguel and HERVADA XIBERTA, Javier (1980): *Compendio de Derecho natural* (Pamplona, Ediciones Universidad de Navarra).
- c) **book with more than three authors:** CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, Manuel and others (1944): *Derecho internacional* (Santiago, Editorial Nascimento).
- d) **books divided into volumes:** SILVA BASCUÑÁN, Alejandro (1997): *Tratado de Derecho constitucional*, vol. I (Santiago, Editorial Jurídica de Chile).
- e) **translations:** LE TOURNEAU, Philippe (2004): *La responsabilidad civil* (trans. Javier Tamayo Jaramillo, Bogotá, Editorial Legis, third edition).
- f) **book chapter with an editor:** HÜBNER GUZMÁN, Ana María (1998): “Los bienes familiares en la legislación chilena”, in CORRAL TALCIANI, Hernán (edit.), *Los*

regímenes matrimoniales en Chile (Santiago, Universidad de los Andes) pp. 101-146.

- g) **book chapter with editors:** OSSANDÓN WIDOW, Magdalena (2015): “Derecho Penal”, in FRONTAURA RIVERA, Carlos, BARRIGA CHÁVEZ, Carolina and JARA SANDOVAL, María Francisca (edits.), *Casos para la enseñanza del Derecho* (Santiago, Ediciones UC) pp. 201-219.
- h) **journal articles:** GONZÁLEZ CASTILLO, Joel (2006): “La fundamentación de las sentencias y la sana crítica”, *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, vol. 33, No. 1: pp. 93-107.
- i) **handwritten source:** NATIONAL ARCHIVE: *Domingo Santa María’s Letter to Pedro Pablo Figueroa*, January 31, 1889.
- j) **newspapers:** EL MERCURIO (04/29/2015) p. A2.
- k) **dogmatic works with historical systems of citation:** D.42,1,56.
- l) **theses:** ALESSANDRI RODRÍGUEZ, Fernando (1919): *La hipoteca en la legislación chilena*. Thesis for the degree of *licenciado* at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Universidad de Chile.
- m) **documents hosted in websites (other than digitalized books or journal articles):** [whatever should be included, according to the kind of source]
Available at:
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CCPR/LLW_Guidance.pdf. Date of access: 12/24/2019.
- n) **news and columns contained in websites:** DIXON, Robyn and KUO, Lily (2023): “Xi and Putin showcase their alliance but offer no path to peace in Ukraine”, *The Washington Post*. Available at:
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2023/03/21/xi-putin-russia-china-alliance/>. Date of access: 03/21/2023.
- o) **of web pages or blogs** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (website), *Opinions. Online Sources Cited in Opinions*. Available at:
https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/cited_urls/22. Date of access: 03/21/2023.
- p) **e-books without page numbers:** LIN, Patrick (2016): “Why Ethics Matters for Autonomous Cars”, in MAURER, Markus and others (edits.), *Autonomous Driving. Technical, Legal and Social Aspects* (Berlin - Heidelberg, Springer Open) Kindle Edition, N° 4.

2.6.2. Norms and other cited instruments. In a list at the end of the work, all legal or regulatory references must be recorded under the title “**Cited norms**” or “**Cited norms and instruments**”. Such listing will be limited to the norms effectively cited in the work. It will be indicated, in the case of a statute, the state in which it governs (in small caps), the number of the statute, the date of its original publication (day, month and year) and its legal name in italics, if it has one. In the case of international treaties, it will state the adoption date (not the date of entry into force). These forms of citation, as well as special cases, can be seen in the following examples:

- a) **constitutions:** CHILE, Constitución Política de la República (08/11/1980).
- b) **uncoded statutes:** CHILE, Statute No. 21.171 (08/22/2019), *Modifica la Ley N° 4.808, sobre Registro Civil, y crea un catastro nacional de mortinatos, facilitando su individualización y sepultación.*
- c) **codes:** CHILE, Código Aeronáutico (08/02/1990)
CHILE, Código Civil.
- d) **decrees or executive orders:** UNITED STATES, President, Executive Order on Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets (03/09/2022).
- e) **international treaties:** VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES (05/23/1969).
- f) **instruments emanating from international governmental congresses and conferences:** EIGHTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS: “Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials” (Havana, 08/27/1990 to 09/07/1990).
- g) **official international organizations documents:** UNITED NATIONS, GENERAL ASSEMBLY: “Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, A/63/332 (08/26/2008).
- h) **European Union:** EUROPEAN UNION, Council Directive (EU) 2015/2376, 12/08/2015, amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation. Official Journal EU, L 332, 18.12.2015.

2.6.3. About the cited case law. All case law references under the heading “Cited case law”. Case law should be ordered according to the court that issued them, and within the same court, chronologically by date of issuance. In this list of case law, references to Chilean judgments available on the Judiciary’s website will indicate the court, the date of issuance, the rol number, or ruc and rit (as appropriate) and the type of proceeding. Subsequently, the author is free to add a name to the case, either a fantasy name or according to the names or initials of the intervening parties (see section 2.2.3).

If the Chilean judgment is not available on the Judiciary's website, the source where it was found (e.g., a printed collection or a database) should be added in italics and duly identified. See the following examples:

Constitutional Court, 04/08/2002, rol 346, unconstitutionality (*ROME STATUTE*).

Supreme Court, 03/23/2021, rol 131.140-2020, protection.

Supreme Court, 10/05/1906, casación en la forma, *Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia*, volume IV, sec. 1^a, pp. 225-229.

Court of Appeals of Talca, 10/30/1996, rol 52.387, protection (*ORELLANA V. PRIETO*)
Westlaw Chile, online citation CL/JUR/226/1996. Date of access: 12/01/2021.

When citing foreign or international case law, the author must use the system of reference utilized by the courts and tribunals of the country from which judgment will be taken, as long as its identification is clear from the text or the mode of citation, which is the particular court that rendered the judgment. In any case, the surnames of the intervening parties, abbreviated or not, must be in small caps and italics. The following is an example of this:

- a) **United States:** *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
- b) **Spain:** STC 095/2010.
- c) **Germany:** Judgment BVerfGE 88, 203 (05/28/1993).
- d) **Colombia:** Constitutional Court. Judgment (06/05/1992). Presiding Judge: Ciro Angarita Barón. Decision T-406.
- e) **International Court of Justice:** *MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY ACTIVITIES IN AND AGAINST NICARAGUA (NICARAGUA V. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)*, International Court of Justice, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 14, para. 176.
- f) **European Court of Human Rights:** *EL-MASRI V. FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA*, European Court of Human Rights, No. 39630/09, 12/13/2012.
- g) **Inter-American Court of Human Rights:** *KIMEL VS. ARGENTINA* (2008): Corte Interamericana de DD.HH., Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas, Serie C N° 177.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF COSTA RICA RELATED TO NATURALIZATION (1984): Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Advisory Opinion OC-4/84, Series A N° 4.

2.7. ABBREVIATED REFERENCES

2.7.1. Abbreviated references of works cited in the footnotes. The books, journal articles and other works cited in the body of the text will be referenced in the footnotes using an

abbreviated form. This will indicate only the author's first last name in small caps (if the work has two or three authors, the last two will be separated with the conjunction "and", without small caps. If the work has four or more authors, the indication should contain the surname of the first author followed by the expression "and others"). After a space, the year of publication should be indicated in parentheses, a space, and the number or numbers of the specific pages in which the quote appears, separated by the conjunction "and" or by a hyphen, depending on whether the pages are continuous or not.

E-books without indication of the page number of the printed book allow knowing the location number. However, this is not always definitive, since it depends on the size or type of font, the width of the margins or other similar factors. Therefore, the abbreviated citation will indicate the chapter, section or title and, if possible, the paragraph number (counted manually from the title) from which the citation is obtained.

If the manuscript cites more than one work of the same author, published during the same year, these works will be distinguished by a lowercase letter following the year of publication. The citation of a work composed by two or more volumes should have, after the year, the reference to the relevant volume, followed by a comma (,) and the cited page.

Below it is possible to see examples of the foregoing rules.

- a) **work with a single author:** MANSON (1978) pp. 52-54.
- b) **work with two authors:** ALESSANDRI and SOMARRIVA (1974) p. 392.
- c) **work with three or more authors:** GALLARDO and others (2011) p. 94.
- d) **if the text references more than one work from the same author and year of publication:** GUZMÁN (2005a) p. 12.
- e) **works composed by two or more volumes:** SILVA (1997) Vol. I, p. 70.
- f) **f) e-books without indication of the page number of the printed book:** LIN (2016) 4.1.1. para. 2.
- g) **g) of news and columns contained in websites:** DIXON and KUO (2021).
- h) **h) of websites or blogs:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (website).

2.7.2. About the abbreviated references of the norms and other instruments cited in the footnotes. In the respective footnote, the country of publication of the law should be indicated in small caps, followed by the name or number of the law. In the case of citing two norms with the same name, the date of publication may be added in parentheses.

In the case of official documents from international organizations, the reference shall include the name of the organization, and the year of the document in parentheses. In the case of treaties, the reference shall include its name in small caps.

Below it is possible to see examples of the foregoing rules.

- a) **From codes:** CHILE, Código Civil.
- b) **From uncoded laws:** CHILE, Statute No. 18.525.
- c) **Of decrees:** UNITED STATES, Executive Order on Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets.
- d) **From resolutions from international organizations:** UNITED NATIONS, GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A/63/332.
- e) **From treaties:** CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.

2.7.3. Abbreviated references from case law cited in the footnotes. Indicate the court and name of the case (if one has been given), or otherwise the date of the judgment. When there are foreign or international decisions with names indicating the content (such as advisory opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights), the name may be abbreviated, including the first words. For example:

Constitutional Court, *ROME STATUTE*.

Supreme Court, 10/05/1906.

Inter-American Court of Human Rights, PROPOSED AMENDMENT

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