

## EDITORIAL

■ Since the second postwar period there was a sudden increase of constitutional defense mechanisms conditioned by the transnationalization of constitutional law instruments, the restructuring of legal supranational jurisdictional structures and the development of a theoretical systematization process that eventually ended up forming a new discipline recognized as constitutional procedural law.

Among the Constitution mechanisms of defense that make up this new branch of law are the various constitutional guarantees that serve as legal means aimed at the restitution of constitutional rule and the reinstatement of the infringed constitutional order through court proceedings. Among these guarantor instruments highlights the appeal, trial or amparo action under judicial process that protects the rights and freedoms.

During the second half of the twentieth century, this institution of Mexican origin was extended to modern constitutionalism and in the process of globalization a transculturation was made, whereby the institution born in Mexico has been adapted to the legal system of each country that welcomed it.

In this issue of *IUS* Journal provides an overview of the procedural institution in twelve Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. This view of comparative law reveals the similarities and differences in the various jurisdictions, as well as a view of the contemporary trends of what might be called the *Latin-American amparo*.

Understanding these trends is particularly important at this time in Mexico, due to the renovation of the trial of amparo by the recent constitutional amendment on the subject published in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación* on June 6, 2011, and will probably serve as a debate to the current new law of Amparo that is pending approval in Congress that would abolish the current legislation of 1936. ■