

EDITORIAL

■ The organs of the State and its authorities are responsible for ensuring its legitimacy, respect and promotion of human rights. In the most part these rights, are contained in the Constitution and international treaties signed by the Executive Power and ratified by one or both chambers by Congress or Parliament, and within other laws. It should be noted that in the international context, the obligations of States have increased with the signing and ratification of various international instruments on human rights that establish obligations of the party State before the people.

In this regard, since the eighties the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CIDH) [Spanish Acronyms] has played an important role in pointing out that the object and purpose of international treaties on human rights is the protection of persons independently of their nationality, as against their own state and as well as other adhering States.

Precisely, the Judiciary Power, in various countries, has played a relevant role in the interpretation of international treaties signed and ratified, such as those relating to human rights, which are located hierarchically above the law and, therefore, in the conditions of the Constitution, even the in the same level. However the most important steps occur when a constitution grants that all persons shall enjoy the rights recognized in their Constitution and International treaties, encouraging at all times people would have the most complete protection; such was the case of Mexico with the publication in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación* on June 10, 2011, of the constitutional reform.

Thus, in the contents of this issue 28 of the *ius* Journal, entitled *The State, Constitution, International Law and Human Rights* is of particular value for everyone by pretending to be an actual tool for students, academics and, above all, to public officials responsible for the enforce and respect of the content of international human rights and its instruments signed and ratified by Mexico. Therefore, this issue features articles on the universality, the transnational dimension and mainstreaming of human rights, the non-jurisdictional system of protection, the domestic judicial control of conventionality in Mexico and the guilty verdicts issued by the Commission, the individual cases of children of the streets, the right to equality and the non-discrimination principle. Finally, two specific situations: the concept of constitutional obligations and duties in the Spanish Constitution of 1978, and the subject of Canadian indigenous peoples. ■