

6. It establishes programs for the broadcast and education on environmental subjects at all educational levels.
7. It negotiates agreements with the Provinces and the Nation to ensure the principles detailed above.

CUSTODY OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

ART.85: The custody of the environment is in charge of an entity with police power, depending on the Executive Branch, with the attributes established by law.

Inhabitants are allowed to act with the authorities to defend the ecological interests recognized in this Constitution.

SALTA

TITLE II. Natural Resources

ART.78. Essential Ecological Processes. It is the obligation of the State and of all persons to protect ecological processes and the life systems on which human survival and development depend.

Public authorities issue a general law of natural resources stipulating the means and stimuli to reach the objectives aimed at, and sanctions acts or omissions which go against same.

ART.79. Of the Land. The land is an instrument of production and the object of rational exploitation for the adequate fulfilment of its social and economic function. It is everybody's obligation to preserve and recover, if necessary, its productive capacity and to stimulate the improvement of land-tilling techniques.

ART.80. Mining Resources. The Province promotes the exploration and exploitation of mining fields existing in its territory, looking after the correct implementation and fulfilment of the laws. It seeks the industrialization of the minerals at their place of origin, favours the settlement of companies and sees to the maintenance and development of communications and energy in mining areas.

-ART.81. Waters. Public domain waters in the Province are for the satisfaction of the needs of consumption and production. The public authorities preserve the quality and regulate on the use of superficial or subterranean waters making up the provincial domain.

The use of public waters for the population's consumption is the latter's right and may not be the object of licences in favour of private persons. The use of public waters for irrigation is a right inherent to the lots, in whose benefit it is awarded in the amounts and conditions determined by law, and by virtue of their social and economic function.

The public authorities stimulate the expansion of areas under irrigation and the formation of irrigation consortiums.

Public water users shall participate in all matters regarding the use of same.

The Province regulates the use of interprovincial rivers which originate or run through its territory, by means of laws or treaties with bordering Provinces.

- ART.82. Forests. Public authorities promote the rational use of forests, safeguarding the survival, conservation, and improvement of the species and replacement of those of greatest interest through forestation and reforestation.

For these purposes, the public authorities exercise the responsibilities corresponding to its policing powers.

- ART.83. Sources of Energy. Public authorities promote the utilization and preservation of sources of energy.

In the case of those located in the Provincial territory and whose exploitation corresponds to the Nation, agreements shall be reached with the Federal Government on policies of royalties and contributions to be collected by the latter. Besides, the public authorities negotiate the intervention of Provincial representatives in the board of federal entities in charge of the extraordinary exploitation of the royalties or contributions in favour of the regions or municipalities from which the resources are obtained.