

DOMINION.

ART. 70.

The Province has the original property of the natural resources which exist in the territory, subsurface, air space and the sea adjacent to its coasts, and exercises it with the peculiarities established for each case. The law preserves its conservation and rational and integral use, on its own, or through an agreement with the Nation, with other Provinces or third parties, preferably in the zone of origin. The Nation may not dispose of the natural resources of the Province without a previous agreement through laws including the rational use of same, local needs, and the preservation of the resource and the ecology.

WATER SYSTEM

ART. 71.

Public waters located in its jurisdiction are the dominion of the state. They may have, or in future acquire, the ability to satisfy uses of general interest. The use and enjoyment of same must be awarded by the competent authority. The Waters Code rules the government, administration, unified and integral handling of the resource, the direct participation of the interested parties and the promotion of those enterprises and activities qualified as having social interest.

The Province shall agree with the remaining jurisdictions on the use of the common water basins.

FISHING RESOURCES

ART. 72.

The Province preserves, rules and promotes its fishing resources and scientific investigation in the maritime areas within provincial jurisdiction and the remaining waterways or surfaces; it fosters fishing activities and provincial ports. In matters of maritime jurisdiction, it coordinates its actions with those of the Nation.

ACCESS TO, AND DEFENCE OF, THE SHORES

ART. 73.

Free access is ensured, with recreational purposes, to the shores, river margins, seas and water surfaces of public domain.

The State regulates the necessary works for the defence of the coasts and the construction of circulation routes along the shores.

TERRITORIAL ORDERING

ART. 74.

The Province and the Municipalities shall order the use of the soil and regulate the urban and rural development according to the following guidelines:

1. The utilization of the soil must be compatible with the community's general needs.
2. The occupation of the territory must adapt to projects which address political and strategic aspects of democratic and participative planning on the part of the Community in the framework of the regional and Patagonian integration.
3. The fundamental functions to be fulfilled by urban areas for a better life quality shall determine the intensity of use and occupation of the soil, distribution of buildings, regulations on subdivision and determination of free (common) areas.
4. The fulfilment of the social purposes of urban activity through the intervention in the land market and the capture of the increase of the original value through the State's Work Plans.

SEVENTH SECTION

ECOLOGICAL POLICY

DEFENSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

ART. 84. All inhabitants have the right to enjoy a healthy environment, free from health-damaging factors, and have the obligation to preserve it and defend it.

With this purpose, the State:

1. Avoids and controls the pollution of air, water, soil, maintaining an ecological balance.
2. Preserves the flora, fauna and landscape assets.
3. Protects the survival of autochthonous species; legislates on trade, introduction and release of exotic species which might endanger farming production or natural ecosystems.
4. For large enterprises which might endanger the environment, it demands previous surveys on environmental impact.
5. It regulates the production, release and expansion of harmful products, to ensure their rational use.