

situation that leads directly to poor economic assignments. The limited incorporation of technology that could allow for increasing productivity, as well as the incorporation of inadequate technology, which degrades the environment and deteriorates the quality of life, are the main reasons for an inefficient exploitation of natural resources.

On the other hand, environmental pollution and the deficient use of wealth generate external costs or "diseconomies", as they are known in economics theory. The central idea in this concept is that the costs of inadequate or polluting processes are not incorporated by those responsible of the production processes or by those involved in the consumption of their byproducts, but they fall on the community as a whole.

Thus, the impossibility to accurately assign property rights over the resources used, leads to the appearance of harmful parties and victims, who -in most cases- are not aware of the damage caused or suffered.

Considering the great loss in resources brought about by the aforementioned situation, this problem has been widely studied in the field of economics theory. The conclusions reached tend to indicate that, when it is impossible to fix a price to the damage caused, through direct negotiations between the harmful and injured parties, the State must inevitably intervene. The aim of this intervention is cost internalization by the beneficiary and the correction of resource assignment. For this purpose, Public Authorities may appeal for regulations, taxes or subsidies.

Another matter for consideration is that the increase in production, as well as a steady population growth, especially in urban areas, during the last few years, have brought about an increase in polluting factors.

However, until now, the State's participation in environmental issues has been limited to the elaboration of regulations aimed at closing plants, imposing fines or demanding the incorporation of adequate technology. However, it is impossible to enforce these regulations when consideration is given to the production volume of the industries involved. Should this policy be maintained, the consequence will be the closure of these sources of employment while the impact of sanitation measures and of environmental precautions will be almost inexistent. The only indication of change in this barely effective intervention policy is the requirement for studies on environmental impact by some specific projects.

Undoubtedly, the solution to these problems lies on undertaking other types of action.

TABLE 1 - Industrial parks

*	Buenos Aires		Pergamino
	Azul		Pilar
	Bahía Blanca		Ramallo/San Nicolás
	Bragado		Tandil
	Carlos Casares		Tres Arroyos
	Coronel Suárez		
	Chivilcoy		
	Ensenada		
	General Pueyrredón		
	Lincoln		
	Olavarría		
		*	Córdoba
			San Francisco
		*	Chubut
			Comodoro Rivadavia