

ART. II. The Provincial State preserves the ecological balance, protects the environment and safeguards the natural resources.

SECTION III. Duties.

ART.38: The duties of every person are:

8: Avoiding environmental pollution and participating in ecological defence.

TITLE II. Special State Policies.

CHAPTER III. Ecology. Environment and Life Quality.

ART. 66: Any person has the right to enjoy a healthy environment. This right includes the right to live in a physical and social environment free from health-damaging factors, to the preservation of natural and cultural resources, and to the aesthetic values which allow for fitting (appropriate) human settlements as well as the preservation of the flora and fauna.

Water, earth and air - vital elements for man - are the objects of special protection in the Province.

The Provincial state protects the Environment, preserves natural resources ordering their use and exploitation, and safeguards the balance of the ecological system, without discriminating between individuals or reasons. For this purpose, it issues rules which ensure:

1. The efficiency of the principles of harmony of ecosystems and the integration, diversity, maintenance and recovery of the resources.
2. The compatibility of the physical, economic and social programming in the Province, to preserve and improve the environment.
3. A balanced distribution in the territorial urbanization.
4. The priority assignment of sufficient means to raise the quality of life in human settlements.

CHAPTER IV. Economy and Finance. Natural Resources.

ART 68: The Provincial State defends the renewable resources on the basis of their rational and integral use, preserving the archaeological, landscape and environmental assets.

The land is a permanent production asset. The law guarantees its preservation and recovery, attempts to avoid the loss of fertility, erosion, and regulates the use of applied technologies.

Public waters and their use are subject to the general interest. The State rules their rational use and implements necessary measures to avoid their pollution.

The Provincial State safeguards the survival and conservation of forests, promotes their rational exploitation and correct use, and fosters the development and improvement of the species and their replacement through forestation and reforestation, to preserve ecological stability.

The fields of mineral ore and fossils are exclusive, inalienable and essential rights in the Provinces; their exploitation must be preserved for the benefit of current and future generations.

The Provincial State acknowledges the faculties of the Federal Government to issue mining policies, fosters exploration, exploitation and benefits of mineral substances in the territory, keeps an inventory of its resources and issues laws for the protection of these assets in order to avoid their premature exhaustion through a rational exploitation and utilization.

SECOND PART. Provincial Authorities.

TITLE 1. Provincial Government.

SECTION I. Legislative Power.

CHAPTER IV. Attributes.

Attributes of the Legislative Power.

ART 110. The Legislative Power is entitled to:

19. Issue general regulations on the preservation of the urban soil, as referred to the territorial order and protecting the environment and ecological balance.