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Article 43o.- All persons can interpose expedited and rapid protective action, when no other judicial method more competent exists, against all acts or omissions of public or private authorities, that in actual form or imminent injury, restrain, alter or threaten, with manifested arbitrariness or illegality, rights and guarantees recognized by this Constitution, a treaty or a law. In this case, the judge can declare the unconstitutionality of the rule he finds to be the foundation of the act or damaging omission.

They can interpose this action against any form of discrimination and in all that is relative to the rights that protect the environment, competition, the user and consumer, as well the collective incident (COLLECTIVE TAX) rights in general, the affected (ENCUMBERED), the defender of the towns and the associations that are prone to these acts, registered conforming to the law, that which determines the requisites and formats of their organization.

All persons can interpose this action to gain the knowledge of the related facts, that are stated in records or public and private data banks employed to provide reports, and in the case of falsehood or discrimination, to demand the suppression, rectification, confidentiality or actualization of them. This will not affect anonymous sources of journalistic information.

When the injured, restrained, altered or threatened right was that of a physical liberty, or, in the case of illegal injury in the form or condition of arrest, or in that of a forced disappearance of a person, the action of *habeas corpus* will be interposed by the affected or by anyone in their favor and the judge will immediately resolve it, under the operation of the state in which the incident occurred.

#### ATTRIBUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Article 75o.- Corresponding to the Congress:

19. To provide that which is pertinent to human development, to economic progress with social justice, to productivity of the national economy, to the generation of employment, to the professional formation of workers, to the defense of the value of the money, to investigation and to scientific and technological development, its diffusion and utilization.

To provide the harmonious growth of the Nation and the populating of the territory; to promote different policies that have a balance to the unequal development relative to the providences and regions. For these initiatives, the Senate will be the legislative body of origin.

To sanction laws of organizations and to be a base of education that consolidates the national unity respecting the particular providences and locations: that assure the undelegatable responsibility of the State, the participation of the family and the society, the promotion of the democratic values and the equality of opportunities and possibilities without any discrimination; and those that guarantee the principles of gratuity and equality of public state education and the autonomy and AUTARQUIA of the national universities.

To dictate laws that protect cultural identity and plurality, free creation and circulation of works of an author; artistic proprietorship and cultural spaces and audiovisuals.

22. To approve or discard completed treaties with other nations and with international organizations and those concordant with SANTA SEDE. The treaties and concordats have superior hierarchy over the laws. The American Declaration of Rights and the Rights of Man; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the American Convention of Human Rights; the International Pact of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Pact of Civil and Political Rights and their Facultative Protocol; the Convention on the Prevention and the Sanction of Crimes of Genocide; the International Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Penalties; the Convention on the Rights of Children; in the conditions of their legal effect, they have constitutional hierarchy, they do not revoke any article of the first part of this Constitution and must have an understanding of the compliments of the rights and guarantees recognized by it. They can only be denounced, in their case by the national Executive Power, with previous approval of two-thirds of the total membership of each Legislative Body.

The other treaties and conventions on human rights, later to be approved by the Congress, require a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of each Legislative Body to enjoy constitutional hierarchy.