Country Profile on Disability
Argentine Republic

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Abbreviations

ADAJUS	Programa Nacional de Asistencia para las Personas con Discapacidad en sus Relaciones con la Administración de Justicia	National Programme for Assistance to Persons with Disabilities in their Relations with the Administration of Justice
ANDIS	Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad	National Disability Agency
ASDRA	Asociación Síndrome de Down de la República Argentina	Down Syndrome Association of the Argentine Republic
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations	
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	
CMO	Certificado Médico Oficial	Official Medical Certificate
COFEDIS	Consejo Federal de Discapacidad	Federal Council on Disability
CONADIS	Comisión Nacional Asesora para la Integración de las Personas con Discapacidad	National Advisory Commission for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities
COPIDIS	Comisión para la Plena Participación e Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad	Commission for the Full Participation and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
CUD	Certificado Único de Discapacidad	Unique Disability Certificate
ENDI	Estudio Nacional Sobre el Perfil de las Personas con Discapacidad	National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities
FAICA	Federación Argentina de Instituciones de Ciegos y Amblíopes	Argentine Federation of Institutions for the Blind and Visually Impaired
FONADIS	Fondo Nacional para la Inclusión Social de las Personas con Discapacidad	National Fund for the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
INFoD	Instituto Nacional de Formación Docente	National Institute for Teacher Training
INDEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
OAS	Organization of American States	
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	
PEI	Programa de Empleo Independiente	Self-Employment Program
PIL	Programa de Inserción Laboral	Employment Placement Program
PNC	Pensión No Contributiva (por Invalidez)	Non-contributory Disability Pensions
PND	Plan Nacional de Discapacidad	National Disability Plan
PNRRD	Plan Nacional de Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres	National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
REDI	Red por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad	Network for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
RedEA	Red Espectro Autista en Argentina	
RIDeL	Responsable de Inclusión y Desarrollo Laboral de las Personas con Discapacidad	
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
SINAGIR	Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo y la Protección Civil	National System for Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection

SUBE	Sistema Único de Boleto Electrónico	Unified Electronic Ticket System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	
UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
WHO	World Health Organization	

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

Gross Domestic Product per capita[2]	USD 13,969.8	2024

Government Expenditures by Sector

Healthcare (% of GDP)	9.86 %	2022
Education (% of GDP)	5.9 %	2023
Social protection (% of GDP)[3]	10.8 %	2022

Population

Total population	45,696,159	2024
Male (% of total population)	49.6 %	
Female (% of total population)	50.4 %	
Urban population (% of total population)	92.3 %	
Rural population (% of total population)	7.7 %	
Life expectancy at birth (total)	77.3 years	2023
Male	74.8 years	
Female	79.8 years	

Health

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	3.4 %	2023
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2023

Education

Education System[4]		
Primary education	6-7 years	
Compulsory education	13 years	
Literacy rate (% of ages 15 and above)	99.1 %	2020

[1] Based on the World Bank data (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator) (Accessed: 19 January 2026).
[2] Gross Domestic Product. Hereinafter referred to as "GDP".
[3] Based on ILO (2024), World Social Protection Report, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf (Accessed: 19 January 2026).
[4] In the Argentine Republic, the education system consists of primary education (6–7 years), secondary education (5–6 years) and university education (4–7 years). National Education Law (Law No. 26,206; Ley Nacional de Educación, https://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/120000-124999/123542/norma.htm (Accessed: 9 June 2026)) allows each state to choose between the following structures for primary and secondary education: a) 6 years of primary education plus 6 years of secondary education, or b) 7 years of primary education plus 5 years of secondary education. Under the 2014 amendment (Law 27,045, https://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/240450/norma.htm (Accessed 9 June 2026)), education is compulsory from age 4 through the completion of secondary education.

Adult male	99.1 %	
Adult female	99.1 %	

School enrolment		
Primary (% gross) (total)	102.5 %	2023
Male	101.9 %	
Female	103.1 %	
Secondary (% gross) (total)	105.6 %	2023
Male	103.3 %	
Female	107.9 %	
Tertiary (% gross) (total)	107.8 %	2023
Male	76.9 %	
Female	140.1 %	

Employment

Unemployment (total)	7.9 %	2024
Male (% of male labor force)	7.4 %	
Female (% of female labor force)	8.4 %	

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability

In the Argentine Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Argentina"), Article 2 of the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act (Law No. 22,431; Sistema de Protección Integral de los Discapacitados; hereinafter referred to as the "Disability Protection Act"), enacted in 1981, defined a person with a disability as "an individual who has permanent or long-term physical or mental functional impairments which, in relation to their age and social environment, result in considerable disadvantages for integration into family, social, educational, or working life"[5].

Following the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "CRPD") in 2008, it was recognized that this definition needed to be aligned with Article 1 of the CRPD. Accordingly, in 2018, a bill was submitted to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies to amend Article 2 of the Disability Protection Act in line with the CRPD[6].

[5] https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/1000044906.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[6] https://diputados.gob.ar/comisiones/permanentes/clgeneral/proyecto.html?exp=2123-D-2018 (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Subsequently, Article 2 was amended by Article 10 of Law No. 27,793 (National Emergency Law on Disability) [7], enacted in July 2025. The definition was replaced with: "Persons with disabilities are those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others; the meaning shall be in accordance with the provisions of the CRPD."

1-2-2. Indicators on Disability[8]

According to the combined second and third periodic reports submitted by the Government of Argentina to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018 and their updated reports (March 2023 and August 2025; hereinafter referred to as the "government report"), disability statistics are derived from the National Population, Household and Housing Census (hereinafter referred to as the "Census") conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (hereinafter referred to as "INDEC"), and the National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "ENDI").

In the 2010 Census, questions were included regarding the number of persons with difficulties or permanent functional limitations and the types of such difficulties. As a result, the disability prevalence rate was estimated at 12.9% (approximately 5.11 million people).

In the 2022 Census, with a total population of 46,044,703, questions on disability-related "difficulties" were included, covering six domains (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication) based on the Washington Group Short Set. As of the 2023 government report, the results were still being processed.

The ENDI (2018), conducted jointly by INDEC and the National Disability Agency (hereinafter referred to as "ANDIS"), surveyed 40,885 urban households and estimated a disability prevalence rate of 10.2%[9]. The survey classified functional difficulties into six domains (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication) and assessed severity on four levels: "no difficulty," "some difficulty," "a lot of difficulty," and "cannot do at all." Individuals who responded "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in any domain were classified as persons with functional difficulties.

Regarding the 2022 Census, data such as disability prevalence and the distribution by type of disability have not been published on the INDEC website. Therefore, this study, in line with JICA's "Country Profile on Disability" (2021), uses the results of the most recent National Study

[7] https://biblioteca.afip.gob.ar/dcp/LEY_C_027793_2025_07_10 (Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[8] This note is an update of JICA's "Country Profile on Disability" (2021), incorporating the contents of the combined second and third periodic reports (2018), and the updated reports dated 9 March 2023 and 11 August 2025.
[9] https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/poblacion/estudio_discapacidad_12_18.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities (ENDI 2018).

Number of persons with disabilities (Aged 6 and above)[10]	3,571,983	10.2% of the total population	2018
Male	1,625,252		
Female	1,946,731		

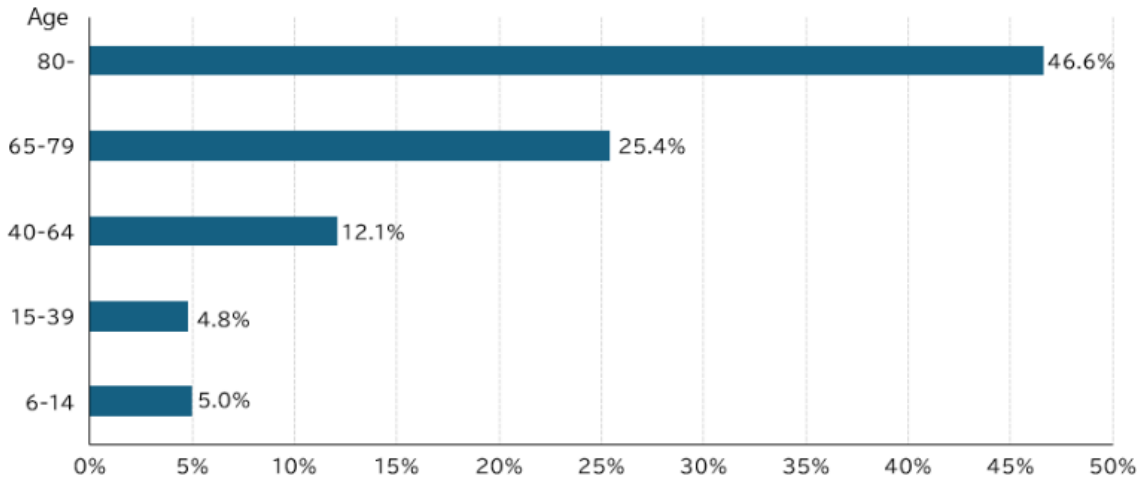


Figure 1 Proportion of persons with disabilities by age group (aged 6 and above) (2018)

The highest proportion is among those aged "80 years and above," accounting for 46.6% of the total. This is followed by "65–79 years" at 25.4% and "40–64 years" at 12.1%. In contrast, the proportions are relatively low for "6–14 years" at 5.0% and "15–39 years" at 4.8%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on INDEC

[10] INDEC, National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities (2018). The numbers of persons by sex were calculated by applying the available sex distribution (45.5% male, 54.5% female) to the total number of persons with disabilities. All data from the 2018 National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities used refer to persons with disabilities aged six years and above.

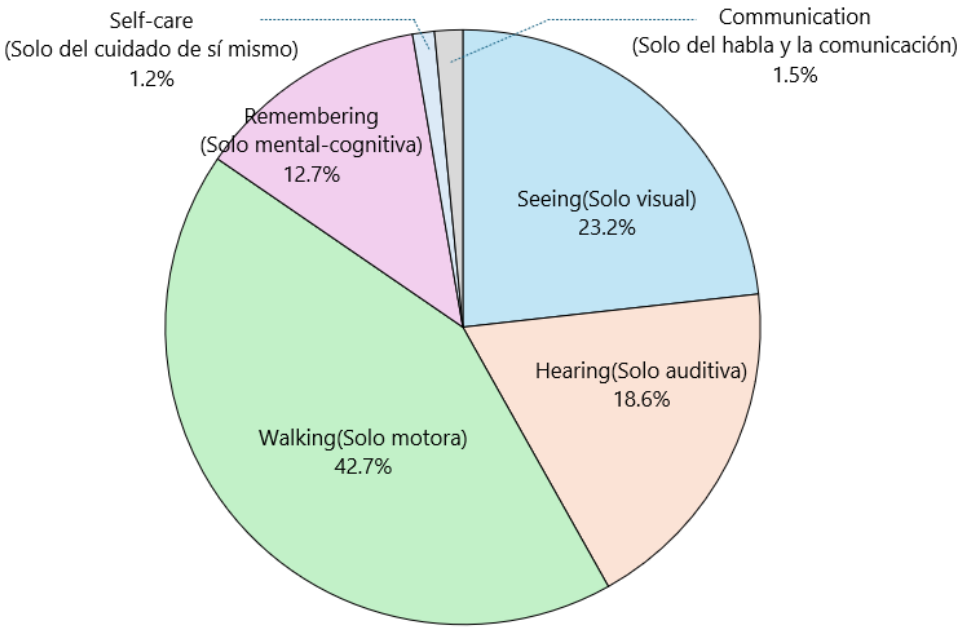


Figure 2 Proportion by type of functional difficulty (aged 6 and above) (2018)

The most common difficulty is "walking," accounting for 42.7% of the total. This is followed by "seeing" at 23.2% and "hearing" at 18.6%. In contrast, "remembering" accounts for 12.7%, while "communication" (1.5%) and "self-care" (1.2%) are relatively low.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on INDEC, National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities (2018)

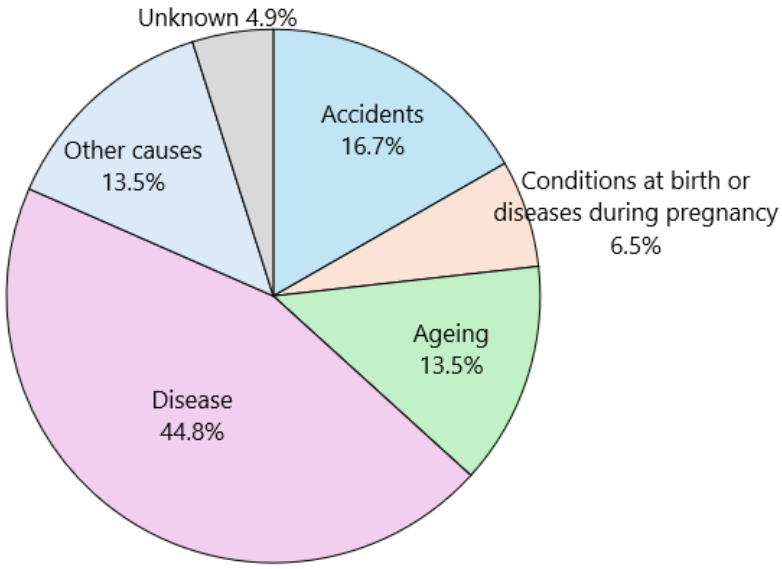


Figure 3 Causes of functional difficulties (aged 6 and above) (2018)

The most common cause is "disease," accounting for 44.8% of the total. This is followed by "accidents" at 16.7%, and both "ageing" and "other causes" at 13.5% each. Additionally, "conditions at birth or diseases during pregnancy" account for 6.5%, and "unknown" for 4.9%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on INDEC, National Study on the Profile of Persons with Disabilities (2018)

2. Administration and Policy on Disability

2-1. Administration on Disability

<Central Government>[11]

In Argentina, the National Advisory Commission for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (Comisión Nacional Asesora para la Integración de las Personas con Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "CONADIS") had traditionally been responsible for planning and coordinating national disability-related policies as the focal point for the implementation of the Convention. In the Concluding Observations (2012) issued by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in response to Argentina's State Party's Report (2010), concerns were raised that CONADIS had a low institutional standing within the government and lacked sufficient effectiveness to promote CRPD implementation across all levels and sectors of government.

ANDIS functioned as an organization that centrally managed responsibilities previously held by CONADIS, the disability pension division of the National Commission for Assistance Pensions (Comisión Nacional de Pensiones Asistenciales), the National Rehabilitation Service (Servicio Nacional de Rehabilitación), and the Federal Health Inclusion Programme (Programa Federal INCLUIR SALUD). It was established as a legally and financially autonomous body reporting directly to the Office of the President. According to the National Disability Plan (Plan Nacional de Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "PND"), an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Vice President was established within ANDIS, creating a mechanism for all ministries to address disability-related issues in a cross-cutting manner[12].

However, since December 2023, Argentina has initiated a comprehensive institutional restructuring process aimed at addressing the severe economic and administrative situation inherited from the previous Fernández administration. In this process, ANDIS was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salud) by Presidential Decree No. 585/2024[13]. Subsequently, through further administrative restructuring, the functions of ANDIS were consolidated within the Ministry of Health, and ANDIS was dissolved. In its place, the National Secretariat for Disability (Secretaría Nacional de Discapacidad) was newly established within the Ministry[14].

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[11] Compiled by the study team based on JICA, Country Profile on Disability (2021), the Committee's concluding observations (2012, 2018) and the State Party's initial report (2010).

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] The Argentine Government's reply, dated June 2025, to the follow-up letter of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[14] https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/337031/20260102 (Accessed: 5 March 2026). Articles 4 to 6 of Presidential Decree No. 942/2025 provide for the inclusion of the National Secretariat for Disability in the organizational chart of the Ministry of Health, the transfer to the Ministry of Health of the rights and obligations of ANDIS, as well as its budget, organizational units, assets and staff, and the designation of the Ministry of Health as the successor entity to ANDIS.

Entities responsible for disability issues

In December 2023, President Javier Gerardo Milei signed a Necessity and Urgency Decree amending the Law on Ministries, reducing the number of ministries from 22 to 9[15]. In this process, the functions of the former Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Ministry of Social Development, and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity were integrated into the newly established Ministry of Human Capital[16]. The following provides an overview of the roles of key ministries related to the disability sector, based on official documents and information available on ministry websites.

No.	Name	Overview
1	Ministry of Health, National Secretariat for Disabilities (Ministerio de Salud, Secretaría Nacional de Discapacidad)	According to Annex II of Presidential Decree No. 27/2026[17], the National Secretariat for Disability is assigned the following functions: ・ Formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the National Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. ・ Implementation and coordination of measures to ensure the full and effective exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with national and international legislation. ・ Promotion of legal frameworks necessary to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, in coordination with relevant institutions. ・ Design, proposal, and coordination of national programmes in the disability field related to prevention, promotion, support, protection, and rehabilitation. ・ Participation in policy-making processes of relevant departments in the disability field. ・ Assistance to the Minister in exercising powers under Law No. 22,431. ・ Assistance to the Minister in granting, managing, and reviewing non-contributory pensions due to incapacity for work under Law No. 13,478 and related legislation. ・ Promotion of public policies on disability in line with the CRPD. ・ Management of integrated policies (cross-sectoral and regionally coordinated) to strengthen and improve service provision for persons with disabilities in both public and private sectors.

[15] Further restructuring has taken place since then.
https://www.jetro.go.jp/biz/areareports/2024/3b250f332226a962.html (Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[16] https://www.cronista.com/economia-politica/que-ministerios-elimino-javier-milei-y-cuales-quedan/(Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[17] https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/337707/20260126 (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

		・ Promotion of incentives and tax benefits for individuals and entities engaged in the promotion, protection, and integration of persons with disabilities. ・ Involvement in the technical and operational management of the project implementation unit of the National Fund for the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (Fondo Nacional para la Inclusión Social de las Personas con Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "FONADIS"). ・ Chairing the Council for Coordination of Programmes for Persons with Disabilities. ・ Chairing the Federal Council on Disability. ・ Involvement in defining the healthcare benefits model for recipients of non-contributory pensions. ・ Assistance to the Minister in formulating, implementing, and managing national policies on rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. ・ Participation in the preparation of diagnostics, reporting, and evaluation of outcomes of access and support policies. The Secretariat comprises two departments: the Undersecretariat for Access and Support Policies and the Undersecretariat for Regulation, Certification and Projects. The former is responsible for access to and operation of benefits and services, while the latter handles system design aspects such as certification systems, service regulation, and FONADIS projects.
2	Ministry of Human Capital (Ministerio de Capital Humano)	・ With the inauguration of the Milei administration, the functions of the former Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, and Ministry of Social Development were integrated into the newly established Ministry of Human Capital[18]. ・ The Ministry's mission is to implement policies through its respective secretariats covering education, labour, employment and social security, children, youth, and families, with the aim of protecting and strengthening society as a whole, particularly vulnerable groups[19]. ・ Its secretariats oversee the areas of education, employment, and social policy. However, detailed information on the continuation or restructuring of specific programmes previously implemented by the former ministries—such as inclusive education, employment promotion for persons with disabilities, and support for vulnerable households and

[18] https://www.jetro.go.jp/biznews/2023/12/4bc6089a10876165.html（Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[19] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/capital-humano（Accessed: 5 March 2026).

		Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPDs")—was not available in this study.
3	Cabinet of Ministers (Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros)	・ The Cabinet of Ministers has been positioned as an institution responsible for cross-ministerial policy coordination, administrative reform, and civil service systems, and has also played a role in supporting the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector, including ensuring rights and equal opportunities, providing reasonable accommodation, eliminating discrimination, offering information and advice, and conducting training and awareness-raising[20]. ・ According to the official government website "La discapacidad y el trabajo," the civil service human resources and employment division under the Cabinet of Ministers provides guidance based on the CRPD and domestic law regarding rights, reasonable accommodation, and non-discrimination in public employment of persons with disabilities. However, it could not be confirmed from decrees or official websites whether these activities continue in the same form at the time of this study[21].
4	Ministry of Justice (Ministerio de Justicia)	・ Prior to the restructuring, the former Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) was positioned as an institution supporting access to justice for persons with disabilities through initiatives such as the national programme for assistance within the justice system, the federal network on disability, justice and the state, and the portal site "Voces por la Justicia"[22]. ・ Following the ministerial reorganization under the Milei administration, the term "Human Rights" (Derechos Humanos) was removed from the ministry's name by presidential decree amending the Law on Ministries, and it became the "Ministry of Justice" [23]. ・ According to the ministry's official website, the National Programme for Assistance to Persons with Disabilities in their Relations with the Administration of Justice, under the Undersecretariat for Access to Justice, provides reasonable accommodation for access to justice, training for judicial personnel, development of guidelines and protocols, support for detainees, and

[20] JICA (2021) *Country Profile on Disability, Argentine Republic*.
[21] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/jefatura (Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[22] JICA (2021) *Country Profile on Disability, Argentine Republic*.
[23] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/justicia((Accessed: 5 March 2026).

		legislative assistance. The website also provides explanatory materials on legal capacity and rights of persons with disabilities. This indicates that some initiatives related to access to justice and legal protection for persons with disabilities have continued after the renaming.

<Status of Coordination Mechanism>

According to the State Party's Report (2018) and the Concluding Observations (2023), the following committee exists. However, as these documents were submitted prior to the current administration, no information could be obtained in this study regarding their status under the current government.

To address disability as a cross-cutting policy issue, the National Cabinet for the Mainstreaming of Disability Policies (Gabinete Nacional para la Transversalización de las Políticas en Discapacidad) was established in 2021 under the Cabinet of Ministers pursuant to Decree No. 746/2021[24]. Chaired by the Chief of Cabinet, it is a cross-ministerial body composed of ministers and heads of key institutions related to disability, social protection, statistics, and anti-discrimination. Its role is to integrate the disability perspective across the design, monitoring, and implementation of all national public policies. Specifically, it is responsible for coordinating policies, budgets, and implementation strategies reflecting disability perspectives, strengthening linkages among relevant social policies and programmes, monitoring through common indicators, capacity development, and promoting universal design[25].

The Concluding Observations (2023) noted a lack of information on the progress of this committee and recommended strengthening information provision.

<Local Government>

With regard to federal governance and the participation of civil society, the Federal Council on Disability (Consejo Federal de Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "COFEDIS") functions as a permanent platform for consultation and coordination involving representatives from the national government, provinces, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, municipalities, and civil society[26]. According to the official government website, COFEDIS serves as a forum for dialogue and planning reflecting diverse regional contexts, with participation from representatives of each province and civil society organizations. The

[24] https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/252007/20211029（Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[25] *Ibid.*
[26] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/andis/estructura/consejo-federal-de-discapacidad（Accessed: 5 March 2026).

website also provides minutes of general assemblies up to 10 December 2024, confirming that issues such as pensions and employment support have been regularly discussed and information shared[27].

2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability

According to the State Party's Report (2023), in response to recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a comprehensive process is underway to develop a new disability law to replace the Disability Protection Act, titled the "Framework Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (note: this report reflects the period when ANDIS was still in existence). ANDIS conducted a "Federal Consultation towards a New Disability Law," aiming to establish comprehensive standards aligned with the CRPD, including a shift to the social model of disability, recognition of legal capacity, inclusive education, social protection, employment, health, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation.

However, no information confirming the enactment of such a new law after the report was identified in this study. As a recent development, in 2025, Congress passed the "Emergency Disability Law," introducing temporary protective measures such as increasing non-contributory disability pensions and expanding disability-related expenditures.[28]

Major laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities are as follows:

Title	Emergency Disability Law (Law No. 27,793; Ley de Emergencia en Discapacidad[29]
Year of enactment	2025
Overview	Declares the disability sector a national emergency and aims to strengthen financial measures for pensions and service provision. As a temporary measure until the end of 2026, it ensures rights in social protection, healthcare, and employment, and seeks to maintain and expand support systems through benefit adjustments and debt restructuring.

Title	Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation (amended) (Law No. 26,994; Código Civil y Comercial de la Nación)[30]
Year of enactment	2015

[27] *Ibid.*

[28] https://argentinareports.com/argentinas-congress-overturns-mileis-veto-of-emergency-disability-law/4061/(Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[29] https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/331706/20250922 (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[30] https://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/235000-239999/235975/texact.htm (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Overview	In line with Article 12 of the CRPD, it revises the traditional concept of "incapacity" and guardianship-centered systems, introducing supported decision-making that respects the will and preferences of individuals. It recognizes legal capacity for all persons as a principle, limiting restrictions to exceptional and proportionate measures, thereby shifting from substitute to supported decision-making.

Title	Accessibility of Information on Web Pages Act (Law No. 26,653; Accesibilidad de la Información en las Páginas Web) [31]
Year of enactment	2010
Overview	Requires national government bodies, state-owned enterprises, and public service contractors to design web pages in accordance with accessibility standards and mandatory requirements to ensure that persons with disabilities can access information and enjoy equal opportunities.

Title	National Mental Health Law (Law No. 26,657; Derecho a la Protección de la Salud Mental)[32]
Year of enactment	2010
Overview	Establishes provisions for the protection of mental health, guarantees the enjoyment of human rights by persons with mental disabilities, and sets out related measures.

Title	Audiovisual Communication Services Act (Law No. 26,522; Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisual)[33]
Year of enactment	2009
Overview	Requires free-to-air broadcasting, locally produced cable programmes, and television and radio content (including information, educational, cultural, and general programming) to include subtitles, sign language, and audio description.

Title	Law Approving the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Law No. 26,378; Convención sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad y su Protocolo Facultativo)
Year of enactment	2008
Overview	Incorporates the CRPD and its Optional Protocol into domestic law, introducing an international framework for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities in Argentina. The Convention functions as a standard for legislation and policy and has served as a basis for subsequent civil law reforms and institutional changes.

[31] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/175000-179999/175694/norma.htm (Accessed: 5 March 2026).
[32] *Ibid.*
[33] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/155000-159999/158649/texact.htm (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Title	National Education Law (Law No. 26,206; Ley Nacional de Educación)[34]
Year of enactment	2006
Overview	Establishes a chapter on special needs education and stipulates that it shall be implemented in accordance with the principles of inclusive education.

Title	System of Basic Services and Comprehensive Care for Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 24,901; Sistema de Prestaciones Básicas en Habilitación y Rehabilitación Integral a favor de las Personas con Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Services Act for Persons with Disabilities")[35]
Year of enactment	1997
Overview	Establishes a system for providing basic services and comprehensive care, including prevention, support, promotion, and protection related to functional impairments. It mandates the provision of basic services through the national social security system and extends eligibility to persons with disabilities not covered by social security. Service providers are required to train personnel. Access to services requires possession of a disability certificate as defined under the Disability Protection Act.

Title	Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility Act (Law No. 24,314; Accesibilidad de Personas con Movilidad Reducida)[36]
Year of enactment	1994
Overview	Provides for accessibility in the physical environment, including roads, pavements, public facilities, buildings (both public and private), housing, and public transportation. It is independent of provisions in the Disability Protection Act.

Title	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities Act (Law No. 23,462; Convenio sobre la readaptación profesional y el empleo de personas inválidas)[37]
Year of enactment	1986
Overview	Establishes rehabilitation incorporating vocational training to enable persons with physical and mental disabilities to return to work.

Title	Disability Protection Act (Law No. 22,431; Sistema de Protección

[34] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/120000-124999/123542/texact.htm (Accessed: 27 March 2026).

[35] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do?id=47677(Accessed; 27 March 2026).

[36] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/0-4999/713/norma.htm (Accessed: 27 March 2026).

[37] https://www.mindbank.info/item/5616 (Accessed: 27 March 2026).

	Integral de los Discapacitados)[38]
Year of enactment	1981
Overview	Provides comprehensive protection for persons with disabilities by guaranteeing rights to healthcare, education, and social security. It includes exemption and incentive measures to eliminate disadvantages caused by disability, as well as measures to provide opportunities for participation in society. It also serves as the legal basis for issuing disability certificates.

Title	Anti-Discrimination Act (Law No. 23,592; Medidas contra actos discriminatorios)[39]
Year of enactment	1988
Overview	Prohibits all forms of discrimination, including those based on physical characteristics, in accordance with Article 75 of the Constitution.

Disability Policies

Title	National Disability Plan (PND) 2017–2022[40]
Year implemented	2017
Overview	This is a public policy aligned with the CRPD aimed at ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities, promoting their full participation in society, and securing equality of conditions with others. Its guiding principles are “inclusion,” “diversity,” and “community commitment,” and it places the promotion of citizen participation and coordination both across and within ministries at the core of its strategy. It also seeks to establish concrete actions for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Plan. The status of the Plan after its conclusion in 2022 remains unclear based on the State Party’s Report and publicly available information; however, it is listed as one of the responsibilities of the National Secretariat for Disability.[41]

2-3. Measures on Disability

The measures outlined in this section are primarily based on the State Party’s Reports and the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities during the period when ANDIS was in charge. As no detailed official reports have been published regarding the most recent implementation status under the National Secretariat for Disability within the Ministry of Health, the following descriptions rely on information from that period.

[38] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/20000-24999/20620/norma.htm (Accessed: 27 March 2026).
[39] http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/20000-24999/20465/norma.htm (Accessed: 27 March 2026).
[40] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/plan_nacional_discapacidad_texto_04-2018.pdf (Accessed: 27 March 2026).
[41] https://www.ambito.com/politica/el-gobierno-modifico-la-estructura-salud-disolver-andis-oficializo-la-nueva-secretaria-discapacidad-n6238739 (Accessed: 27 March 2026).

1) Healthcare

According to the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) (2022)[42], Argentina has a free public healthcare system. In addition to universal health coverage provided by the government, 59.4% of persons with disabilities aged 6 and above are also covered by trade union-based health insurance schemes. The Basic Services Act for Persons with Disabilities establishes a system of basic benefits for comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation, providing integrated support tailored to individual needs through prevention, assistance, promotion, and protection.

Recipients of non-contributory pensions are entitled to receive these services from the State, and ANDIS operated the federal health programme "Incluir Salud," providing financial support to provincial governments for healthcare services. According to the State Party's Reports (2018, 2023), this programme ensures access to healthcare for recipients of non-contributory disability pensions through public healthcare networks in all 23 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

Regarding sexual and reproductive rights, Law No. 27,610 on access to voluntary termination of pregnancy and the amendment of Article 86 of the Criminal Code clarified that decisions on abortion must be based on the individual's informed consent, regardless of disability. Provisions allowing third-party-led abortion or surgical sterilization were abolished. The importance of accessible information in supporting decision-making and safeguards against substitute decision-making has also been emphasized.

In the field of mental health, efforts are underway to transition from psychiatric hospitals to general hospitals through the approval of guidelines for the organization and operation of mental health services, alongside the establishment of standing committees responsible for authorization and periodic inspections.

In rehabilitation, ANDIS has been responsible for the technical coordination of the "Federal Rehabilitation Network" in line with the CRPD. The first federal network meeting was held in 2021, and financial support was provided to 20 rehabilitation centers nationwide between 2020 and 2022.

However, the Concluding Observations (2023) highlight several key challenges:

- Persistent barriers in physical accessibility of health facilities, accessibility of communication and information, provision of reasonable accommodation, and attitudes of healthcare personnel.
- Significant regional disparities in access to sexual and reproductive health services,

[42] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Situation_Analysis_CountryBrief_Argentina-d67.pdf (Accessed: 27 March 2026).

particularly gynecological and obstetric services, and insufficient provision of information in accessible formats.

- Law No. 26,529 on patients' rights allows substitute consent by family members or legal representatives in the absence of informed consent, limiting the autonomy of persons with disabilities.
- Insufficient implementation of the National Mental Health Law, including fragmentation of the health system, lack of community-based services, absence of local review bodies, and inadequate budget allocation for a comprehensive federal strategy.
- Insufficient subsidies to cover disability-related healthcare costs, affecting access particularly for persons with high support needs.
- Barriers to timely access to quality rehabilitation services, especially for children with disabilities in rural areas.

The Committee recommends improving accessibility and quality of healthcare and rehabilitation services, ensuring autonomy including informed consent, and strengthening community-based services and financial support.

2) Education

According to UNPRPD (2022), while the Government of Argentina is promoting inclusive education in line with the CRPD, the education system remains divided into a general education system and a special education system, and the National Education Law No. 26,206[43] explicitly positions special education as the form of education for children with disabilities.

In practice, according to the State Party's Report (2023), 197,786 children with disabilities are enrolled in compulsory education, of whom 54.8% attend mainstream schools and 45.2% attend special schools. The number of children enrolled in mainstream schools increased from 90,345 in 2017 to 108,446 in 2021. At the institutional level, Federal Education Council Resolution No. 311/16 prohibits refusal of admission on the ground of disability. Measures are also being implemented such as support to entire schools by inclusion support teachers, the development of Individualized Education Plans, distribution of personal computers under the "Conectar Igualdad" (Connecting for Equality) programme, provision of Braille and screen-reading devices for children with visual impairments, and the development of easy-to-read, audio and sign language teaching materials.

In relation to teacher training, since 2021 the National Institute for Teacher Training

[43] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Situation_Analysis_CountryBrief_Argentina-d67.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

(Instituto Nacional de Formación Docente; INFoD) has been implementing systematic training for teachers and school leaders, introducing the social model of disability into initial teacher education and reviewing the training of special education teachers.

At the local level, initiatives such as the development of accessible learning materials and the introduction of augmentative and alternative communication by the Commission for the Full Participation and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (COPIDIS) of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires have also been reported.

In La Pampa Province, a model combining the deployment of inclusion support teachers with improvements in physical accessibility has reportedly resulted in around 98% of children with disabilities being enrolled in mainstream schools.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, while commending the efforts in La Pampa, expresses concern that, at the national level, 45.2% of children with disabilities remain enrolled in special schools, indicating that segregated special education still plays a major role. It also notes that the provision of reasonable accommodation and support in mainstream education remains limited, particularly with regard to the learning environment for children with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. Furthermore, it points to challenges in implementation, including curricula and syllabi that are insufficiently aligned with Individualized Education Plans, a lack of physical and information accessibility, and inadequate training on inclusive education for teachers and other education personnel.

The Committee therefore calls for the development of a national action plan on inclusive education with concrete targets, timelines and budgets; the provision of comprehensive reasonable accommodation, including Braille, easy-to-read texts, sign language and pictograms; strengthened coordination among the education, child protection, social protection and gender sectors; and improvements in accessibility in higher education.

3) Gender

According to the State Party's Report (2023), at the institutional level, the former Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity[44] established the Interministerial Roundtable on Care Policies (Mesa Interministerial de Políticas de Cuidado) to discuss and coordinate care policies across ministries, and proposed the creation of a comprehensive care system through the "Cuidar en Igualdad" (Caring in Equality) bill. In addition, the "Registradas" programme, which promotes the formal registration of domestic workers as employees with labour rights, gives priority to domestic workers with disabilities, mothers of children with disabilities, and

[44] The Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, which was placed under the Ministry of Human Capital as a result of the ministerial reorganization carried out by the Milei administration in December 2023, was reported to have been effectively dismantled as an organization by 2024. See https://buenosairesherald.com/politics/government-shutters-what-remained-of-women-genders-diversity-ministry (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

LGBTQ+ persons[45].

In the area of sexual and reproductive rights, Law No. 27,610 guarantees access to voluntary termination of pregnancy, and Law No. 27,655—which applies also to persons whose legal capacity is restricted—explicitly prohibits forced sterilization of persons with disabilities, and requires the provision of accessible information and support for autonomous decision-making.

Within ANDIS, a Gender Policy Unit was established, which, in cooperation with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, implemented training and online courses on disability and gender through the "Equiparar" (Equalising) programme. The Unit has also worked with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, the Comprehensive Medical Care Programme for Older Persons (Programa de Atención Médica Integral), UN Women and others to conduct campaigns that make visible the unequal distribution of unpaid care work, including care for persons with disabilities.

In relation to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, ANDIS has sought to improve accessibility by providing disability-related training for operators of the national hotline 144. The National Programme for Assistance to Persons with Disabilities in their Relations with the Administration of Justice (Programa Nacional de Asistencia para las Personas con Discapacidad en sus Relaciones con la Administración de Justicia; ADAJUS) provides women with disabilities who are victims of gender-based violence with advice on their rights, accompaniment when filing complaints, and procedural reasonable accommodation.

In addition, the National University of Human Rights provides reasonable accommodation for students with disabilities, and in Neuquén Province, shelters are being developed based on universal design.

On the other hand, in its Concluding Observations (2023), the Committee expresses concern that women and girls with disabilities, particularly those with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, indigenous women, women living in rural areas and institutions, and LGBTQ+ persons, are exposed to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. It notes insufficient mainstreaming of disability perspectives in gender equality policies, lack of monitoring of the "Equiparar" programme, and the fact that the "Cuidar en Igualdad" bill has not yet been adopted. It recommends mainstreaming disability in gender policies and expanding support for organizations of women with disabilities.

The Committee also points to limited geographical coverage of hotline 144 and gaps in

[45] A collective term used to describe the diversity of sexual orientations and gender identities. It consists of the initials of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer/questioning, to which the symbol "+" is added to denote a broad spectrum of identities that are not confined to existing categories.

data on gender-based violence, and calls for strengthened access to justice and expanded coverage for women with disabilities. Furthermore, it calls for the elimination of forced sterilization and forced abortion, the amendment of substitute consent provisions, and the guarantee of accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services.

4) Vocational Training and Employment

According to the State Party's Report (2023), ANDIS established an Employment Inclusion Unit and, in collaboration with the National Directorate for Public Employment Management and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, has worked to promote the employment of persons with disabilities. Public bodies are required to ensure that at least 4% of their staff are persons with disabilities (Article 8 of the Disability Protection Act), and "Officers Responsible for Inclusion and Labour Development of Persons with Disabilities" (Responsable de Inclusión y Desarrollo Laboral de las Personas con Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "RIDeL") are assigned within human resources departments. As of February 2023, a total of 138 RIDeL had been appointed in 53 institutions. However, only 3,478 staff members with disabilities were employed in 179 public bodies, representing just 0.87% of total staff.

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security implements programmes such as the "Promover" programme for the promotion of equal employment opportunities for unemployed persons with disabilities, the "Programa de Empleo Independiente" (PEI) supporting self-employment, vocational training programmes providing on-the-job training, and the "Programa de Inserción Laboral" (PIL), which provides incentives to companies that hire persons with disabilities. All of these programmes can be combined with non-contributory pensions. At the provincial level, provinces such as Neuquén, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Misiones and Santa Fe have developed their own measures, including vocational training, incentives for private sector employment, scholarships and funds to support entrepreneurship.

However, the Committee identifies a number of structural issues. It notes that neither the Anti-Discrimination Act nor the Employment Contract Act sufficiently identifies disability as an explicit prohibited ground of discrimination and that denial of reasonable accommodation is not explicitly recognized as a form of discrimination. It also expresses concern that persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities remain confined to sheltered workshops and protected production units, and that the country's telework legislation refers to persons with disabilities only as care recipients rather than as workers. In addition, it highlights the large gap between the legal 4% quota and the actual employment rate of 0.87%, the lack of information on the effectiveness of RIDeL, and the absence of systematic provision of accessibility and reasonable accommodation in workplaces.

The Committee therefore recommends the introduction of explicit provisions prohibiting disability-based discrimination and requiring reasonable accommodation in the Employment Contract Act and related legislation, accelerating the transition to the open labour market, expressly integrating the disability perspective into existing remote work legislation, strengthening affirmative measures to achieve the 4% quota, ensuring accessibility in public and private workplaces, and providing training for employers.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities[46]

Key benefits and pensions in Argentina include: disability allowance for children (Asignación por Hijo con Discapacidad); family allowance for children with disabilities (Asignación familiar por hijo o hija con discapacidad); maternity allowance at the birth of a child with Down syndrome (up to 180 days); early retirement for workers with disabilities (at age 45 or with 20 years of contributions); disability pensions; and survivors' pensions.

In terms of livelihood support, programmes include the "Mi Pieza" housing improvement programme (13.5% of beneficiaries are persons with disabilities); food assistance through "Prestación Alimentar" (69,384 persons with disabilities as of December 2022); care services and family caregiver training provided by the former Ministry of Social Development; and the "Accionar Infancia" programme, which targets pregnant women and children aged 0–3 years and provides situation assessments and assistive devices, regardless of disability. At the local level, examples include a special electricity supply scheme for patients dependent on electrical equipment in Córdoba Province and a 40% subsidy in the housing programme of Misiones Province.

Decree No. 187/2022 established the FONADIS, which, financed by multiple sources in accordance with Law No. 25,730, provides funding for programmes that promote social and community inclusion and independent living of persons with disabilities. The Fund is managed by a coordination council composed of ANDIS and the Federal Council on Disability, and between 2020 and 2022, it awarded 1,798 grants, totaling over 33.81 billion pesos (approximately 3.76 billion yen), supporting the provision of assistive technologies and capacity-building for civil society organizations.

According to the State Party's Report (2023), non-contributory disability pensions (Pensión No Contributiva por Invalidez) have been administered by ANDIS since its establishment. Under Article 9 of Law No. 13,478, these pensions are granted to persons who have insufficient means, are not covered by any pension system, and are unable to work. Decree No. 432/1997 established criteria such as at least 76% loss of work capacity, absence of assets

[46] Based on the State Party's Report (2023).

or income, and, for foreign nationals, 20 years of continuous residence. Between 1997 and 2003, a highly restrictive approach was adopted, allowing only the replacement of existing beneficiaries. From 2003 to 2015, however, a policy shift focusing on socio-economic factors led to a significant expansion in coverage, with the number of beneficiaries increasing from 80,593 to 1,058,835. Between 2016 and 2019, new restrictive regulations were introduced, reducing the annual average number of new pensions from 142,290 to 40,799 (a decrease of about 70%) and leaving 145,000 pending applications. In 2020, these were identified as "priority cases for rights restoration," and measures were introduced to digitalize applications and adjust assessment criteria (ANDIS Resolutions 8/2020, 93/2020 and 134/2020).

Subsequently, a number of complementary regulations were adopted to expand access. Resolution 36/2021 stipulated that when a beneficiary becomes employed, the pension is suspended rather than terminated and is restored immediately upon loss of employment. Resolution 891/2021 introduced a QR-code version of the Official Medical Certificate (Certificado Médico Oficial; hereinafter referred to as "CMO"), speeding up procedures. Resolution 1377/2021 allowed non-contributory disability pensions to be combined with the Social Monotax (monotributo social), vocational training programmes and unemployment benefits. Decree No. 7/2023 abolished the 76% threshold for loss of work capacity, authorized doctors belonging to ANDIS to issue CMOs, and relaxed residence requirements for foreign nationals from 20 to 10 years (3 years for minors). These measures reportedly resulted in the granting of 278,690 new non-contributory disability pensions.

The budget of ANDIS increased by 318.11% in nominal terms between 2020 and 2023, and following the approval of the IMF debt restructuring agreement (Law No. 27,668), budget allocations for non-contributory disability pensions increased by 54.96% from 2022 onwards.

However, following the change of administration in December 2023, ANDIS was transferred to the Ministry of Health, and Decree No. 843/2024 redefined eligibility criteria for non-contributory disability pensions. In addition to verifying a reduction of at least 66% in work capacity based on the CMO, a nationwide comprehensive audit was introduced to assess formal income, other social security benefits, assets, and the existence of persons with maintenance obligations (as indicated in the government's response to the Committee's request for additional information in 2025).

In 2025, the Committee sent a Follow-up Note Verbale to Argentina requesting additional information on the impact of the changes introduced by Decree No. 843/2024, the criteria, methods and results of the audit, and changes in financial and human resources resulting from the restructuring of ANDIS. In response, the government explained that ANDIS had been transferred to the Ministry of Health, that an audit system had been introduced, and that the scope of coverage of non-contributory disability pensions was being reviewed in line with

current legal requirements, emphasizing the aim of balancing rights protection with the sustainability of the system.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)

According to the State Party's Report (2023), in the field of public transport, a National Directorate for Inclusive Strategies, Accessibility and Sustainable Transport has been established within the Ministry of Transport. Measures include the development of design guidelines for bus terminals, improvement of infrastructure at transport hubs, and promotion of non-motorized mobility. More than 2,800 "safe bus stops" have been planned nationwide, many of which have already been completed. In addition, most urban and suburban buses have been converted to low-floor models with wheelchair spaces and boarding equipment, and accessible vehicles are being introduced in intercity transport. Free travel schemes are maintained through online reservation systems and compensation schemes for operators.

In the railway sector, priority has been given to making stations and surrounding environments accessible, including the installation of ramps, lifts, tactile paving, accessible toilets and wide passageways. Accessibility standards have also been incorporated into major line upgrades and elevating projects. Regulatory mechanisms, such as regular inspections of stations by the National Transport Regulatory Commission and the issuance of corrective recommendations, remain in place.

In aviation, ambulifts[47] and assistance protocols have been introduced, and in port facilities lifts and ramps have been installed, improving physical accessibility across modes of transport. Law No. 26,858 guarantees the right of guide dogs and assistance dogs to accompany persons with disabilities, and ANDIS has developed a user registration system. Subsidies and tax incentives are provided for the acquisition of vehicles by persons with disabilities, and adapted vehicles may be imported duty-free. Efforts have also been made to digitize and promote the use of the international symbol of access.

However, the UNPRPD report on CRPD implementation (2022) points out that, despite the existence of legal frameworks, there is a significant gap between the scope of those frameworks and their actual implementation. It notes that the design of physical accessibility has primarily focused on wheelchair users and persons with mobility impairments and does not adequately address the diversity of disabilities. It also highlights that, although free travel schemes exist, the actual availability of accessible transport remains limited.

Furthermore, the Committee's Concluding Observations (2023) note that accessibility in

[47] Aircraft boarding lifts for wheelchairs and stretchers.

public services, including transport, remains insufficient and that there are serious regional disparities between the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and other provinces and rural areas. It identifies structural challenges such as the absence of a national accessibility plan, a lack of unified universal design standards, and weak implementation frameworks including indicators, budgets, monitoring and sanctions, and emphasizes the need to address these issues comprehensively.

7) Information Accessibility

According to the State Party's Report (2023), a team of Argentine Sign Language interpreters has been established within ANDIS, which, over the past two years, has provided more than 2,000 hours of sign language interpretation and translation for events, training sessions, audiovisual materials and internal staff support. It has also implemented training courses on accessible communication focusing on communication strategies with deaf and hard-of-hearing persons. In addition, the Argentine Sign Language Act (Ley 27.710 de Lengua de Señas Argentina), which recognizes Argentine Sign Language as the natural and original language of the deaf community, was enacted in 2023[48].

ANDIS has implemented nationwide outreach activities, including the production of accessible information materials, awareness-raising on rights, provision of consultation services, assistance in locating documents, and operation of local support mechanisms, providing information and procedural support to tens of thousands of people. Furthermore, through agreements with municipalities and national institutions, efforts have been made to build systems at the local level that facilitate access to information and procedures concerning rights and public schemes.

In cooperation with the Secretariat of Public Innovation, ANDIS has been developing online procedures for persons with disabilities centered on the "Mi Argentina" application. Digital systems have been introduced for applying for disability parking permits, integrating digital versions of the Unique Disability Certificate (Certificado Único de Discapacidad; hereinafter referred to as "CUD"), and fully digitizing procedures for toll-exemption passes on motorways, thereby eliminating the need for paper documents and in-person procedures and enabling simple application, renewal and presentation via smartphones. In addition, the national virtual assistant "Tina" operates on WhatsApp, providing conversational access to information and guidance on procedures, as well as enabling users to download digital CUDs, thereby diversifying access channels.

While acknowledging progress in the field of information accessibility, the Committee's

[48] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-27710-383041/texto (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Concluding Observations (2023) point out that key information, administrative and financial services, including television, government websites, the "Mi Argentina" application, and electronic document management and remote procedure systems, are still not provided in formats that are fully accessible to persons with disabilities, including persons with visual and intellectual disabilities. The Committee also notes the absence of a national registry of sign language interpreters and the insufficiency of training and service provision across all areas of life. In addition, it identifies the lack of accessibility in financial services, such as home banking and ATMs, as a serious issue.

In light of these concerns, the Committee recommends ensuring compliance with the Audiovisual Communication Services Act and allocating sufficient resources for the development, dissemination and use of diverse means of communication, including Braille, tactile communication and interpreting for deafblind persons, sign language, easy-to-read formats, audio description, subtitles and augmentative and alternative communication. It also calls for ensuring that all public information and communication media, including television, websites and the "Mi Argentina" mobile application, are accessible to persons with disabilities; legally recognizing Argentine Sign Language as an official language of the State and establishing systems for training, assigning and nationally registering sign language interpreters; and ensuring the provision of accessible home banking and ATM services.

8) Disaster Risk Management

According to the State Party's Report (2023), the Government of Argentina, on the basis of the Law on the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection (Law No. 27,287), established the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection (Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo y la Protección Civil; hereinafter referred to as "SINAGIR"), creating a national framework for coordinating the efforts of the federal government, provincial governments, municipalities and civil society under a policy aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Within SINAGIR, a Disability Committee has been established as one of its technical committees, with ANDIS participating as a specialized body. In the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (Plan Nacional de Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres; hereinafter referred to as "PNRRD") 2024–2030, currently under development, disability is to be treated as a cross-cutting theme across all programmes. The draft Plan proposes the creation of "inclusive risk maps," the integration of disability perspectives into all phases of prevention, response and recovery, the establishment of information systems for persons with disabilities and their families, and the design of accessible early warning systems.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ANDIS, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health

and statistical agencies, provided information on infection prevention and the 2022 Census in accessible formats, including easy-to-understand language, Argentine Sign Language, subtitled videos and pictograms. A combination of online responses and face-to-face surveys enabled persons with disabilities to participate in the Census with support. Efforts were also made to improve the accessibility of vaccine reservation websites and to expand consultation services via WhatsApp and other digital tools, thereby enhancing the usability of digital tools in emergency situations.

However, in its Concluding Observations (2023), the Committee expresses concern that information on the mainstreaming of disability in the PNRRD 2024–2030 remains limited and that OPDs have not been sufficiently involved in the development process. It also notes that disaster-related information, including early warnings, is not consistently provided in accessible formats such as sign language, subtitles, plain language and easy-to-read versions, that accessibility considerations in the COVID-19 response were limited, and that statistical data on the impact of the pandemic on persons with disabilities, particularly those living in institutions, remain insufficient.

The Committee recommends mainstreaming disability in all stages of the development, implementation and evaluation of national disaster risk reduction plans, in consultation with OPDs; ensuring that all crisis-related information, including early warnings, is provided in formats accessible to persons with disabilities; guaranteeing physical and information accessibility of evacuation shelters and routes; integrating disability perspectives into COVID-19 recovery plans; and systematically collecting and publishing data on the impact of the pandemic, including on persons with disabilities living in institutions.

3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD[49]

The Government of Argentina ratified the CRPD and its Optional Protocol in 2008. It submitted its initial State Party's Report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2010, and the Committee adopted its Concluding Observations in 2012.
Subsequently, the Government of Argentina submitted its combined second and third periodic reports in 2018, which were received by the Committee. After delays in the review process due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and prior to the consideration of these reports, the government submitted updated information ("Additional information from the State party") on 9 and 17 March 2023. On the basis of this information and the parallel reports, the Committee conducted its review and adopted its Concluding Observations on 22 March 2023.

Since 2025, the Committee has strengthened its monitoring of developments relating to social protection and institutional reforms. In a Note Verbale dated 25 June 2025, issued pursuant to Article 36(1) of the CRPD, the Committee requested the Government of Argentina to provide additional information. The main points of this request were as follows:

- Changes to the eligibility criteria for non-contributory disability pensions (Pensión No Contributiva por Invalidez; hereinafter referred to as "PNC") under Decree No. 843/2024.
- Revision of the contribution coefficient of the Solidarity Redistribution Fund (FSR) under Decree No. 600/2024.
- Restructuring of ANDIS, including institutional and mandate reforms.
- Revision of the nomenclature (Nomenclador) establishing tariffs and items for services for persons with disabilities under Joint Resolution MSN/ANDIS No. 9/2024.
- Legislative developments and content of the Emergency Disability Law bill.
- Whether, in the course of these reforms, consultations with OPDs were carried out in accordance with Article 4(3) of the CRPD.

In response, the Government of Argentina submitted follow-up information on 11 August 2025 ("Información recibida de la Argentina sobre el seguimiento de las observaciones finales relativas a sus informes periódicos segundo y tercero combinados"). Some of these specific issues are discussed in more detail under "5) Social Security and Social Services for Persons with Disabilities."

On the basis of this follow-up information and information submitted by civil society, at its

[49] Compiled by the study team on the basis of the session information and follow-up materials published on the official website of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Committee), as well as the State Party Reports submitted by the Argentine Government and the public documents of the Committee, including its Concluding Observations.

33rd session held in August 2025, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the legal system and administrative systems in light of the CRPD, ensure the independence and human and financial resources of disability-related agencies, and prevent the disproportionate impact of austerity measures[50].

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty

The Government of Argentina ratified the Marrakesh Treaty on 1 April 2015. Subsequently, procedures were initiated to amend domestic legislation required for the implementation of the Treaty, and from 2016 to 2017, draft amendments were discussed with the participation of organizations of persons with visual, hearing and intellectual disabilities. As a result, parliamentary debate began in 2018, and in November 2020, an amendment to Article 36 of the Intellectual Property Law (Law No. 11,723) was unanimously approved and adopted in the Chamber of Deputies. This amendment enabled the expansion of access to copyrighted works for persons with disabilities[51].

Thereafter, in May 2025, Ministry of Justice Resolution No. 259/2025 was issued, formally establishing, under the National Directorate of Copyright (Dirección Nacional del Derecho de Autor), a "Register of Authorized Entities for the Reproduction, Distribution and Communication to the Public of Works in Accessible Formats for Persons with Visual and Other Sensory Disabilities"[52]. The register aims to provide official registration of authorized entities in accordance with Article 5 of the Marrakesh Treaty and to facilitate cross-border exchange of works. It constitutes an institutional framework to enhance the effectiveness of Law No. 27,588, which amended the Copyright Law (Law No. 11,723) to introduce limitations and exceptions to copyright for the reproduction, distribution and communication to the public of works in accessible formats for persons with sensory disabilities.

However, as of March 2026, no comprehensive public reports have been identified regarding the operational aspects of this register, such as the number and profile of authorized entities registered or the development of catalogues of works in accessible formats.

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies[53]

Issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are highlighted in the

[50] CRPD/3/33/3

[51] https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/ampliacion-del-derecho-de-acceso-la-lectura-para-personas-con-discapacidad , https://www.tiflonexos.org/content/marrakech-en-vigencia-los-formatos-accesibles-no-pagan-derecho-autor (Accessed: 26 March 2021), collected and edited by the study team.

[52] https://www.boletinoficial.gov.ar/detalleAviso/primera/324835/20250506 (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[53] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Situation_Analysis_CountryBrief_Argentina-d67.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Committee's Concluding Observations. Below, only key points not already covered in previous sections are summarized.

In its 2023 Concluding Observations, the Committee, recalling the "International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities" (2020) and Target 16.3 ("Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all"), recommends that the State party:

- Provide age- and gender-sensitive procedural accommodations in all judicial proceedings to ensure the effective participation of persons with disabilities, and amend provincial procedural laws to make such accommodations mandatory.
- Ensure physical accessibility of courts and judicial and administrative bodies through universal design, and provide accessible formats for public information and communication concerning procedures, including sign language interpretation, communication support persons and easy-to-read materials.
- Expand the coverage of the national programme providing judicial support to persons with disabilities, and increase human and financial resources so that persons with disabilities can access free or low-cost legal assistance and representation at all stages of proceedings.
- Strengthen systematic training for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other judicial staff on the Convention, including on the right to legal capacity for all persons with disabilities, accessibility, reasonable accommodation and procedural accommodations.

UNPRPD (2022) notes that the Government of Argentina has incorporated both the CRPD and the SDGs into the domestic legal and policy framework. At the same time, it assesses that disability inclusion is not yet sufficiently embedded in national development plans and SDG implementation strategies.

Argentina's Voluntary National Review (VNR) report submitted in 2022 states that the government has prioritized the continuity and accessibility of social protection and services for persons with disabilities and has maintained and expanded remote services and non-contributory benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic. It also reports that, through care policies and measures to support access to justice, the government has promoted the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, thus contributing to the SDG principle of "leaving no one behind." However, while recognizing a certain level of progress, the report indicates that continuity of support and institutional strengthening remain challenges. The VNR does not provide an assessment of progress in achieving international indicators explicitly referring to persons with disabilities, and although it notes that civil society organizations participated in the VNR preparation process, it makes no

specific reference to the participation of OPDs.

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development

Argentina is a signatory and State Party to the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, a regional human rights treaty under the Organization of American States (OAS). It is listed with its dates of signature and ratification in the table of States Parties published by the OAS. This places Argentina under a legally binding regional framework on the elimination of discrimination against persons with disabilities[54].

Argentina also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985[55]. According to the meeting summary of the 2026 CEDAW review by the United Nations Office at Geneva, experts of the CEDAW Committee raised concerns about the abolition of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, cuts to programmes for the prevention of gender-based violence, elimination of specific budget lines related to women's rights, and regressive legislative amendments affecting key legal frameworks. They requested clarification on how the State party would ensure the effective implementation of laws and public policies and the sustainable allocation of resources for women and girls in this context. The Committee also expressed concern about the weakening of support services for victims of gender-based violence, such as the reduction by half of staff and by about two-thirds of the budget for hotline 144[56].

In its Concluding Observations adopted in February 2026, the CEDAW Committee explicitly identifies women and girls with disabilities as a group experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. It expresses deep concern about the weakening of support systems due to institutional restructuring and budget cuts, barriers to accessing healthcare, the continued use of forced or non-consensual medical interventions, and regression in policies integrating gender and disability perspectives.

Furthermore, the Government of Argentina ratified the ILO Convention No. 159 concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) in 1987 and is thus required to comply with international standards on vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities[57]. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and

[54] https://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-65.html (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[55] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=7&Lang=EN(Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[56] https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/meeting-summary/2026/02/examen-de-largentine-au-cedaw-des-inquietudes-sont-notamment (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[57] https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201464/volume-1464-A-23645-English.pdf, https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201464/volume-1464-A-23645-English.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

Recommendations (CEACR) has published multiple direct requests or observations concerning the application of Convention No. 159 in Argentina. The direct request adopted in 2015 calls on the government to provide specific information regarding the implementation status of the 4 percent employment quota for people with disabilities in targeted sectors, as well as the results of vocational rehabilitation and employment policies for people with disabilities[58].

Argentina also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990. The CRC Committee has issued recommendations calling for continued corrective measures in light of complex and overlapping factors that impede the full enjoyment of rights by some children. These factors include the situation in which seven out of ten children live in poverty, disparities in child-related budget allocations among provinces, the fact that indigenous children experience discrimination (around 32%) and State violence (around 30%) at more than twice the rate of other children, and that around three quarters of children with disabilities receive education in segregated settings[59].

In its Concluding Observations adopted in September 2024, the CRC Committee strongly urges Argentina, in line with a human rights-based model of disability, to accelerate deinstitutionalization, strengthen support for families and community-based services, and promote inclusive education for children with disabilities. It also identifies as priority issues the strengthening of institutional frameworks, including data collection and measures to eliminate discrimination.

3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[60]

• The Government of Japan[61]

<Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security (Embassy of Japan in Argentina)>

- Project for the Construction of a Training Centre for Persons with Disabilities in Cañuelas (2013).

<JICA Partnership Program>

- "Fostering Child Development Supporters for Children with Disabilities by Families – Supporting Child Development of Children with Disabilities by Mothers, Fathers and Families in Argentina" (2009–2011).

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58 https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID%2CP13100_LANG_CODE:3253559%2Ces (Accessed: 5 March 2026)

59 https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/meeting-summary/2024/09/examen-de-largentine-devant-le-crc-sont-notamment-evoques-la (Accessed: 5 March 2026)

60 Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

61 Based on the Cabinet Office White Paper on Persons with Disabilities and the JICA pamphlet "Disability and Development".

• Other donors

<International Organizations>

United Nations Children's Fund : UNICEF[62]

· Analysis of, and preparation of a report on, Resolution No. 311 on inclusive education (2016) (2019, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education).

United Nations Development Programme: UNDP[63]

· UNPRPD programme to promote the exercise of legal capacity by persons with disabilities (2021–2024, in cooperation with ANDIS and others).

Inter-American Development Bank: IDB[64]

· UNPRPD programme to promote the exercise of legal capacity by persons with disabilities (2021–2024, in cooperation with ANDIS and others).

World Bank[65]

· UNPRPD programme to promote the exercise of legal capacity by persons with disabilities (2021–2024, in cooperation with ANDIS and others).

[62] Compiled and edited on the basis of State party Reports.

[63] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Situation_Analysis_CountryBrief_Argentina-d67.pdf (Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[64] https://www.iadb.org/en/news/idb-support-argentina-will-improve-inclusion-people-disabilities(Accessed: 5 March 2026).

[65] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/02/24/450-millones-para-educacion-y-desarrollo-urbano-inclusivo(Accessed: 5 March 2026).

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities

4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

According to UNPRPD (2022), Argentina has made significant progress over the past 20 years as a result of the commitment, advocacy and participation of OPDs. At the same time, the disability movement is not monolithic; there are substantial internal divisions, and no single OPD represents all OPDs or all persons with disabilities.

Name of Organization	Overview
Argentine Federation of Institutions for the Blind and Visually Impaired (*Federación Argentina de Instituciones de Ciegos y Amblíopes:FAICA*) [66]	Established in 1986, FAICA is a federation bringing together organizations led by persons with visual impairments across the country. It seeks to ensure that the capabilities of persons with visual impairments are properly recognized and to build a movement in which persons concerned participate as protagonists, promoting their inclusion in society from a human rights perspective. Working in partnership with national and local governments, domestic and international NGOs and private companies, it implements initiatives such as leadership development programmes for young people and women, and the AGORA Argentina employment support programme. Grounded in the CRPD, its core pillars are the creation of an inclusive society that respects diversity and the protection of the rights of all persons with disabilities.
Azul Association (*Asociación Azul*)[67]	Asociación Azul, a citizens' organization founded in La Plata in 2007, is an OPD whose board of directors is predominantly composed of persons with disabilities. Its activities focus on: (1) promoting inclusive education; and (2) realizing independent living (Vida Independiente) for all persons with disabilities. As a key strategy, it advocates the establishment and legal recognition of a personal assistance system. Its activities include developing a database of personal assistants and other supporters, establishing centers for independent living, conducting awareness-raising and advocacy on independent living and inclusive education, and filing collective lawsuits against the suspension of disability pensions, thus combining rights advocacy with practical support.
Argentine Confederation of the Deaf (*Confederación Argentina de Sordos*)[68]	Established in 1957, this is a national-level organization of deaf persons. It emphasizes the identity of deaf persons as a linguistic and cultural minority centered on Argentine Sign Language and has the mission of preserving, protecting and promoting human, civil and language rights and improving

[66] https://www.faica.org.ar/template.php?file=institucion/mision-y-vision-de-faica.html(Accessed: 27 March 2026)
[67] http://www.asociacionazul.org.ar/(Accessed: 27 March 2026)
[68] https://cas.org.ar/(Accessed: 27 March 2026)

	the quality of life of deaf persons. Around 30 of the approximately 45 associations of deaf persons nationwide are members. The Confederation carries out campaigns for the enactment of a law on Argentine Sign Language, develops bilingual educational materials for deaf children, and engages in active advocacy.

4-2. Disability Support Organizations

Name of Organization	Overview
Network for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (*Red por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad :REDI*)[69]	Established in 1998, REDI is a human rights organization run by persons with disabilities and their families. Based on the CRPD, it aims to secure the rights of persons with disabilities and achieve equality of opportunity. It conducts policy advocacy, strategic litigation and awareness-raising in areas such as education, employment, access to justice, health, gender and disability, independent living and accessibility. It also works to ensure that persons with disabilities and their organizations can participate in all stages of the policy cycle, from formulation to implementation and monitoring. In addition, by building alliances with other civil society organizations, foundations, federations and networks and connecting organizations within Argentina, REDI contributes to strengthening the representativeness of OPDs.
Down Syndrome Association of the Argentine Republic (*Asociación Síndrome de Down de la República Argentina:ASDRA*) [70]	Established in 1988 by parents of children with Down syndrome, ASDRA promotes early support, education, employment, independent living and social participation in the community for persons with Down syndrome. It provides information, training, counselling and peer support for parents and families, professionals, companies, public authorities and the general public, promoting rights protection and inclusion. It is also involved in the implementation and monitoring of the CRPD and works for a society in which the civil and social rights of persons with Down syndrome are respected.
Autism Spectrum Network in Argentina (*Red Espectro Autista en Argentina:RedEA*)[71]	RedEA is a national network on autism spectrum conditions, involving parents' groups, professional associations, OPDs and persons on the autism spectrum themselves. It works to strengthen family environments and promote rights, builds networks that enable social participation and inclusion in education and employment, and provides

[69] http://www.redi.org.ar/(Accessed: 27 March 2026)
[70] https://www.asdra.org.ar/(Accessed: 27 March 2026)
[71] https://www.facebook.com/redespectroautista/about_details(Accessed: 27 March 2026)

	information and conducts awareness-raising activities. Through early detection campaigns such as "MIRAME," it focuses on signs such as eye contact in early childhood and emphasizes early referral and early support.

5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities[72]

5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services

The three parallel reports consistently point out that challenges such as the incomplete progress of deinstitutionalization, deficiencies in informed consent, and the lack of accessibility in healthcare facilities persist.

The parallel report coordinated by REDI with the participation of 26 organizations (2023) cites, among other examples, the opening in 2022 of the 92-bed Diego Acosta Mental Health Centre in Santiago del Estero Province and notes that practices contrary to the current legal framework, which is based on the principles of community-based rehabilitation and inclusion of persons with psychosocial disabilities, continue. The 2010 Mental Health Law set 2020 as the deadline for the complete closure of psychiatric hospitals and mandated the respect of the human rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities and the development of community-based alternative support systems. However, owing to the lack of adequate public policies, the predominance of an institutionalization- and isolation-centered model, and insufficient financial resources for the creation and maintenance of alternative services, this deadline has not been met. There has been no significant progress in deinstitutionalization, and many persons with disabilities continue to live in isolation either in institutions or in their homes.

According to the 2019 National Survey of Persons Institutionalized for Mental Health Reasons, 12,035 persons were institutionalized in psychiatric hospitals, with an average length of stay of 8.2 years, rising to 12.5 years in public hospitals. One in four had been institutionalized for between 11 and 90 years, and 60.4% did not meet the criteria for institutionalization established by the Mental Health Law, amounting in practice to unlawful detention. Furthermore, the budget of ANDIS does not include key budget lines to support policies promoting self-determined and independent living, and mental health expenditure has never exceeded 2.2% of the Ministry of Health budget, with much of it allocated to the maintenance of psychiatric hospitals.

While there has been some improvement regarding women's sexual and reproductive rights, there remains a lack of gynecological examination facilities, sign language interpretation, guidance for persons with visual and hearing disabilities, and accessible information on contraception and prevention of sexually transmitted infections. There is also no legal obligation to provide sign language interpreters in maternity facilities. This point was particularly emphasized by the President of REDI in the interview.

[72] This chapter is based on the following parallel reports and testimonies submitted from civil society to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: REDI et al. (2023), RedEsfera (2023, 2025), Asociación Angelito (2025), a patient association for L-carnitine deficiency, Literatura Inclusiva (2025), and the report of the public defence body Ministerio de la Defensa Pública (2025), as well as an interview with Ms. Gabriela Troiano, President of REDI.

Cases in which medical interventions are carried out without informed consent also continue to be reported. At the Alejandro Posadas National Hospital, functional psychosurgery was performed on two persons with disabilities diagnosed with "treatment-resistant aggression" without obtaining their informed consent, based solely on the consent of their legal representatives, a fact acknowledged by the Ministry of Health.

According to the parallel report (2023) by RedEsfera (RedEsfera Latinoamericana de la Diversidad Psicosocial, a regional network of persons with psychosocial and mental disabilities in Latin America), the State is pursuing policies contrary to the principles of the Mental Health Law, implementing them despite insufficient scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness of psychiatric medication. With respect to informed consent, the report notes that the Patient Rights Act No. 26,529 permits substitute consent by family members or legal representatives where a person is deemed "incapable" or unable to provide consent due to their physical or mental condition, creating a structural problem whereby the will of the person concerned is easily disregarded. It also points out that doctors often do not adequately explain the content of informed consent and simply request signatures, and that detailed information is not provided on the short-, medium- and long-term risks of psychiatric medication, including the risk of premature death.

The Honorary Advisory Council on Mental Health and Addictions, established in 2014 under the Mental Health Law, drafted a resolution on the implementation of "peer support groups in mental health" with the participation of persons with lived experience, but this has never been implemented, and peer-led support mechanisms have not been institutionalized. The 2019 "Recommendations on Emergency Mental Health Responses in Community-based Integrated Mental Health Networks" have been criticized as violating the rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities in crisis situations. In particular, the recommendation of specific procedures for physical restraint involving four to five persons successively immobilizing the limbs, head and waist of the person concerned has been strongly condemned as amounting to torture.

The same network submitted additional reports in 2025 on developments under the current administration. In its report as of August 2025, it denounces regression in mental health legislation and disability policy. In the first year of the current administration, draft amendments to the Mental Health Law were proposed aimed at expanding the grounds for justifying involuntary admission and treatment. Although these proposals were withdrawn from parliamentary debate following opposition from domestic and international organizations, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), they were criticized for signaling a shift towards expanding coercive measures.

Furthermore, in the current administration's election platform, persons with mental illness were framed as a "national security issue," raising concerns about discourse that incorporates mental illness and disability into a security framework. In the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Mayor Jorge Macri has introduced a protocol for the forced admission of homeless persons with psychosocial disabilities, which has been criticized as a concrete measure leading to an expansion of involuntary admission.

The "Unit for the Protection of Rights in Mental Health and Research" of the Argentine Harm Reduction Association has reported 20 deaths in "therapeutic communities" which, despite being required to undergo reform under the current Law No. 26,657, continue to operate as monovalent psychiatric institutions. This is seen as emblematic of the failure to implement in practice the principles of deinstitutionalization and community support set out in the Mental Health Law.

5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education

According to the parallel report (2023) by REDI and others, the right of children with disabilities to education is being violated in three ways: first, complete exclusion from the education system; second, segregation into special schools; and third, lack of necessary support despite being enrolled in mainstream schools. Children with disabilities are repeatedly refused admission by schools, both public and private. Available data indicate that, of the 254,037 children with disabilities attending school, 39.8% (101,107) are enrolled in special schools. At the secondary level, 47.63% of students with disabilities attend special schools, and in some provinces, more than half of students with disabilities are enrolled in special schools, indicating that segregated education has become structurally entrenched.

The report notes that there is no comprehensive policy to ensure full physical and communication accessibility in the education system and that existing support services are scarce, fragmented, lacking in continuity, and designed on the basis of a medical model. Discriminatory practices observed in schools include forcing students to attend shortened school hours, imposing grade repetition, and resisting adaptations to assessment methods, while reasonable accommodation is not sufficiently guaranteed. The responsibility of the State to ensure accessibility of teaching materials for students with visual impairments is not institutionally secured, and during the pandemic, the production costs of teaching materials under the "Seguimos Educando" programme were reportedly covered by private organizations. In teacher training, the social model of disability and the right to inclusive education have not been sufficiently incorporated, and in higher education programmes, efforts to improve the physical accessibility of buildings and facilities at national universities have been suspended.

The parallel report (2023) by RedEsfera expresses concern that educational institutions segregate students with disabilities while justifying this as "special education based on the principle of inclusion." It notes that many children with disabilities are forced into "dual enrolment" in order to obtain school attendance certificates, imposing unnecessary and excessive double burdens on them and their families. Furthermore, it observes that "non-teaching personal support assistants (acompañante personal no docente)," introduced with the stated aim of ensuring inclusive education, are typically professionals in the health sector (such as therapists, psychologists and educational psychologists) who provide one-to-one support for specific children with disabilities. The report argues that, rather than such arrangements, "teacher pairs" (team teaching), where multiple teachers are assigned to an entire class, are key to realizing inclusive education.

5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment

According to the parallel report (2023) by REDI and others, the 4% employment quota for persons with disabilities in the public sector (Law No. 22,431, 1981) is not being met. The latest available public information shows that, as of December 2019, persons with disabilities accounted for only 0.9% of employees in the national public administration, and no information has been provided on compliance for the period 2020–2022.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, telework expanded and Law No. 27,555 on telework was enacted; however, the law lacks a disability perspective. It contains no provisions regarding accessibility support or reasonable accommodation necessary for telework, such as furniture, equipment, assistive technologies or personal support. For persons with visual impairments, there have been multiple reports of refusals to adapt internal systems in workplaces, including public institutions; electronic document management systems, in particular, are described as entirely inaccessible. In practice, civil society organizations are the main actors responding to employment-related consultations by persons with disabilities, and many opportunities are limited to scholarships and internships, with transition to stable formal employment remaining difficult.

Support necessary for employment is also limited, and in many workplaces, physical and communication accessibility is not sufficiently ensured. This significantly constrains opportunities for promotion, and few mechanisms actively promote the career advancement of employees with disabilities, who therefore tend to be disadvantaged at the stage of promotion. In particular, there is little indication that special emphasis is placed on promoting the employment of women with disabilities.

The parallel report (2023) by RedEsfera similarly notes the lack of reasonable accommodation and support for persons with disabilities in both the public and private

sectors. It emphasizes that there are insufficient information and a lack of protocols on how to adapt work environments for persons with developmental disabilities (personas neurodivergences). It also notes that a quota system for the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector, which existed in the past, had been abolished by 2023. As recommendations to the Committee, the report proposes the reintroduction and regulation of an employment quota system in the private sector, the development of protocols on support and reasonable accommodation in both public and private workplaces, and the implementation of training for employers by persons with psychosocial disabilities and persons with developmental disabilities.

Asociación Angelito (the L-carnitine deficiency patients' association, 2025) denounces the regression in policies concerning the compatibility of employment and PNC and its impact. Resolution 1786/2023 had allowed persons with disabilities to take up formal employment while receiving PNC. However, Resolution 1925/2024, adopted under the Milei administration, abolished the requirement for paper-based medical certificates and introduced mandatory digital submission, while also changing the eligibility criteria and payment methods for PNC for work-related disabilities. It is reported to have reaffirmed the incompatibility of "receiving PNC while engaging in registered employment." This is seen as fundamentally undermining efforts to enable persons with disabilities to live independent lives without falling into extreme poverty and to free themselves from dependence on third parties.

As of July 2025, the amount of PNC was 286,506.35 pesos, which is far below the realistic cost of living, including basic food items, non-food goods and services, and rent; when the costs of medicines, leisure and clothing are included, it is criticized as falling far short of the level required for a life in dignity. The audit of pension beneficiaries led by ANDIS, which could have been an instrument to improve the system, is reported to have turned into an overly stringent mechanism for curbing benefits. Large numbers of certified letters were sent, but many did not reach the persons concerned, forcing some persons with disabilities to travel long distances across provinces. Notifications did not reach all districts, remote areas or indigenous communities, and critics point out that, although many persons "had simply not been informed," the authorities explained their absence by stating that they "did not come because they were not eligible." There were also cases where persons with disabilities who appeared for audits at the designated time were kept waiting for long hours in extreme heat or rain, and the inhumane treatment they suffered was widely reported in the media.

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation

The parallel report (2023) by REDI and others first notes that persons with disabilities face numerous barriers in using long-distance transport services. Although Decree No. 38/04,

implementing Law No. 22,431, recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to free travel on long-distance transport, operators continue to rely on Decree No. 118/06, which sets limits on the number of seats per bus that can be allocated to persons with disabilities and restricts access to semi-bed seats. As a result, the effectiveness of the right to free travel is severely undermined. Many physical barriers also remain in long-distance transport services, and Resolution No. 91/18, mentioned in the State Party's Report, is assessed as having produced no concrete improvements in accessibility.

With regard to the advisory and monitoring committee established under Law No. 24,314 on accessibility for persons with reduced mobility, it is noted that representatives of public institutions responsible for disability issues do not participate as committee members, and that the committee does not fulfil its role effectively. No public information is available on the progress of the "development of accessible long-distance buses" promised by the National Passenger Transport Agency and the National Road Safety and Transport Agency. In 2018, Asociación Azul, an OPD, brought a lawsuit against bus companies operating passenger transport services in the Province of Buenos Aires for non-compliance with regulations and won both at first instance and on appeal. However, due to appeals by the companies, the case was still pending before the provincial Supreme Court as of 2023.

In urban transport, the fact that persons with disabilities have been excluded from the Sistema Único de Boleto Electrónico (SUBE), an electronic ticketing system used on buses and the underground that provides travel records and secure access, has been a matter of concern. In December 2022, the Federal Administrative Litigation Court No. 5 ordered that, while maintaining the right to free travel stipulated in Law No. 22,431, persons with disabilities must be included in the SUBE system within 90 days, thus providing a judicial remedy.

Regarding the accessibility of pedestrian environments and mobility, significant disparities are reported between the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and other regions in terms of the accessibility of pavements and pedestrian spaces. It is noted that current mobility conditions exacerbate existing barriers, increase the isolation and vulnerability of persons with disabilities, and widen the gap between those who can secure transport by themselves and those who cannot. While large amounts of investment are directed towards highways and main roads, inclusive social practices to develop safe and accessible pedestrian routes and pavements are lacking, and this gap is identified as a serious problem.

With regard to the accessibility of buildings, the report notes that, despite the Minister of Environment and Territorial Development advocating the "right to adequate housing nationwide," only one of the 40 selected model house types provides sufficient space for wheelchair users. Although "universal accessibility" is listed as one of the evaluation criteria, the remaining 39 models lack clear conditions regarding accessibility and the potential for

future adaptations, and are considered not to meet even basic or potential accessibility requirements. Urban development plans do not factor in the costs of reasonable accommodation needed to ensure accessibility inside and outside homes, and the ability to secure such accessibility is, in practice, largely limited to those who can afford to pay for it themselves.

In addition, in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the City Council is reported to have adopted discriminatory and regressive building standards. The new code reduces the minimum floor area for "adequate housing" compared with the previous code and allows bathrooms that are not accessible, making them difficult to use for persons with mobility disabilities who require personal assistance, and has therefore been strongly criticized.

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access

The parallel report (2023) by REDI and others notes that, although the Audiovisual Communication Services Law obliges broadcasters to provide accessibility measures—such as subtitles, sign language interpretation and audio description—for broadcast content, many television stations have not introduced these measures for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, blind or partially sighted, or persons with intellectual disabilities by the deadlines specified in the law. Even public broadcasters have not fully implemented such accessibility measures, and there is no national mechanism to monitor compliance with these obligations.

The report also records cases in which, during nationwide broadcasts of official presidential messages, the on-screen image of the sign language interpreter was obscured by captions added by television stations, preventing deaf persons from accessing information on the spread of COVID-19 and government measures. Furthermore, it points out that information provided through telephone hotlines for women experiencing violence and through official public service announcements on vaccination campaigns is not in formats accessible to persons with visual, hearing or intellectual disabilities.

It is also noted that Argentine banknotes remain inaccessible to persons with visual disabilities. FAICA, an organization of persons with visual disabilities, filed a collective lawsuit calling for the introduction of banknote designs that persons with visual disabilities can identify independently, but the Central Bank reportedly responded by rejecting this request. In addition, there is no effective supervision of efforts to ensure accessibility in the use of financial services, and many home banking services, including online services of major public banks such as the National Bank and ATMs, continue to be inaccessible.

In light of these issues, the report recommends that the State expand accessibility measures in public broadcasting and promote their implementation by private broadcasters through

training and strengthened support. It also calls for the deployment of sufficiently trained sign language interpreters and the provision of information in formats accessible to persons with intellectual disabilities in all fields of communication, and for the Central Bank to ensure compliance by financial institutions with user protection regulations to advance financial inclusion. Furthermore, it recommends that official government websites, including the Census website, comply with accessibility requirements in accordance with the "Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0" (ONTI Decision No. 6/2019) and that measures be taken to enable persons with disabilities to participate independently in statistical surveys, whether in person, digitally or in other formats.

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender

The parallel report (2023) by REDI and others points to institutional and practical problems affecting women with disabilities and their families. First, it criticizes the lack of an intersectional perspective in the "National Action Plan against Gender-based Violence (2020–2022)" and related programmes, which constitute the core of policies to address gender-based violence. As a result, women with disabilities face architectural, communication and attitudinal barriers that hinder their access to support, including emergency assistance programmes, comprehensive immediate assistance programmes, and programmes to strengthen community-based mechanisms for the comprehensive protection of persons experiencing gender-based violence.

Many shelters and protection facilities lack the accessibility required for admission and stay. Information on their use is not provided in accessible formats, and accessibility requirements imposed on service providers are inadequate. In addition, the "Acompañar" programme, which provides income support to victims of gender-based violence, is incompatible with non-contributory pensions, and this is identified as a structural factor hindering its use by women with disabilities.

The report also notes that social norms effectively prohibiting women with disabilities from becoming mothers persist in Argentine society, and that there are many barriers to accessing the support necessary to continue wanted pregnancies and raise children. As a result, there are numerous cases in which children are placed in institutions and separated from their mothers by court decisions. In particular, children are systematically removed from mothers with disabilities living in poverty on the grounds that they "cannot provide adequate care," which is considered to be contrary both to the best interests of the child and to the right to motherhood of women with disabilities. By way of example, it notes a 2019 case in Tierra del Fuego Province in which a mother and her family requested that she be allowed to continue living with her newborn child, but the mother and child were separated on the grounds of

her intellectual disability. Another case reported in La Pampa Province in 2022 involved the removal of a six-year-old child from a deaf mother and relocation of the child to a hotel despite the absence of evidence of violence. In both cases, the State is criticized for choosing to separate children from their mothers instead of providing the support needed by mothers with disabilities.

The report further notes that the cash benefits provided under Law No. 27,611 on Comprehensive Care in Pregnancy and Early Childhood are not compatible with non-contributory pensions and that there is no special leave system for parents with disabilities, both of which weaken the right to form a family and raise children. In addition, Law No. 27,610 on access to voluntary termination of pregnancy is criticized for causing serious violations of the rights of persons with disabilities whose legal capacity has been restricted under Article 32 of the Civil and Commercial Code. The Article provides that consent for termination of pregnancy is to be given by the designated supporter, guardian, or, in their absence, a close relative, but does not include the wording requested by OPDs that "the informed consent of the pregnant person must always be obtained." The report concludes that the will of the pregnant person is therefore not sufficiently respected in the legal framework. This point was also emphasized by the President of REDI in the interview.

On the basis of these concerns, the report recommends that the State adopt measures, including specific cash benefits compatible with non-contributory pensions, to ensure that persons with disabilities receive the support they need to raise their children and to prevent discrimination on the grounds of disability from affecting them and their families. It also calls for the mainstreaming of gender and disability perspectives in policies and programmes addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities and in programmes for women; the promotion of educational and employment inclusion of women with disabilities; and the guarantee that pregnant persons with disabilities have effective access to voluntary and legal termination of pregnancy, including through appropriate support.

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