**Guiding questions for the focus areas of the X Open-ended session Working group on aging: education, training, lifelong learning and capacity-building**

**National legal framework:**

**1. In your country / region, what is the right to education, training, lifelong learning and the development of skills in old age guaranteed in legal and political frameworks?**

The Article 75, paragraph 19 of the National Constitution recognizes the right to professional training of workers and the obligation of the National Congress to enact laws: "(...) of organization and base of education that consolidate national unity respecting the provincial particularities and local; to ensure the non-delegable responsibility of the State, the participation of the family and society, the promotion of democratic values and the equality of opportunities and possibilities without any discrimination; and that they guarantee the principles of gratuity and equity of the public state education and the autonomy and autarky of the national universities".

Article 20 of the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons Ratified by the Law of Ratification 27,360.

The Law 26.206 of the National Education, establishes in its chapter IX, article 46 that: "the Permanent Education of Young people and Adults is the educative modality destined to guarantee the literacy and the fulfillment of the compulsory scholastic contemplated by the present law, to those who do not they have completed in the statutorily established age, and to offer lifelong education possibilities ". Likewise, article 48 specifies the objectives and criteria of permanent education for young people and adults, in the point "Promote the inclusion of older adults and persons with disabilities, temporary or permanent." point *k*, adds "Promote access to knowledge and management of new technologies".

In Law 23,592 of Discriminatory Acts, it is established that discrimination is to prevent, obstruct, limit or impair the full exercise of the rights and guarantees of a person using as a pretext their gender, ethnicity, religious or political beliefs, nationality, social or economic situation , sexual orientation, age or physical characteristics, among other conditions, which may be variable. The governing body of these policies is the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI).

Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Objectives, the Argentine government signed the Declaration of Buenos Aires in 2017. The authorities confirm their commitment to education and lifelong learning, from early childhood to higher education and higher education. Adults.

**Availability, accessibility and adaptability.**

**2. What are the key problems and challenges faced by older people in their country / region in terms of the enjoyment of all levels of quality education, training, lifelong learning and capacity development services?**

The lack of architectural accessibility and the existence of myths and prejudices towards the elderly in the educational centers can prevent the access and permanence of the elderly in these spaces.

In relation to the challenges, greater efforts are required in:

1. adapt access to different levels of education to the needs of older people both architecturally and culturally;
2. The lack of architectural accessibility and the existence of myths and prejudices towards the elderly in the educational centers can prevent the access and permanence of the elderly in these spaces.

**3. What measures have been taken to ensure that education, training, lifelong learning and capacity-building services are available and accessible to all older people, adapted to their needs, appropriate to their preferences and motivations, and high quality?**

From the National Directorate of Policies for Older Adults, the National Program of Digital Inclusion and Access to New Technologies is implemented with the objective of facilitating access to the use of information technology to the elderly throughout the country through training on new technologies and uses of information technologies, networks uses, thus guaranteeing the right to access knowledge, education and training throughout life in digital points across the country. This policy is complemented by the + Simple program of the National Social Security Administration that provides tablets to retirees and pensioners over 60 who reside in the localities of the country where the program is implemented.

In the country, most of the national universities have university extension areas that implement educational programs for the elderly. In this same line, the National Institute of Social Security for Retirees and Pensioners implements, in coordination with the universities, the University Program for Older Adults. This program offers a university space for the elderly, with the aim of promoting personal growth, improving the quality of life and providing a meeting place and training. To complete the courses, no level of instruction is required. The courses are developed by university professors and are taught in universities throughout the country during the school year and with four-month mode. The topics of the courses include new technologies, languages, history, artistic expression and psychology, among others.

**4. In your country / region, are there studies and / or data available on the access of older people to the right to education, training, lifelong learning and the development of skills in old age?**

The national census provides information on the percentage of illiteracy by province and sex by province; percentage of the population with incipient or null education by age group and sex according to province. Also in the National Survey on Quality of Life of Older Adults of 2012 conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Census provides information on educational attainment and technology management of older people.

Equality and non-discrimination.

**5. In your country, is age one of the prohibited grounds of discrimination in relation to education in old age?**

Age is not a reason for formal and legal discrimination in relation to education in old age.

**Responsibility**

**6. What mechanisms are necessary, or already exist, for older people to file complaints and seek redress for the denial of their right to education, training, lifelong learning and capacity building?**

Older persons can submit complaints and complaints to INADI by submitting a document with the character of an affidavit in any of the delegations that the agency has in the country. The complaint form can also be downloaded from the agency's website. It should be noted that the INADI has a free telephone to which people can communicate during 24 hours.

In the first instance, the person can appeal to the Ombudsman as an independent body established within the scope of the National Congress, who acts in the defense and protection of human rights and other rights, guarantees and interests protected in this Constitution and the laws .

Likewise, people can appeal to competent judicial authorities when specific rights of older persons are violated. The legal protection action is one of the tools that people have as established in Article 43 of the National Constitution "Any person can bring expeditious and fast action of protection, provided that there is no other suitable judicial means, against any act or omission of public authorities or individuals, which currently or imminently injures, restricts, alters or threatens, with arbitrariness or manifest illegality, rights and guarantees recognized by this Constitution, a treaty or a law. In the case, the judge may declare the unconstitutionality of the rule on which the act or omission is based ".