

## **INFORME**

# 12° sesión del Grupo de composición abierta a todos los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas sobre envejecimiento

### **ARGENTINA**

Dirección Nacional de Políticas para Adultos Mayores

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### **Economic security:**

In Argentina, according to the data obtained by the Statistical Dossier carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC, 2021) based on the data from the Permanent Total Urban Household Survey and the Report on the Main Actions and Progress in the Application of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging carried out jointly by the Ministry of Social Development-National Secretary for Children, Adolescents and Family; the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners and the General



Secretariat for Human Rights, Community Gerontology, Gender and Care Policies, the following conclusions were obtained.

- Currently, pension coverage in Argentina reaches 97% of the elderly; this means 9 out of 10 women and men of retirement age. In other words, almost all of the elderly people residing in Argentina have a contributory or non-contributory retirement and/or pension, thanks to which they have a guaranteed income and access to medical coverage in accordance with the pension system.
- Pension coverage in Argentina is one of the highest in the region and is essential to finance care services in old age
- In addition, it should be noted that participation in the labor market is reduced in older age groups, which is why it is essential for said population group to have social security systems and support networks.
- In relation to income, 92.5% of women over 60 years of age and over receive a retirement or pension, while this percentage is 76.7% in the case of men.
- In 2008, the Office for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Older Adults was created within the scope of the Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights of the Nation, which promotes policies, disseminates information, trains and seeks to raise awareness about the existence and enforceability of the human rights of older adults.

### Public policies adapted to economic security for the elderly.

• In 2008, the private capitalization system (AFJP) was eliminated, creating as a consequence the Comprehensive Argentine Social Security System, in this way the National State sought to expand and improve social security coverage for the elderly.

Among the most important measures are:



- The implementation of pension moratoriums, which allowed the inclusion through retirement of older people who had worked, but to whom contributions had not been made, a policy that mainly favored women.
- In 2016, the Universal Pension for Older People (PUAM) made for people over 65 years old who have not made all the contributions to the pension system was created through the Historical Reparation Law for Retirees and Pensioners No. 27,260, which establishes, in addition to the regularization of social security judgments and the updating of salaries for retirees and pensioners, the Universal Pension for the Elderly.
- For its part, in June 2021, a central policy was launched to ensure the universality of women's right to retire, helping to repair the gap in access to social security that has harmed women with children. when it comes to receiving retirement benefits: the recognition of contributions for care tasks. This measure, aimed at those women with children who, having reached retirement age, lack the required years of contributions, seeks to make visible and repair a historical and structural inequality in the distribution of care tasks, in order to recognize and value the time that women have devoted to raising their children.
- Likewise, the National Social Security Administration, in the framework of the health and economic emergency, relaunched in 2020 the Personal Credit Program for the holders of retirement, pensions and allowances for daughter and son.