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Covid-19

Social Policy Response Series

Camila Arza

**Argentina's Social
Policy Response
to Covid-19:
Protecting Income
and Employment**



Global Dynamics
of Social Policy CRC 1342

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Camila Arza

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ARGENTINA'S SOCIAL POLICY RESPONSE TO COVID-19: PROTECTING INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Camila Arza*

ABSTRACT

Argentina's initial social policy response to Covid-19 focused on protecting employment, wages and basic living conditions. Key policies included cash transfers and food programs for vulnerable families, wage subsidies for private sector workers and subsidized loans for firms and self-employed workers. The government also dictated a set of new regulations on employment, prices and housing, among others, to reduce the social costs of the pandemic. This paper offers an overview of Argentine social policy response measures taken up until September 2020. It focuses on the social policy instruments specifically oriented to the most vulnerable workers and families, including a new cash transfer program for adults with no regular income (Emergency Family Income or IFE), reaching about 8.6 million people in the first round. Overall, Argentina's social policy response involved multiple instruments aimed to operate on several fronts; however, the social and economic costs remain very high and are still unfolding.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic arrived in Argentina in the first days of March 2020. Between 15 and 23 March, the government took a series of measures to reduce the spread of the disease and protect income and employment, particularly among the most vulnerable population. On 19 March the government established Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation (ASPO, for the acronym in Spanish), including stay-at-home orders, school closures and an economic lockdown for all except for a few essential activities that remained in operation.¹ The strict quarantine measures were initially instituted for 12 days and subsequently extended for several months.²

This paper focuses on national social policy measures taken to reduce the social costs of the Covid-19 pandemic, which hit Argentina in an adverse economic, fiscal and social context that exacerbated the social needs and policy challenges. The paper is structured as follows. Section one offers an overview of Argentina's social and economic context when the Covid-19 pandemic arrived, including the main features and challenges of the social protection system. Section two first presents the most important measures taken by the government to support private sector firms and protect workers and families, and then focuses specifically on social protection policies oriented to provide income security to the most vulnerable. The last section concludes, referring to the difficult current epidemiological, economic and social situation and the big challenges and uncertainties ahead.

1 Decree N° 260/2020 established the health emergency and Decree 297/2020 established the ASPO (*Aislamiento Social Preventivo y Obligatorio*), which was subsequently extended by additional legislation.

2 At the time of writing (November 2020), the latest regulation on this matter (Decree 814/2020) established that 16 provinces would remain under social isolation (ASPO) and another 8 provinces would be under a more flexible rule of social distancing (DISPO – *Distanciamiento Social, Preventivo y Obligatorio*) until 8 November 2020. See <https://www.casarsada.gob.ar/slider-principal/47237-coronavirus-el-presidente-anuncio-la-extension-de-las-medidas-de-aislamiento-y-distanciamiento-social>, accessed 3 November 2020.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Argentina is an upper middle-income country with an estimated population of 45.4 million people in 2020 and a GDP per capita of USD 9,912 in 2019.³ It is also a pioneer country in social security development (Mesa Lago 2008) and has one of the most comprehensive social protection systems in Latin America. The healthcare system is made up of occupational, private and public health schemes, which – despite inequalities in terms of generosity and quality – jointly cover the entire population of the country. A contributory social insurance system offers old-age, disability, survivor, sickness, unemployment and family benefits for formal workers, and non-contributory programs offer cash benefits and social assistance for vulnerable families.

Despite this broad social protection system, workers and families are not necessarily equally or adequately protected in contexts of economic and labor market crises. Informal workers, who account for 26% of total employment, have no access to social insurance benefits, and the self-employed, who account for 22% of total employment, have access to only some of them and only if they are registered, which many are not.⁴ Even for formal wage-earners, who have full access, unemployment benefits offer limited income security. In practice, most workers are not well protected against unemployment, either because they are not eligible for unemployment insurance (informal workers and the self-employed) or because they are eligible but receive low benefits and only for a limited period of time. All of this makes the unemployment scheme not well equipped to protect families in the context of a crisis. In practice, social assistance and workfare programs have been more common policy instruments – indeed, the first massive cash transfer program implemented in Argentina (the Unemployed Heads of Households Plan), a hybrid between a conditional cash transfer and a workfare program, emerged in that context (the 2001 crisis).

Over the first two decades of the 2000s, social policy expanded in Argentina. New programs and benefits were created to incorporate informal workers and lower income families in the social protection system. Two were particularly important in terms of their reach and impacts. First, the “pension moratorium”, a wide-ranging program to grant access to pensions to older adults without sufficient contribution records (informal workers or unpaid workers, most of them women), which increased old-age pension coverage up to 84% of the elderly (IADB 2020; Arza 2012). Second, the Universal Child Allowance (AUH), a conditional cash transfer program established in 2009 for informal, unemployed and domestic workers with children aged 0–17 that currently benefits about 2.4 million families and 4.3 million children. A similar benefit for pregnant women in the same population groups was created in 2011 (Universal Pregnancy Allowance – AUE) (ANSES 2020a). Both programs together contributed to extending the reach of the social protection system and, in particular, to incorporating informal and lower income workers and families.

This expansion of social policy coincided with a period of economic growth and improved labor market indicators between 2004 and 2011. However, in March 2020 when the Covid-19 crisis arrived, the social and economic situation had been poor for some time – so the economic and health crises overlapped. Indeed, the pandemic hit Argentina in a context of economic stagnation and deterioration of social and labor market indicators: in the second half of 2019, 35.5% of the population lived in poverty and 8% in extreme poverty (INDEC 2020b). The economy had experienced low or negative growth rates for several years, inflation was high, and the government was undertaking a process of debt renegotiation with external creditors, just three months after taking office.

Thus, Covid-19 and the social isolation measures adopted to reduce virus transmission impacted on an already adverse socioeconomic situation. The working population suffered from economic lockdown, particularly informal workers, self-employed and micro-entrepreneurs with no regular income who could not continue working during the ASPO. Formal wage-earners and pensioners could enjoy greater income security, but also suffered depreciation of wages and benefits due to high inflation. Public transfers played a key role when labor income declined, including the social benefits that expanded over the 2000s (cash transfers and pensions).

Employment and living conditions deteriorated after the onset of the pandemic. Despite the ban on layoffs dictated by the government at the beginning of the lockdown, in the second quarter of 2020 the unemployment

3 World Bank Data at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>, accessed 11 February 2021.

4 Data from INDEC (2020a), Table 1.4, corresponding to fourth quarter of 2019.

rate rose from 10.6% to 13.1% and the employment rate dropped from 53.1% to 42.8% (INDEC 2020a).⁵ The poverty rate increased from 35.5% in the second half of 2019 to 40.5% in the first half of 2020, and extreme poverty from 8% to 10.5% (INDEC 2020b). Families with care responsibilities also suffered from a growing care burden in the context of school closures, which for some families meant fewer hours of paid work, fewer chances to generate an income, growing tensions to reconcile work and care and a widespread feeling of overwork, especially among women (Arza 2020). Most government measures were directed to specifically address these issues, in particular, to reduce job losses, secure the payment of wages, introduce a series of market regulations to contain the deterioration in living conditions, and offer income support for families.

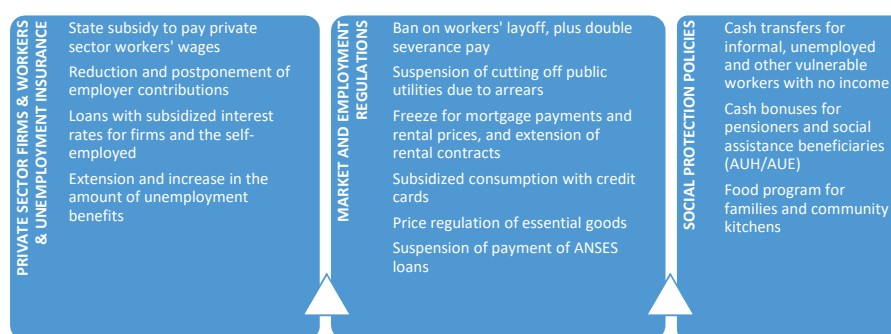
ARGENTINA'S SOCIAL POLICY RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Since March 2020, Argentina has implemented a broad range of policies to reduce the social costs of the pandemic.⁶ In an emergency context, most measures were taken by Presidential Decrees rather than Laws of the National Congress, which facilitated a rapid response and simultaneously concentrated decision-making in the National Executive Power. At the onset of the pandemic, a new government led by the labor-based Peronist party had just taken office (in December 2019), taking over from the center-right coalition *Cambiamos* (2015–19). Initially, the government's public policy response to the pandemic was little contested and a sense of "national unity" seemed to prevail, which increased the national government's room for maneuver. Political confrontation increased as months passed and demands for economic reactivation and for reopening schools, among other issues, intensified.

The main policy measures taken to protect employment and living conditions of families during the Covid-19 pandemic included: (1) policies for private sector firms and workers, (2) employment and market regulations, and (3) social protection policies. This section briefly describes the first two groups of policies, and then focuses on social protection policies, mainly those directed to vulnerable families and informal workers.

The key program oriented to support private sector firms and secure the payment of wages was the Program of Emergency Assistance for Work and Production (*Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción* – ATP). The ATP was launched on 1 April 2020 for one month and later extended for several months.⁷ The ATP included a number of measures. First, it established a deferral and reduction of up to 95% of employer contributions for firms in particularly affected sectors. Second, it established a program by which the state directly

Figure 1. Key measures taken to protect employment and living conditions of families during the Covid-19 pandemic in Argentina



Source: Own elaboration.

- Yearly change, compared to second quarter of 2019. The employment rate refers to the population aged 14 and over.
- This report covers national policies from March to September 2020. See Appendix 2 for details about the most important social policies implemented in response to Covid-19, some of which are addressed in detail in this section of the report. For a comprehensive analysis of social policy measures in Latin America, including Argentina, see Blofield, Giamb Bruno and Filgueira (2020). For a compilation and classification of the main Covid-19-related policies in Latin America see the CEPAL's Covid-19 Observatory (CEPAL 2020).
- Decree 332/2020. At the time of writing (November 2020), the last extension of the ATP was established by Decree 823/2020 (of 26 October 2020) until 31 December 2020.

pays part of the wages of private sector workers in critically affected economic sectors that cannot perform their duties due to the lockdown. Initially, there were two different programs (according to firms' size) but only one remained for all firms in subsequent revisions. The state pays up to 50% of workers' net wages (the specific percentage varies with the wage level). In May 2020, the program benefited 230,000 firms and 2.3 million workers and in June 2020, it benefited 217,000 firms and 1.9 million workers (ANSES 2020b). The program is set to continue until December 2020.

Another two components of the program are oriented to support firms and self-employed workers with subsidized credit. Self-employed workers can get zero-interest-rate loans for an amount up to one-quarter of the gross income limit of their tax category (and a maximum of ARS 150,000 / USD 2,041).⁸ Firms can also obtain loans with subsidized interest rates for an amount calculated based on the number of workers (120% of a minimum wage per worker).

Finally, the unemployment benefit paid by the social insurance system was increased. As mentioned above, in Argentina, unemployment benefit has limited reach and generosity, and only covers a small share of the unemployed population. To be eligible, workers must have contributed for at least six months over the previous three years before the end of the contract, and receive no other social insurance benefits. The duration of unemployment benefit ranges from two to twelve months, depending on the previous period of employment. Between 2009 and 2019, around 156,000 people received unemployment benefit each month, and the average monthly benefit in 2019 was ARS 4,405 / USD 101 (MTESS 2020).⁹ The new measures increased the benefit amount to between ARS 6,000 and 10,000 (USD 82 to 136) per month for eligible beneficiaries and extended the benefits originally ending on 1 February 2020 or afterwards for all beneficiaries who remained unemployed (the extended benefit is 70% of the original benefit).¹⁰

A second group of policies included a wide range of new regulatory measures taken to protect workers and families across social strata, including regulations on prices of essential goods and services, housing, employment, and access to credit. To protect employment, the government banned firing workers or suspending them for unjustified reasons. This measure was initially established for a period of 60 days starting on 31 March 2020, subsequently extended for another 120 days.¹¹ The government also extended workers' right to double severance pay, which had been established before the outbreak of Covid-19, in December 2019, to discourage layoffs in a context of economic crisis.

To protect tenants the government established a price freeze and automatic extension of all domestic rental contracts, as well as the suspension of evictions for a period of six months, later extended to ten.¹² Measures to protect the living conditions of families also included price controls of essential consumption goods, the suspension of service cuts in basic public utilities (including water, electricity, gas, telecommunications) for families unable to pay (later renewed up until the end of the year), a freeze on certain mortgage payments, the suspension of the payment of loans given by ANSES to its beneficiaries, and a program of subsidized credit for consumption with credit card instalments (Ahora 12).

Some of the policies discussed above involved higher spending, while others involved lower revenues. Table 1 presents the budget costs of the main measures taken in response to Covid-19 across policy sectors as estimated by the Budget Office of the National Congress of Argentina (OPC 2020). Overall, it is estimated that by October 2020 the fiscal cost of these measures was 3.5% of GDP, plus another 0.4% of GDP in resources forgone as a result of tax credits (mainly the reduction in employer contributions paid by firms, and tax exemptions for medical supplies, and income tax deductions for health and security workers). The most relevant measures in

8 Throughout the document, ARS is used to refer to the Argentine national currency ("peso") and USD to refer to US dollars. The amount in USD is calculated taking the official exchange rate of 1 July 2020 of *Banco de la Nación Argentina* (ARS 73.5 per USD), unless otherwise specified.

9 Beneficiaries can also receive family allowances on top of the unemployment benefit.

10 The amount in USD corresponding to 2019 is calculated taking exchange rate on 1 July 2019 (ARS 43.4 per USD). The amount corresponding to 2020 takes the exchange rate on 1 July 2020 (ARS 73.5 per USD). Unemployment benefits were first extended to 31 May 2020 by Resolution 260/2020 (Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security) and subsequently extended to 31 August 2020 by Resolution 228/2020 and until 31 December 2020 by Resolution 432/2020.

11 Decree 329/2020, extended by Decrees 487/2020 and 624/2020.

12 Decree 320/2020, extended to 31 January 2021 by Decree 766/2020.

Table 1. The fiscal cost of Covid-19 measures (up to 5 October 2020)

	Measures increasing expenditure ¹		Measures reducing revenues ²	
	Million USD ³	% GDP	Million USD ³	% GDP
Social Protection	4,890	1.33%	1,110	0.30%
Private Sector & Employment	4,550	1.23%		
Provinces	2,640	0.72%		
Health	674	0.18%	198	0.05%
Defense And Security	26	0.01%	0.2	0.00%
Education	24	0.01%		
Science	3	0.00%		
Total	12,807	3.5%	1,309	0.4%

Notes: (1) Budget expansion allocations up to 5 October 2020. (2) Includes the reduction in employer contributions by up to 95% (Decree 332/20), refund of VAT on milk, reduction to 0% of import duties for medical supplies, and income tax reductions for health and security personnel. (3) Exchange rate on 1 July 2020 (ARS 73.5 per USD).

Source: Elaborated based on OPC (2020) "Impacto financiero del COVID-19", Oficina de Presupuesto del Congreso de la Nación Argentina, at <https://opc.gob.ar/covid-19/impacto-financiero-del-covid-19-al-5-de-octubre-2020/> (accessed 27 October 2020).

terms of the budget were social protection policies (including IFE – see the next subsection) (USD 4.89 billion, 1.3% of GDP), policies oriented to the private sector (including ATP) (USD 4.55 billion, 1.2% of GDP), and the transfer of funds to provinces (USD 2.64 billion). Of the policies for the private sector, the wage subsidy of the ATP was the most important in terms of resources involved (USD 2.89 billion, 0.8% of GDP), followed by FOGAR (Argentine Fund of Guarantees) and FONDEP (Productive Development Fund), two funds created to guarantee and subsidize the financial costs of the new lines of credits for micro, small and medium enterprises and for the self-employed (USD 1.15 billion and USD 325 million, respectively).

Social Policies for Informal Workers and Vulnerable Families

The high incidence of poverty and informal employment in Argentina made social protection policies, particularly those oriented to informal workers and vulnerable families, an essential component of the policy response to Covid-19. The aim was to secure at least a basic source of income for a large share of families, many of which were already facing economic hardship before the pandemic and whose opportunities for earning income were severely affected by economic lockdown. Three main programs implemented to provide income support to vulnerable families were the Emergency Family Income (IFE), a bonus for pensioners and social assistance beneficiaries, and a food program (*Tarjeta Alimentar*). All of them complemented the existing cash transfer programs (AUH, AUE, and others) and pension benefits (contributory and non-contributory) that a significant share of the population already received.

After the 2001 crisis, non-contributory cash transfers of various kinds and scope (from Heads of Households Program, to Families Plan and the Universal Child Allowance) have been implemented to protect the population of informal and unemployed workers with low earnings and no social insurance coverage. These benefits vary in their specific design, ranging from workfare, to social assistance and child allowances, but all target similar population groups of vulnerable, informal or unemployed workers and families.

A non-contributory cash benefit was also the main social protection device implemented in the context of the pandemic. The Emergency Family Income (IFE – *Ingreso Familiar the Emergencia*) was established on 23 March 2020, soon after the lockdown started, to secure at least a very basic income for working families without a regular source of income.¹³ It was paid by the National Social Security Administration (ANSES) as an exceptional one-off transfer and subsequently repeated twice. The first round of IFE was paid between April and May, the

¹³ Decree 310/2020.

second between June and July and the third between August and September. From the onset of social isolation in mid-March until the end of October three rounds of IFE had been paid over a period of seven months.

The benefit was set at ARS 10,000 / USD 151 (about 59% of the minimum wage).¹⁴ The eligible population included unemployed, informal, low income self-employed, and domestic workers, who at the time of application were receiving no income from employment, social security, social assistance or employment programs.¹⁵ All household members must meet these income and employment conditions in order for one of them to receive the benefit. Eligible persons must also be Argentine citizens or legal residents (for at least 2 years) aged 18 to 65. Furthermore, the regulation also established that before the allocation of benefits, ANSES would make socio-economic and asset valuations to corroborate the situation of need.¹⁶

The IFE has a very broad reach and a focus on the most vulnerable population, which made it the main social policy implemented in Argentina to protect families against the economic and social costs of the pandemic. In the first round, 13.4 million people applied for the benefit, and 8.6 million received it. This indicates a coverage rate of about 19.5% of the total population of the country, and 31.6% of the population in the eligible age range (18–65). Most recipients were women (55.7%) and young adults aged 18–35 (61%). In certain provinces in the country, the IFE reached over 44% of the population of eligible age (Santiago del Estero, Formosa, Chaco). If all members of households receiving IFE are taken into account, the coverage rate is even higher (ANSES 2020b).

Up until 5 October 2020, spending on IFE was USD 3.51 billion (1.0% of GDP), which makes it the Covid-19-related social protection policy with the highest budget (Table 2). The main limitation of the program was that the benefit amount was relatively small (about 59% of the minimum wage) and only one member per household could receive the benefit. Each IFE payment covered about 72% of the income that a single male adult needs to avoid poverty (the poverty line), 23% of what a family of four (man, woman and two children aged 6 and 9) needs, and 55.7% of what the same family needs to avoid extreme poverty. Furthermore, IFE was paid only three times between April and September. So while in the context of economic hardship IFE was undoubtedly an important source of income support for the most vulnerable, families needed to complement it with other types of income or transfers (cash transfers and/or food cards) to secure basic living conditions.

Besides IFE, many families also had access to cash transfer programs, contributory or non-contributory pensions. As mentioned above, the AUH is the main cash transfer program in the country, reaching about 2.4 million families and 4.3 million children (ANSES 2020a). In April 2020 the benefit per child was ARS 3,103 / USD 47.¹⁷ The total amount that a family can receive depends on the number of eligible children (up to a maximum of five). This program was already in place before the pandemic and also contributed to income security during the pandemic, providing a regular source of income for families with children. After the onset of economic lockdown one of the first social protection policies to be implemented was a bonus for families receiving social assistance and cash transfers (Decree 309/2020). For families receiving AUH and AUE, the bonus was equal to the cash transfer received – making the total benefit double the usual amount for one month. It was paid only once, with a fiscal cost of USD 183 million (Table 2).

A similar bonus for an amount of ARS 3,000 / USD 45 was directed to pensioners.¹⁸ Following the expansion of pension coverage in the first decade of the 2000s (Arza 2012) about 84% of the Argentine population aged 65 and over received a pension in 2019 (IADB 2020). The bonus for pensioners targeted beneficiaries of contributory and non-contributory systems receiving the minimum pension (or just above).¹⁹ It was also paid only once, in April 2020, reaching more than 4.6 million pensioners (ANSES 2020b). The fiscal cost was USD 179 million in total (including contributory and non-contributory pensioners – Table 2).

14 The amount in USD corresponds to 1 April 2020.

15 Exceptions to these general eligibility rules are: (i) domestic workers can simultaneously receive income from work and IFE, and (b) cash transfers for children (Universal Child Allowance), pregnant women (Universal Pregnancy Allowance) and young adults (PROGRESAR), are compatible with IFE. Eligible low income self-employed are workers in categories A or B of *monotributo* and *monotributo social*.

16 Specific qualifying conditions are established in Resolution SSS N° 8/2020.

17 The amount in USD corresponds to 1 April 2020.

18 The amount in USD corresponds to 1 April 2020.

19 In March 2020, the minimum pension was equal to ARS 15,892 (USD 241 of 1 April 2020). Pensioners with benefits between ARS 15,892 and 18,892, were eligible to receive a bonus for a lower amount, to make up for the difference. In September 2020, about 62% of all contributory pensioners received the minimum pension (MTESS 2020).

A third measure taken to protect the most vulnerable families in the context of Covid-19 was the extension of food programs. The program Argentina against Hunger, launched in January 2020, before the onset of the pandemic (Resolution 8/2020 of the Ministry of Social Development), follows from previously existing food programs (National Program of Food Security, PNSA), including a food card (*Tarjeta Alimentar*) as well as government support for school and community kitchens. *Tarjeta Alimentar* is directed to the population receiving conditional cash transfers for pregnant women (AUE), and for children aged up to 6 or with a disability (receiving AUH). It reaches 1.5 million families and 2.8 million people, who receive between ARS 4,000 and ARS 6,000 per month (USD 61–91) on a debit card to spend on food.²⁰ In the context of Covid-19 this program transferred an additional amount of ARS 4,000 and ARS 6,000 to eligible families, thus doubling the total transfer received to buy food.²¹ Government assistance to school and community kitchens that provide food for needy populations also expanded. The total expenditure on these supplements was USD 360 million (up to 5 October 2020) and the estimated budget was USD 582 million (Table 2).

Table 2. The fiscal cost of social protection measures taken in response to Covid-19 (up to 5 October 2020), in million USD¹

	Measures increasing expenditure		Measures reducing revenues
	Budget ²	Spending	
Emergency Family Income (IFE)	3,668	3,509	
Food programs (food card and community kitchens)	582	360	
Assistance to the health insurance for pensioners (PAMI)	395	190	
Bonus for contributory pensioners	129	135	
Bonus for non-contributory pensioners	44	44	
Bonus for beneficiaries of conditional cash transfers (AUH & AUE)	42	183	
Plan Argentina Hace (infrastructure works)	26	17	
Assistance of the Ministry of Work	3	3	
Total	4,890	4,442	1,110

Notes: (1) Exchange rate on 1 July 2020 (ARS 73.5 per USD). (2) Budget expansion allocations at 5 October 2020.

Source: Elaborated based on OPC (2020) "Impacto financiero del Covid-19", Oficina de Presupuesto del Congreso de la Nación Argentina, at <https://opc.gob.ar/covid-19/impacto-financiero-del-covid-19-al-5-de-octubre-2020/> (accessed 27 October 2020).

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic hit Argentina in an adverse economic and social context. The rapid implementation of social isolation measures contained the spread of the disease for the first few months, after which the number of positive cases started to grow more rapidly, to reach above 10,000 new cases per day since August 2020 and up to 18,000 new cases per day in the third week of October 2020. By then, about seven months after the social isolation measures were put in place, Argentina had reached 1.13 million positive cases and 30,071 people had died as a result of Covid-19.

The health crisis overlapped with, and deepened, the existing social and economic crisis. GDP dropped by 19.1% in the second quarter of 2020 (compared to the same period in 2019), the employment rate fell by 8.8 percentage points, and the poverty rate rose to 40.9% of the population (INDEC 2020a; 2020b; 2020c). In order to reduce the social and economic costs of the pandemic, the government implemented a wide range of policies including regulations to protect workers and families, direct cash transfers and food programs, as well as economic support for firms. By 4 October 2020 these measures had reached a large share of the population and involved fiscal costs of about 3.9% of GDP, including both new public expenditure and public resources

²⁰ Exchange rate on 1 April 2020. The lower amount is for families with only one eligible child or pregnant woman, and the higher amount for families with more than one eligible person.

²¹ Administrative Decision 443/2020 and 458/2020 of budget expansion.

forgone in tax reductions. Some of these policies used the existing administrative structure of the social security system, which had been considerably expanded over the previous two decades.

Despite these policies, the social and economic shock of the pandemic was huge. The impact was unequal across economic sectors and occupations, with informal workers and lower income self-employed being particularly affected. Working families who had their incomes reduced are becoming poorer as the months pass and they deplete their savings or go into debt. The reopening of some economic activities in the past few months may bring some economic relief for firms, workers and families. However, a context of uncertainty remains and the full magnitude of the social and economic impacts of the Covid-19 crisis are still unknown.

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**APPENDIX 1: SOCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 BY POLICY AREA
(ARGENTINA, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2020)**

Note: This review only considers national policies.

	Policy Area	Pensions	Healthcare	Long-term care and disability	Labor market	Education
(1)	Have there been any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
(2)	If (1) yes, have any of these reforms been explicit responses to the Covid-19 pandemic?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes
(3)	If (2) yes, has there been significant regional variation in the implementation of these reforms?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Don't know	Don't know
(4)	Have subnational governments enacted any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
	Policy Area	Family benefits	Housing	Social assistance	Other*	
(1)	Have there been any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	No	Yes	Yes		
(2)	If (1) yes, have any of these reforms been explicit responses to the Covid-19 pandemic?	N/A	Yes	Yes		
(3)	If (2) yes, has there been significant regional variation in the implementation of these reforms?	N/A	Don't know	Don't know		
(4)	Have subnational governments enacted any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		

* Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection, e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection.

APPENDIX 2: SOCIAL POLICY LEGISLATION IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 (ARGENTINA, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2020)

Note: The following tables cover the main social policy and employment legislation issued in response to Covid-19 at the national level, including Laws of the National Congress and Decrees or Resolutions of the National Executive Power. Sub-national policies are not included.

Law/Decree 1		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 106/2020 (Ministry of Education)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Programa "Seguimos educando"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Continued Education Program
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	15 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	16 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Schools suspended normal teaching due to the Covid-19 pandemic – this rule established a set of actions for distance education at the national level.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable
Law/Decree 1: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Education
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The program aims to support distant teaching in the national educational system; to ensure the distribution of educational resources and/or materials; to prepare educational materials according to the Priority Learning Nuclei; prepare and disseminate educational materials and/or cultural resources for family and community use. The Continued Education program includes the following actions: Online implementation of the platform www.seguimoseducando.gob.ar , including self-learning resources, suggestions for families and teachers, films, interviews, didactic and communication proposals through social networks and videoconference tools, proposals for free time and agenda for online events. It is also offers educational resources, didactic sequences and training proposals produced by the different jurisdictions, universities and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations, through the portal www.educ.ar ; and the production and broadcast of audiovisual programming through the Media and Public Communication Secretary channels: Argentine Public Television, Encuentro, Paka Paka, DeporTV, Radio Nacional and Cont.ar.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 1: Component 1		
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 2		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 207/2020 (Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	16 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	17 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	This measure was taken due to the Covid-19 pandemic to permit workers in certain groups to be absent from their workplace as part of the social isolation measures.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 2: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Permits the following groups of workers to be absent from their workplace for a period of 14 days, with full enjoyment of their remuneration: workers over sixty (60) years of age, unless they are considered "essential workers", pregnant workers; workers included in the risk groups defined by the national health authority (art. 1). Workers with care responsibilities can be justifiably absent from their workplace for as long as school on-site lessons are suspended (art. 3).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 2: Component 1		
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Click to enter your text.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Justified absences from the workplace initially established for 14 days, later extended by Resolution 296/2020 for the period that the ASPO (Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation) lasts.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	Not Applicable
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 3		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 131 /2020 (Ministry of Social Development)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	19 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	20 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Don't know
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, many individual and cooperative productive units have suffered a drop in income. This rule establishes a program to finance the purchase of machinery, supplies and tools through a non-refundable subsidy.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 3: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The National Program "Machinery, tools, and materials for social emergency" aims to benefit people in situations of high social and economic vulnerability, by providing supplies, tools and/or equipment, allowing them to generate a genuine source of income and thereby mitigating the risk factors and exclusion caused by the context of the social emergency. It consists in a non-refundable subsidy to public and civil society organizations.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 3: Component 1		
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Not Applicable
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Single non-refundable subsidy
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 4		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 100/2020 (National Trade Secretary)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	19 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	20 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 4: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Freezes maximum prices for certain products at the value recorded on 6 March 2020.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 4: Component 1		
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Not Applicable
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Seven months in total (up to October 2020). Initially for 30 days, and later extended by Resolution of the Ministry of Productive Development N° 117/2020, 133/2020, and 200/2020 (up until 31 October)
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 5		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 300/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	19 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	20 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 5: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Establishes a reduction of 95% for employer contributions for 90 days, applicable to employers in health-related services.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 5: Component 1		
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Not Applicable
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	3
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Click to enter your text.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Click to enter your text.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 6		
(1)	Number of law	Joint Resolution 01 /2020 (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Productive Development)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	20 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	21 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	On the production of critical health supplies to mitigate the dissemination and for treatment of Covid-19.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 6: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The rule requests companies that participate in the production chain (producing, distributing and marketing) of critical health supplies necessary to mitigate the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19), and for its therapeutic and curative treatment, to increase their production and distribution to the maximum of their installed capacity, and to arbitrate the means to ensure the supplies' distribution and provision to the population and health bodies.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 6: Component 1		
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	3
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Valid for ninety (90) calendar days, and may be extended if needed.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 7		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 310/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia
(3)	Name of law (English)	Emergency Family Income
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	23 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	24 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	This new benefit is created to compensate for the loss of income affecting informal, unemployed and self-employed workers as a result of Covid-19 and social isolation measures.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 7: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Emergency Family Income was established with national scope as a single non-contributory monetary benefit (later extended) intended to compensate the loss or serious reduction in income of people affected by the health emergency situation declared by Decree No. 260/20, and other modifying and complementary regulations. Eligible people are: lower income self-employed (<i>monotributistas</i> categories A and B and <i>monotributistas sociales</i>), informal workers and domestic workers. Employed workers, higher income self-employed (categories C and over), beneficiaries of unemployment insurance, pensioners of any kind, and beneficiaries of certain social programs (except for AUH and <i>Progresar</i>), are not eligible. The benefit is ARS 10,000, and the maximum number of benefit recipients per family is one.

Law/Decree 7: Component 1		
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Not Applicable
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Three payments were made between April and October 2020.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The benefit was first established for one month, later extended by Decree 511/2020, Decree 626/2020, Resolution 8/2020, and Resolution 84/2020, to three benefit instalments up to October 2020.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	269,630,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget assigned up to 5 October 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 8		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 309/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	23 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	24 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Establishes an extraordinary subsidy for social security beneficiaries.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	2

Law/Decree 8: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Pensions

Law/Decree 8: Component 1		
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree establishes a single extraordinary subsidy of ARS 3,000 to be paid in April 2020 to all pensioners (contributory and non-contributory systems) with benefits below the minimum pension amount. For pensioners with pensions above the minimum pension, the subsidy is calculated as the difference to reach ARS 18,891.49.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	1
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Click to enter your text.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	12,700,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget assigned up to 5 October 2020 for contributory and non-contributory pensioners. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 8: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree establishes a single extraordinary subsidy of ARS 3,103 to be paid in April 2020 to all beneficiaries of the Universal Child Allowance (AUH) and Universal Pregnancy Allowance (AUE).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	1
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	13,471,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 8: Component 2		
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Amount spent up to 5 October 2020 for child and pregnancy benefit supplements. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 9		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 311/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Abstención de corte de servicios en caso de mora o falta de pago.
(3)	Name of law (English)	Suspension of cutting off public utilities due to delayed or non-payment
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	24 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	25 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	In the context of Covid-19 this measure aims to protect vulnerable groups by preventing public utilities being cut off due to late or non-payment.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 9: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree establishes that public services companies, including electricity, gas, water, telephone, internet and television, cannot cut off services in cases of late or non-payment, for a period of 180 days, for certain groups of people including beneficiaries of AUH and AUE, non-contributory pensioners, pensioners, and employed workers with earnings up to two minimum wages, lowest income self-employed (<i>monotributo social</i> , or in categories below two minimum wages), and other vulnerable groups in the population.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	6
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No

Law/Decree 9: Component 1		
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 10		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 315/2020.
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Asignación estímulo a la efectiva prestación de servicios
(3)	Name of law (English)	Assignment of stimulus for the effective provision of services
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	26 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	27 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Being an essential sector in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, this measure provides extra income for four months to health workers.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Click to enter your text.

Law/Decree 10: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Grants professional and technical workers, auxiliaries and assistants who provide services related to health, in public, private or social security institutions, dedicated to the management of Covid-19 pandemic, the payment of a stimulus bonus of ARS 5,000 for their work over the months of April, May, June and July.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Click to enter your text.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Click to enter your text.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	4
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The extraordinary subsidy is paid for the months of April, May, June and July
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Click to enter your text.

Law/Decree 10: Component 1		
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	12,066,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget up to 26 June 2020 for wage supplement. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 26 de Junio de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 11		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 260/2020 (Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Not Applicable
(5)	Date of law's enactment	27 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	28 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	

Law/Decree 11: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Extends unemployment benefits under Laws N° 24.013 and N° 25.371 originally ending between 1 February and 30 April 2020 until 31 May (later extended to 31 August by Resolution 228/2020 and until 31 December by Resolution 432/2020) to all beneficiaries who remain unemployed. The extended benefits are 70% of the original benefit.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Between 8 and 11 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No

Law/Decree 11: Component 1		
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 12		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 319/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Hipotecas
(3)	Name of law (English)	Mortgages
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	29 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	29 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 12: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Housing
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Establishes the freezing of monthly mortgage payments up until 30 September (extended to 31 January 2021 by Decree 767/2020) for properties intended for family dwelling. It suspends real estate foreclosures for the same period.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	6 originally, extended to 10 months.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Price regulation (price freeze).
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know

Law/Decree 12: Component 1		
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	Not Applicable
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 13		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 320/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Alquileres
(3)	Name of law (English)	Rentals
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	29 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	29 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	"Significant revision" in (9) refers to the extension of the measure for a longer period.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 13: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Housing
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Extension of rental contracts in the whole country, price freeze and suspension of evictions until 30 September 2020 (extended to 31 January 2021 by Decree 766/2020)
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	6 originally, extended to 10
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Regulates private rental contracts for a fix-term period
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 13: Component 1		
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 14		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 329/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Prohibición de despidos
(3)	Name of law (English)	Ban on layoffs
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	31 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	31 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	"Significant revision" in (9) refers to the extension of this measure for a longer period.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 14: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree prohibits the dismissal of employees without just cause or due to lack or reduction of work or force majeure for a period of 60 days as of 31 March 2020. This provision was extended by Decree N° 487/2020 for 60 more days and again by Decree 624/2020 for 60 more days (total of 180 days). These rules also prohibit work suspensions due to lack of work or force majeure.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	6
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Labor regulation
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 14: Component 1		
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 15		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 332/2020
(2)	Name of law (originallanguage)	Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción (ATP)
(3)	Name of law (English)	Program of Emergency Assistance for Work and Production
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	01 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	"Significant revision" in (9) refers to the extension of this measure for a longer period
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	5

Law/Decree 15: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Pensions
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Postponement of due dates for the payment of employer social security contributions and reduction of up to 95% of those contributions for the month of April 2020. To be eligible, firms must be in economic activities critically affected, with a relevant amount of workers with Covid-19 or in mandatory isolation or work leave for being in high risks groups or having family care responsibilities; and/or have experienced a substantial reduction in sales after 12 March. Decree 332/2020 was modified or complemented by Decree 374/2020, Decree 376/2020 and Decree 621/2020.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Click to enter your text.
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Originally 1 month (Decree 332/2020), extended for another 5 months (6 in total) by Resolutions (AFIP) N° 4716/2020, N° 4746/2020, 4779/2020, AFIP N° 4805/2020, and N° 4824/2020.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The "new benefit" introduced is the reduction in contribution rates for firms.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No

Law/Decree 15: Component 1		
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	67,083,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget cost, corresponding to reductions in the months of April and May 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 26 de Junio de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 15: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Supplementary Salary is an allowance paid by the National State for private sector salaried workers (Art. 2.b). The benefit is paid by the National Social Security Administration (ANSES) and is set at 50% of the net salary of the worker for the month of February 2020. It cannot be below one minimum wage or above two minimum wages, nor exceed the worker's total net salary for that month (Art. 8).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Originally 1 (Decree 332/2020) extended for another 5 months (total 6) by Resolutions AFIP N° 4716/2020, N° 4746/2020, 4779/2020, AFIP N° 4805/2020, AFIP N° 4824/2020.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Not Applicable
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	212,500,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget cost up to 5 October 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 15: Component 3		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Increases the amount of unemployment benefits to a minimum of ARS 6,000 and a maximum of ARS 10,000.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 15: Component 3		
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	For as long as the unemployment benefit lasts.
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Click to enter your text.
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Click to enter your text.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	6,800,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget cost up to 5 October 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 15: Component 4		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Zero-interest-rate loans for self-employed persons and micro-entrepreneurs (<i>Monotributistas</i> and <i>Autónomos</i>) (incorporated by Decree 376/2020) and for the culture sector (incorporated by Resolution AFIP 4783/2020). The National Productive Development Fund (FONDEP) may grant up to 100% of the interest rate and the total financial cost and the Argentine Guarantee Fund (FOGAR), may guarantee up to 100% of these loans, without demanding counter-guarantees.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Click to enter your text.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	6 to 9 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Resolution 4830/2020 extends the period until 31 October for self-employed and until the 31 December for the culture sector.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	23,873,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other

Law/Decree 15: Component 4		
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget cost up to 5 October 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 15: Component 5		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Stipulates a line of credit at subsidized rate for companies for an amount calculated per employee (120% of the minimum wage and not above the worker's net income). This financing may be converted into a subsidy subject to the fulfilment of sustainability and / or job creation goals or others associated with the economic performance of the company. This measure was introduced by Resolution 621 /2020, which modifies Decree 332/2020. The National Productive Development Fund (FONDEP) may grant up to 100% of the interest rate and the total financial cost and the Argentine Guarantee Fund (FOGAR) may guarantee up to 100% of these loans, without demanding counter-guarantees.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	3
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Originally 1, extended to a total of 3 months by Resolution AFIP N° 4805/2020 and N° 4824/2020.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Not applicable
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	85,000,000,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ARS 032
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Budget cost up to 5 October 2020. Source: Oficina de Presupuesto de Congreso. Impacto financiero del Covid-19. Al 5 de Octubre de 2020
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 16		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 696/2020 (Ministry of Health)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	31 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 April 2020

Law/Decree 16		
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 16: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Exceptional authorization of electronic prescriptions for medicines during the period of mandatory social isolation (i.e. ASPO).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	This rule regulates medicine prescriptions during the Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation regulated by Decree No. 297/2020.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 17		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 219/2020 (Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	20 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 April 2020

Law/Decree 17		
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	"Significant revision" in (9) refers to the extension of the measure over time
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	2

Law/Decree 17: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Workers under Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation are exempted from their duty to attend their workplace, and will continue receiving their salaries in full if telecommuting, or as non-remunerative amounts if telecommuting is not possible.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Click to enter your text.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 17: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Pensions
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Establishes that employers can reorganize the working day in order to guarantee production in activities declared essential in the context of the pandemic, and that employer contributions for the extra working hours for this purpose will be reduced by 95%.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	

Law/Decree 17: Component 2		
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	3
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 18		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 309/2020 (Superintendence of Health Services)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	07 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	09 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Not Applicable
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 18: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Exceptionally establishes that due to Covid-19 all social insurance companies must incorporate provisionally and for a period of up to 45 days after the end of the social isolation period, the sons and daughters of current affiliates born since 20 February 2020 solely on presentation of the birth certificate or other documents that certify the birth.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	No
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	

Law/Decree 18: Component 1		
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	It lasts until the end of the Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation period (ASPO).
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 19		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 3/2020 (Water and Sanitation Regulatory Entity)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	20 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	21 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The benefit existed before Covid-19. The new regulation establishes the automatic renewal in the context of the pandemic.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 19: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Renews the water subsidy (<i>Tarifa Social</i>) to all beneficiaries who received a subsidy ending between 29 February and 31 May 2020 and/or until the end of the social isolation period (ASPO).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	

Law/Decree 19: Component 1		
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Expands the period of receipt of the benefit for all beneficiaries, until the end of Mandatory and Preventive Social Isolation (ASPO).
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Click to enter your text.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 20		
(1)	Number of law	Law 27,549
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Beneficios especiales a personal de salud, fuerzas armadas, de seguridad y otros ante la pandemia de Covid-19
(3)	Name of law (English)	Special benefits for health personnel, armed forces, security personnel and others in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	14 May 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	21 May 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	08 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	No
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Click to enter your text.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	2

Law/Decree 20: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Pensions
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law establishes a non-contributory lifetime pension for survivors of professionals, technicians, assistants (including those in gastronomy and cleaning) and operational personnel of the public and private health system; the personnel of the armed forces; the security forces; of the migratory activity; customs activity; fire-fighters, household waste collectors and pathogenic waste collectors, who, having provided services during the health emergency, die of Covid-19 between 1st March and 30 September 2020.

Law/Decree 20: Component 1		
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Click to enter your text.
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The survivor pension established here is a lifetime benefit for the surviving spouse and children of above-mentioned essential workers who died between 1 March and 30 September 2020 due to Covid-19.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 20: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Income tax exception from 1 March until 30 September 2020, applicable on remunerations for overtime and any other concept that is settled specifically by virtue of the health emergency caused by Covid-19, for professionals, technicians, assistants (including those in gastronomy and cleaning) and operational personnel of the public and private health systems; the personnel of the armed forces, security forces, migratory and customs activity; fire-fighters, household waste collectors and pathogenic waste collectors, who provide services related to the health emergency.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Click to enter your text.
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	10 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Click to enter your text.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't know

Law/Decree 20: Component 2		
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	Click to enter your text.
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 21		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 528/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	
(3)	Name of law (English)	
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	09 June 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	10 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 21: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Extends for a period of 180 days the public emergency in occupational matters declared by Decree 34/2019. During this period, in the event of dismissal without just cause, the affected worker shall be entitled to receive double severance pay.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	6
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 21: Component 1		
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 22		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 216/2020 (National Disability Agency)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	10 June 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	11 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	3

Law/Decree 22: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Long-term care and disability
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Provides exceptional financial assistance to residences for people with disabilities, so that they can cover expenses for the acquisition of supplies and protective equipment directly linked to Covid-19. This non-refundable subsidy, which ranges from ARS 20,000 to ARS 120,000, is intended for authorized homes, small homes and exclusive residences for people with disabilities, which have not received other financial support from the National State.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	1
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	A single payment subsidy.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't Know

Law/Decree 22: Component 1		
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't Know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	Not Applicable
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 22: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Long-term care and disability
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Provides exceptional financial assistance to the Protected Production Workshops, in order that they can cover current operating expenses in the context of the health emergency. The funds transferred may be used for current expenses (salaries, services) and supplies for the prevention of the pandemic for over two months.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	1
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	A single payment subsidy.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't Know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't Know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Not Applicable
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 22: Component 3		
(13)	Policy Area	Long-term care and disability
(14)	Brief description of reform component	In order to ensure the availability of supplies related to the care of people with disabilities in the context of the public health emergency, funds transferred to the Provinces or CABA may be used for the acquisition of prophylaxis items and other supplies necessary to face this pandemic. The amount of the subsidy depends on the size of the local population.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Click to enter your text.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 22: Component 3		
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	1
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	A single subsidy
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't Know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't Know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know

Law/Decree 23		
(1)	Number of law	Resolution 02/2020 (National Administration of Social Security)
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	
(5)	Date of law's enactment	02 July 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	06 July 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 23: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Resolution establishes suspension of the payment of credit instalments for the months of July and August 2020 for the program Credits ANSES (credits granted by the Social Security Administration to its beneficiaries).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No

Law/Decree 23: Component 1		
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	2
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Suspension of payment of credit instalments for two months.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't Know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't Know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Not Applicable
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Yes

Law/Decree 24		
(1)	Number of law	Decree 655/2020
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Not Applicable
(3)	Name of law (English)	Not Applicable
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	07 August 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	08 August 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for this piece of legislation?	Don't know
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law/Decree 24: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Extends a family support subsidy (<i>Subsidio de Contención Familiar</i>), in force since 2006, for funeral expenses for the relatives of people who died from Covid-19 and who, at the time of their death, were unemployed, informal workers, low income self-employed, domestic workers, beneficiaries of Universal Child Allowance or Universal Pregnancy Allowances for Social Protection. The benefit of ARS 15,000 is paid to eligible survivors of the deceased, provided that he/she reports the death and proves payment of funeral expenses.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	No
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Not applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	

Law/Decree 24: Component 1		
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	<i>If fix-term</i> , duration in months	Not Applicable
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Don't Know
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Don't Know
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Click and choose an element
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	Don't know