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| **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE COLOMBIAN STATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES** |

*Human Rights and IHL Directorate*

On August 16 of 2022, the Colombian State received a request from the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Mr. Gerard Quinn, in which he made a call for the submission of inputs for the construction of his report to be presented to the 52nd Session of the Human Rights Council, which will address the theme: **"Reimagining services to give effect to the right to live independently and be included in the community for persons with disabilities.**

The Colombian State then makes its voluntary contributions in this document, in accordance with the questionnaire proposed by the Special Rapporteur.

1. **POLICY PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES**
2. **What are the primary principles and goals that govern the provision of services to people with disabilities in your State?**
3. **Have these principles and goals been modified to take explicit account of Article 19 of the CRPD on the right to live independently and be included in the community (e.g., personalization of services, personal and human support, assistive technology, accessible transport, access to housing, expansion of community-based services, emphasis on personal empowerment and choice).**

Questions 1 and 2 are answered below.

For the Colombian legal system, persons with disabilities are subjects of special constitutional and legal protection. For this reason, there are special rules for the protection and guarantee of the rights of this population. [[1]](#footnote-1)

The Political Constitution of Colombia recognizes that persons with disabilities may face situations of vulnerability and exclusion. Therefore, the States must adopt all necessary measures to guarantee their right to equality, autonomy and independence in conditions of dignity.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Accordingly, Colombia has developed a legal framework to regulate the provision of services to persons with disabilities. The following are some of the main regulations issued in Colombia in this area:[[3]](#footnote-3)

* **Laws and regulations.**
* Law 361 of 1997. It addresses the rights and state’s responsibilities towards people with disabilities.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=343>

* Law 982 of 2005. Addresses the needs and rights of deaf and deaf-blind people.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=17283>

* Law 1145 of 2007. Creates the National Disability System and the National Council as a consulting and advisory body.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=25670>

* Law 1275 of 2009. Addresses the needs and rights of the undersized population.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=34494#:~:text=La%20presente%20ley%20tiene%20por,lo%20presentan%2C%20garantizar%20el%20ejercicio>

* Law 1346 of 2009. Approves the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 13, 2006.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=37150#:~:text=El%20prop%C3%B3sito%20de%20la%20presente,respeto%20de%20su%20dignidad%20inherente>

* Law 1618 of 2013. Develops the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities..

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=52081>

* Law 1680 of 2013. Regulates the right to access to information, knowledge, communications and ICT of for all blind and low vision people.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=55611#:~:text=Distrito%20Capital%20%2D%20PPDD-,Garantiza%20el%20acceso%20aut%C3%B3nomo%20e%20independiente%20de%20las%20personas%20ciegas,plena%20participaci%C3%B3n%20en%20la%20sociedad>

* Law 1996 of 2019. Establishes the regime of legal capacity of persons with disabilities of legal age in Colombia, recognizing that all persons with disabilities are subjects of rights and obligations, and have legal capacity under equal conditions.

<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=99712#:~:text=Objeto.,el%20ejercicio%20de%20la%20misma>

* Law 1438 of 2011. Establishes that actions in the health sector must guarantee the right to health of persons with disabilities, through comprehensive care and the implementation of national policies with a differential approach.

<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/Normatividad_Nuevo/LEY%201438%20DE%202011.pdf>

* CONPES document 166 of 2013. Contains the Public Policy on Disability and Social Inclusion (PPDIS for its acronym in spanish). The objective of the PPDIS is to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/cdt/conpes/social/166.pdf>

* **Guidelines, protocols and directives.**

Likewise, the national government, through the Ministry of Justice and Law, has prepared a series of documents, guides and protocols to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities.:[[4]](#footnote-4)

* Protocol for Inclusive Attention in Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities. This protocol identifies and reduces access barriers faced by persons with disabilities in justice services.

[https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Protocolo%20de%20Atencio%cc%81n%20Personas%20con%20Discapacidad%20%282%29.pdf](https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Protocolo%20de%20Atencio%CC%81n%20Personas%20con%20Discapacidad%20%282%29.pdf)

* Consult the Expert: Rights of Persons with Disabilities (includes basic concepts about disability and the rights of persons with disabilities).<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Preguntale%20al%20experto%20Final%20%282%29.pdf>
* Legal capacity and rights of persons with disabilities under notarial law.

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Cartilla%20notarial%20en%20materia%20de%20Discapacidad%20diagramada.pdf>

* ABC of the Law 1996 of 2019 “whereby the regime for the exercise of the legal capacity of individuals is established.”

[https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/ABECE%c2%b4%20Ley%201996%20de%202019%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/ABECE%C2%B4%20Ley%201996%20de%202019%20%281%29.pdf)

* Legal capacity of persons with disabilities.

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Paginas/publicaciones-discapacidad.aspx>

* Guide for people with disabilities in the access to justice.

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Paginas/publicaciones-discapacidad.aspx>

* Protocol for inclusive legal clinics and conciliation centers.

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Protocolo%20de%20servicios%20juridicos%20incluyentes.pdf>

* Technical Guidelines for Institutional Response with a Differential Approach for Victims of the Armed Conflict with Disabilities.

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Lineamientos%20Tecs%20respuesta%20Inst%20Enfoque%20Diferencial%20para%20Victimas%20con%20Discapacidad.pdf>

* Course Study Guide: Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities: Challenges and Obligations under the New Colombian Legal Framework.

[https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Gu%c3%ada\_de\_Estudio%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/Gu%C3%ADa_de_Estudio%20%281%29.pdf)

* Rights and disability: the right to decide (this guide develops the content of the right to decide of people with disabilities).

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia/Documents/publicaciones/discapacidad/EL%20derecho%20a%20decidir.pdf>

In short, the Colombian legal framework recognizes persons with disabilities as subjects of rights capable of exercising and demanding them. For that reason, Colombia has developed a vast regulatory framework for their protection, from a human rights approach. It is the precisely this human rights perspective what guides all the attention and access of persons with disabilities services and rights promoted and guaranteed by the State.

1. **Are these goals linked directly to broader policy imperatives to ensure people with disabilities can take meaningful advantage of being in the community – such as the opportunity for employment and education, access to health care, promotion of natural or unpaid supports or community assets available to citizens without disabilities? If so, how?**

One of the premises of the national public policies aimed at people with disabilities is to ensure their social inclusion. All public programs and strategies in Colombia are focused on guaranteeing the inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of life.

Within the legal measures focused on the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, the Law 1996 of 2019 "Whereby the regime for the exercise of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities of legal age is established" stands out.

This law promotes a human rights approach based on the respect of human dignity, the individual autonomy, the right to live independently and the fundamental principle of non-discrimination. All these, are fundamental rights and freedoms recognized in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which aim to eliminate old models over disability and, in turn, make the persons with disabilities the center of their life project.[[5]](#footnote-5)

The 1996 Law establishes the presumption of legal capacity of all persons, without distinction. It also provides that in no case shall the existence of a disability be a reason to restrict the legal exercise and the right to decide. The new regime for the exercise of legal capacity assumes that persons with disabilities are capable of making their own decisions, express their will and preferences, bind themselves and fulfill their obligations autonomously, making use of support if required.

Therefore, the Law 1996 of 2019 eliminates the figure of interdiction, which means that, from the issuance of this law, no legal proceedings may be initiated to eliminate or restrict the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, nor may a person be requested to be under interdiction measure to advance any legal procedures. This new model incorporates a support system for decision making that in no case eliminates the right of every person to decide about himself/herself and his/her life project.

Similarly, Colombia has developed technical regulations to guarantee accessibility for persons with disabilities in public spaces and services, such as transportation and education. The Colombian State is aware that the effective guarantee of rights depends to a large extent on the elimination of barriers that prevent their equal enjoyment. That is why, at the national level, measures have been adopted such as the design of an index of accessibility for public entities to measure progress in physical accessibility of facilities, services and information.[[6]](#footnote-6)

In Colombia, the national government, through the Ministry of Labor, carries out actions to promote labor inclusion, raise awareness and disseminate and implement regulations. The main the objective of these efforts is to progressively increase the employability and placement of persons with disabilities in the public and private sector. Likewise, the national government has adopted a series of measures to promote the labor inclusion of people with disabilities, both in the public and private sectors. In other words, Colombia has created legal and tax benefits in favor of private sector employers who hire people with disabilities within their staff, and in the public sector, it has established the obligation to hire a percentage of this population according to the size of the public entity.[[7]](#footnote-7)

These measures are a development of the Statutory Law 1618 of 2013, which are materialized, among others, in Decrees 2011 of 2017, 2177 of 2017 and 392 of 2018, and Decree 1279 of 2021:[[8]](#footnote-8)

* Decree 2011 of 2017, establishes a percentage of employment of persons with disabilities in public sector entities. It assigns a minimum number of positions to be held by persons with disabilities according to the number of jobs in each entity.
* Decree 392 of 2018. By which the incentives in Procurement Processes in favor of persons with disabilities are regulated. This norm establishes incentives in public procurement processes for companies that have employees with disabilities.
* Tax Benefit: Employers who employ workers with proven limitations of not less than 25%, are entitled to deduct from income tax return 200% of the value of salaries and social benefits paid during the taxable year or period to workers with limitations, as long as such limitations exist.

Also, under Colombian labor law, persons with disabilities are entitled to the right to reinforced labor stability, a legal figure that guarantees their permanence in employment after having acquired a physical, sensory, or psychological disability. In consequence, as a protection measure, the dismissal or termination of the contract of a person with a disability requires prior authorization from the Labor Inspector.[[9]](#footnote-9)

Thus, in accordance with Article 26 of Law 361 of 1997, in order to terminate the contract of a worker with disability, the employer must previously request to the Territorial Labor Directorate, authorization for the dismissal, providing all the documentary supports that justify the dismissal, and that give certainty that this termination was not due to his or her disability; in case of non-compliance with this legal requirement, the dismissal will be ineffective.[[10]](#footnote-10)

1. **In what ways are principles and service goals communicated to the service system (e.g., in laws, service standards, staff training, funding incentives, means for compensating/penalizing service providers, and/or for assessing the quality of services?). Please describe.**

The Colombian State has developed strategies and programs with a differential approach of disability, with the objective of bringing the State's services closer to the people and removing access barriers faced by persons with disabilities to services such as justice, health and education.

As an example, the National Government, through the Victims' Unit, implemented a remote course on differential approaches aimed at officials of the Unit, entities of the national system of reparation for victims of the conflict and civil society. This course has contributed to the strengthening of knowledge and skills related to the subjects of special protection and has provided theoretical and practical elements for the implementation of differential approaches, which include disability. Additionally, the Victims Unit continuously carries out programs for the mainstreaming of the differential and gender approach.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Justice has been developing the following strategies for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

* Tejiendo Justicia.[[11]](#footnote-11)

“Tejiendo Justicia” is a network that mobilizes universities to incorporate gender and disability issues in the training of future lawyers and to accompany the transformation of law clinics towards the provision of an inclusive service. The programs are offered in the following link:[[12]](#footnote-12)

<https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas-co/tejiendo-justicia>

* LegalApp.

LegalApp aims to mitigate some of the barriers faced by citizens in accessing the administration of justice, especially those related to the lack of knowledge of the procedures and the institutional offer of justice, the lack of resources for an adequate legal guidance, and the difficulty to assimilate the technical language used by legal operators, among others.[[13]](#footnote-13)

This program may be consulted in the following link: <https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/programas/legalapp>

* SuinJuriscol.[[14]](#footnote-14)

It offers a compilation of laws on different topics and promotes the empowerment of the legislation by citizens. In order to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against persons with disabilities, and to raise awareness of their rights, a module was created in SUIN to monitor the regulations on these issues.

<https://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/legislacion/discapacidad.html>

On the other hand, to combat the stigmatization of persons with disabilities, the colombia’s Government, has implemented programs through internal communication and information media where officials are educated on the words, phrases and ways in which they should address and interact with persons with disabilities.[[15]](#footnote-15)

Similarly, the National Public Policy on Disability and Social Inclusion has been created. [[16]](#footnote-16) whose objective is to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, their families and caregivers for the period 2013 - 2022..[[17]](#footnote-17)

The national government, through the Ministry of Justice and Law has been developing a series of actions for the implementation of Law 1996 of 2019,[[18]](#footnote-18) related to the guarantee of legal capacity of persons with disabilities. There have been webinars, publications and training processes in supported decision-making for persons with disabilities.[[19]](#footnote-19)

1. **SERVICE DELIVERY**
2. **What new services, including those to support families, have been added to the available service array to advance principles consistent with Article 19?**
3. **What practices, if any, have been adopted/encouraged to promote greater use of technology to personalize support to persons with disabilities (e.g., telehealth, remote monitoring, adaptive communication, artificial intelligence, etc.)?**
4. **Do you have a policy of personalizing/tailoring services to individual needs? How is the policy implemented? (e.g., through individual planning requirements? etc.).**

Questions 5 to 7 are answered below.

The Colombian legal system recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and to be included in the community.[[20]](#footnote-20) To this end, Colombia created a National Disability System (SND), as a coordination mechanism for the different actors involved in the social integration of this population at the national and territorial level. This system is led by the National Council on Disability (CND), which has, among others, the function of monitoring and evaluating the whole system and the National Public Policy on Disability.[[21]](#footnote-21)

It is precisely the creation of a national system of protection for the population with disabilities that has allowed the Colombian State to respond effectively to the needs of this population and guarantee their rights throughout the national territory.

One of Colombia's strategies has been the implementation of disability certification and the Registry of Location and Characterization of Persons with Disabilities, regulated by Resolution 113 of 2020.[[22]](#footnote-22)

In addition, Colombia has implemented a Classifier of the Public Policy on Disability and Social Inclusion in the Unified System of Investment and Public Finances -SUIFP-, which makes it possible to identify the resources of the General Budget of the Nation (PCG) destined to the financing of programs and projects aimed at the population with disabilities.[[23]](#footnote-23)

Thanks to the above, different sectors have made progress in the recognition and materialization of the rights of persons with disabilities. A good example of the achievements is the Ministry of Defense, which through the Directorate of Veterans and Inclusive Rehabilitation since 2016, has been making significant efforts to ensure the inclusion of uniformed personnel with disabilities in the family, social, labor and cultural environment, aimed at building a new life project, contemplated in the Disability Policy of the Defense Sector (adopted by Ministerial Resolution 4584 of 2014).[[24]](#footnote-24)

Currently, Colombia is working on the generation and updating of guidelines and policies that contribute to improve the real needs of the population according to their condition.[[25]](#footnote-25)

Likewise, Colombia has made important efforts to guarantee the rights to information and communications of the entire population, including persons with disabilities. One of the major commitments of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies has been to provide effective solutions to guarantee access to information and communication for people with disabilities through technology-based tools that facilitate their labor, educational and social inclusion.[[26]](#footnote-26) Among the technology-based solutions created by the national government are:

* Centro de Relevo: A tool designed for the benefit of deaf people, the Relay Center, through which deaf people are put in contact with hearing people in real time, has been in operation for the last 20 years. This service, for the exclusive use of deaf people, is provided by qualified interpreters in Colombian sign language, and allows establishing a communication bridge to facilitate the communication of the deaf population of the country free of charge.[[27]](#footnote-27)
* Servicio de Interpretación En Línea- Online Interpretation Service (SIEL): This service facilitates communication between deaf and hearing people in person. It is a strategy for deaf people to access communication and information while they are with hearing people in the same place using a mobile communication device (Smartphone, Tablet or laptop) with internet access.[[28]](#footnote-28)
* ConVerTIC o “Licencia País” (Country License): Through this program, the Colombian government provides unlimited and free access for people with visual impairment and low vision to different types of screen reader software that let them to use the full functionality of a computer in conditions of autonomy and independence.
* SmarTIC Incluyente (Inclusive SmarTIC): its encourages the appropriation and use of ICTs by people with disabilities through the development of digital content using cell phones. This category was created in 2016 together with Valencia Producciones FX SAS as part of the SmartFilms Festival. The relevance of this program derives from the innovation proposed by the SmartFilms Festival and consequently the Inclusive SmarTIC category, which has a unique format in Colombia and the world.[[29]](#footnote-29)

Thus, the national government has provided an offer of projects designed for the development of digital skills that allow people with disabilities to use technology as a tool for inclusion. All technological tools designed by the state have become transversal enablers for people with disabilities to perform in the educational, labor, judicial and political spheres.

1. **MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT**
2. **Describe the types of data you collect on people with disabilities receiving services (e.g., numbers of service users, types of disability, service utilization, costs per person, quality of life outcomes, health outcomes, incidence of abuse, neglect and exploitation). Are these data gathered and reported in aggregate only or may it be disaggregated per person?**

The National Department of Statistics of Colombia (DANE) disaggregated data for persons with disabilities - PCD in the National Population and Housing Census of 2018. In this census, the disability approach was included as a need to identify and characterize persons with disabilities and their contexts, in order to contribute to the visibility of this population and their full inclusion in all aspects of life.

Based on the information from the most recent census, the following products on the living conditions of persons with disabilities in Colombia have been produced:[[30]](#footnote-30)

* Viewer: Vulnerability conditions of persons with disabilities.

<https://dane.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=89c0c288cb2845c6ac87d9cf07508f0e>

* Overview of disability in Colombia 2020

<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/discapacidad/Panorama-general-de-la-discapacidad-en-Colombia.pdf>

* Presentation of the Regional Conversation: "Perspectives from the Disability Sector to the Territorial Planning of the Region 2021".

<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/discapacidad/Perspectivas-desde-sector-discapacidad-al-ordenamiento-territorial-de-la-region.pdf>

Among the mechanisms for measuring the impact of the measures in favor of persons with disabilities, there are the measurements on the general situation of persons with disabilities in Colombia, as well as the bulletins issued by the National Department of Statistics (DANE) during the COVID-19 pandemic to identify the differential challenges of the population with disabilities.[[31]](#footnote-31)

Likewise, this year the DANE published a document called "Estado actual de la medición de discapacidad en Colombia 2022" (Current status of disability measurement in Colombia 2022), in which it presents an analysis of the characteristics and quality of life of persons with disabilities, with elements of demographic characterization, educational inclusion, employability, social security and health, support networks, subjective and economic wellbeing.[[32]](#footnote-32)

1. **RE-SHAPING THE MARKET/CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**
2. **Describe the major challenges you face in endeavoring to reform your system of services and supports for people with disabilities. Barriers might include workforce shortages, inadequate resources, lack of knowledge and training, weak infrastructure, and/ history of institutionalization.**

Law 1996 of 2019 and Decree 1429 of 2020 establish and regulate decision support services for persons with disabilities. During its implementation, different challenges have been observed, among these, the difficult access to the most remote municipalities and areas of the country, and the lack of knowledge about the right to legal capacity of persons with disabilities of some public authorities and the society in general.[[33]](#footnote-33)

However, the Colombia complied with its commitment to design and implement a training plan for notaries and conciliation centers on the content of the law and their specific obligations in relation to support agreements within one year.[[34]](#footnote-34)

As challenges and aspects to continue working on for the effective implementation of Law 1996 of 2019, which recognizes and develops the decision-making capacity of persons with disabilities, the national government has identified the following:[[35]](#footnote-35)

* - Strengthening of knowledge about the legal capacity of persons with disabilities in all public institutions.
* Internalization and awareness of the concepts of the 1996 Law..
1. **Do you encourage service providers to adopt a ‘business and human rights approach’ to their endeavours?**
2. **How do you incentivize innovative person-centered new providers to enter the market? Describe.**
3. **Do minimum wage laws apply in this sector? Is there a career advancement structure for workers in the sector?**

Colombia is committed to guaranteeing the labor inclusion of persons with disabilities, both in public and private entities. To this end, the Colombian legal framework provides legal and tax benefits for private sector employers who hire people with disabilities. In turn, public entities have the obligation to progressively employ a percentage of this population group, according to the total number of employees of the respective entity..[[36]](#footnote-36)

These benefits are provided for in Law 361 of 1997 and Law 1618 of 2013, which recognize the need for affirmative action and reasonable accommodation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons on the basis of disability.[[37]](#footnote-37)

In development of the aforementioned laws, Decrees 2011 of 2017, 2177 of 2017 and 392 of 2018, and Decree 1279 of 2021, have been issued, the purpose of which is described as follows:[[38]](#footnote-38)

* **Decree 2011 of 2017:** It Establishes a binding percentage of employment of persons with disabilities in public sector entities. It assigns a minimum number of positions to be held by persons with disabilities according to the number of jobs in each public entity.
* **Decree 392 of 2018**. Regulates incentives in public procurement processes for companies that employ people with disabilities.
* **Tax benefits:** Colombian law provides income tax benefits for private sector employers who hire people with disabilities.

In addition, in Colombia, persons with disabilities are entitled to the right to reinforced labor stability, a legal figure that guarantees their permanence in employment after having acquired a physical, sensory or psychological disability, as a special protection measure, the dismissal or termination of the contract of a person with a disability requires prior authorization from the Labor Inspector.[[39]](#footnote-39)

By virtue of the foregoing, and in accordance with Article 26 of Law 361 of 1997, in order to terminate the contract of a disabled worker, the employer must previously request to the Territorial Labor Directorate the authorization for the dismissal, providing all the documentary supports that justify the dismissal, and that give the certainty that this termination was not due to his disability; in case of non-compliance with the above, the dismissal will be ineffective, and therefore, the employment relationship continues in force..[[40]](#footnote-40)

The Colombian government permanently promotes labor inclusion, raise awareness and disseminate regulations that benefit private companies, public entities and, above all, people with disabilities..

1. **PROCESS OF REFORM**
2. **What lessons have been learned to build momentum, while minimizing resistance, for systems change consistent with Article 19?**

Law 1996 of 2019 introduced a very important legal and social transformation to the national legal system. This law gave way to the recognition of the exercise of the full legal capacity of persons with disabilities of legal age; leaving behind the concept of incapacity of persons with disabilities by eliminating the figure of "interdiction" of the Colombian regulations that limited the right of persons with disabilities of legal age to decide freely on their rights on equal terms with other people in all aspects of daily life.[[41]](#footnote-41)

Thanks to this Law, the legal capacity of all persons is presumed without distinction, and in no case can the existence of a disability be a reason to restrict the legal exercise and the right to decide of a person.[[42]](#footnote-42)

Therefore, Law 1996 of 2019 eliminates the figure of interdiction, which means that, it is not be possible to initiate legal proceedings to decree it, nor will it be possible to request that a person is under interdiction measure to advance public or private procedures.[[43]](#footnote-43)

This norm, in conjunction with the rest of policy and legal changes, has brought important lessons from a legal and institutional point of view. But, above all, it has brought profound transformations in the imaginaries, stigmas and social preconceptions in relation to disability.

This concludes the voluntary contributions of the Colombian State on a matter that requires full international attention and commitment.

1. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Información reportada por el Departamento Nacional de Planeación mediante correo electrónico del 6 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Red Universitaria por la Igualdad, Inclusión y Transparencia, conformada por 131 facultades de Derecho con Consultorio Jurídico de las Universidades del país. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Sistema Único de Información Normativa [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Minas y Energía mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Disponible en <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Social/166.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Información reportada por el Ministerio del Interior mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Disponible en:

<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/Normatividad_Nuevo/Resoluci%C3%B3n%20No.%20113%20de%202020.pdf>; Información reportada por el Departamento Nacional de Planeación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Información reportada por el Departamento Nacional de Planeación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Defensa mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Defensa mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Información reportada por la Consejería Presidencial para las Personas con Discapacidad mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Información reportada por la Consejería Presidencial para las Personas con Discapacidad mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022.

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<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/discapacidad/Panorama-general-de-la-discapacidad-en-Colombia.pdf> ; Boletín Personas con discapacidad, retos diferenciales en el marco del COVID-19 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Disponible en:

<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/discapacidad/nota_estadistica_Estado%20actual_de_la_medici%C3%B3n_de_discapacidad_en%20Colombia.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Información reportada por la Consejería Presidencial para las Personas con Discapacidad mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Información reportada por la Consejería Presidencial para las Personas con Discapacidad mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Trabajo mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Información reportada por el Ministerio de Justicia mediante correo electrónico del 1 de julio de 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-43)