

## **Guiding Questions:** Equality and non-discrimination

**1) Does your country's constitution and/or legislation (a) guarantee equality explicitly for older persons or people of all ages and (b) forbid discrimination explicitly on the basis of age? If so, how is the right to equality and non-discrimination defined?**

The rights of the elderly are mentioned in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The rights to social security through public assistance in cases of unsaved want arising from 'old age' along with unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in other such cases are mentioned in the Section 15 (d) entitled 'Provision of Basic Necessities' of the Part II of the constitution entitled 'Fundamental Principles of State Policies'. The provision of basic necessities for all citizens such as food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care; the right to work and employment at a reasonable wage and right to reasonable rest, recreation and leisure are mentioned in the 15 (a), 15 (b), 15 (c) clause respectively in Section 15 of the constitution. (<http://www.pmo.gov.bd/constitution>).

**2) Does your country produce information about discrimination against older persons in the following or other areas? If so, what are the main findings?**

- Employment
- Access to goods and services
- Social protection
- Health care
- Social care
- Justice, Inheritance [ Female]
- Decision-making and autonomy, Living environment
- Other areas (please specify)

**3) Is there information available about inequality of opportunities or outcomes experienced by older persons in the following areas?**

- Availability of, access to and quality of health care services
- Financial services

**4) Are there any areas where differential treatment based on old age is explicitly justified?**

*Examples:*

- Access to goods
- Mandatory age of retirement
  - Age limits in financial services and products
- Age-based benefits