**GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE FOCUS AREAS OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING:**

**So that our records may be up to date please fill in the demographic information regarding your organization which you wish us to use below:**

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| **What do you means? “Demographic information”?**  **Život 90, Czech Republic; 31/1/2019** |

**GUIDING QUESTIONS**

**II. Education, training, life-long learning and capacity-building**

**National Legal Framework**  
1. In your country/region, how is the right to education, training, life-long learning and  
capacity building in older age guaranteed in legal and policy frameworks?

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| The right to education, lifelong learning in old age is not guaranteed by law in the Czech Republic. |

**Availability, Accessibility and Adaptability**  
2. What are the key issues and challenges faced by older persons in your country/region  
with regard to the enjoyment of all levels of quality education, training, life-long  
learning, and capacity building services?

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| Older people face a lack of education and learning opportunities. Learning is provided by some non-governmental organizations that do not have sustained support. |

3. What steps have been taken to ensure that education, training, life-long learning, and  
capacity building services are available and accessible to all older persons, adapted to  
their needs, suited to their preferences and motivations, and of high quality?

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| There is no national system or guaranteed support for lifelong learning for seniors. The Ministry of Education supports only Universities of the Third Age that study about 2% of people over the age of 60. Senior education is supported only by some regions and partly by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. |

4. In your country/region, are there studies and/or data available on the access of older  
persons to the right to education, training, life-long learning and capacity building in  
older age?

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| I do not know about comprehensive data on the learning and education of seniors, with the exception of Universities of the Third Age. |

**Equality and non-discrimination**  
5. In your country, is age one of the prohibited grounds for discrimination in relation to  
education in older age?

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| The concept of state support for lifelong learning ends in 26 years of man. Then his / her employability is promoted within 65 years. From this age, there is discrimination in access to education. |

**Accountability**  
6. What mechanisms are necessary, or already in place, for older persons to lodge  
complaints and seek redress for denial of their right to education, training, lifelong  
learning and capacity building?

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| Ensuring lifelong learning must be enshrined in the so-called Competence Law, which determines the responsibilities of individual state bodies. |

**III. Autonomy and Independence**

**National legal framework**  
1. What are the legal provisions in your country that recognizes the right to autonomy and  
independence? Do they have a constitutional, legislative or executive foundation?

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| The Constitution and the Charter of Human Rights |

**Normative elements**  
2. What are the key normative elements of the rights to autonomy and independence?  
Please provide references to existing laws and standards where applicable.

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| the Constitution and the Charter of Human Rights |

3. How should autonomy and independence be legally defined?

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| Autonomy is the ability to make choices and decisions, including with support if necessary, according to one’s conscience, values, will and preferences. Independence is the ability to perform actions of daily living and participate in society in accordance with one’s will, values and preferences. ( in the Disc Paper 9th OEWG). |

**Implementation**  
4. What are the policies and programmes adopted by your country to guarantee older  
person’s enjoyment of their right to autonomy and independence?

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| I don´t know about the special programmes. |

5. What are the best practices and main challenges in adopting and implementing a  
normative framework to implement these rights?

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**Equality and non-discrimination**  
6. Which are the measures adopted to ensure equitable access by older persons to the  
enjoyment of the right to autonomy and independence, paying special attention to  
groups in vulnerable situation?

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| There exists anti-discrimination law in Czech Republic. They have an ombudsman who monitors discrimination against older people. Since 2017 the amendment to the Act on Victims of Crime, in which vulnerable persons are also persons of high age (assuming that, in view of their particular situation, this may lead to disadvantages in exercising their rights) |

**Participation**  
7. The design and implementation of normative and political framework related to  
autonomy and independence included an effective and meaningful participation of older persons?

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**Accountability**  
8. What judicial and non-judicial mechanisms are in place for older persons to complain and  
seek redress for denial of their right to autonomy and independence

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| Ombudswoman, accredited non-governmental organizations. |

**IV. Long-term and Palliative Care**

**National legal framework**  
1. What are the legal provisions in your country that recognizes the right to long-term and  
palliative care? Do they have a constitutional, legislative or executive foundation?

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| The Constitution and the Charter of Human Rights. |

**Normative elements**  
2. What are the key normative elements of the rights to long-term and palliative care?  
Please provide references to existing laws and standards where applicable.

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| In the Czech Republic, there are long-term care and elderly homes. Health and social care is divided. The concept and legislative standard for LTC does not exist in the Czech Republic. Long-term care is provided today by close or other (informal care within the family or community) and professional providers within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health. The services provided by individual ministries are not coordinated, leading to significant inequalities between comparable clients of health and social facilities, poor quality assurance and accessibility. In addition, there is a very unfair approach from health insurers in reimbursing health care providers. As an example, we can say that a client requiring health and social care is often translated into different workplaces because he is a so-called unwanted client. Conversely, when a client has his / her permanent residence in residential social services, the provider is often exposed to injustice from health insurers that he does not acknowledge his / her medical performance at the client. |

3. How should long-term care and palliative care be legally defined?

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| Long-term care should be defined in one law. Community level and community service coordination must be included in the law. |

**Implementation**  
4. What are the policies and programmes adopted by your country to guarantee older  
person’s enjoyment of their right to long-term and palliative care?

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| The right to health care and social services arises under the laws. |

5. What are the best practices and main challenges in adopting and implementing a  
normative framework to implement these rights?

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| Public and media discussions. Participation in meetings of mixed government bodies, intervention in representative bodies (parliament, councils). |

**Equality and non-discrimination**  
6. Which are the measures adopted to ensure equitable access by older persons to the  
enjoyment of the right to long-term and palliative care, paying special attention to those  
who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situation?

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| This is included in the right to health care and social services arises under the laws. Those is paying for vulnerable persons or situation too. |

**Participation**  
7. Does the design and implementation of normative and political framework related to  
long-term and palliative care include an effective and meaningful participation of older  
Persons?

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| Only theoretically... |

**Accountability**  
8. What judicial and non-judicial mechanisms are in place for older persons to complain and  
seek redress for denial of their right to long-term and palliative care?

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| Ombudswoman, accredited non-governmental organizations. |