

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Final Report – Annex VI

Country fiches

28 September 2023

This report has been prepared by EY, Valdani, Vicari & Associati (VVA), Open Evidence and FBK-IRVAPP for the European Commission, Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion
Directorate D – Social Rights and Inclusion
Unit D3 – Disability and Inclusion
Contact: EMPL-D3-UNIT@ec.europa.eu

*European Commission
B-1049 Brussels*

**Study supporting the Impact
assessment of an EU initiative
introducing the European Disability
Card**

Final Report – Annex VI

Manuscript completed in September 2023.

This document has been prepared for the European Commission however it reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission is not liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication. More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://www.europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023.

© European Union, 2023



The reuse policy of European Commission documents is implemented based on Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39). Except otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC-BY 4.0) licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated.

For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the European Union, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective rightholders.

PDF ISBN 978-92-68-08966-8 doi: 10.2767/832569 KE-03-23-429-EN-N

Table of Contents

1	Austria	1
2	Belgium	13
3	Bulgaria	25
4	Cyprus	49
5	Croatia	64
6	Czech Republic	78
7	Denmark	88
8	Estonia	99
9	Finland	110
10	France	118
11	Germany	129
12	Greece	140
13	Hungary	157
14	Ireland	171
15	Italy	182
16	Latvia	195
17	Lithuania	212
18	Luxembourg	223
19	Malta	234
20	Netherlands	244
21	Poland	257
22	Portugal	271
23	Romania	287
24	Slovakia	298
25	Slovenia	311
26	Spain	323
27	Sweden	333

List of abbreviations

CMI	Carte mobilité inclusion (Mobility inclusion card)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EDC	European Disability Card
EU	European Union
MS	Member States
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
UNCPRD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

List of Member States


AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
PT	Portugal
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia

1 Austria

1.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 178,653 persons had "some" disability (2% of the population); 2,465,415 persons had "severe" disability (27.6% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.6 million people in 2009; 1.4 million people in 2019; 1.4 million people in 2021 according to the "Österreichischer Behindertenrat"; The <i>Österreichischer Behindertenrat</i> states that it represents more than 80 member organizations across Austria as an umbrella organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,6 Millionen Behinderte in Österreich Nachrichten.at Arbeitslosigkeit unter Menschen mit Behinderung nimmt drastisch zu kurier.at Jahresbericht-2021.pdf (behindertenrat.at) Der Österreichische Behindertenrat – Österreichischer Behindertenrat
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400,000 people in Austria have a national disability card (Behindertenpass). Only with the Behindertenpass you are granted preferential conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informationen: Menschen mit Behinderungen in Österreich (sozialministerium.at)
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,954,469 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 18,240,104. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Any national statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Austrians have to pay tourist tax in Austria too (if they go skiing or visit other cities) any number would be misleading as it includes Austrians with disabilities as well as foreigners with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourismusabgabe & Ortstaxe - Ausnahmen, Details - Österreich (clusterwien.at)
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of a non-temporary physical, mental or psychological impairment or an impairment of the senses which makes participation in the life of society, particularly in normal working life, difficult. Non-temporary means a period which is more than (or expected to be more than) six months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010 Assessment Regulation.
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of official disability status: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity); Badge for persons with disabilities: Barema Method; Assessment for increased family allowance because of considerable disability: Barema Method (% of disability); Care allowance assessment: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) assessed in a face-to-face meeting with a medical doctor; Assessment for Special Educational Needs, additional support at school or college: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity); Assessment for Personal Assistance at the workplace, access to personal assistance for independent living: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) assessed in a face-to-face meeting with a medical doctor; Assessment for incapacity for work, access to disability pension: Barema method (% disability or scale); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Austria - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity pension new: Diagnosis of a named medical condition; • Assessment for personal assistance (in Tyrol): Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support). 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, it is called Behindertenpass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behindertenpass (msges.at)
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as those mentioned below for receiving preferential conditions when accessing certain services. 	
<p>Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400,000 people in Austria have the national disability card (<i>Behindertenpass</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informationen: Menschen mit Behinderungen in Österreich (sozialministerium.at)
<p>Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Number of persons having the EU Disability Card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
<p>Number of holders of the EU parking card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1 January 2014: 100,000; • Issuances in 2018: 19,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published).
<p>Authority for parking card eligibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal and medical requirements are checked by the Service of the Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Social Affairs, the printing and the dispatch of the EU parking card for persons with disabilities is done centrally for the whole of Austria by the "Wien Work integrative Betriebe und AusbildungsgmbH, a non-profit enterprise in the social sector based in Vienna.</p>	<p>Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published).</p>
<p>Authority for parking card issuance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is issued by the Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs (Sozialministeriumservice), a subordinate department of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection ("Ministry of Social Affairs"). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published).
<p>Management model</p>	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is still in use; With effect from 1 January 2014, the responsibility for issuing EU parking cards for persons with disabilities has been transferred from the district administrative authorities (administration of the regional authorities – Länder) to the Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs (administration of the federal state). The legal basis for this has been provided by an amendment to the Road Traffic Act 1960. Before that date, EU parking cards for persons with disabilities were issued on the basis of an assessment of the medical officers in the case of a "permanent severe disability", their assessments had been often very generous and even within of a federal state ("Land") the assessments were not uniform. Now a pre-condition for obtaining a parking pass is to hold a disability card according to § 40 and following §§ of the Federal Disability Act with the additional remark "Unreasonableness of the use of public transport because of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>permanent mobility impairment due to disability". This condition is now uniformly examined nationwide by an assessment of a medical expert of the Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs.</p>	
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pre-condition for obtaining a parking pass is a disability pass according to § 40 and the following §§ of the Federal Disability Act with the additional remark "Unreasonableness of the use of public transport due to permanent mobility restriction because of a disability". In order to receive the EU parking card for persons with disabilities, the residence or habitual residence in Austria must be in place and a stated degree of disability must be at least 50 %. The degree of disability is assessed by medical experts of the Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the basis of the provisions of the Disability Assessment Regulation. The medical expert will also check whether the conditions for the additional remark "unreasonableness of the use of public transport due to permanent mobility impairment because of a disability" are met. The regulation of the Federal Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer on the issue of EU parking cards for persons with disabilities determines when this additional remark in the disability card can be made; • The use of public transport is in particular unreasonable when the 36th month of life is completed and following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant limitations of functions of the lower extremities; or ○ Significant limitations of physical capacity; or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant limitations of mental, neurological or intellectual ability, or functions; or ○ A serious persistent immune system disease; or ○ A severe vision impairment, blindness or deaf-blindness. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU parking cards for persons with disabilities are usually issued without a time-limit, but can be withdrawn if the reason for attaining the card ceases; • Only if a change in the health of the person concerned seems possible, a time limit is made, depending on the disability and the development of the disability (e.g. walking impediment). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) • 201207_Evaluierung_Parkausweise.pdf
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for person with disabilities are marked with a wheelchair symbol (road sign and/or road marking), depending on the state, there might be costs and time limits; • Person with disabilities are allowed to stop in second lane or in no parking zones to enter and exit the car with their necessary equipment; • They are also allowed to park in pedestrian zones (only in the time, in which loading activities are allowed to happen) in limited parking areas without time constraints, on parking sports reserved for person with disabilities and on road marks in which no parking is allowed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU parking card for people with disabilities - Austria - Your Europe (europa.eu) • Behindertenparkplatz (oesterreich.gv.at) • Parkausweis für Menschen mit Behinderungen nach § 29b StVO (oesterreich.gv.at)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The security features of the EU parking card for persons with disabilities have been further developed for the purpose of preventing misuse of the ID card in accordance with § 29b StVO (parking permit); • This also leads to a (minor) optical redesign of the ID cards. Printing based on the new layout will take place successively from September 2022; • Additional security features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wheelchairs in the background of the card are made through guilloche lines; ○ If the card is copied a COPY sign shows up on the copy; ○ Background contains an outline-stamp hologram which if the card is moved shows a rainbow effect; ○ Background contains blue- and yellow-coloured fibres which are only visible through UV-light; ○ Background contains a water sign which is visible if the card is near a light. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sozialministeriumservice website: link.
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For one person and specific car only or for a person to be used in different cars; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkausweis website: link.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person needs to have a disability card with addition "Unreasonableness of public transport because of permanent limited mobility due to disability" or "blindness". 	
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal law of July 6, 1960, enacting regulations on road police (Road Traffic Act 1960 – StVO. 1960); StF: BGBl. No. 159/1960 (NR: GP IX RV 22 AB 240 p. 36. BR: p. 163.); There is no fixed rate for violations of the traffic regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated Federal Law: Entire Road Traffic Act 1960, version of 04.01.2023: link. Gibt es einen Bußgeldkatalog in Österreich? ADAC website: link.
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, yes Private transport, yes Parking, yes see above Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no Facilities management, no Advertising, no Recruitment services, no Services of commercial agents (buying a new car), yes Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no Real estate services, no Distributive trades, no Organisation of trade fairs, no Car rental, not rental but Car leasing, no Travel agencies, no Services in the field of tourism, yes Leisure services, yes Sports centres, yes Cultural services, yes Amusement parks, yes Supply of electricity and gas, no Telecommunication, yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sonstige Beihilfen für Menschen mit Behinderungen (oesterreich.gv.at)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postal services, no • Persons whose habitual residence or domicile is in Austria and who belong to one of the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiary person with disabilities (USP); ○ Recipients of long-term care benefits or comparable benefits based on federal regulations; ○ Recipients of increased family allowances; ○ Recipients of a cash benefit due to disability, occupational incapacity, incapacity for work or permanent incapacity for work; ○ Persons whose degree of disability or reduction in earning capacity is at least 50 percent. • Furthermore, persons with disabilities who reside abroad but regularly stay in Austria for professional or private reasons can apply for a disability pass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behindertenpass (sozialministeriumservice.at) • https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/menschen_mit_behinderungen/behindertenpass.html
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are conditions decided on the national federal level (e.g. benefits for national public transport, national broadcasting fee), but also on the level of the "Länder", so each federal state has own additions to the national legislation (e.g. benefits for local public transport). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informationen: Menschen mit Behinderungen in Österreich (sozialministerium.at) • Behindertenausweise und Vergünstigungen der Bundesländer (oesterreich.gv.at)
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For personal assistance there are no preferential conditions offered (personal assistance is a job in Austria); • For parents of children with disabilities there are preferential conditions in the form of care allowance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pflegegeld (oesterreich.gv.at) • Allgemeines zur finanziellen Unterstützung (oesterreich.gv.at) • Persönliche-Assistenz-in-Österreich.pdf (lebenshilfe.at) • Barrierefrei unterwegs durch Wien - wien.info

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting people sometimes receive preferential conditions (e.g. if the person with disabilities has a disability over 70% and has the need for an accompanying person written in his/her <i>Behindertenpass</i>, the other person can use Vienna's public services for free while supporting the person with disabilities). 	
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pflegegeld (oesterreich.gv.at) Allgemeines zur finanziellen Unterstützung (oesterreich.gv.at) Sonstige Beihilfen für Menschen mit Behinderungen (oesterreich.gv.at)
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, on most websites (when looking up prices and reductions), you can read about the "Behindertenpass", in most cases the national disability card really is needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own observation
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austria is not particularly good in offering preferential conditions to non-nationals, so there are none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own observation
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every EU member state has different requirements as to who is recognised as person with disabilities and which preferential conditions there are in the country, the Austrian <i>Behindertenpass</i> is not recognised abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities		

1.2 Relevant legislation

1.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- The degree of disability / reduction of the ability to work must be at least 50% (Determined by the responsible state office of the *Sozialministeriumservice*);
- The usual stay or residence must be in Austria;
- You have to be part of one of the following groups:
 - Beneficiary person with disabilities;
 - People receiving increased family allowance;
 - People receiving care allowance or comparable benefits due to national requirements
 - People receiving financial allowance due to disability, occupational disability, invalidity or permanent earning disability.
- Persons with disabilities who have their residence outside of Austria, but which are regularly in Austria due to professional or private reason can also apply for the *Behindertenpass*¹

1.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Federal Disability Equality Act;
- Adult Protection Law;
- Civil Court Procedures Act;
- RIS - Bundesbehindertengesetz - Bundesrecht konsolidiert, Fassung vom 20.01.2023 (bka.gv.at).

¹ Begünstigte behinderte Menschen (usp.gv.at).

2 Belgium

2.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,860,317 persons had “some” disability (16.1% of the population) and 959,046 persons had “severe” disability (8.3% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021: 597,253 Belgian people have a recognised disability in Belgium in 2021, in 2021 Belgium has a total population of 11.58 million; 2019: 675,420 Belgian people have a recognised disability in Belgium in 2019, in 2019 Belgium has a total population of 11.5 million; 2016: 661,818 Belgian people have a recognised disability in Belgium in 2016, in 2016 Belgium has a total population of 11.25 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapport annuel 2021 : changement et dynamisme - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be) Rapport annuel 2019 - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be) rapport-annuel-2016-fr.pdf (belgium.be) Structure of the Population Statbel (fgov.be) Belgien - Gesamtbevölkerung bis 2050 Statista
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 154.655 Belgian people have a European Disability card issued in Belgium (as of 12.31.2022); The number of people with recognized disabilities is 597,253 people in 2021, therefore only 1 in 4 disabled persons is in possession of the EU disability card; If you take the number by Eurostat (severe disability = you would get a EU disability card instantly) of 959.046 severely disabled people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the card European Disability Card (eudisabilitycard.be) Rapport annuel 2021 : changement et dynamisme - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be) European Disability Card - A card that ensures persons with disabilities access to culture, sports and leisure (eudisabilitycard.be)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>then it would only be 7,7% of disabled people who could have a EU disability card who actually possess one;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 472,492 parking cards are being circulated in 2021; • No data on how many cards for reduced fares in public transport there are. 	
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,951,020 persons in 2021; • 11 to 30% of all persons with disabilities are estimated to travel to another EU member states for short-term stays (max. three months and not necessarily for tourism) each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en • Online survey targeted at National Competent Authorities
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 8,414,211. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no single definition of disability at the national level, but rather regional legislation establishing different criteria for access to disability allowances. Since 2009, BE has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), hence all newly adopted legislation has to comply with the definition enshrined in the UNCRPD. In the absence of a shared national legal definition of disability since different definitions apply in different regions, Belgian courts follow case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General recognition of disability: Functional assessment based on activity scores. Some of the activity scores assess impact of the environment, but the assessment is mainly functional. Disability criteria: A questionnaire identifying a scale of 'self-containment'/'self-management' needs to be filled out. It contains 6 domains: mobility, nutrition, self-care, household, interpretation of danger and social interactions. Each domain can be scored (0 to 3). No information about the 'criterion' or 'cut-off' is given. The assessing doctor fills out the 6 domains with the applicant and then decides on the 'score' and thus decides whether the applicant has the right to receive some social support or replacement income. Combination of documentary evidence and personal interaction; • Assessment for increased child allowance: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) carried out by medical doctor; • Declaration and recognition of incapacity for work/access to disability pension: Disability criteria: No criteria given. Ultimately the assessing doctor declares if an individual is capable for work or not, but the criteria for making this decision are not public; • Recognition by the Flemish agency for people with a disability (VAPH): Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support), employing the criteria developed by the VAPH; • Assessment for support needs by the VAPH: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support). Disability criteria: This instrument takes into account the "zorgzwaarte" (load of care needed). The VAPH uses this instrument to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Belgium - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)-

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	determine the support they allocate to a person; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of occupational limitation: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) carried out by medical doctor. 	
<i>National Disability Card and European Disability Card</i>		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The predecessor of the European Disability Card was the Handipass. Belgium received funding from the EU Commission to launch the project of the EU Disability Card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the card European Disability Card (eudisabilitycard.be)
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You fill out a survey and then go visit a doctor; There are 6 assessment criteria and you will be asked questions regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting around; Shopping, cooking and eating; Washing and dressing yourself; Maintaining your home and doing household chores; Housework; Living without supervision and assessing and avoiding danger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Évaluation - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be)
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +125,000 hold the EU disability card; Almost 1 million people in Belgium have severe disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Disability Card - Eine Karte für einen erleichterten Zugang von Personen mit Behinderung zu Kultur-, Sport- und Freizeitangeboten (eudisabilitycard.be)
Is a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can apply for the card if you are recognised by or receive help from an official institution for persons with disabilities; Children receiving increased child benefit are also entitled to a European Disability Card; Your disability must be recognised by one of these five institutions: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FPS Social Security ○ <u>Vlaams Agentschap voor Personen met een Handicap</u> (VAPH) ○ <u>Agence pour une Vie de Qualité</u> (AViQ) ○ <u>Service Personne Handicapée Autonomie Recherchée</u> (Phare) ○ <u>Dienststelle für Selbstbestimmtes Leben</u> (DSL) • In order to have a recognised disability you fill out a survey and then go visit a doctor; • There are 6 assessment criteria and you will be asked questions regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Getting around ○ Shopping, cooking and eating ○ Washing and dressing yourself ○ Maintaining your home and doing household chores ○ housework ○ Living without supervision and assessing and avoiding danger 	
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • + 154,655 (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card - Eine Karte für einen erleichterten Zugang von Personen mit Behinderung zu Kultur-, Sport- und Freizeitangeboten (eudisabilitycard.be)
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 448,290 valid cards as of February 2019; • 472,492 parking cards are being circulated in 2021; • For the parking card 26,705 of demands were being treated in December 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) • Rapport annuel 2021 : changement et dynamisme - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be) • Flux entrant - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Public Service Social Security, Directorate General for handicapped persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Service Social Security, Directorate General for handicapped persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The card is issued by the Directorate General responsible for Persons with disabilities; An application is sent to the 'Directorate General Persons with disabilities'. This service issues the cards after examining the entitlement. The card is sent to the applicant by a private company, on behalf of the service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person is entitled to a Parking Card if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> he has a permanent disability of 50% or more (disability of the legs) or of 80% or more (other invalidity); he is a war invalid (civil or military) with a disability of 50% or more; he is completely paralyzed on the arms or if both arms have been amputated; his health situation reduces his self-reliance or his mobility (this means: if he has at least 2 points out of 3 for the criterion 'mobility' or at least 12 points out of 18 on the scale used for the evaluation of the self-reliance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 95.3% (427,301 cards) the duration is not limited, in 4.7% (20,989 cards) the duration is limited. In case of limited duration, this duration varies between 1 and 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2018 an app and website (Handi2park) were made available to the police services to check the validity of the Parking Cards by scanning a QR code (for cards issued since 2016) or with the card number (for older cards). In case of non-validity of the card, the police service can give a fine of EUR 116. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published); SPF Sécurité Sociale, Direction Générale Personnes Handicapées, FAQ sur l'application (web) pour la carte de stationnement https://handicap.belgium.be/docs/fr/faq-controle-carte-de-stationnement.pdf
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main abuse is the use of a card of a deceased person. Oftentimes, a duplicate card is requested, because the original card would be lost, but when it is checked both the original card and the duplicate appear still to be used; Until the end of January 2019, 71219 cards have been checked, using Handi2park. In 7084 cases (= 9.94%) there appeared to be an abusive occupation of parking places. In 45.33 % of the abusive cases a Parking Card of a deceased person was used, in 32 % the original card was still used even if a duplicate had been issued. Checks held in Uccle in January 2019 showed 4 out of 5 cards as being irregular. According to another news article 220.000 expired parking cards were in circulation in 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published); DH (2019). Bruxelles : La chasse aux fausses cartes pour handicapé est ouverte https://www.dhnet.be/regions/bruxelles/2019/01/22/bruxelles-la-chasse-aux-fausses-cartes-pour-handicape-est-ouverte-TULLTJHLZVDE3P5R4RJNYWXVLA/ SPF Sécurité Sociale, Direction Générale Personnes Handicapées, FAQ sur l'application (web) pour la carte de stationnement https://handicap.belgium.be/docs/fr/faq-controle-carte-de-stationnement.pdf Cartes de parking pour handicapés: la chasse aux fraudeurs en cours dans tout le pays - rtbf.be
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, yes with the card for reduced fares for public transport Private transport, no Parking, yes with the parking card Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no Facilities management, no Advertising, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the card European Disability Card (eudisabilitycard.be) Carte de réduction transports en commun - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, no • Leisure services, yes with the EU disability card • Sports centres, yes with the EU disability card • Cultural services, yes with the EU disability card • Amusement parks, yes with the EU disability card • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, no • Postal services, no 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I apply that my disability is recognised, I have to first fill out a survey. Then I must go see a doctor who will do a check-up. There are 6 evaluation criteria and you will be asked questions regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Getting around ○ Shopping, cooking and eating ○ Washing and dressing yourself ○ Maintaining your home and doing household chores ○ housework ○ Living without supervision and assessing and avoiding danger • For a parking card application, the doctor will only check whether you meet the criteria for this specific card; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Évaluation - DG Personnes handicapées (belgium.be)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You get a card for reduced fares for public transport if you are blind or count at least as 90% of disability; • You can apply for the European Disability Card if your disability is recognized by one of these 5 services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the FPS Social Security; ◦ the Vlaams Agentschap voor Personen met een Handicap (VAPH); ◦ the Agency for a Quality Life (AviQ); ◦ the Service for People with a Disability and Autonomy (PHARE); ◦ the Dienststelle für Selbstbestimmtes Leben (DSL) • The European Disability card gives you reduction for cultural and leisure events amongst others. 	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of preferential conditions if you possess a European disability card is voluntary. Partners grant preferential conditions if they want to; • It is mandatory in public transportation to grant persons with disabilities a price reduction but this refers not to the EU disability card but to whether the person has a recognized disability or not; • Same applies for the parking card, it is about recognized disability but one has not to get a parking card if disabled per se. if you have a parking card for disabled people you must be granted those preferential conditions of dedicated parking spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation on the European Disability Card is completely voluntary. You can become a partner via their website; • Partners that accept the card will have the European Disability Card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For partners European Disability Card (eudisabilitycard.be)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes they are in some cases; • the accompanying person oftentimes is granted free entrance or gets a price reduction as well if the disabled person holds a EU disability card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, sometimes the accompanying person gets the free entrance and the disabled person has to pay, sometimes both have to pay but not both at the same time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the same for all participating Member States (MS) of the European Disability Card (EDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • edc-label.pdf (eudisabilitycard.be)
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can apply for an EDC even if you are not a Belgian citizen, but only if you are recognised by or receive assistance from one of the aforementioned institutions in Belgium that are competent for persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying for the card European Disability Card (eudisabilitycard.be)
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all EU Member states accept the card; • Not in Belgium exclusively but the European Commission has launched an initiative to measure the impact of the EDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European disability card (europa.eu)
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

2.2 Relevant legislation

2.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

2.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law of 27 February 1987 on disability allowances;
- Royal Decree of 6 July 1987 on income replacement allowance and the integration allowance;
- Ministerial Decree of 30 July 1987 establishing categories and guidelines to assess the degree of autonomy to grant the integration allowance;
- Royal Decree of 5 March 1990 on the allowance for assistance to the elderly;
- Royal Decree of 22 May 2003 on the procedure concerning the processing of files concerning disability allowances;
- Royal Decree of 17 July 2006 implementing Article 4, §2, of the Law of 27 February 1987 relating to disability allowances;
- Flemish Region: Decree of the Flemish Government of 5 June 2009 establishing a regional urban planning ordinance on accessibility;
- Walloon Region: Walloon Code of Town and Country Planning, Urbanism, Heritage and Energy (CWATUPE);
- Brussels-Capital Region: Regional Town Planning Regulation (RRU).

3 Bulgaria

3.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 995,983 persons had “some” disability (14.4% of the population); 235,163 persons had “severe” disability (3.4% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12__custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albeit not officially published as a result of the population census, conducted in 2021, according to popular media reports, the total number of disabled persons in 2021 was 750,431. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://telegraph.bg/bulgaria/vseki-deveti-bylgarin-s-invalidna-pomosht-333651
Number of persons with recognised disabilities in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only available statistical information published by the National Statistical Institute dates back to 01.02.2011 and indicates 426,382 persons with recognised disability; Bulgaria does not maintain an official registry or statistics of the people with recognized disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.nsi.bg/spisaniestatistika/page/download.php?articleID=44
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgarian legislation provides for a number of preferential conditions depending on the type of disability and the degree of its severity. Practically all people with a recognized disability are eligible for one or a number of preferential conditions. There is no statistics or official register from where the number of persons having received such type of benefits can be extracted. Notwithstanding the above, it may be concluded that all 426 382 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://asp.government.bg/bg/deynosti/sotzialno-podpomagane/podkrepa-na-horata-s-uvrezhdaniya/pravo-na-mesechna-finansova-podkrepa/ https://www.nsi.bg/spisaniestatistika/page/download.php?articleID=44

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	with disabilities as reported officially in 2011 are eligible for preferential conditions.	
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,511,512 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 4,029,871. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such statistics or surveys are conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities are defined as persons with physical, mental, intellectual and sensory insufficiencies, which, in interaction with the environment, could hinder the person in their full and effective participation in public life; "People with permanent disabilities", as a separate category, are persons with permanent physical, mental, intellectual and sensory insufficiencies who, in interaction with their surroundings environment could hinder their full and effective participation in public life, and for whom the medical examination has established the type and degree of disability or the degree of permanently reduced working capacity of 50 and over 50 percent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with Disabilities Act (1.01.2019), Additional Provisions, para.1, item 1 and 2 https://www.lex.bg/bq/laws/ldoc/2137189213
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for limited work capability/estimation of health condition due to which work capability has been limited: Barema method (% disability or scale); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Bulgaria - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social assessment for integration benefits (monthly allowances): Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) carried out by Medical doctor, Psychologist, Social worker. Bureaucrat / civil servant; • Assessment of support needs of special needs children in kindergarten/school: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches); • Assessment for invalidity (disability) pension/estimation of meeting the criteria for a disability pension: Barema method (% disability or scale); • Social assessment for provision of social services/estimation of the needs of the person with disability related to everyday care: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by a social worker. 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulgaria is neither part of the European Disability Card initiative, nor has taken steps for introduction of an all-encompassing National Disability card. The only initiative in this sphere is the Free Parking Card for People with Disabilities, which is provided by municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://egov.bg/wps/portal/egov/dostavchitsi+na+uslugi/obshtinski+administratsii/unificirani+uslugi/2012
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only criteria is connected with existence of a decision of Territorial expert medical commissions (TELC) certifying the permanently reduced working capacity over 71% or over 50% lost working capacity due to diseases of the musculoskeletal system (check the original when submitting the documents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the only certificate of disability is the Free Parking Card for People with Disabilities, which is provided by municipalities, and there is a lack of a centralised register, the only relevant information can be grasped at a municipal level, such as with the Sofia municipality, which, as of 2019, had 16020 Cards issued. 	https://data.egov.bg/data/resourceView/6bee1669-f68a-4658-b544-010c40d6dea5
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No number could be provided since Bulgaria does not participate in the EU Disability Card Initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to data of Sofia municipality, the capital, the total number of persons having Free Parking Card for People with disabilities is 89 996, as of April 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://data.egov.bg/data/resourceView/6bee1669-f68a-4658-b544-010c40d6dea5
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mayor of municipality of residence is entitled to issue a Parking Card for disabled persons. The specific administrative procedures for its issuance vary from one municipality to the other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wikiprocedure, Bulgaria - Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mayor of municipality of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wikiprocedure, Bulgaria - Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to obtain a card for parking places designated for vehicles serving persons with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wikiprocedure, Bulgaria - Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>disabilities, persons with disabilities shall file an application to the mayor of municipality at their permanent address. For children with a certain type / level of disability, the application must be submitted by their legal representative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking cards for people with disability are issued to persons with permanent disability or the type and degree of disability meeting the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons who, because of a disability, cannot move without the use of a wheelchair, orthopedic devices, external prostheses, crutches or foreign aid. The percentage of permanent disability of these people should be over 50%. ○ Persons with complete bilateral blindness, as well as people with a certain percentage of permanent disability due to visual disorders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wikiprocedure, Bulgaria - Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities • https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities
<p>Validity duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The card validity depends on the expert decision of TELC. The TELC decision itself has a validity from 1 year to 3 years, with option of renewal when the end period comes. To this end it cannot outright be issued permanently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wikiprocedure, Bulgaria - Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities • https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities • Article 69, Para 1 of the Medical Examination Ordinance • https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135678969
<p>Rights granted by the parking card in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for disabled people are marked with a wheelchair symbol. • For parking outside populated areas, the vehicles should stop outside the traffic roadway. Parking on the traffic roadway is prohibited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC (2008) Parking card for people with disabilities in the European Union: conditions in the Member States • https://www.wikiprocedure.com/index.php/Bulgaria - _Obtain a Parking Card for People with Disabilities

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>In populated areas, the owner or the administration managing the road is allowed to designate areas, roads, or parts of roads as zones for short-term parking during certain hours. This time should not be less than 30 minutes and more than 3 hours. The parking areas are marked by road signs, road markings and notices instructing the driver about the parking terms. The corresponding municipal council is allowed to set a parking fee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parking card for the places designated for the vehicles serving people with permanent disabilities and using the parking facilities, issued by another member state of the European Union, is valid on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, if it was issued in accordance with the requirements of the recommendation according to para. 2. 	
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The card for preferential parking of public transport vehicles carrying people with permanent disabilities has dimensions: height 106 mm and width 148 mm. • The colour of the parking card is light blue with the exception of the white sign for "disabled person", which is on a dark blue background. • Preferential parking cards must be laminated. • The fields on the front and back of the preferential parking card are divided vertically into two parts. • The left front contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ wheelchair symbol in white on a dark blue background; ○ parking card expiry date; ○ the serial number of the parking card; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134649345

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the name and seal of the issuing authority/organization. ○ The right front contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in capital letters the words "PARKING PASS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES" in Bulgarian, and at an appropriate distance in small print the words "Parking Pass" in other languages; ○ the words "Model of the European Communities" in Bulgarian; ○ as a background the distinctive code of the Republic of Bulgaria - BG, surrounded by a circle of 12 stars symbolizing the European Union. • The left side of the back contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the last name of the owner; ○ the first name(s) of the holder; ○ the owner's signature or other identifying mark; ○ photo of the owner. • The right side of the back contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the statement that this card entitles the holder to use a preferential parking space for public transport vehicles transporting disabled people; ○ the statement that, in use, the card is placed in the front of the vehicle so that the front part is fully visible for inspection purposes. • The data are in Bulgarian. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility of the card is not limited to one vehicle and can be used by a person in different cars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134649345
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, without having this right, parks in a place designated for a vehicle serving people with permanent disabilities or for a vehicle adapted and driven by people with permanent disabilities shall be fined BGN 200. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art 178d of the Road Transport Act • https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134649345
Statistics/ information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No official statistic on fraud and forgery can be identified. In Varna, controllers detect at least 30 cases a month of fraudulent or forged cards. In Sofia, for the year of 2016, 2506 were the cases of illegal card usage. Due to abuses, spots for the persons with disabilities are not enough, forcing them to pay for parking services. Main perpetrator is the lack of control of which vehicles are attached to a Card, making fraudulent behavior hard to catch and easy to execute. 	
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, Yes • Facilities management, Yes • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, Yes • Services of commercial agents, Yes • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, Yes • Real estate services, Yes • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, No • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, No • Supply of electricity and gas, No • Telecommunication, Yes • Postal services, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with Disabilities Act (1.01.2019): https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2137189213 • Road Transport Act: https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134649345 • Automobile Transport Act: https://www.damtn.government.bg/wp-content/uploads/zakoni/zakon_za_avtomobilnite_prevozi.pdf • Railway Transport Act: https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134950912 • Ordinance for Electronic Administrative Services: https://www.mtc.government.bg/upload/docs/2016-01/NAREDBA_za_elektronnite_administrativni_uslugi.rtf
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions are determined pursuant to an expert assessment on the specific needs of disabled persons. The assessment includes review of all the medical information, along with an individual assessment of the needs, his/her mobility, social inclusion, degree and severity of the disability. Pursuant to the conclusions reached by the competent Social Assistance Directorate of the Social assistance agency, one may be eligible for one or a number of the stipulated benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://asp.government.bg/bg/deynosti/sotsialno-podpomagane/podkrepa-na-horata-s-uvrezhdaniya/individualna-otsenka-na-potrebnostite/ • https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2137189213

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>under art. 24, para. 2 and para. 3 from the Persons with Disability Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ financial support for the purchase of a personal motor vehicle; ○ financial support for housing adaptation; ○ financial support for balneotherapy and/or rehabilitation services; ○ financial support rent of municipal housing; ○ monthly financial support; ○ social services; ○ personal assistance or other support according to the needs determined in their individual assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, 20,066 applications were submitted to the Directorats for the preparation of an individual assessment of support needs with a stated request for personal assistance. The director of the Social Assistance Directorate has issued 19,659 certifications, with certain hours for the use of personal assistance. Their distribution according to the degree of dependence/difficulties is as follows: - 18,944 persons with a fourth degree of total dependence/difficulties; - 653 persons in the third degree of very severe dependence/difficulties; - 58 persons in the second degree of severe dependence/difficulties; - 4 persons with a defined first degree of moderate dependence/difficulties. As of 31.12.2021, the total number of users of the personal assistance mechanism is 41,332 persons. • Additional eligibility criteria with respect to the financial support available for disability 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>persons is provided for in art. 70, para. 1 from the Persons with Disability Act. For adults (i.e. people above 18 years) this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from 50 to 70.99 percent degree of disability - in the amount of 7 percent of the national poverty line; ○ from 71 to 90 percent degree of disability - in the amount of 15 percent of the national poverty line; ○ over 90 percent degree of disability - in the amount of 25 percent of the national poverty line; ○ over 90 percent degree of disability with certain third party assistance, who receive a disability pension due to a general illness or due to an occupational accident or occupational disease - in the amount of 30 percent of the national poverty line; ○ over 90 percent degree of disability with certain foreign aid, who receive a social disability pension - in the amount of 57 percent of the national poverty line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, the law provides for special pensions for disabled persons as a result of civil and wartime service. Persons are entitled to a civil disability pension if one has lost ability to work in the performance of his civil duty, as for example, being injured while volunteering to fight a natural disaster. The other type is the wartime disability pension if one has lost ability to work in the performance of wartime service or while helping the Armed Forces of Bulgaria. The above circumstances must be certified with a document by the mayor, an authorized person or, in the second case, by the head of the body that caused the damage. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supplement for personal assistance is paid to pensioners who are permanently disabled over 90%. The need for assistance is determined by the disabled person's condition - whether he/she can handle daily activities alone. 	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Persons with disabilities act, providers have to offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities, on a mandatory basis, such as with the holders of the Free Parking Card for People with Disabilities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with Disabilities Act (1.01.2019): https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2137189213
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers do offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis, as well, such as the case with the medical, professional, social, labor, psychological help they may receive. The main differentiation is if the provisions are connected with penalties, as well the general wording of the rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with Disabilities Act (1.01.2019): https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2137189213
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No preferential conditions and rules exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. As an outstanding example, under the Labor Migration and Labor Mobility Act, all forms of direct or indirect discrimination, privileges or restrictions based on nationality, origin, ethnicity, personal situation, gender, sexual orientation, race, age, political and religious beliefs, membership in trade unions, other social organizations and movements, family, social and material situation and the presence of mental and physical disabilities are not allowed. Equal access to the Bulgarian labor market and equal treatment is ensured for all citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor Migration and Labor Mobility Act https://lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2136803084

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>of another EU member state, a state party to the EEA Agreement, or the Swiss Confederation. Such citizens shall be treated equally as any Bulgarian citizens with disabilities. To this end, every single relevant Act of Bulgarian legislation does not differentiate between such persons.</p>	
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong emphasis in shaping the national policy in practice is the fight against social isolation and, respectively, the creation of conditions for social inclusion of persons with disabilities. • Important positive changes in recent years are related to the effort to better target the benefits and reliefs to persons with disabilities and their families. This corresponds to the higher needs and greater vulnerability of this group of people. There is a strive towards financial decentralization and deinstitutionalization of social services, the role of services in the community is strengthened, and to a greater extent they acquire an individual character, which corresponds to modern concepts of service development. • An important positive feature is the application of the principle of partnership in the formation and implementation of policy, programs and measures regarding persons with disabilities. It means e.g. the role of the National Council for persons with disabilities and the participation of the nationally representative organizations of and for persons with disabilities in it, thereby supporting the processes of preparing strategic and normative acts and other documents related to this policy. Another example is the expanding involvement of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report on the implementation of the rights policy of people with disabilities for 2021: https://ahu.mlsp.government.bg/portal/document/85236

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<p>private sector in the direct provision of services to this population group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite efforts to change (example: integrated education of children with specific educational needs; conducting individual assessment of persons with disabilities, still in society, and at the institutional level, the view of "caring" for persons with disabilities dominates. Without denying the need to offer and provide accessible services corresponding to the needs of these people, in the background is the removal of the various barriers, which would contribute to the development and use of their personal potential and their integration. • The issue of coordination is key in such a diverse, complex and sensitive area as the formation and implementation of state policy for persons with disabilities. Almost all state institutions have commitments in this regard. In practice, however, there is no single center to coordinate the formation and implementation of individual "sectoral" policies and measures from the point of view of the rights of people with different types of permanent disabilities and the goals, principles and tasks of state policy towards individual groups of persons with disabilities. In the monitoring of the implementation of policies for the rights of people with various permanent disabilities, the representative organizations of persons with disabilities themselves should be more actively involved in order to prevent the creation of institutional dependence and subjectivism, which ultimately leads to alienation, non-acceptance and even a negative reaction to the otherwise meaningful state policy of maintaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for People with Disabilities 2021-2030: https://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=1342

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>employment and social support. Addressing these issues is essential to increase the overall effectiveness and efficiency of national policy in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another negative to be noted is the lack of separate concepts/practical effort to implement art. 20, 25 and 26 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. • A serious barrier to overcome is the social rejection and isolation of citizens with disabilities. Lack of employment is one of the main causes of poverty and social exclusion, which is why among the main priorities there shall continue to be the promotion of the active inclusion of persons remote from the labor market, incl. with permanent disabilities. The implementation of integrated strategies for the active inclusion of these risk groups as a key tool for reducing poverty and social exclusion continues. At the same time, however, a number of challenges continue to impact the labor market, which is faced with increasing technological innovation, economic pressures, financial constraints and new jobs. Demographic problems and the free movement of labor in the community also require more precisely targeted policies to ensure a quality labor pool, part of which are disabled people of working age, guaranteeing the economic upswing. • The biggest challenge in the field of policy for the rights of persons with disabilities is guaranteeing the opportunities for work and employment of persons with disabilities, as well as providing adequate support for workers and employers, given the specifics of this part of the workforce. In Bulgaria, 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>adaptability and mobility in relation to the working environment, as well as the application of flexible, innovative and alternative methods of workplace support for persons with disabilities, according to personal characteristics and existing functional limitations, are still not sufficiently advocated. Quality jobs ensure economic independence, encourage personal achievement and provide the best possible protection from poverty. In order to achieve the EU's growth targets, more disabled people need to be in paid employment in the open labor market. In accordance with the specific recommendations of the Council addressed to Bulgaria within the framework of the European Semester in the period 2017-2020. According to the Report on Bulgaria 2020 under the European Semester 2020: assessment of progress in structural reforms, prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances and results of the in-depth examinations in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 persons with disabilities still find it difficult to lead independent lives. In 2018, the proportion of persons with disabilities at risk of poverty or social exclusion was 49.5%, 19.5 percentage points higher than for people without disabilities and 20.7 percentage points above the EU average. The employment rate of persons with disabilities remains one of the lowest in the EU (39.5% against an EU average of 50.7%), with a very large gap compared to people without disabilities (34.2 percentage points against EU average 24.2 percentage points).</p>	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another challenge facing the care for persons with disabilities is ensuring equal access to health services. A greater part of the reasons for difficult access are outside the health system and they are related to the relatively more frequent cases of social isolation, stigmatisation, poverty and communication difficulties resulting from inaccessible architectural environment and road-transport connections, given the specific needs of this a group of people. A factor of the health care system that has an impact, but is not specific to persons with disabilities, but also applies to the entire population, is the remoteness and related difficult access to medical care for persons with disabilities who live in certain areas of the country. Ensuring accessibility to certain medical care related specifically to • timely diagnosis, prevention of disabilities, primary and secondary prevention of disabilities, especially in small settlements, is a challenge that is also linked to the provision of a sufficient number of medical specialists, including doctors specializing in physical and rehabilitation medicine. • In addition to social and health barriers and restrictions, persons with disabilities also face architectural obstacles that limit their access to public services and make it difficult for them to realize their rights. Physical barriers, especially in remote and rural areas; public transport and services; information and communication services, mainly for people with sensory disabilities and intellectual disabilities, are not fully adapted and accessible to achieve compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities. Still, not a small 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>part of the roads, residential buildings and public facilities (including public transport) have special devices for those in need. Accessibility for persons with disabilities is a prerequisite for participation in society and in economic life, but much more needs to be done to overcome this serious challenge, especially given the local urbanized territory and infrastructure. The provision of accessible transport for persons with disabilities - road, air, water, rail - is still a difficulty. The process of ensuring accessible public transport and services should be accelerated, including through the implementation of private and public sector monitoring mechanisms, sanctions and public procurement procedures.</p>	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Health Act ensures the right to complex dispensary (ambulatory) monitoring of uninsured persons with mental illnesses and the right to medical assistance for persons up to the age of 18, which includes payment from the state budget for specific medical devices, highly specialized devices/ devices for individual use, dietary foods for special medical purposes, medicinal products, in order to improve the right of access to quality health services. • Equality in the use of medical assistance by persons with mandatory health insurance, including persons with disabilities, is among the principles enshrined in the Law on Health Insurance. Mandatory health insurance guarantees free access of insured persons to medical care through a package of health activities defined in terms of type, scope and 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>volume, as well as free choice of a contractor who has entered into a contract with a regional health insurance fund. According to the provisions of the Law on Health Insurance, war invalids and war casualties who are not otherwise health insured, invalids injured in natural disasters and accidents are insured at the expense of the state budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Ordinance No. 9 of December 10, 2019, on determining the package of health activities health-insured persons suffering from chronic diseases that require long-term medical monitoring, supportive treatment and specific care are exempt from the user fee for visits to the general practitioner, dentist or hospital treatment, including all military disabled and health-insured persons, with an expert decision with over 71% permanently reduced working capacity. • The Labor Code provides for various forms of protection for persons with disabilities, which is expressed in a stipulated obligation for employers to determine the percentage of jobs for employment, introduction of flexible working hours, prohibition of night and overtime work, establishing of reduced working hours, preliminary protection in case of dismissal, provision of compensation in case of employment from the moment of receipt of the prescription for employment, until its implementation, etc. • The Law on the Promotion of Employment foresees measures to support unemployed persons, to promote and preserve employment, provide services for mediation in finding a job, for training of adults, for vocational guidance, etc., including for unemployed persons with disabilities. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Unemployed persons with disabilities, registered as job seekers, use the employment services, and no form of direct or indirect discrimination is allowed. The main emphasis in the provision of services by the National Unemployment Agency to persons with permanent disabilities is in the accurate assessment and support for the disclosure and development of their opportunities, of the specific knowledge and skills and strengths that they should realize upon inclusion in employment. A Standardized package of services has been created especially for the disabled, which builds on the other services offered and provides full service to the persons. The standardized package of services sets the general framework for the type, sequence and manner of provision of services aimed at unemployed persons with disabilities, with a view to ensuring the fastest possible transition to sustainable employment. An organisation has been introduced enabling the provision of specialized employment mediation for unemployed persons with disabilities, which includes: - support for independent job search; - motivation for active behavior in the labor market; - psychological support - support from a psychologist to deal with the state of unemployment, in the form of individual consultations and participation in group events; - individual support from a case manager - the case manager offers a package of services (social, health, educational, supplementing mediation services) that satisfy the needs of the relevant unemployed person, plans and coordinates the process of their provision; - inclusion in adult education;</p>	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>- providing information to the job seeker about suitable vacancies - during a site visit or by e-mail; - referral to suitable jobs on the primary labor market; - inclusion in programs and measures for training and employment, under the National Health Service, as well as in projects under the HRD OP, provided that they meet the set requirements; - implementation of joint activities with NGOs supporting the integration of persons with disabilities, incl. with organizations of and for persons with disabilities; - motivating employers to provide employment opportunities, accessibility and adaptation of workplaces to the specific needs of persons with disabilities. Employers attending DBT are explained the advantages of employing a disabled person and the social effect of creating and adapting jobs for disabled people; - organizing specialized job fairs for persons with disabilities. A specific tool in the work of employment brokers that expands the scope and quality of employment services for unemployed persons with permanent disabilities is the Job Search Workshop, providing individuals with the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fill in the knowledge deficits regarding the search process on work; - improve and upgrade already acquired skills in relation to the desired effect - starting work; - increased motivation for active behavior in the labor market; - builds confidence to successfully overcome psychological and behavioral barriers; - strengthened the feeling of effective inclusion in the labor market); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state and local authorities are obliged to create conditions for adapted physical activity and practice of sports by persons with 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>disabilities in order to improve their quality of life, including through the free provision of sports facilities - state or municipal property. The payment of prizes to athletes with disabilities is also foreseen. The right of access to national and general human cultural values, the right to develop personal culture, the freedom of artistic, scientific and technical creativity, inventive, copyright and related rights are protected, recognized and guaranteed by Art. 54 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ordinance No. 33 of November 3, 1999 for public transport of passengers and goods on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, requirements are laid down for every bus station, which must have an external telephone machine, accessible also to people with reduced mobility; a lifting platform or a ramp for the movement of a wheelchair, implemented according to the accessibility requirements, which should provide access to the buses; an accessible route from the street to the bus station and in the area of the bus station to the bus, in the passenger hall, accessibility of the ticket counters and at least one toilet accessible. • Accessibility for persons with reduced mobility is within the competences of the Infrastructure Manager and the railway carrier - according to Art. 21, paragraph 1 of Regulation (EC) No. 1371/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the rights and obligations of passengers using rail transport. Executive agency "Railway Administration" implements the provisions of this regulation. One of its aims is to protect and assist disabled persons 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>and persons with reduced mobility traveling by rail, because they have the same right to free movement, freedom of choice and non-discrimination as other citizens. Persons with disabilities and reduced mobility are given special attention when providing information on the accessibility of railway services, conditions of access to the rolling stock and to the various facilities on the train.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level, the rights of access to rail transport for persons with reduced mobility are regulated in the Railway Transport Act (RTA). There is a state policy regarding regulated travel discounts for persons with reduced mobility. In Art. 52 of the Civil Code, the right to compensate the reduced income of the carriers who have concluded a contract for obligations to perform public transport services (PSO) and apply passenger tariffs in the interest of one or several categories of persons - students, senior citizens, mothers with many children , persons with disabilities, war veterans or other persons who are designated by Decree No. 295 of December 20, 2001 of the Council of Ministers. 	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most extensive database of activities undertaken in regard to service providers offering preferential conditions to persons with disabilities are listed in the Annual report on the implementation of the rights policy of persons with disabilities for 2021. 	

3.2 Relevant legislation

3.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

3.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- People with Disabilities Act - <https://www.lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2137189213> (related to the disability assessment);
- Medical Examination Ordinance - <https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135678969> (related to the disability assessment);
- Protection from Discrimination Act - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135472223>;
- Constitution of Bulgaria - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/521957377>;
- Road Transport Act - <https://lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134649345>;
- Automobile Transport Act - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134681088>;
- Railway Transport Act - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2134950912>;
- Ordinance for Transport Schemes and Public Bus Transport - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/-548912640>;
- Electronic Communications Act - <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135553187>;
- Labor Migration and Labor Mobility Act - <https://lex.bg/index.php/laws/ldoc/2135588751>.

4 Cyprus

4.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 106,625 persons had “some” disability (11.9% of the population) 65,409 persons had “severe” disability (7.3% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 000 until the end of 2022 are listed in the system of the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Persons with Disabilities 2021 Annual Report https://tinyurl.com/5n6bynbm Country expert’s communication with the President of the Confederation of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (date 17/01/2023)
Number of persons with formally recognised disabilities in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 persons (until 2021) (including complete, severe and moderate); (7,000 persons receiving disability benefits by the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities) (8,000 persons with disabilities receiving Guaranteed Minimum Income); An additional about 4,000 recognised persons with disabilities are listed in the Department’s System (until the end of 2022) which are recorded as mild disability not eligible to any of the official benefits of the State, including EDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Persons with Disabilities 2021 Annual Report https://tinyurl.com/5n6bynbm Country expert’s communication with the President of the Confederation of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (date 17/01/2023)
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 4,214 EDC holders are officially eligible for preferential conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until 2019: 2,018 card holders; 2020: 834 new card holders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Persons with Disabilities 2021 Annual Report https://tinyurl.com/5n6bynbm Country expert’s communication with the President of the Confederation of


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2021: 690 new card holders; ○ 2022: 672 new card holders. • Also, preferential conditions are often offered to holders of the EU parking card for persons with disabilities (see criteria in sections below) or other disability proof, so all 15,000 recognised persons with disabilities are potentially eligible if the service provide accepts the proof of disability (which can be any document of the benefits/assessment report received). 	Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (date 17/01/2023)
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 407,556 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 2,341,253. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data or information are available in relation to tourism abroad for persons with disabilities from Cyprus. At the time the Deputy Ministry of Tourism is under the process of creating a record of accessible tourism facilities that will be able to disseminate to possible visitors with disabilities in the near future. After that, it is anticipated that some relevant national statistics would be available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Ministry of Tourism Annual Report 2021 https://tinyurl.com/2hb89kj4
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCRPD's definition as in ratification Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2011(N. 8(III)/2011) http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2011_3_8.html
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of Disability status (general register) & Assessment of multiple purposes (access to various benefits): Officially defined as Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Cyprus - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>approaches). However, in the view of ANED experts, the assessment method is mostly a medical based assessment confirming the diagnosis of a medical condition / impairment, though based on the ICF areas, but solely performed by medical doctors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for multiple purposes (access to various disability benefits): Same as per point above. The medical assessment is complemented with inputs of a second committee of rehabilitation professionals who provide advice on functionality improvement in the various sectors of life. • Assessment for the Education of Children with Disabilities: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) carried out by Medical doctor, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.), the rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker; • Disability Pension Benefit (for disability that resulted from an industrial/work accident): Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity); • Assessment for Invalidity Pension: Functional capacity assessment, with disability expressed in percentage terms via combination of documentary evidence and personal interaction; • Assessment for Access in long-term care for public homes: Assessment of need. 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific national disability card. Each person goes under disability assessment by the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in order to be recognised as a person with disabilities. No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Assessment report: Mavrou, K & Liasidou, A. (2019). Disability assessment – country report: Cyprus, (ANED 2017-2018 – European Disability Expertise Reports at: https://tinyurl.com/3mnp8n79

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>relevant card is provided, and then each person applies separately for particular benefits. These may include one or more of the following: Social benefits (e.g. allowances for severe disability, technical means, wheelchairs, mobility allowance, European disability card, Guaranteed Minimum Income, etc) or if no benefit is provided the report of the disability assessment is the proof of disability.</p>	
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card Cyprus website https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 4,214 EU Disability Card holders are officially eligible for preferential conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Until 2023: 5,123 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Persons with Disabilities 2021 Annual Report https://tinyurl.com/5n6bynbm • Country expert's communication with the President of the Confederation of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (date 17/01/2023)
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of the EDC, eligible holders in Cyprus are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cypriot and European citizens with disabilities who have a permanent residence in the area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus for at least consecutive 12 months; ○ Persons with disabilities with recognised refugee status or supplementary protection status, in accordance with the Refugee Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card Cyprus website https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,118 cards issued until 31/12/2021 • 9,628 cardholders as of today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		<p>Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Reports of the DSID for 2018-2021 http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd29_gr/dsipd29_gr?OpenDocument
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval or rejection decision on the application is made by the Director of the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (DSID) or on his behalf by a Department's authorised officer. Such decision may be taken after an assessment at the Disability Assessment Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (DSID) - Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who are interested may apply to the DSID by filling out the stated form and attach the relevant certificates; 'Assessment of disability "means an assessment carried out by two or three doctors with specialties directly intertwined with the disabilities the person may be facing; After the decision the DSID inform the applicant about the decision and post the card to the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beneficiaries are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cypriot and European citizens with disabilities who have a permanent residence in the area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus for at least consecutive 12 months; Persons with disabilities with recognized refugee status or supplementary protection status, in accordance with the Refugee Law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Person with disability” for the purposes of issuing Parking card means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons whose disability involves amputation or severe weakness of the upper and / or lower limbs due to any cause, and as a result the person with disability has a permanent degree of disability of 39% or more; ○ Persons with disabilities according to the provisions of the law for special allowance for blind persons, severe motor disability allowance scheme, care allowance for quadriplegic people, care allowance for paraplegic people; ○ People with intellectual disabilities; ○ People that go under heamodialysis; ○ Organisations that provide care to persons with disabilities. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 3 years – Maximum permanent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking places specially marked for the parking of persons with disabilities; • Streets with parking meters, where parking for the holders of the Blue Badge is free and for unlimited time; • Streets with single or double yellow line for three hours provided that these streets have been predetermined as privileged parking areas for disabled persons by the Technical Committee of the Central Agency for Road Traffic Problems. In these cases, the right to privileged parking should be indicated on special signs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, Disability Parking Card Scheme (Blue Badge) - DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES - Disability Parking Card Scheme (Blue Badge) (mlsi.gov.cy) • Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities has the same form in all member states of the EU and the holder may use it in any EU state according to the regulations of the state in visit; In the Republic of Cyprus, the following regulations apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities should be placed on the upper part of the vehicle’s dashboard and the front side with the international disabled sign been visible; It should only be used when its holder makes use of the parking right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, Disability Parking Card Scheme (Blue Badge) - https://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_en/dsipd18_en?OpenDocument Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument A sample of the Parking card can be found here https://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/169DA24A737DC4C7C2257A7C002D0C89/\$file/sample.pdf
Eligibility of the card	<p>For one person only to be used in different cars. Eligible persons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipients of the blind persons’ allowance; Recipients for the paraplegic and quadriplegic persons allowance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities – Parking Card beneficiaries http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd18_gr/dsipd18_gr?OpenDocument

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipients of the Severe Motor Disability allowance; • Persons whose disability is a result of amputation or severe weakness of the lower and/or upper limbs, resulting to higher than 39% of permanent disability; • Persons with disabilities as defined by the ΟΙ ανάπηροι με βάση τις διατάξεις του the Relief of Patients Law; • Persons with Intellectual Disability; • Associations that provide care to persons with disabilities that fulfill the above criteria and may use vehicles for the transportation of persons with disabilities. 	
<p>Legislation and penalties in place against fraud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking for disabled parking: € 300 fine – in case a car not holding a disabled parking card is parked on a disabled designated parking place; • Violence of the obligations* of the EU parking card holder: € 855 fine; <p><i>*Obligations: reasonable use of the card, use only by the beneficiary transported by any vehicle, maintenance of the card in a good readable condition, in case the card is not necessary or does not serve the holder needs to be returned to the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of EU parking card by non-beneficiary: fine up to € 1285 and/or prison sentence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Offences and Penalties https://cyprusdriving.net/traffic-offences-and-penalties/ • The Extradition Law of 1997 (47(I)/1997-2022) at: http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1997_1_47/full.html • Guidance for the correct use of the EU Parking card: https://tinyurl.com/534vfvsvu
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General annual report of the Police department does not include any data available in this detail. EU card parking frauds are included in the general statistics for parking and benefits misuse reported in the Police Department Annual report, but they are not specific to each type of fraud; • After personal email communication with police department the following information were provided: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Department Annual Reports in Cyprus at https://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/annualrep_gr/annualrep_gr?opendocument • Email communication with Police Department 30/01 & 01/02/2023 • (signed by Asst Policeman B on behalf of Chief of Police)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of reported illegal parking in disabled parking places: 1220 in 2021 and 1142 in 2022; ○ No data available for other kind of relevant frauds such as misuse or non-eligible use of disability parking card. 	
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport - Yes • Private transport - No • Parking – Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing – Yes • Facilities management - No • Advertising - No • Recruitment services – Yes (public) • Services of commercial agents - no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice - No • Real estate services - No • Distributive trades - No • Organisation of trade fairs – No • Car rental - No • Travel agencies - No • Services in the field of tourism - Yes • Leisure services - Yes • Sports centres - Yes • Cultural services - Yes • Amusement parks - Yes • Supply of electricity and gas - Yes • Telecommunication - Yes • Postal services - Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card Cyprus website – List of Benefits https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm • Country expert’s communication with various travel agencies (date 18/01/2023) and other online search and desk study
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility criteria for preferential conditions are generally defined by the criteria of the ECE Scheme. These in general include complete, severe and moderate disability and they are defined as: <i>"Person with disability" for the purposes of this Scheme means a person who has long-term physical, mental,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card Cyprus website https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm • Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Services and Social Benefits http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument • Scheme for the EU Disability Card in Cyprus

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p><i>intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others and whose disability is certified by the Disability Assessment Centers of the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities as moderate or severe or total disability;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, preferential conditions are also available to personal assistants if this is indicated on the EDC. However, application of the benefits to assistance is decided by the service provider and this is indicated in the List of Benefits in Cyprus. • Also, preferential conditions are often offered to holders of the EU parking card for persons with disabilities (see criteria in sections below); • In general persons eligible for preferential conditions as listed by the Department for Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities are only holders of the EDC (which can be inclusive of holders of other disability benefits Disability Parking card, specific disability related benefit) – but persons need to apply for it separately. There is no other disability certification (in terms of a card) provided. Each disability benefit or report of the disability assessment result is considered a certification/proof of disability. But for obtaining the preferential conditions (in terms of EDC benefits) the EDC is required/or a service provider’s card that includes the EDC benefits. Some service providers request another type of card that translate the particular benefits of the EDC to the particular service (e.g. for free transportation you need to show a motion card which is issued after the EDC); 	<p>Ευρωπαϊκή Κάρτα Αναπηρίας - Karta anapirias (eudisabilitycard.gov.cy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card Cyprus website https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm • Katerina Mavrou, K & Liasidou, A. (2019). Disability assessment – country report: Cyprus, (ANED 2017-2018 – European Disability Expertise Reports at: https://tinyurl.com/3mnp8n79) Cyprus Symphony Orchestra (example of performance tickets and conditions) https://www.cyso.org.cy/?p=10798

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is clarified that individuals need to apply for an EDC. No further assessment will be needed to obtain the EDC if they previously had a disability assessment. However, application for EDC is needed if this is not a new application for disability in general. Also, for preferential conditions offered by service providers not in the EDC scheme, it is up to the provider if they wish to have a proof of disability and what they accept as one; It is also noted that there are service providers (e.g. Cyprus Symphony Orchestra, particular theatre troupes, visiting/invited cultural performances) that provide preferential conditions to persons with disabilities but are not listed under the EDC benefits. In those cases, eligibility criteria and what is considered as a proof of disability are defined by the provider. Thus, <i>mild</i> disability that is not eligible for EDC or other State official benefits, may also be eligible for individual service providers. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joining the EDC Scheme is on a voluntary basis; After joining, the EDC Scheme implementation is mandatory. That means that service providers are obliged to offer the preferential conditions to EDC holders. It is not mandatory to offer the conditions to other type of proof of disability (non-EDC holders). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) Email from Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 19/01/2023)
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are also services that offer preferential conditions outside the EDC scheme. This is their own choice, and it seems to be implemented on a voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) Email from Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 19/01/2023)
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential conditions are also available to personal assistants if this is indicated on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>EDC. However, application of the benefits to assistance is decided by the service provider and this is indicated in the List of Benefits in Cyprus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme for the EU Disability Card in Cyprus - Ευρωπαϊκή Κάρτα Αναπηρίας - Karta anapirias (eudisabilitycard.gov.cy) • European Disability Card Cyprus website https://tinyurl.com/yc3n4cxm
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See row above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See row above
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, if they are holders of the EDC. In addition to that, preferential conditions to non-EDC holders with a recognised disability from other Member States are up to the service provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) • Email from Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 19/01/2023)
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As there are no records of statistics on non-nationals and visitors with disabilities there is no evidence of possible impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) • Email from Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 19/01/2023)
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the challenges mentioned by officers of the Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with disabilities is the fact that service providers are providing preferential conditions on a voluntary basis and they are not all willing or convinced to do so; • In addition, lack of support for reasonable accommodations and accessibility especially of services of the private sector is a challenge both for the offer and sustainability of preferential conditions. Even if preferential conditions are in place, lack of accessibility or accessible services hinders the use and exploitation of the benefits; • Moreover, there is no well-established monitoring mechanism on the implementation of EDC scheme or other preferential conditions as well as of the accessibility of the service provider, that may indeed offer preferential conditions. Accessibility and suitability monitoring is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) • Mavrou, K., Liasidou, A. & Tsakiri, M. (2021). European Semester 2020-2021 country fiche on disability equality. (EDE) European Disability Expertise Reports at: https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1540&langId=en • Study assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card and associated benefits (2021)

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>often a responsibility of the local authorities based on the built accessibility and digital accessibility legislation, and other relevant regulations. However, lack of awareness is a limitation to the effective implementation of this mechanism.</p>	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities in collaboration with the Cyprus Confederation of Disability Organisations are currently under the process to enrich the list of services providers and benefits. The aim is to contact both public and private service providers in other sectors than the ones already listed in the existing list of benefits. Target service providers are both those already offer some preferential conditions but are not under of any of the already contracted providers or service providers that do not yet have any preferential conditions at all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's communication with officer at the Department of Social Inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (date 18/01/2023) Country expert's communication with the President of the Cyprus Confederation of Disability Organisations (date 17/01/2023)
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

4.2 Relevant legislation

4.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Rules and System: New System of Assessing Disability and Functioning;
- Link to documents and regulations for the implementation of the system: http://www.dmsw.gov.cy/dmsw/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd06_gr/dsipd06_gr?OpenDocument;
- Relevant Legislation: the system operates under the provisions of the [Law No of 8 \(III\)2011 ratifying the UN Convention of persons with disabilities](#), [the Law No 127\(I\) of 2000 on Persons with Disabilities](#) and [the Law No 109\(I\) of 2014 on the Minimum Guaranteed Income and More Generally Social Benefits](#)

4.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law No 127(I) of 2000 on Persons with Disabilities [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000_1_127/full.html];
- Law No of 8 (III)2011 ratifying the UN Convention of persons with disabilities [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2011_3_8.html];
- Law No. 42(I) of 2004 on Combating of Racism and Other Discrimination (Commissioner) [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_42/full.html];
- Proof Law (Chapter 9) (relevant to legal capacity) [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/0_9/full.html];
- Law No 117 of 1989 on Persons with Intellectual Disability [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1989_1_117/full.html];
- Regulation No 61H on roads and buildings [http://www.cylaw.org/KDP/data/2017_1_248.pdf];
- Law No 112 (I) of 2004) on Public Electronic Communications and Postal Services [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_112/full.html];
- Law No 7(I) of 1998 on The Radio and Television Organisations [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1998_1_7/full.html];
- Law No (50(I)/2019) on The Accessibility of Websites and Applications for Mobile Devices of Public Sector Organisations [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2019_1_50/full.html];
- Law No 89(I) of 2001 on The General Healthcare System (English version) [<https://www.gesy.org.cy/en-us/pressrelease/2001-1-089pperi-genikoy-systimatos-ygerias-nomos-1.pdf>];
- Law No 77(I) of 1997 on The Mental Health Care [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/1997_1_77.html];
- Laws No72 of 1979, No 10(I) of 2004 and No 37 of 1959 on Election procedures;
- Law No 66(I) of 2006 on the Recognition of Cyprus Sign Language [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2006_1_66/full.html];
- Law No 222 of 1991 on Housing of the Elderly and Disabled [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1991_1_222/full.html];
- Law No 38(I) of 1997 on Adults Centres [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1997_1_38/full.html];
- Law No 109(I) of 2014 on The Guaranteed Minimum Income and Social Benefits [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2014_1_109/full.html];
- Law No 59(I) of 2010 on Social Security [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2010_1_59/full.html];
- Law No 113(I) of 1999 on the Education of Children with Special Needs [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1999_1_113/full.html];

- Law No 103(I) of 2000 on the Special Fund of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disabilities, [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000_1_103/full.html];
- Law No 14(I) of 2017 on the Conduct of Examinations for Access in the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) of Cyprus and Greece [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2017_1_14/full.html];
- Law No 146(I) of 2009 on The Recruitment of Persons with Disabilities in the Wider Public Sector (Special Provisions, [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2009_1_146/full.html];
- Law No 17 of 1988 on the Recruitment of Trained Blind Telephone Operators in the Public Sector (Special Provisions) [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1988_1_17/full.html];
- Decree of 2003 issued under the 2000-2005 Laws on Vehicle Approval, "The Bus and Pulman Decree". http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000_1_127/full.html; http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2011_3_8.html; <https://tinyurl.com/59rf5u2d>; http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_112/full.html; http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2019_1_50/full.html;
- Department of Transport: http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/RTD/rtd.nsf/rtd65_gr/rtd65_gr?OpenDocument.

5 Croatia


5.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 932,398 persons had “some” disability (23.1% of the population); 363272 persons had “severe” disability (9% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data on disability were collected in the 2021 census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other national statistics.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on persons with disabilities are collected in the Register of Persons with Disabilities and published in the annual reports of the Croatian Institute of Public Health; Number of persons with recognised disability in the Republic of Croatia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 09/09/2021: 586,153 persons with disabilities; 01/09/2022: 624,019 persons with disabilities, the share of persons with disabilities in the total population is about 16%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Croatia in 2021. (According to data from the Register of Persons with Disabilities of the Croatian Institute of Public Health) https://www.hzjz.hr/periodicne-publikacije/izvjesce-o-osobama-s-invaliditetom-u-republici-hrvatskoj-2022/
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 500.000 adults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croatian Institute of Public Health.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,354,229 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 9,360,277. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Any national statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no systematic statistical data available on guests with disabilities, although there is a possibility to use data from the e-visitor database among the data on persons who do not pay the tourist tax; • There are only a few published articles on certain aspects of tourism activities of persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked with the Ministry of Tourism and the Office of the Ombudsman for Persons with Disabilities. • E-visitor database: https://www.evisitor.hr/ • Pókó, N. (2022). Turizam bez prepreka u Mađarskoj i Hrvatskoj (Barrier-free tourism in Hungary and Croatia). <i>Acta Economica Et Turistica</i>, 8 (2), 195-214. https://doi.org/10.46672/aet.8.2.3 • https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/417269 • Gregoric, Marina & Skryl, Tatiana & Drk, Katarina. (2019). Accessibility of Tourist Offer in Republic of Croatia to People with Disabilities. <i>Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism</i>. 10. 903-915. 10.14505/jemt.v10.4(36).22. • https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336498153_Accessibility_of_Tourist_Offer_in_Republic_of_Croatia_to_People_with_Disabilities
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A person with a disability is a person who has long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments that, in interaction with various obstacles, can prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Registry of Persons with Disabilities (<i>Zakon o Registru osoba s invaliditetom</i>), Official Gazette 63/2022 https://www.zakon.hr/z/3178/Zakon-o-Registru-osoba-s-invaliditetom Article 2
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility for Sign Language Interpreter Assessment: Diagnosis of a named medical condition; • Eligibility for a Higher Amount of Family Allowance: Barema method (% disability or scale); • Eligibility for Disability Allowance: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Croatia - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility for Public Transport Travel Allowance: Barema method (% disability or scale); • Eligibility for Supported Decision-making: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Medical doctor, Social worker, Self-assessment and approved by the Guardianship Authority; • Full or Partial Limitation of the Individual's Legal Capacity, the Appointment of a Guardian: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches); • Eligibility to Participate in the Election: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity); • Access to the Support Service: Barema method (% disability or scale); • Eligibility for Supported Housing: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.). Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker, Self-assessment. 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of the cards mandatory for the use of the privileged services (Croatia); • Card for maritime transportation of persons with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties (disabled card). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no general national disability card - only special cards for some sector services (shipping, highway use).



Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMART card for persons with disabilities for using the right to be exempt from the annual fee for the use of public roads and the right to be exempt from tolls for the use of motorways and toll facilities (bridge, tunnel, viaduct, etc.). 	
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility criteria for SMART card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with physical damage resulting in a lower extremity damage rating of 80 per cent or more, Croatian disabled Homeland War veterans with a physical disability rating of 100 per cent, and visually impaired persons with a physical disability rating of 100 per cent are exempt from paying tolls for one vehicle in their ownership or which they use based on a leasing contract. Eligibility criteria for Card for maritime transportation of persons with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> persons with disabilities with physical damage to the lower extremities of 80% or more, Croatian war veterans with 100% physical damage and persons with disabilities who have been diagnosed with III. and IV. degree of functional impairment, including the personal vehicle in which these persons are transported; children with developmental disabilities residing on the island and all children with developmental disabilities who have been identified as III. and IV. the degree of functional impairment, regardless of the place of residence and the personal vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on roads (Zakon o cestama) Official Gazette, 84/11, 22/13, 54/13, 148/13, 92/14, 110/1, 144/21, 114/22, 114/22, 04/23, https://www.zakon.hr/z/244/Zakon-o-cestama Law on Transportation in Line and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic (Zakon o prijevozu u linijskom i povremenom obalnom pomorskom prometu), Official Gazette 19/2022, https://www.zakon.hr/z/441/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-linijskom-i-povremenom-obalnom-pomorskom-prometu

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>in which these children are transported, and they exercise the right to free transportation on all ferry lines with a public service obligation</p>	
<p>Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of January 31, 2021, there were 19,922 active users of the right to be exempted from paying tolls for the use of highways and toll facilities (SMART card users); In 2021, 37,898 persons with disabilities used free ferry transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports of the Ombudsman for Persons of disabilities https://posi.hr/izvjesca-o-radu/
<p>Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>Number of persons having the EU Disability Card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croatia does not issue an EU disability card, so there is no data on the number of people who use this card.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
<p>Number of holders of the EU parking card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no data on the number of parking cards issued at the national level.
<p>Authority for parking card eligibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom), Official Gazette 139/2021 , https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2021_12_139_2350.html Art. 7
<p>Authority for parking card issuance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issuer of the parking card is the state ministry responsible for traffic affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom) Official Gazette 139/2021
<p>Management model</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests for the issuance of a parking card are processed by the administrative bodies in the counties responsible for traffic, that is, the administrative body of the City of Zagreb responsible for traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom) Official Gazette 139/2021 Art. 7.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Persons with 80 percent or more of physical impairment, or persons with 60 percent or more of impairment to their lower extremities, have the right to a parking card; (2) Only natural persons registered in the Croatian Register of Persons with Disabilities, who have a regulated residence in the Republic of Croatia and whose level of physical impairment from paragraph 1 of this Article has been determined by a check in the Croatian Register of Persons with Disabilities, have the right to issue a parking card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021 Art. 3.
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The validity of a parking card for persons with disabilities is three years from the establishment of the right to use the parking card for the holder of the right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021 Art. 6.
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disability parking card allows parking for vehicles transporting persons with disabilities at parking spaces specifically marked for that purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021 Art. 5.
Design of the national card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National card is designed according to the model of the "European Community model". The card contains name, surname, photo and signature of cardholder, date of expiry, date of issue, the body that issued the card and serial number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For one person and specific car only or for a person to be used in different cars; A parking ticket is issued to a person with a disability and is valid only when the vehicle is driven by a person with a disability or that person is in the vehicle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supervision and control of the use of the parking card, in addition to the body of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (<i>Pravilnik o uporabi</i>

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>local self-government unit, i.e. the legal entity established for this purpose by the local self-government unit, is also carried out by the police officers of the ministry responsible for internal affairs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent authorities must cancel the parking card when it is determined in the appropriate procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That it is forged; or ○ That the person using it is not the holder of the right; or ○ That it was obtained on the basis of fake and/or counterfeit goods. • A driver shall not stop or park their vehicle at the space reserved for parking of disabled persons' vehicles, and if they do so, a fine of 90 EUR shall be imposed on them. A police officer or an officer of the local self-government unit shall order a vehicle to be removed to another space if it has been stopped or parked at the space reserved for stopping and parking of vehicles of persons with disabilities; • Police officers in the field supervise improper use of the disability parking card and continuously visit parking spaces intended for vehicles of persons with disabilities and sanction all unmarked and improperly parked vehicles occupying such spaces. 	<p><i>parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom</i>) Official Gazette 139/2021 Art.17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Road Traffic Safety Act (<i>Zakon o sigurnosti prometa na cestama</i>), • Official Gazette 67/2008, 48/2010, 74/2011, 80/2013, 158/2013, 92/2014, 64/2015, 108/2017, 70/2019, 42/2020, 85/2022, 114/2022 <p>https://www.zakon.hr/z/78/Zakon-o-sigurnosti-prometa-na-cestama</p>

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no national statistics on the misuse of the parking card or parking place for persons with disabilities; • In larger cities, focused actions by the police and local authorities are periodically carried out, which check how parking spaces for disabled people are used. In February 2022, such a one-day action was carried out in Zagreb, and 184 violations of illegal parking of vehicles in parking spaces marked as spaces exclusively reserved for parking vehicles of persons with disabilities were recorded. In the same action, ten people were accused of forging the accessibility sign. Wrong parking is sanctioned as a misdemeanour, and falsifying a card is a criminal offense. There are similar data from other cities (e.g. Zadar); • In Rijeka, the Report on the work of the Traffic Police Directorate for the year 2021 specifically lists the number of illegally parked vehicles in places with accessibility signs. It was the 4th most common parking violation (1,250 cases) in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zagreb County Police Administration https://zagrebacka-policija.gov.hr/vijesti/nepropisno-parkirala-184-vozaca-na-mjestima-rezerviranim-za-osobe-s-invaliditetom/89507 • Report on the work of the Traffic Police Directorate for the year 2021 https://www.rijeka.hr/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Izvje%C5%A1%C4%87e-o-radu-Direkcije-za-prometno-redarstvo-za-2021.-godinu.pdf
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, No • Services of commercial agents, No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on roads (Zakon o cestama) Official Gazette, 84/11, 22/13, 54/13, 148/13, 92/14, 110/1, 144/21, 114/22, 114/22, 04/23, https://www.zakon.hr/z/244/Zakon-o-cestama • Law on Transportation in Line and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic (Zakon o prijevozu u linijskom i povremenom obalnom pomorskom prometu), Official Gazette 19/2022, https://www.zakon.hr/z/441/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-linijskom-i-povremenom-obalnom-pomorskom-prometu

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of trade fairs, Yes • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, Yes • Postal services, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Road Transport (Zakon o prijevozu u cestovnom prometu), Official Gazette 41/18, 98/19, 30/21, 89/21, 114/22, https://www.zakon.hr/z/245/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-cestovnom-prometu • By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom) Official Gazette 139/2021 • Tourist Tax Act (Zakon o turističkoj pristojbi), Official Gazette 52/19, 32/20, 42/20, https://www.zakon.hr/z/2071/Zakon-o-turisti%C4%8Dkoj-pristojbi • Regulation on acquiring the status of vulnerable customers of energy from networked systems (Uredba o stjecanju statusa ugroženih kupaca energije iz umreženih sustava), Official Gazette 95/2015, 31/22), https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2022_03_31_374.html
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For most services, the key criterion is records in the register of persons with disabilities. Other criteria are the type and severity of damage, the decision of the administrative body for persons with disabilities (based on impairment assessment), membership in an association of PWDs or the status of a disabled war veteran; • Eligible are all persons within Register of Persons with Disabilities. depending on whether they are age-appropriate (about 550.000 adults). The Register includes adults with disabilities and children with developmental disabilities. Persons with disabilities can exercise their rights in accordance with certain age restrictions (e.g. the age required to enter into a contract, to pass a driving test, etc.); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Registry of Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o Registru osoba s invaliditetom), Official Gazette 63/2022, https://www.zakon.hr/z/3178/Zakon-o-Registru-osoba-s-invaliditetom • Report on Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Croatia in 2021. (According to data from the Register of Persons with Disabilities of the Croatian Institute of Public Health) https://www.hzjz.hr/periodicne-publikacije/izvjesce-o-osobama-s-invaliditetom-u-republici-hrvatskoj-2022/

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons with disabilities 0-19 years 69,953, total number of persons with disabilities 624,019 persons. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory (regulated by laws or other regulations for service providers): for public transport private transport, parking, services in the field of tourism (tourist tax), supply of electricity and gas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary, it depends on certain organisations in the same sector whether it recognises preferential status and to what extent. Service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis in: leisure services, sports centres, cultural services, amusement parks, trade fairs, telecommunications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, with only few types of services. The assistant exercises the right in some cases, but not in all. Mandatory rights are exercised in maritime transport. Accompanying persons with disabilities and children with developmental disabilities are entitled to free transportation on all ferry lines with a public service obligation. In Railway transport assistant (accompanying person) can use Free entrance for (100% discount in 1st or 2nd class of passenger and high-speed trains). The accompanying person has free entry only at some sports matches. It depends on the decisions of the sports club. Entry to cultural events depends on each individual cultural event organizer. For example, people in wheelchairs have free entry to all public events in the Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall (unless it is stated otherwise within the individual event), while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Transportation in Line and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic (Zakon o prijevozu u linijskom i povremenom obalnom pomorskom prometu), Official Gazette 19/2022, https://www.zakon.hr/z/441/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-linijskom-i-povremenom-obalnom-pomorskom-prometu Croatia Railways, Persons with disabilities (Osobe s invaliditetom) https://www.hzpp.hr/osobe-s-invaliditetom?m=463&mp=453 Dinamo - PWDs (Osobe s invaliditetom) https://gnkdinamo.hr/hr/OSI/Tickets?RenderOutline=False Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall https://www.lisinski.hr/hr/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>the person accompanying them pays 50% of the price of the selected ticket category for the specific event.</p>	
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, mandatory for public transportation (coastal maritime traffic and Croatia Railways); • Voluntary for visits to sports, cultural and leisure facilities. Entrance to some matches may depend on the individual assessment of the organizer (number of visitors, possibility of ensuring accessibility and safety, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Transportation in Line and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic (Zakon o prijevozu u linijskom i povremenom obalnom pomorskom prometu), Official Gazette 19/2022, https://www.zakon.hr/z/441/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-linijskom-i-povremenom-obalnom-pomorskom-prometu • Croatia Railways, Persons with disabilities (Osobe s invaliditetom) https://www.hzpp.hr/osobe-s-invaliditetom?m=463&mp=453 • Dinamo - PWDs (Osobe s invaliditetom) • https://gnkdinamo.hr/hr/OSI/Tickets?RenderOutline=False • https://www.lisinski.hr/hr/pretplata/lisinski-subotom-20222023/
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No (unless a person employed by the service provider decides to do so at their discretion). • There is no legislation regulating this and there is no discretion to be invoked by staff. There may be exceptions and it refers to individual cases, so there is no official source. 	
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources available to support the provision of preferential conditions (e.g. free services for a large number of foreign tourists); • Lack of assistance services that could be used by persons with disabilities (e.g. blind persons in the theatre or at a football match), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on DOTCOM data about Croatia (https://www.disability-europe.net/dotcom), checking with the office of the Ombudsman for Persons with Disabilities, representatives of national associations of persons with disabilities

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>accessibility of the place where the service is provided and a certain activity is carried out;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant differences in preferential conditions in different organisations in the same sector and for the same services, even for services supported by local or national public budgets. 	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no database with information on the accessibility of destinations, facilities, tourist services and products for persons with disabilities; • The Ministry of Sports and Tourism and the Croatian Olympic Committee publish basic information on the possibilities of participation in sports activities for persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Plan of Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2027 (Nacionalni plan izjednačavanja mogućnosti za osobe s invaliditetom za razdoblje od 2021 do 2027. godine) https://mrosp.gov.hr/strategije-planovi-programi-izvjesca-statistika/4165 https://mints.gov.hr/izdvojeno-21564/krovna-sportska-udruzenja/hrvatski-olimpijski-odbor-i-nacionalni-sportski-savezi/21574
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of services for persons with disabilities; • Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport Q30a),b); • Cultural facilities available to persons with disabilities (Government website). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reports of the Ombudsman https://posi.hr/izvjesca-o-radu/ • Ministry of labour, pension system, family and social policy (2021), Second, Third and Fourth Periodic Report of the Republic of Croatia Following the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/tratybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2fC%2fHRV%2f2-4&Lang=en https://gov.hr/hr/kulturni-sadrzaji-za-osobe-s-invaliditetom/1578

5.2 Relevant legislation

5.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Article 23 of the Ordinance on Assessment Methods (Official Gazette Croatia, 67/2017).

5.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Act on Croatian Sign Language and Other Means of Communication of Deaf and Deafblind Persons in the Republic of Croatia (Zakon o hrvatskom znakovnom jeziku i ostalim sustavima komunikacije gluhih i gluhoslijepih osoba u Republici Hrvatskoj), Official Gazette 82/2015, <http://www.zakon.hr/z/815/Zakon-o-hrvatskom-znakovnom-jeziku-i-ostalim-sustavima-komunikacije-gluhih-i-gluhoslijepih-osoba-u-Republici-Hrvatskoj>;
- Anti-discrimination Act (Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije), Official Gazette 85/2008, 112/12, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/490/Zakon-o-suzbijanju-diskriminacije>;
- By-law on procedure for achieving the right on exemption from paying annual fees for using public roads and toll rates (Pravilnik o postupku i načinu ostvarivanja prava na oslobođanje plaćanja godišnje naknade za uporabu javnih cesta i cestarine), Official Gazette 136/11, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_136_2728.html;
- By-law on procedures and conditions for performing activities regarding electronic communication networks and services (Pravilnik o načinu i uvjetima obavljanja djelatnosti elektroničkih komunikacijskih mreža i usluga), Official Gazette 154/11, 149/13, 82/14, 24/15 i 42/16 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_12_154_3242.html;
- By-law on the use of parking tickets for persons with disabilities (Pravilnik o uporabi parkirališne karte za osobe s invaliditetom), Official Gazette 139/2021, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2021_12_139_2350.html;
- Croatian Radio-Television Act (Zakon o Hrvatskoj radioteleviziji), Official Gazette 137/10, 76/12, 78/16, 46/17, 73/17, 94/18, 114/22, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/392/Zakon-o-Hrvatskoj-radioteleviziji>;
- Electronic Communications Act (Zakon o elektroničkim komunikacijama), Official Gazette 76/2022, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2022_07_76_1116.html;
- Law on Accessibility of Websites and Software Solutions for Mobile Devices of Public Sector Bodies (Zakon o pristupačnosti mrežnih stranica i programskih rješenja za pokretne uređaje tijela javnog sektora), Official Gazette 17/2019, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2019_02_17_358.html;
- Law on Obligatory and Proprietary Rights in Air Transport (Zakon o obveznim i stvarnopravnim odnosima u zračnom prometu) Official Gazette 132/1998, 63/2008, 134/2009, 94/2013, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/1505/Zakon-o-obveznim-i-stvarnopravnim-odnosima-u-zra%C4%8Dnom-prometu>;
- Law on Privileges in Domestic Passenger Transport (Zakon o povlasticama u unutarnjem putničkom prometu), Official Gazette 97/00, 101/00, 98/1, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/1559/Zakon-o-povlasticama-u-unutarnjem-putni%C4%8Dkom-prometu>;
- Law on the Rights of Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Members of Their Families (Zakon o hrvatskim braniteljima iz Domovinskog rata i članovima njihovih obitelji), Official Gazette 121/2017, 98/2019, 84/2021, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/973/Zakon-o-hrvatskim-braniteljima-iz-Domovinskog-rata-i-%C4%8Dlanovima-njihovih-obitelji->;
- Law on the Registry of Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o Registru osoba s invaliditetom), Official Gazette 63/2022, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/3178/Zakon-o-Registru-osoba-s-invaliditetom>;

- Law on Road Transport (Zakon o prijevozu u cestovnom prometu), Official Gazette 41/18, 98/19, 30/21, 89/21, 114/22, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/245/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-cestovnom-prometu>
- Law on roads (Zakon o cestama) Official Gazette, 84/11, 22/13, 54/13, 148/13, 92/14, 110/1, 144/21, 114/22, 114/22, 04/23, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/244/Zakon-o-cestama>;
- Law on Transportation in Line and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic (Zakon o prijevozu u linijskom i povremenom obalnom pomorskom prometu), Official Gazette 19/2022, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/441/Zakon-o-prijevozu-u-linijskom-i-povremenom-obalnom-pomorskom-prometu>;
- National Plan of Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2027 (Nacionalni plan izjednačavanja mogućnosti za osobe s invaliditetom za razdoblje od 2021 do 2027. godine), <https://mrosp.gov.hr/strategije-planovi-programi-izvjesca-statistika/4165>;
- Ordinance on Ensuring the Accessibility of Buildings to Persons with Disabilities and Reduced Mobility (Pravilnik o osiguranju pristupačnosti građevina osobama s invaliditetom i smanjenom pokretljivosti), Official Gazette 78/2013, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_78_1615.html;
- Regulation on acquiring the status of vulnerable customers of energy from networked systems (Uredba o stjecanju statusa ugroženih kupaca energije iz umreženih sustava), Official Gazette 95/2015, 31/22), https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2022_03_31_374.html;
- Road Traffic Safety Act (Zakon o sigurnosti prometa na cestama), Official Gazette 67/2008, 48/2010, 74/2011, 80/2013, 158/2013, 92/2014, 64/2015, 108/2017, 70/2019, 42/2020, 85/2022, 114/2022, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/78/Zakon-o-sigurnosti-prometa-na-cestama>;
- Rulebook on the conditions and method of exercising the right to preferential transportation on lines in public maritime transport (Pravilnik o uvjetima i načinu ostvarivanja prava na povlašteni prijevoz na linijama u javnom pomorskom prijevozu), Official Gazette 41/2017, 122/2020, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_04_41_894.html;
- Social Welfare Act (Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi) Official Gazette 18/22, 46/22, 119/22), <https://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi>;
- Sports Act (Zakon o sportu), Official Gazette 141/22, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/300/Zakon-o-sportu>;
- Tourist Tax Act (Zakon o turističkoj pristojbi), Official Gazette 52/19, 32/20, 42/20, <https://www.zakon.hr/z/2071/Zakon-o-turisti%C4%8Dkoj-pristojbi>.

6 Czech Republic

6.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1883513 persons had “some” disability (17.6% of the population); 770528 persons had “severe” disability (7.2% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1151900 persons with disability in 2018 as reported by the Czech Statistical Office; Estimated number of Children with disabilities living outside of private homes: 117000 CSO 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey of persons with disabilities – 2018, Czech Statistical Office, 2018 https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/vyberove-setreni-osob-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-2018 Children with disabilities living outside of private households 2017, 2018. Czech Statistical Office https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/tabulky-deti-se-zdravotnim-postizenim
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 2022, the number of persons with disability card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TP 40 thousand; ZTP 281.9 thousand; and ZTP/P 101.4 thousand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 407 556 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 2 341 253. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability is mostly defined in the Czech literature as a long-term unfavourable health condition. However, there is not a single definition of disability in the Czech Republic. Definition of disability differs according to the system in which a person with disability is seeking support such as education, employment, social services, or disability card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional knowledge of the national expert
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for contribution for assistive devices (grant for special aid): Diagnosis of a named medical condition; Assessment for dependence on care: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction carried out by a medical doctor, Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant; Admission to official disability status and disability pension: Functional capacity (% of the decreased ability to work of the subject); Assessment for Certificate of person with disability: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) carried out by a medical doctor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Czech Republic - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act No. 329/2011 Coll., On the provision of benefits to persons with disabilities Decree No. 388/2011 Coll. Decree on the execution of certain provisions of the Act on the provision of benefits to persons with disabilities.
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For list of criteria see above 	

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	In December 2022, the number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> holders of TP disability card (severe disability) = 40 thousand; holders of ZTP disability card (profound disability) = 281.9 thousand; holders of ZTP/P disability card (profound disability plus guide) = 101.4 thousand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoLSA
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent municipal authority with extended jurisdiction at the person's place of residence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent municipal authority with extended jurisdiction at the person's place of residence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The card is issued by the competent municipal authority at the request of the person with disability who is the holder of a disability identification card ZTP or ZTP/P. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The card is being issued only for person who is severely disabled or has severely impaired mobility (only for a holder of a disability identification card ZTP or ZTP/P - a Medical certificate is required). The EU parking card for persons with disabilities can be used if the car is driven by the legal holder of the card or if the legal holder is being transported by the car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validity duration is indicated on disability card. The validity duration is most often 5 or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoLSA

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>10 years; however, it is shorter for children, also due to the rapidly changing form (appearance) of the card holder.</p>	
<p>Rights granted by the parking card in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holders of the card may park their vehicles in parking spaces reserved for disabled people; • In individual cases, and if it is urgently necessary, the drivers with the card may ignore a "parking prohibited" sign for the necessary time (safety and fluidity of the road traffic must not be impaired). In individual cases, and if it is urgently necessary, the cars displaying the card may ignore the following signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "No entry"; ○ "For access only"; ○ "Supply only"; ○ "Except only"; ○ "Resident traffic"; ○ "Except resident traffic". • In individual cases, and if it is urgently necessary, the holders of the card can park in areas signposted "pedestrian zone"; • Check locally whether private car parks apply a special regime for disabled persons • A holder of the card may ask the administrative authority for a reserved parking place to be established at his/her residence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Czechia: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/czechia/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.meyra.cz/clanky/parkovaci-prukaz-ztp.html
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars: the EU parking card for persons with disabilities can be used if the car is driven by the legal holder of the card or if the legal holder is being transported by the car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Czech legislation, a person commits the offense of blocking a parking space reserved for persons with disabilities if the person stops or parks a vehicle in such a way as to block access to a parking that is marked or signed to provide parking for persons with disabilities. The EU parking card for persons with disabilities must only be used by the person to whom it is issued. The vehicle on which it is displayed must be parked to facilitate access by the holder. A person who abuses / misuses the card commits an offence. State police and Municipal Police enforce the parking regulations and issue fines. Evidence of the offense (commonly photo) of blocking a parking space reserved for persons with disabilities if the person stops or parks a vehicle in such a way as to block access to a parking that is marked or signed to provide parking for persons with disabilities is taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>by state or municipality policy. The offence accompanied by the evidence is reported to a respective municipality which issues a fine to a driver or an owner of the car. The fine given varies between 25-30 EUR. The car can be also removed by police force from disability parking space.</p>	
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no significant issues on fraudulent use and issuance of cards. Despite this, blocking of reserved parking spaces and misuse of the card still happens particularly in large cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, no • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, yes • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, no • Leisure services, no • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, no • Supply of electricity and gas, yes • Telecommunication, yes • Postal services, yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://portal.gov.cz/sluzby-vs/prukaz-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-S527

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions to persons with disabilities are offered on both a voluntary and mandatory bases. For example, in some cultural or sports facilities throughout the Czech Republic, a ZTP and ZTP/P holder can claim a 50% discount on the entrance fee (with a ZTP/P card, also their guide). However, discounts are not provided in every cultural facility, the cashier in the cinema, theatre, etc. decides whether to grant a discount on the entrance fee, according to the owner's instructions. • The holder of a disability card (TP) is entitled to a reserved seat in public transport, bus and train connections, in addition to seats tied to a specific seat. Furthermore, the holder has the right of priority, e.g. when discussing personal matters at the administration offices, if waiting in line means the necessity of standing for a long time. • The owner of ZTP/P is entitled to all the benefits valid for ZTP, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ parking pass; ○ permission to enter the parking ban; ○ reserved parking in front of the house; ○ income tax rebate and tax bonuses; ○ free registration of the car in the vehicle register. • The ZTP/P holder is also exempt from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from environmental tax; ○ completely exempt from tolls. • The ZTP/P holder is entitled to a discount on income tax, as well as a tax deduction for a dependent child, a tax bonus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Preferential conditions are offered assistants of persons with disabilities who are holders of ZTP/P disability card only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 329/2011 Coll., On the provision of benefits to persons with disabilities • Decree No. 388/2011 Coll. • Decree on the execution of certain provisions of the Act on the provision of benefits to persons with disabilities.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free transport of assistant in regular national public transport. • The assistant of the ZTP/P card holder may have a discount on the theatre and film performances, concerts and other cultural and sporting events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. However, preferential conditions are offered to persons with disabilities from other Member States on voluntary bases only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoLSA
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence which would indicate specific impacts of the preferential conditions provided was not identified in the public domain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative challenge: application procedure and assessment for eligibility for disability card take too long. • Transportation: there is general shortage of public parking places. Some persons might apply for a parking card as a response to this challenge rather than due to difficulties in mobility or orientation. As result, parking places for persons with disabilities shortens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional knowledge of the country expert. Interview with MoLSA expert.
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disability card holder is entitled to preferential conditions in the country of issue, where he/she also has a permanent residence. No discounts on transport or entrance fees can be applied abroad. In practice, this means that the holder of a Czech ZTP (/P) must pay the full price of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>public transport and entrance fees in Slovakia and/or in any other country. However, it may happen that, for example, in Slovakia, a person with disability gets a discount on the entrance fee. However, the discount is provided to you purely out of solidarity, out of the good will of the seller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abroad, in EU countries, only a Czech parking permit can be used to park in reserved spaces. However, a valid parking permit does not replace a highway stamp abroad. This must be purchased at the standard price. 	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

6.2 Relevant legislation

6.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

6.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.
- Anti-discrimination Act;
- Disability Allowance Act 329/2011;
- National technical standards;
- Decree No. 398/2009 Coll. on General Technical Requirements for Barrier-Free Usage of Constructions;
- Decree No. 388/2011 Coll. Decree on the execution of certain provisions of the Act on the provision of benefits to persons with disabilities;
- Transportation Order;
- Building Act;
- Decree 501/2006 on accessibility of public areas;
- Act on Public Administration Information Systems;
- Decree 64/2008 on the Form of Public Disclosure of Information Related to the Performance of Public Administration through websites for people with disabilities (Accessibility Decree);
- Employment Act 435/2004;
- Social Services Act 108/2006.

7 Denmark

7.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,600,172 persons had "some" disability (27.4% of the population); 350,403 persons had "severe" disability (6% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national disability survey SHILD provides data for self-assessed disability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31% of the population aged 16-64 (2020) have either a physical disability or a mental health problem. In SHILD 2016 and 2012, this proportion was the same; They have also calculated it based on SHILD with other definitions. The number of disabled people depends a lot on the definition used: e.g. measured with Gali the share was 5.5%, with WGSS 10.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHILD survey with answers from 20,000 randomly selected persons age 16-64: Mennesker med handicap - VIVE, p6 Estimating disability prevalence and disability-related inequalities : Does the choice of measure matter? - VIVE
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Denmark has only figures for 72 out of the 98 municipalities, and here there are 72,123 recipients of disability related benefits in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handicapområdet - Danmarks Statistik (dst.dk)
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 130,000 parking cards. The number has doubled in the last 10 years, and it has doubled in the previous 10 years too; There are 35,000 companion cards. The number has been relatively constant; There are 10,000 disability travel cards, and persons with disabilities can get the same discount with a companion card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed by Disabled Peoples' Organisations Denmark (DPOD) Socialpolitisk redegørelse (Social policy statement) 2021 p 22. Socialpolitisk Redegørelse 2021 (sm.dk)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,934,209 persons in 2020 (most recent Eurostat data). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 22,442,433. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study by the Danish Business Authority, "Denmark as an accessible holiday destination for people with physical disabilities", estimates that 8% of tourist overnight stays in Denmark are made by persons with disabilities, of which 3/5 Danes and 2/5 foreigners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 05-23-tilgaengelighedrapport.pdf (em.dk)
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCRPD's definition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMR: Handicap status 2012 (Disability Status 2012) Status 2012 - Handicap Institut for Menneskerettigheder DH: Fakta om handicap Danske Handicaporganisationer
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability pension: Procedural assessment of the applicant's ability to work, based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant; Additional expenses and living costs associated with disability: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documents. The right to additional expenses does not depend on income or savings; Disability study support: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity); Facilities and tools for work (workplace adaptations or equipment): Assessment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Denmark - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by a social worker;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to personal assistance for independent living: Assessment of need based on documentary evidence and personal interactions, carried out by Medical doctor, Nurse, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.). Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant, Self-assessment; • Right to Disability Parking Card: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence, carried out by a civil servant/bureaucrat; • Insurance against work injury and work-related disorder: Barema method (% of disability or scale); • Assistive devices and consumer goods: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence, carried out by a civil servant/bureaucrat; • Access to teaching for adults with dyslexia: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. 	
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some similar initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ledsagekort (Companion card): Gives the holder the right to use a wide range of cultural offers in the broadest sense of the word with a companion, so that only one person has to pay. ○ Brobizz: Gives the holder the right to drive over the Great Belt Bridge by car with a 20% discount. ○ Handicap rejsekort (Disability travel card) gives the holder the right to travel at half price with a public transport company, and bring a companion at half price. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ledsagekort Danske Handicaporganisationer • Brobizz Danske Handicaporganisationer • Hvem skal rejse? rejsekort.dk

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The criterion for a companion card is that you need to have a helper with you when you go out; You apply with a digital form to Disabled Peoples Organisation Denmark (DPOD), which makes a concrete assessment of the need. You must describe your need and your use of aids, and attach a medical certificate. (However, a medical certificate is not necessary if you already have a parking card, disability travel card, or receive one of a number of social benefits mentioned); The criterion for brobizz is that you have a disability-parking card or have received support for the purchase of the car; The criterion for a disability travel card is that you have a companion card, or are a member of the Danish Association of the Blind or Synscenter Refsnæs (Vision centre Refsnæs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ledsagekort Danske Handicaporganisationer Brobizz Danske Handicaporganisationer Hvem skal rejse? rejsekort.dk
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national disability card in Denmark; there are only parking card and companion card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 130,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National registers; Telephone information from DPOD
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Peoples' Organisations Denmark (DPOD)'s User Service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkeringskort Danske Handicaporganisationer Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Authority for parking card issuance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Peoples' Organisations Denmark (DPOD). 	<p>Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkeringskort Danske Handicaporganisationer Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Management model</p>	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is still in use in Denmark. An application for issuance or a renewal are submitted to the Danish Disability Organisations' User Service, who determines whether the application must be accepted. A special application form approved by the National Police Chief is used; You can only search digitally on the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkeringskort Danske Handicaporganisationer Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is issued upon application to persons who meet one or more of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who meet the conditions for obtaining car purchase support under the provisions of the Service Law; Persons authorised by a regional transport company to take part in the individual disability transport or persons with reduced mobility – e.g. Movia's handicap transport; People with greatly reduced ability to walk, permanent impairment of function or similar health conditions that significantly impair or hamper 1) the ability to move, 2) the possibility of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parkeringskort Danske Handicaporganisationer Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>obtaining or retaining a job, or 3) the possibility of completing an education;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A medical certificate must also be attached. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 years; • However, the duration can be shortened if there is a reason for this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEK no 782 of 07/08/2019 • Bekendtgørelse om parkeringskort for personer med handicap og institutionskort (retsinformation.dk)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to park in marked places near the entrance of shops, offices etc; • Free parking in municipal car parks; • The following time limits apply in most areas to vehicles displaying the EU parking card for persons with disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where parking is prohibited one may park for up to 15 minutes, but only if not causing an obstruction ○ Where parking is limited to 15-30 minutes, one may park for up to an hour ○ Where parking is free but limited to one, two or three hours, one may park for an unlimited time. Unless a time limit is stated on a sign with the wheelchair symbol ○ Where a fee is being charged to park on roads, one may be permitted to park without time limit, if one pays for the maximum time allowed on arrival - check locally ○ Do not drive or park in pedestrian zones unless local concessions specifically allow it - check locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEK no 782 of 07/08/2019, §14 • Bekendtgørelse om parkeringskort for personer med handicap og institutionskort (retsinformation.dk) • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Denmark https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/denmark/index_en.htm
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since July 2011 the parking cards have been made with hologram so that it is more difficult to make false ones. There is also a QR code on the new cards. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text translated: "Issued for the Road Directorate by: DH's user service, Blekinge Boulevard 2, 2630 Taastrup. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES MODEL". 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the person to be used in any car. 	
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking card is regulated by an executive order; Fines may be imposed for violations. The fine is 135 euros, it is twice as much as an ordinary parking fine. The parking attendants can check in a register whether the motorist has the right to use the parking card, and according to the press (2015), the parking attendants are thorough with their checks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bekendtgørelse om parkeringskort for personer med handicap og institutionskort (retsinformation.dk) Nu koster det med garanti at snyde sig til parkeringsplads – Ekstra Bladet
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 277,558 parking fines in 2021 all together; 2042 fines for parking in disability parking places in Copenhagen municipality in 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Se listen: På disse gader udstedes flest parkeringsbøder i København (berlingske.dk) Tusindvis af bilister parkerer ulovligt på handicappladser TV 2 Kosmopol

Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, yes • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal, no • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, yes • Leisure services, yes • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, no • Postal services, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danske Handicaporganisationer • Supplemented with telephone call to Disabled People's Organisations Denmark (DPOD).
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to park close to destination (for parking card); • Need to have a companion with you (for companion card). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danske Handicaporganisationer • Supplemented with telephone call to Disabled People's Organisations Denmark (DPOD)
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the private culture providers it is voluntary to give preferential treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danske Handicaporganisationer • Supplemented with telephone call to Disabled People's Organisations Denmark (DPOD)
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In fact, the preferential treatment normally consists in giving the disabled person an companion with without additional expenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases, it is half price to person with disability and companion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, except for the parking card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danske Handicaporganisationer Supplemented with telephone call to Disabled People's Organisations Denmark (DPOD)
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorists who do not have a parking card park in disability parking spaces anyway; Motorists who do not have a disability borrow a parking card from someone who has a card; Cars are broken into with the aim of stealing the parking card; Regarding travel cards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually impaired people may have challenges finding the stands and following the travel history on the self-service page; Companions on a travel card with customer type disability are checked in as children (to travel at half price). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed by DPOD's user service Informed by DSB's disability panel
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growing number of cars makes it harder for persons with disabilities to find a parking space close to where they live; Therefore, more people apply for parking cards, which means that the municipality is obliged to create a personal parking space close to home; This puts the municipalities under pressure because they lack parking spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities		

7.2 Relevant legislation

7.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

7.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- The general law against discrimination based on disability (LBK no 688 of 08/06/2018);
- Law on Equal Treatment in the Labour Market (LBK no 1001 of 24/08/2017);
- Law on Transportation Companies (LBK no 323 of 20/03/2015);
- Building regulation (BEK no 1399 of 12/12/2019).


8 Estonia

8.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 2021 census, 33% of the Estonian population have a long-term illness or health problem. 28% of the population feel restricted in their daily activities due to a health problem. 18% answered that they are limited to some extent, and 10% felt severely limited in their daily activities; Population of Estonia in 2022 – 1 331 796 (in 2021: 1 330 068) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Statistics of Estonia, population census in 2021-2022 https://rahvaloendus.ee/en/results/health
Number of persons with disabilities	<p>2021 – 133774</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate: 48 671; Severe: 70300; Profound: 14767. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children (0-15): 8802; Working age (16 – 64): 52139; Pension age (64 - ...): 72833. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 – 127743; 2021 – 133774; 2020 – 146247; 2019 – 155272; 2018 - 158 474. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National statistics from Social Insurance Board, 2023
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<p>Recognised disability means determined by Social Insurance Board.</p> <p>2021 – 133774</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate: 48 671; Severe: 70300; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National statistics from Social Insurance Board


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profound: 14767. • Children (0-15): 8802; • Working age (16 – 64): 52139; • Pension age (64 - ...): 72833. • 2022 – 127743; • 2021 – 133774; • 2020 – 146247; • 2019 – 155272; • 2018 - 158 474. 	
<p>Number of persons with disabilities who are eligible for preferential conditions in access to services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 – 133774; • Generally, all persons with disabilities are eligible for preferential conditions – all persons (both children and adults) who have a degree of disability may apply benefits and discounts provided by state, local municipalities, CSOs and private service providers; • There are some extra benefits for persons with mobility impairments (parking card) and visual impairments (parking card and in public transport) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons with mobility impairments: 56731 ○ Persons with visual impairments: 1806 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Number of persons leaving a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 - 574500 (outbound overnights trip of Estonian residents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Estonia: https://www.stat.ee/en/find-statistics/statistics-theme/economy/tourism-accommodation-and-food-service?fbclid=IwAR3IQBRprPAqp4C6YmN4DuS_FFudisJRu7KLY9aJkQy1fIrtldJ3wfxNd8A
<p>Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 – 562783 persons coming to Estonia and stayed overnight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Estonia: https://www.stat.ee/en/find-statistics/statistics-theme/economy/tourism-accommodation-and-food-service?fbclid=IwAR3IQBRprPAqp4C6YmN4DuS_FFudisJRu7KLY9aJkQy1fIrtldJ3wfxNd8A • Eurostat, tourism statistics

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available. There is no national statistics about the inflow of tourists with special needs or disabilities. There is no tourist tax in Estonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological, or mental structure or function of a person, which, in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions, prevents participation in social life on equal basis with others. Profound disability implies constant personal assistance, guidance, or supervision twenty-four hours a day; severe disability implies personal assistance, guidance, or supervision in every 24-hour period; moderate disability implies personal assistance or guidance outside the residence at least once a week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Benefits for Disabled Persons Act (1999) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/509012015003/consolide
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Assessment for children and elderly persons: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches); Work Ability Assessment and Disability Assessment for working age persons: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Estonia - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<p>Yes - National Disability Card.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is also a paper certificate acknowledging a disability and a pension certificate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Social Benefits for Disabled Persons Act" § 5. Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All persons with disabilities may apply for a National Disability Card; All persons with disabilities have a disability certificate issued by Social Insurance Board (degree and type of disability and duration of disability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Social Benefits for Disabled Persons Act" § 5. Disability Card.
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 – 133774 (every person who have a disability also have a paper certificate about the disability). Number of disability cards in Estonia approximately 123 000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Insurance Board
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the information from Social Insurance Board there is no national statistics about the holders of EU parking card in Estonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Insurance Board; National registers.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality; Example: Tallinn city government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Insurance Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Estonia the EU model parking card for persons with disabilities is still in use. Since the beginning of this year Social Insurance Board is responsible for printing cards and the local municipality issues them to the entitled person. There is a plan, that from 2020 the Social Insurance Board will take over local municipalities responsibilities and starts issuing cards to entitled persons as well; Social Insurance Board has a contract partner who prints the needed amount of cards for the running year. During the year, local municipalities have the right to order the needed amount of cards in their territory from the Social Insurance Board. If they run out, the local municipality has the right to order new amounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the disability parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person with disability who has assessed severe, profound or moderate degree of movement or vision function disability. The same right has a person who has temporary movement or vision function deviation, which has been proven by a family doctor or a specialist doctor medical certificate; The right to use the EU parking card for persons with disabilities can be granted to a driver with a mobility disability and the driver of a vehicle servicing persons with a mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>disability or blind people. The driver has to attach the card to the front or rear window of their vehicle.</p>	
<p>Validity duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum duration period can be up to 6 months for temporary cards. The validity of cards issued based on assessed movement or vision function disability is related with the validity of the disability decision – it can be from six months up to five years; • In case of a temporary situation: the duration of a temporary parking card is extended for an additional 6 months only based on a certificate from a family or specialist doctor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Rights granted by the parking card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Road Traffic Act, the person (driver) having a mobility disability and the driver of the vehicle which is servicing person with a mobility or visual disability may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ park the vehicle at their disposal on public paid parking places without charge; ○ stand and park in a built-up area where road signs prohibiting standing or parking apply, on the condition that the standing vehicle is located entirely on the pavement and that a strip of pavement of at least 1.5 metres wide is left for pedestrians to use. This permission does not apply on road sections marked with a line prohibiting stopping; ○ park in an area where road signs prohibiting apply, park in a car park with limited parking time for longer than prescribed, and park on a road in a calm traffic area outside a car park in places where this does not obstruct pedestrians or render other vehicular traffic impossible; ○ may stop in a built-up area where road signs prohibiting stopping apply, in order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Estonia: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/estonia/index_en.htm • Road Traffic Act

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>to pick up or set down the person with a mobility disability or the blind person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parking card does not give the right to park for free in private parking lots; • A disabled driver should have no time limit for parking; • A driver of a disabled person may stop to pick up or set down a disabled person. 	
Design of the card		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation No. 90 of the Minister of Social Affairs of December 23, 2010 "Disabled or blind persons service vehicle parking card form and conditions of issuance"- https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akti/isa/1150/2201/3010/Parkimiskaart%20(1).pdf
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The card is for a person and can be used in different cars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility of the card
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Road Traffic Act, § 241 "Parking in unauthorised place" 1) the penalty for parking a vehicle in an unauthorised place or in violation of the parking rules indicated by a traffic control device is a fine of up to ten fine units. 2) The penalty for parking a vehicle in an unauthorised place or in violation of the parking rules indicated by a traffic control device in such a manner that it poses a hazard to other road users or significantly disturbs the traffic is a fine of up to 50 fine units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Traffic Act, § 241 "Parking in unauthorised place"
Statistics/ information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, no • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, yes • Leisure service, yes • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, no • Postal services, no 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory – in public transportation. On a domestic route, the carrier is required to carry the following persons free of charge by road, water, and rail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a disabled person of up to 16 years of age. • person with a profound disability and at least 16 years of age. • person with a severe visual disability. • a person accompanying a person with a profound or severe visual disability. • or the guide dog or assistant dog accompanying a disabled person. • In addition, the right to free travel on public long-distance bus lines (in several counties of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport Act § 34. Free transportation in domestic regular services.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Estonia) was established by the Transport Administration Board in 2019: for all persons with medium and severe disabilities, persons with no working capacity, persons with partial working capacity (disability pensioners) and accompanying persons with profound disabilities.</p>	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary – culture, theatre, sports, leisure etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of discounts targeted for disabled people in culture, sports, transport, leisure and other areas is available on the website of the Estonian Chamber of Disabled People (the National Umbrella Organization for Disabled People in Estonia) https://www.epikoda.ee/en/discounts
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases (public transportation and culture). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions for assistants are different: in public transportation the assistant of visually impaired persons goes free of charge. Same time – in theatre the assistants pay 50% of the price. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. According to the information of Estonian Public Transport Centre, same preferential conditions in transportation are also offered to persons with disabilities from other Member States. • Similar preferential conditions and discounts are also offered to persons from other Member States in the field of culture, sport, and leisure (persons with disabilities of other member states). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonian Public Transport Center
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no data available about non-nationals with disabilities using selected services, but in Estonia all persons with disabilities (with different certificates) can use culture, leisure, sports, and transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonian Public Transport Center • Estonian Chamber of Persons with Disabilities

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of systematic and updated information about preferential conditions • Problems related to the physical accessibility of buildings and infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been campaigns to raise the awareness of service providers, but the results are not sustainable without consistent information and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.tallinn.ee/en • https://ttja.ee/en/business-client/buildings-construction/accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

8.2 Relevant legislation

8.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

8.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law of 27 January 1999 on Social Benefits for Disabled Persons;
- Law No. 8 of 29 February 2016 on the conditions and procedures for determining the severity of the disability and the conditions of support for the disabled person of working age;
- Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No 61 of 11 November 2016 on the Disabled person's card - information and issuing procedures;
- Law of 15 July 2013, "Museum Act";
- Law of 1 October 2000, "Estonian Public Transportation Act";
- Law No 2 of 1 October 2015, "Public Transportation Act";
- Building code;
- Social welfare Act;
- Electronic Communications Act.

9 Finland

9.1 Overview of the national disability system


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1173164 persons had "some" disability (21.2% of the population) 403967 persons had "severe" disability (7.3% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Finland, disability is not measured by the national statistics. Estimation can be concluded from the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Social Insurance Institution (Kela): number of persons receiving different benefits on a basis of disability – 261.500 persons (2021) Survey among municipalities: number of persons using services targeted to persons with disabilities – 125.600 persons (2019) Estimation based on the information provided by the NGOs representing different groups of disabilities – 1.254.800 persons (2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.kela.fi www.thl.fi/fi/tilastot-ja-data/tilastot-aiheittain/sosiaalipalvelut/tilastokysely-kuntiin/vammaisten-palvelut julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79917/LVM_08_17_Liikenteen_ja_viestinnan_digitaaliset.pdf
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no unambiguous number on the persons with disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number is not available. However, the number of issued EU Disability Cards so far stands at 22.000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,222,334 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 28,492,019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person with disability is a person who, due to an injury or illness, has long-term special difficulties in performing normal life activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finnish Human Rights Centre, Disability Services Act (380/1987)
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for disability benefit for a child/ Benefit from KELA - the Social Insurance Institution of Finland: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and carried out by Medical doctor, civil servant or via self-assessment Entitlement for a variety of disability services: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Social worker, civil servant or via self-assessment Entitlement for special services for people with intellectual disabilities: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Finland - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.kela.fi/disability-card
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per 3/2023 - 22,642 cards issued. 19,584 cards issued covering also accompanying person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cards issued until 2023: 24,965 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traficom information services
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctors and local health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traficom, Applying for a parking card for people with reduced mobility and tax exemption - https://www.traficom.fi/en/services/applying-parking-card-people-reduced-mobility-and-tax-exemption?toggle=Conditions%20for%20issuing%20a%20parking%20card
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traficom, Applying for a parking card for people with reduced mobility and tax exemption - https://www.traficom.fi/en/services/applying-parking-card-people-reduced-mobility-and-tax-exemption?toggle=Conditions%20for%20issuing%20a%20parking%20card
Management model	<p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctors and health centres issue a medical certificate for a parking card for people with reduced mobility. Then one must apply for a parking card for people with reduced mobility via Traficom's e-Services or alternatively at an Ajovarma service point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Traficom, Applying for a parking card for people with reduced mobility and tax exemption - https://www.traficom.fi/en/services/applying-parking-card-people-reduced-mobility-and-tax-exemption?toggle=Conditions%20for%20issuing%20a%20parking%20card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A handicap resulting from an illness, problem or disability prevents the individual from walking and the disability category for this handicap resulting from an illness, problem or disability is 11 or higher (the occupational diseases and occupational accidents act 459/2015, Section 84) • If the disability results from impaired vision, visual acuity in the better eye can be a maximum of 0.1 or overall eyesight corresponds to disability category 17 • A permit for transporting a person with serious disabilities may be issued if the said person requires regular transport and cannot manage without an escort after transportation. • A doctor will decide on whether the above conditions are fulfilled. If the individual has a permanent handicap, the parking permit is issued for 10 years. In other cases, the permit is issued for the period of time marked in the medical certificate. In the certificate, the doctor must clearly give their opinion on both the disability category and the duration of the handicap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High- Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the individual has a permanent handicap, the parking permit is issued for 10 years. In other cases, the permit is issued for the period of time marked in the medical certificate. In the certificate, the doctor must clearly give their opinion on both the disability category and the duration of the handicap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High- Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In public areas, holders of a parking card for persons with disabilities are permitted to park in parking places marked with a wheelchair symbol • in paid parking places, free of charge in areas in which parking is otherwise prohibited by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traficom, Finnish transport and communications agency

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>traffic signs reading 'Pysäköinti kielletty' (no parking) or 'Pysäköintikieltoalue' (no-parking zone) for longer than the maximum time indicated in parking places with a maximum parking time in courtyard roads, provided that the parking does not impede movement along the road to an unreasonable extent in cycle street carriageways, including places other than marked parking places, if this does not cause undue inconvenience.</p>	
<p>Design of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Licence For Persons With Mobility Impairment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eligible till: ○ Identification number: ○ Issuing Authority: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.traficom.fi/fi/ajankohtaista/vammaisen-pysakointiluvan-nimi-muuttuu-liikkumisesteisen-pysakointitunnukseksi
<p>Eligibility of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://asiointi.traficom.fi/omatrafiformservlet-web/lomake/F124sr
<p>Legislation and penalties in place against fraud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Traffic Act 729/2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Traffic Act: https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2018/20180729
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance/control on car parking undertaken mainly by the municipalities. There is no aggregated data available on misusing the parking licence.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, No • Services of commercial agents, No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, Yes • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, No • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.vammaiskortti.fi/en/frontpage/ • Parking: According to the Road Traffic Act 729/2018, parking fees are not applied for parking licence (moving impairment) holders.
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When assistance is needed and accompanied, the conditions are typically offered, but there is no obligating rule for this.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on the service and service provider, no uniform practice. E.g. in terms of fees, in

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		most cases assistance has free access, is some cases discount
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No legal obligation, depends on the service provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of non-national service users is estimated to be small, and the impact not extensive. Offering service also to non-nationals increases clarity and opportunity encourage to use services. Opportunity to promote services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert interviews
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A challenge is to cover comprehensively different types of disabilities and needs for support. Furthermore, increasing the offer of preferential conditions should take place on a voluntary basis and it should not replace any public policies and services to be made available for persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert interviews
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main approach in Finland is to offer preferential conditions (Disability Card) on a voluntary basis. However, the offer of preferential conditions should not substitute services/entitlements which are mandated by public policy and legislation. Developing the policy in this area should be led by the individual Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on service providers in the context of Disability Card is maintained by the Service Foundation for People with an Intellectual Disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.vammaiskortti.fi/en/frontpage/

9.2 Relevant legislation

9.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Recognising disability for EU Disability Card by the issuing authority (National Insurance Institution) (<http://www.kela.fi/https://www.kela.fi/disability-card>)
- Persons who are eligible for the benefits provided by National Insurance Institution (Kela):
 - Disability allowance for children under 16 years of age
 - Disability allowance for persons aged 16 years or over
 - Care allowance for pensioners
 - Interpreter assistance for persons with hearing impairment
 - Interpreter assistance for persons with hearing and vision impairment
 - Interpreter assistance for persons with a speech impairment
- Decision on other benefits/entitlements:
 - Day activities under the Act on Services for Persons with Disabilities
 - Mobility assistance provided under the Social Welfare Act
 - Transport services provided under the Act on Services for Persons with Disabilities
 - Vision Impairment Card
 - Agreement on informal care (the Disability Card is issued to the person cared for by an informal caregiver)
 - Travel companion service
 - Assisted living under the Act on Services for Persons with Disabilities
 - Personal assistance
 - Decision and services based on a special care programme

9.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law No 380 of 1987, "Disability Service Act";
- Law No 519 of 1977, "Act on Intellectual Disabilities";
- Law No 1301 of 2014, "Social Welfare Act";
- Law No 359 of 2015, "Sign language act";
- Law No 21 of 2004, "Non-Discrimination Act";
- Land Use and Building Act (132/1999);
- Land Use and Building Decree (895/1999);
- Finnish Building Code; Accessible Building Act (241/2017);
- Bill on ICT and web accessibility.

10 France

10.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,810,219 persons had “some” disability (14.5% of the population) 5,615,505 persons had “severe” disability (8.3% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 million in 2020, 80% of disabilities are deemed to be invisible 11.84 million in 2022 About 66 million inhabitants in France in total 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un point sur le handicap en France en 2020 - Iddeha Handicap en France, enfin les chiffres de l'INSEE !
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information on how many CMI (‘Carte mobilité inclusion’) card holders there are There is no information for any of the 3 CMI (invalidity, priority or parking) how many people are potentially eligible for receiving the respective CMI 1.13 million people are granted a monthly AAH (“allowance for handicapped adults”) 350,000 people receive a PCH “disability Compensation Benefit” 272,000 children receive AEEH “allocation for the education of handicapped children” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les chiffres-clés du handicap en France OCIRP
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,463,555 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 181,113,919. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_ttw

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A newspaper article from 2019 states that Paris attracts about 1.3 million tourists with disabilities per year. About 3% of all tourists that visit Paris are disabled. These visitors spend more than 500 million euros per year. • No, this is not feasible in France. Only the following groups get an exemption from the tourist tax: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minors (under 18 years of age) ○ Persons in emergency shelter or temporary relocation ○ Persons occupying premises where the rent is less than an amount determined by the City Council ○ seasonal workers employed in the municipality. 	<p>iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris attire plus d'un million de touristes handicapés - Faire Face - Toute l'actualité du handicap (faire-face.fr) • Tourisme : comment fonctionne la taxe de séjour ? economie.gouv.fr
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any type of activity limitation or restriction of participation in society that a person faces in his/her environment because of a substantial, lasting or definitive alteration of his/her physical, sensory, mental, cognitive or psychological functions, or because of multiple impairments, or of an invalidating health problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of 11 February 2005 for equal rights and opportunities, participation and citizenship of disabled persons.
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incapacity rate assessment linked with disability: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for Disability Compensation Benefit: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Invalidity pension: Assessment of economic loss (e.g. loss of income related to disability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 France - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for a schooling or training course with or without support of a socio-medical service or institute: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) carried out by Medical doctor, Nurse, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.). Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant • Assessment for disabled worker recognition: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for invalidity-CMI card: Barema Method (% of disability or scale) 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMI 'invalidité (disability card) • CMI priorité (priority card) • CMI stationnement (Card for parking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les différentes cartes pour personnes handicapées - Site handicap - MAA (agriculture.gouv.fr)
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disability card is issued by the MDPH of your department to any person with a disability of at least 80%. • The priority card provides priority access to seating on public transportation, in waiting areas and rooms, and in public facilities and events. It also allows you to obtain priority in queues. For people with less than 80% of disability. • CMI for parking see down below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les différentes cartes pour personnes handicapées - Site handicap - MAA (agriculture.gouv.fr)
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1 Jan 2017 and 1 February 2019: 630,000 new cards issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority: Maison Départementale des Personnes Handicapées (MDPH) Example : Paris MDPH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Service Public, Carte mobilité inclusion (CMI) https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34049
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprimerie Nationale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2017, the inclusion mobility card (CMI) has gradually replaced the disability card, the priority card and the parking card (European Parking Card - EPC) for disabled people. The aim is to simplify the procedures and daily life of the card's beneficiaries. There are 3 different CMIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMI parking CMI priority CMI invalidity The application must be made to the Maison Départementale des Personnes Handicapées (MDPH) in your department. After examining the application, the Commission for the Rights and Independence of Disabled Persons (CDAPH) issues an opinion which is forwarded to the president of the departmental council. The card is issued by the president of the departmental council on the basis of this opinion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production of the card is entrusted to the Imprimerie nationale (National Printing Office). The card is sent directly to the holder's home. A teleservice set up by the National Printing Office allows the CMI beneficiary to follow the steps involved in issuing the card. It also allows the beneficiary to send their photograph electronically and to order a duplicate card in the event of loss or theft or a second copy of the CMI-parking in certain situations (e.g. separated parents of a disabled child). 	
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMI parking is granted when the person has a disability that significantly and permanently reduces his or her ability and autonomy to move around on foot, or which requires him or her to be accompanied by a third person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMI can be granted for a fixed period of between 1 and 20 years or permanently depending on the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) La carte mobilité inclusion : questions/réponses Handicap
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMI parking allows parking in spaces reserved for disabled persons, and also allows the use of all public parking spaces for free and without time limit. The duration of parking may be limited by decision of the municipality, but may not be less than 12 hours. The CMI parking can be used by the person accompanying the disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMI is manufactured and personalised by the Imprimerie Nationale, which has extensive experience in the manufacture of secure documents and uses modernised and automated production processes. The CMI is made from highly secure materials, which makes it tamper-proof. One of the main objectives of the CMI is to combat parking card fraud, of which disabled people are the main victims. The parking CMI includes a flash code that allows the police to check the authenticity of the CMI and the validity of the parking note. For this reason, the CMI parking title must be affixed to the windscreen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a person to be used in different cars. What matters is the possession of this card and being the person or accompanying the disabled person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be seen on the card
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMI was introduced to tackle fraud issues with the European parking card (which was easy to falsify, and it was difficult for the police to check the validity as they had to contact each issuing entity). The new CMI is made of high security material to prevent forgery, and an anonymised national database, accessible 24/24, has been set up, enabling the police to check instantly via a smartphone application or a voice server the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Prends ma place, Quel risque à utiliser une carte handicapé pour son parking? https://www.prendsmaplace.fr/en/blog/usag-e-frauduleuse-carte-de-parking-handicape

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>validity of the CMI parking and, in the event of invalidity, the reason for it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CMI parking is a single-use card. Only the person concerned can apply for and use it. It is therefore forbidden to misuse the card of one's parents, relatives or friends (whether alive or dead). Otherwise, there are heavy penalties, such as a fine of up to EUR 3,000. • Similarly, the use of a false card is punishable by law. Penalties may vary, but generally the person risks five years' imprisonment and a fine of EUR 75,000. Failure to comply with the regulations on adaptation of premises for access to people with reduced mobility also affects public subsidies and leads to a fine. • In addition, to combat fraud, the Association of French Mayors and the Group of Transport Authorities (GART) published a guide in February 2019, as well as a set of recommendations for local authorities, reminding them of the procedures for checking the validity of cards and specifying the rights available to their holders. 	
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud severely punished. Unauthorized use of the CMI bearing the words "invalidity" or "parking for disabled persons" is punishable by a 5th class fine (up to 1,500 euros). • If a user who does not have a disability affecting his or her mobility decides to park in a space designated for disabled persons, he or she will be committing a category 4 infraction and will be subject to a fine of €135 (without the surcharge), and may have his or her vehicle impounded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La carte mobilité inclusion : questions/réponses Handicap • Carte Mobilité Inclusion ⇒ usage et bénéficiaires - Ornikar
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, no • Parking, yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture : Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris - Site Officiel (parisinfo.com)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, yes • Leisure services, yes • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, no • Postal services, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Transport in Ile-de France : Forfait ou titre personne en situation de handicap Île-de-France Mobilités (iledefrance-mobilites.fr)
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You must have a valid CMI Invalidité for most preferential conditions. • You receive a CMI invalidité if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You have a permanent disability rate of 80% or more ○ You are disabled of 3rd category ○ You are in group 1 or 2 of the Aggir grid ○ You receive a CMI parking if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You have a disability that significantly and permanently reduces your ability to move around, or you need to be accompanied by someone in all your movements ○ You are in group 1 or 2 of the Aggir grid ○ You receive a CMI priority if you have a permanent disability rate less than 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carte mobilité inclusion (CMI) Service-public.fr
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I could not find a mandatory scheme for offering preferential conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I could not find a mandatory scheme for offering preferential conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered ONLY for some services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be filled in with survey results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can get a CMI if you are a French citizen or a citizen of the European Economic Area (EEA): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, or you must have a valid residence permit if you are a foreign citizen. for most preferential conditions in France an CMI explicitly is asked for. The question is whether in reality the people checking disability cards would refuse you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carte mobilité inclusion (CMI) Service-public.fr
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “One disabled person in three never goes on vacation, compared to one able-bodied person in ten. Access to cultural life and leisure activities for persons with disabilities is still very limited. But we must not forget that if persons with disabilities participate less in cultural life and leisure activities, it is also because they have more difficulty obtaining diplomas, entering the world of work and have lower incomes” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handicap : une participation restreinte à la culture et aux loisirs (inegalites.fr) Malgré des progrès, les personnes handicapées jugent toujours difficile l'accès à la culture (banquedesterritoires.fr)

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the preferential conditions I found are offered if a CMI for invalidity is shown. In order to receive a CMI invalidity there are clearly defined parameters who gets this card "People with disabilities who go on cultural outings little or not at all during the year are first held back by the price (44% of respondents), then by the crowds (27%) and, only afterwards, by the lack of accessibility (18%)." – study with 1200 respondents in 2017 	
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the CMI can be granted for non-French people as well, I feel like the CMI is very fair as everyone can get it if they are severely disabled and preferential conditions are always linked to a valid CMI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own observation
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

10.2 Relevant legislation

10.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Incapacity rate assessment linked with disability: "The 2005 Act".

10.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law 2005-102 of 11 February 2005 for equal rights and opportunities, participation and citizenship of disabled persons;
- The French Constitution (4 October 1958);
- Declaration of human and citizen's rights of 1789;
- Article 225-1 of the Penal Code;
- Law 90-602 of 12 July 1990;
- Law 2001-1066 of 16 November 2001;
- Law 2004-1486 of 30 December 2004;
- Law 2011-333 of 29 March 2011;
- Decree 2011-905 of 29 July 2011 about the organisation and working of the Ombudsman services.

11 Germany

11.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,475,394 persons had “some” disability (13.8% of the population) 8,980,743 persons had “severe” disability (10.8% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10 million persons with disabilities in Germany (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other national statistics, surveys: Psychische und seelische Behinderung Sozialverband VdK Deutschland e.V.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.8 million severely disabled people in 2021 7.9 million severely disabled people in 2019 (Half of these 7.9 million people are 65 years or older) 7.62 million severely disabled people in 2015 7.29 million severely disabled people in 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,8 Millionen schwerbehinderte Menschen leben in Deutschland - Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) 7,9 Millionen schwerbehinderte Menschen leben in Deutschland - Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) Schwerbehinderte - Anzahl in Deutschland bis 2021 Statista Arbeitsmarktsituation-schwerbehinderter-Menschen.pdf;jsessionid=2777E835829B8893FB1419315717B913 (arbeitsagentur.de)
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only if you count as severely disabled you will get preferential conditions, therefore the above-mentioned numbers apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,8 Millionen schwerbehinderte Menschen leben in Deutschland - Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) 7,9 Millionen schwerbehinderte Menschen leben in Deutschland - Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de)
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46,994,591 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 to 30% of all persons with disabilities are estimated to travel to another EU member states for short-term stays (max. three months and not necessarily for tourism) each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online survey targeted at National Competent Authorities
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 119,017,447. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Tax in 37 German cities (e.g. Berlin, Köln) but not in all – e.g. due to a judicial ruling, a local overnight tax is not possible in Bavaria Tourist taxes are also levied in numerous German towns (depending on the federal state) Both taxes are also levied on Germans and not only on foreign tourists (therefore figures would not be meaningful) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Tax für Berlin-Touristen – Berlin.de Kulturförderabgabe - Stadt Köln (stadt-koeln.de) DEHOGA Bayern: Keine Bettensteuer in Bayern (dehoga-bayern.de) Kurabgabe der Insel Sylt I alle Orte in der Übersicht
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are disabled when their physical functions, cognitive abilities or mental health is or will be limited with high probability for more than 6 months in a way that departs from the typical status of persons of the same age and thus limits their participation in life within society. They are at risk of disability when the impairment is expected to develop in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Code Book (Neuntes Sozialgesetzbuch SGB IX).
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for the disabled ID card and the level of disability: assessment of impairments through documentary evidence. The assessment is carried out by a medical doctor and finalised by a servant Assessment for individual rehabilitation needs: assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Germany - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	personal interaction, carried out by Medical doctor, therapist (physical, occupational, etc.), other rehabilitation specialist, psychologist, social worker, public official / civil servant	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Schwerbehindertenausweis" <div> </div> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMAS - Leistungen nach dem SGB IX
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not different than those mentioned below for receiving preferential conditions when accessing certain services • It will be marked on your disability card why you are disabled with a code letter and then the degree (50-100%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ aG: Außergewöhnliche Gehbehinderung ○ H: Helpless in the sense of the Income Tax Act, entitled to take along an accompanying person when using public transport, not in the sense of SGB XII ○ BI: blind ○ GI: deaf ○ RF: Reduction of the broadcasting fee by 2/3 upon application, the possibility of complete exemption solely due to the characteristic sign RF has been discontinued since 01.01.2013. Social tariff for connections in the Telekom network ○ KI: Entitled to use first class on railways with second class tickets or within the personal route list (only for pension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SchwbAwV - nichtamtliches Inhaltsverzeichnis (gesetze-im-internet.de)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>recipients under the Federal Pension Act or Federal Compensation Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ B: Entitlement to take along an accompanying person when using public transport ○ G: Significant impairment of the ability to move in traffic ○ TBI: deaf and blind 	
<p>Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,8 million (Dez 2021) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behinderte Menschen - Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) • Qualitätsbericht - Statistik der schwerbehinderten Menschen 2021 (destatis.de)
<p>Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Number of persons having the EU Disability Card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p><i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Number of holders of the EU parking card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Germany, only a certain category of persons is entitled to a parking card, provided certain conditions are met. These conditions include in particular severe mobility impairments. Not all persons with severe disabilities holding a severely disabled person's card are also automatically entitled to a parking card. For example, persons with an exceptional walking impairment (identification marker "aG" in the severely disabled person's pass) and blind people (identification marker "BI" in the severely disabled person's pass) are entitled to a parking card, see also section 45(1b) number 2 of the Road Traffic Regulations. In Germany, there are some 774,000 persons who have such a recognised disability. This means that an estimated number of 774,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National registers

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>people in Germany would be entitled to a EU parking card. The Federal Ministry does not have any other information.</p>	
<p>Authority for parking card eligibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road traffic authorities responsible for their place of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Authority for parking card issuance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road traffic authorities responsible for their place of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Management model</p>	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with severe disabilities receive the standardised EU parking card for persons with disabilities from the road traffic authorities responsible for their place of residence. In the case of district-free cities, the road traffic authority is either part of the local city administration or part of the district administration. The standardised EU parking card for persons with disabilities can be applied for by people with severe disabilities. To make the application easier, the relevant local authorities usually provide application forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking spaces for persons with disabilities may only be used by severely disabled persons with exceptionally reduced mobility, double-sided amelia or phocomelia or with similar functional limitations and by blind people. Exceptionally reduced mobility cannot only be due to an impairment of the legs, but also to heart or lung disorders, neurological disorders, other health impairments or a combination of such. The prerequisite, however, will always be that people need permanent assistance walking or that they 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>can only move with utmost difficulty outside their vehicles.</p>	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The validity of parking cards for persons with disabilities is generally limited to five years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One may park for up to three hours on roads or in zones where waiting is otherwise prohibited. One has to show the time of arrival with a parking disc. One may exceed the parking time on roads or in zones where parking time is restricted. One may park free of charge and without time limit in parking places or on roads where payment is required through pay and display machines or parking meters and where the parking time is limited. One may park in parking places reserved for residents for up to three hours. One may park outside the marked spaces, in traffic-calm areas, provided you do not hinder through traffic. Park in pedestrian zones only if local concessions explicitly allow it. One may park in pedestrian zones, where loading and unloading is allowed, during the specified times - Check locally Note: These parking concessions only apply if there is no alternative parking option available nearby. The maximum time limit for parking cannot exceed 24 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Germany: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/germany/index_en.htm
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light blue card Left side front page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White wheelchair on a large-scale dark blue background Serial number of the card Name and stamp of the authorities Date of expiry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irritationen um Parkausweise in Heppenheim Echo Online (echo-online.de) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31998H0376&from=EN

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right side front page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heading “Parking permit for disabled” in issuing countries language + below that “parking permit” in other European language ○ Last line “European Community Modell” in the language of issuing country ○ In the background is the distinctive sign of the issuing country surrounded by the symbol of the EU • Left side background: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data of the holder • Right side background: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two references 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the disabled person is not able to drive by himself, spouse, parents and children may apply for a disability parking card. This may then only be used if the disabled person has been driven. Which car is used doesn’t matter • If the disabled person is allowed to drive and has a German driver’s license, he/she can use only cars which are fit for the disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkausweis und Behindertenparkplatz - Familienratgeber • Führerschein für Menschen mit Behinderung ADAC
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • § 267 StGB • <i>It is regulated under section 267 of the Criminal Code. If a person tries, for example, to produce a fake disabled person's ID or to falsify and use a genuine ID, this can lead to a prison sentence of up to five years or a fine.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hohe Strafen für den Missbrauch des Schwerbehindertenausweises • Behindertenparkplatz - aktueller Bußgeldkatalog 2023 (bussgeld-info.de)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you claim a parking spot without being disabled you will get a fine (55€ on a public space, towing on a private space) 	
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, yes Private transport, sometimes (e.g. car manufacturers: some offer percentage discounts, some monetary discounts and some offer none) Parking, yes Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no Facilities management, no Advertising, no Recruitment services, no Services of commercial agents, yes Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no Real estate services, no Distributive trades, No Organisation of trade fairs, no Car rental, yes Travel agencies, yes Services in the field of tourism, yes Leisure services, yes Sports centres, yes Cultural services, yes Amusement parks, yes Supply of electricity and gas, yes Telecommunication, yes Postal services, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telekom Sozialtarif: Preis und Antrag bei Behinderung (arbeitsgemeinschaft-finanzen.de)Behindertenrabatt: Rabatt für Menschen mit Behinderung carwow.de
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You count as severely disabled if you have a recognised disability of 50% or higher. Which people are to be regarded as severely disabled results from § 2 para. 2 SGB IX Physical impairment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ab wann ist eine Person behindert (schwerbehindertenausweis.biz)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical impairment must last longer than 6 months Impairment of participation in social life. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can do it on a voluntary basis, only if it is a public institution there will be a mandatory scheme behind it. All federal states have their own stand on inclusion and tariffs, this is not regulated on a federal level except for parking and public transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staatliche Leistungen für Menschen mit Behinderung Familienportal des Bundes Beispiel Niedersachsen: Übersicht über Nachteilsausgleiche für behinderte Menschen Nds. Landesamt für Soziales, Jugend und Familie (niedersachsen.de)
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care takers for a close relative can take time off from work Parents of children with disability might be able to get child support over the age of 18 and health insurance benefits if they are not able to work due to the disability of their child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staatliche Leistungen für Menschen mit Behinderung Familienportal des Bundes 2020 mein-kind-ist-behindert final.pdf (bvkm.de)
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No in contrast persons with disabilities have a legal right to a personal budget. With the Personal Budget, recipients can receive money instead of benefits in kind + benefits for public transport + unemployment benefits II + basic income if over 65 years old or due to a reduction in the earning capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staatliche Leistungen für Menschen mit Behinderung Familienportal des Bundes
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany appears to be really strict that it has to be the German disability card Most of the benefits only apply with proof of the disability, which can only be proven with a German disability card in Germany. This can also be obtained by people not holding a German passport, although your permanent residence and your workplace needs to be in Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own observation
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In my own observation, most preferential conditions are only applicable for the German national disability card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own observation

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In my observations opinions state that an EU-wide recognition of benefits would positively impact the freedom of movement. It would make people with disability feel more equally treated while simplifying participation 	
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only in 10 out of 16 federal states (Bundesländer) you can apply for a disability card online. The Bundesländer are Brandenburg, Berlin, Bayern, Bremen, Hamburg, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and Hessen. And only if you have that disability card you will get preferential conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start - Online-Antrag nach § 152 des Neunten Buches Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB IX) - Schwerbehindertenrecht (brandenburg.de) Schwerbehindertenantrag online - Berlin.de SGBIX - Startseite (bayern.de) Online-Antragstellung nach dem Schwerbehindertenrecht - Amt für Versorgung und Integration Bremen Antrag für den Schwerbehindertenausweis über das Internet stellen - hamburg.de Online Antragstellung im Bereich des Sozialgesetzbuches - Neuntes Buch - Rehabilitation und Teilhabe von Menschen mit Behinderungen (SGB IX) Nds. Landesamt für Soziales, Jugend und Familie (niedersachsen.de) Schwerbehindertenantrag im Internet Sozialverband VdK Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V. Onlineantrag - Gateway RLP Antrag auf Schwerbehinderung Sozialverband VdK Saarland e.V. Onlineantrag (hessen.de)
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

11.2 Relevant legislation

11.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- For assessment for individual rehabilitation needs: Ermittlung des individuellen Rehabilitationsbedarfes, §§ 12,13,17 and 19, Social Code Book IX.

11.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (German Constitution);
- Disability Equality Act;
- General Equality Act;
- Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency;
- The New Disability Equality Act;
- National Passenger Transport Act;
- Telecommunications Act;
- Anlage VersMedV - Einzelnorm (gesetze-im-internet.de);
- § 152 SGB IX - Einzelnorm (gesetze-im-internet.de).

12 Greece

12.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,495,008 persons had "some" disability (14% of the population) 1,003,791 persons had "severe" disability (9.4% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 11th statistical information sheet from National Disability Observatory (2022), it is estimated that 914,098 people aged 16 and over, face severe disability (10.2%), while 1,269,848 people (14.1%) are estimated to have limited their activity due to a health problem "but not too much" (data of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU SILC) year 2020). In addition, according to the Unified Pension Control & Payment System ESSEPS – ILIOS, which gathers the data from 92 information systems of the insurance bodies the number of disability pensions for December 2022 was 215,949 out of 2,789,102 main pensions granted, in November 2022, the disability pensions were 216,551 out of a total of 2,785,511 main pensions and in October 2,773,603 were women, and 216,761. Finally, according to the 3rd Semester 2022 Report of the Organization of Welfare Benefits and Social Solidarity beneficiaries of disability allowances figure rising to 173,532. It is important to point out that this number does 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11th statistical information sheet from National Disability Observatory, 2022 (based on EU-SILC information) https://paratiritirioanapirias.gr/el/results/publications/71/11o-deltio-toy-parathrhthrioy-ths-esmea-ygeia-anaphria-kai-xronia-pa8hsh Unified Pension Control & Payment System ESSEPS – ILIOS https://www.idika.gr/etaireia/erga/eniaio-systhma-elegxou-kai-plhrwmwn-synta3ewn-eseps-hlios 3rd Semester 2022 Report of the Organization of Welfare Benefits and Social Solidarity https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE24/ Unified Pension Control & Payment System: https://www.idika.gr/etaireia/erga/eniaio-systhma-elegxou-kai-plhrwmwn-synta3ewn-eseps-hlios https://www.idika.gr/files/systhmata/hlios/2022/2022_12-EKTHESI.pdf https://www.idika.gr/files/systhmata/hlios/2022/2022_11-EKTHESI.pdf

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>not include all Greeks with disabilities as benefits are also provided by the National Organization of Social Insurance however this data is not available.</p>	
<p>Number of persons with formally recognised disability in 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no available data about persons with disabilities in Greece. Such a variable was not included in the recent 2021 Population-Housing Census. • Disability Registry was adopted in 2022 and results are expected in the next years. • However, according to Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) for the school year 2020/2021, 12,422 pupils are enrolled in Special Education Schools of all levels. This number does not include students with disabilities that attend mainstream schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law. 4961/2022 • Gov. Paper 146/A/27-7- art. 106 Digital • Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) • Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) • https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_qDQ8fBKKo4IN&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=1&documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_qDQ8fBKKo4IN_javax.faces.resource=document&documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_qDQ8fBKKo4IN_in=downloadResources&documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_qDQ8fBKKo4IN_documentID=486464&documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_qDQ8fBKKo4IN_locale=el
<p>Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Number of persons leaving a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,471,378 persons in 2021. • 11 to 30% of all persons with disabilities are estimated to travel to another EU member states for short-term stays (max. three months and not necessarily for tourism) each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en • Estimate from the survey for National Competent Authorities.
<p>Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 11,415,923. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
<p>National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics do not monitor disability. However, according to Institute of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures from the Association of Greek Tourist Companies: https://insete.gr/business-intelligence/?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Association of Greek Tourist Companies, the total number of Greeks travelling abroad is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Departures:2,026,164 ○ Average length of stay: 11.8 ○ Destination countries: Germany 12%, Bulgaria 11.4%, Italy 9.9% • 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Departures:2,234,192 ○ Average length of stay:8 ○ Destination countries: Bulgaria 28.8%, North Macedonia 15.5% Germany 10.3% • 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Departures: 7,847,723 ○ Average length of stay: 5.7 ○ Destination countries: Bulgaria 23.1%, North Macedonia 13.7% Turkey 13.2 	
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of the UN Convention & Ratification or accession to the Optional Protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4074/2012 (Government Gazette A' 88) "Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities". https://www.et.gr/api/DownloadFeksApi/?fek_pdf=20120100088 • Law 4488/2017 on Public Sector Pension reforms, employees' protection, the rights of people with disabilities and other regulations
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification of Disability: Barema method (% disability or scale). • Pilot Assessment for Welfare Disability Benefits in Cash: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). • Additional support at school (primary and secondary education): Educational Needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Greece - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net) • Gov. Paper 6282/29-12-2021


Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	Assessment and Support carried out by Interdisciplinary Team consisting of: Psychologist, Social worker, Other rehabilitation specialist (Special Education Staff), Bureaucrat / civil servant (Teacher/ School Headmaster)	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law. 4961/2022 • Gov. Paper 146/A/27-7- art. 106 • Emerging IT technologies and Communications, strengthening digital governance-and other provisions 2022. • https://epan.gov.gr/thesmiko_plaisio_karta
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with disabilities who have been assessed for their impairment with a total degree of disability of at least fifty percent (50%) and are registered in the Digital Registry of Persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law. 4961/2022 Gov. Paper 146/A/27-7- art. 106 • Uniform table for determination of disability percentage • Gov. Paper 6282/29-12-2021 • Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs • Ministry of Finance. • https://www.et.gr/api/DownloadFeksApi?fek_pdf=20210206282
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disability Card is linked with Disability Registry, both of them were adopted in 2022 by the Law. 4961/2022. There is no official data yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law. 4961/2022
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the European Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no centralized system that collects data on the issuance of parking cards. Each, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Directorate of Transport & Communications of the Regional unit or the Regional department of the Region has its own database which is not published. Therefore, there is no total number of cards</p>	
<p>Authority for parking card eligibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Infrastructure and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A')
<p>Authority for parking card issuance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The competent service is the Directorate of Transport & Communications of the Regional unit or the Regional department of the Region of the place of residence of the interested party. Telephone 1889 (new Ministry of Transport service for the disabled) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A')
<p>Management model</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed model, In charge of the determination of the entitlement is the Minister of Infrastructure and Transport but the issuance of the card is managed by the Directorate of Transport & Communications of the Regional unit or the Regional department of the Region of the place of residence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete paralysis of the lower or upper limbs or bilateral amputation. ○ Severe motor disability of one or both lower limbs with a total disability rate of 67%. ○ Severe motor disability of one or both lower limbs involving one or both upper limbs, with a total disability rate of not less than 67% of which 40% at least from one lower limb. ○ Total blindness in both eyes with a 80% disability rate. ○ Mental disability with an IQ below 40%. ○ Autism, as long as it is accompanied by seizures or mental disability or organic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A') https://www.amea.gov.gr/legislation/20/119 • According to Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A') • Diseases of article 16 of Law 1798/88 as amended by Article 23 of Law 1882/1990 (A' 43)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>psychosyndrome, with a total disability rate of 67% or more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mediterranean anemia or congenital bleeding disposition (haemophilia). ○ Sickle cell anemia or micro sickle cell anemia. ○ End-stage renal failure or kidney transplantation. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expiration of the validity of the driver's license of its holder: in case of expiry of the validity of the Disability Parking Cards, due to the expiration of the license of its owner, this is renewed for the driving license renewal period. • In case of loss, theft or damage of the card, this is reissued if the interested party submits to the competent Service, with his application, a responsible declaration in which he will declare the loss or theft or damage of the Pass is covered Parking. The competent agency checks whether according to time of the reissuance of the Bulletin continue to conditions are met. • In the above cases, the card is granted within one month of statements of loss or theft or damage of the old one, • The validity of driving licenses depends on the validity of the decision of the disability assessment center. • According to Circular 53915/2727/ – (09-09-2020) the validity of the disabled parking pass will be taken as the expiry date of the Disability Certification document. The Duration of the Disability Certifications varies according to the impairment. In case the disability certification is granted for life then the Disability Parking cards last have the same validity period as the driver's license. According to the legislation, driving licenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A') • Circular 53915/2727/ – (09-09-2020) • Circular 51/101 (27-4-2012)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<p>can last up no more than 65 years of the driver Circular 51/101 (27-4-2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the card allows priority parking on public roads or places for vehicle traffic, pedestrians or animals. • Do not park on roads where parking is prohibited. • In most areas one must pay to park where payment is required - Check locally • In most areas one may park without time limit on roads where parking is free but restricted by time - Check locally • Do not drive or park in pedestrian zones. • According to Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A'), art. 4, the use of Disability parking card is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In exclusive use parking spaces with horizontal and vertical markings for Passenger vehicles with Disabilities. ○ Priority in streets and areas that are used for public vehicle traffic, pedestrians and animals. • Furthermore, holders of the cards are entitled to extra preferential conditions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private parking space with disabled signs outside their home (with application to the Municipality where they live) ○ Exemption from the ring and free passage in the centre of Athens ○ Exemption/ discount from the payment of some tolls ○ 50% discount for the car ticket on the ferries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Greece https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/greece/index_en.htm • Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A'), art.4
Design of the card	EU Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility for People with Reduced Mobility • Reciprocal Recognition of Parking Badges http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/europe/ecmt/accessibility/parking.html#G

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Pres. Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A’), art 3. the dimensions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Height 106 mm ○ Width 148 mm • The color is light blue (Pantone 298). The wheelchair symbol, the distinctive letters of the country (EL for Greece) as well as the ring of twelve stars symbolising the European Union are white. The wheelchair symbol is in a dark blue (Pantone vexlex blue) color frame. • The front has two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The left part of the front view: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The wheelchair symbol (white) on a dark blue background. b. The expiry date of the card c. The registration number of the card d. The name and seal of the Service which issues the card ○ The right part of the front view: 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The indication "Parking Pass for Persons with Disabilities" printed in large letters in Greek and English. b. b) the indication "Model European Communities" in Greek and in English. c. c) In the background and within the ring of the twelve continents of the E.U. the characteristic of the Member State issuing the card is displayed, specifically for Greece the letters EL (white). o The left part of the back view: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The last name of the owner (in Greek), b. The owner's name (in Greek), c. The owner's signature, d. The owner's photo. o The right part of the face includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The indication "This Pass allows its holder to benefit from the parking facilities of the Member State in which he is located". b. The indication "In case of use of the Pass, it should be displayed on the front of the vehicle in such a way that the front side of the Pass is clearly visible for control requirements. 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following are defined as beneficiaries of the Parking Pass for A.M.A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The owners of vehicles that have been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of Law 1798/1988 (Government Gazette 166/A'/1998), as amended by paragraph 1 of Article 23 of Law 1882/1990 (Government Gazette 43/A'/1990). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Pres.Dec. 241/2005 – (Gov. Gaz. 290 A') • Circular 515/2015 • Circular 53915/2727/ – (09-09-2020)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The owners of vehicles that have been acquired without the procedures provided by the relevant legislation for the final classification for passenger disabled cars, who have been included in fostering or adoption programs for Persons with Disabilities. ○ Citizens who became disabled after acquiring the private use disabled car. ○ Parents of minor children with disabilities and legal assistants of minors-adults with disabilities. ○ Citizens with disabilities who cannot travel with a vehicle registered in their name. 	
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific penalty against fraud for disability parking cards. In addition, the traffic police have no system to check if the registration number and by extension if the card is fake. However, in case it is noticed that the document is fake as it does not meet the specific requirements, then the Greek legislation regarding fake documents applies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek Penal Code Law 4619/11-6-2019, article 216 & 217
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding illegal use of disabled parking spaces by other drivers, the Hellenic Police from 9/2019 until the middle of 2020 operated a special traffic policing operational program entitled "Free movement of citizens in cities". It recorded each month violations related to stop-parking on ramps for persons with disabilities, in special parking spaces for persons with disabilities, and in parking spaces exclusively for a specific vehicle of persons with disabilities. The implementation of the action stopped during 2021. • Number of violations according to data from National Report form Disability Observatory (2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ September-November 2019: 9,531 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report form Disability Observatory (2020) https://www.paratiritirioanapirias.gr/storage/app/uploads/public/606/22d/ebe/60622deb_ebec1313031848.pdf

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ December 2019: 3,075 ○ January 2020: 2,724 ○ February 2020: 3,149 ○ March 2020: N/A ○ April 2020: N/A ○ May 2020: 1,320 ○ June 2020: 1,551 ○ July 2020: 1,316 ○ August 2020: 1,043 ○ September 2020: 1,868 	
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport , Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, n.a. • Facilities management, n.a. • Advertising, n.a. • Recruitment services, Yes • Services of commercial agents, n.a. • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, n.a. • Real estate services, n.a. • Distributive trades, n.a • Organisation of trade fairs, n.a. • Car rental, n.a. • Travel agenceie, n.a. • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, n.a • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement park, n.a • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, Yes • Postal services, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular Min.of Social Affairs 253/30.12.2022 "Clarifying Circular for the granting of Travel cards for the disabled for the year 2023 by the Regional Units of the country" • Law 4903/2022 Gov.Pap.(FEK 46/A/05-03-2022) art. 17 • Public employment enterprise • Employment Offices of Special Social Groups • Program Tourism4all • Program Social Tourism • Dec. Min. of Culture N. YPPO/DOEPY/TOPYNS/15055/04 of 02/03/2004 "Culture for All Culture Card" Program • Gov. Gaz 242/1-2-2018 B • www.elta.gr • www.cosmote.gr
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability percentage and in some case income level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Provident benefits and benefits

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually, eligible for preferential conditions are those who have been assessed as having a disability (measured on the Barema scale) by the Centres for Certifying Disability (KEPA). This kind of certification can be used for multiple purposes, including admission to a general register or status of disabled person(s), disability pensions, disability benefits in cash and kind, any other social provisions requiring certification of disability (including access to employment quota schemes and special education/ support in education). 	<p>for people with disabilities and chronic conditions.” National disability observatory 2019</p>
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases, the state reimburses services that impose discounts on specific population groups. For example discounts of public transportation According to “Rights of citizens and businesses in their dealings with public services” people with disability who attend all public services of the country must be served on a priority basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the provisions of article 86 of Law 4530/2018 Regulations of exemptions and compensations regarding the payment of fees on public transport" (A' 59), as replaced by Article 110 of Law 4714/2020 (A' 148), formulated by Article 86 of Law 4796/2021 (A' 63) and supplemented by Article 225 of Law 4823/2021 (A' 136). Circular ΔΙΑΔΠ/Β/9281/15-5-2003
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no general rule. If some private companies wish to provide preferential conditions without any subsidy from the state then it is voluntary and not subject to any legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free entry to archaeological sites, monuments and museums belonging to the State Beneficiaries: persons with disabilities with 67% of disability and one of their companions; Travel cards to personal assistants of : Beneficiaries of the program of financial support (allowance) for people with visual impairments and the program for people with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Decision of Min. Of Finance and Culture ΥΠΠΟΑ/ΓΔΑΠΚ/ΔΑΜΕΕΠ/ΤΑΜΣ/606307/4297 32/7146/3885/ 30.10.2020 Circular Min.of Social Affairs 253/30.12.2022 “Clarifying Circular for the granting of Travel cards for the disabled for the year 2023 by the Regional Units of the country”

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>severe and profound mental disability from the Organization of Welfare Benefits and Social Solidarity are also entitled to a travel card for their companion. In order for people with visual disabilities or mental disability who are not beneficiaries of the welfare disability allowance from Organization of Welfare Benefits and Social Solidarity to receive a companion card, an assessment from the Health Committee is required stating that they are blind or have a visual disability-vision disability of 80% or more or have IQ below 34, or mental disability with a disability rate of 80% or more, or pervasive developmental disorders (infantile autism, autism) with a disability rate of 80% or more.</p>	
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, for the above cases and the same legislations apply 	
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It depends, each service has its own regulations and follows different procedures, for example, the culture card and national tourism discount programs are provided to residents of the country by the state. Furthermore, discounts for transportation are only provided to those who hold transportation cards that are provided by the state. However, non-national people with disabilities can access for free various archaeological areas by demonstrating their disability card. Also, public parking spaces can be used by non-nationals as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Decision of Min. Of Finance and Culture ΥΠΠΟΑ/ΓΔΑΠΚ/ΔΑΜΕΕΠ/ΤΑΜΣ/ 606307/429732/7146/3885, Gov. Gaz. Is. Β' 4807/30.10.2020 par. 1 "Determining the price of organized visits archaeological countries, historical places, monuments museums and museums - Exemption from the obligation to pay consideration " In paragraph 1 it is stated: ".persons with disabilities and one of their companions, the latter since the disabled have 67% percentage of disability or more, regardless of the country of origin, by showing their police ID or their passport and the Disability Certificate E.F.K.A. (decision of the Disability Certification Center- K.E.P.A.) for the residents of the country or similar certificate from a relevant competent body abroad."

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dec. Min. of Culture N.. YPPO/DOEPY/TOPYNS/15055/04 of 02/03/2004 "Culture for All Culture Card" Program Furthermore, holders of EU parking card can use those public parking spaces
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece is a country with a large number of tourists every year. The implementation of the EDC in Greece will have positive results both for visitors with disabilities who will be able to enjoy preferential conditions as Greeks but also it may offer an additional reason to travelers with disabilities to visit Greece and therefore the increase country's income from tourism. Furthermore, the increased number of non-nationals with disabilities may engage providers to improve the accessibility of their services and awareness, something that will be beneficial to all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of guidance on how to implement accessibility measures/ reasonable accommodation/ universal design in different sectors - limited funding available/ financial and other incentives for making goods and services accessible - lack of disaggregated data on disability on national level. An important challenge is also the fact that even today there is no official registration of persons with disabilities in the country. The benefits that are usually provided, such as travel cards, culture cards, and social tourism programs in the legislation do not mention persons with disabilities separately but mention various categories of vulnerable groups that are eligible. Therefore, a specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Disability Expertise (2022) European Semester Country fiche 2021-2022 on disability equality, Greece available at: https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1540&langId=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	budget that is given separately for persons with disabilities cannot be derived.	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the services are linked to a government subsidy, for example, ferry transportation. In such case, the private shipping companies are compensated by the state. In order for someone to be eligible for this benefit as well as the assistant, it means that the person has been assessed as disabled by KEPA and has applied for and been granted a travel card, the same applies to travel by bus or subway which respectively the state compensates the companies for. In addition, and specifically in Athens for subway or bus travel, passengers with disabilities will have to issue a personalised card from the specific company. • A significant difficulty can arise from the fact that up to now a large number of preferential conditions apply to people with disability rates, above 67% and this is stated on the certificate. As many EU countries use different classification systems, as well as disability certifications and disability cards vary it is not clear if they can be accepted in Greece as equally applicable. • This fact may also be challenging for Greece as the New disability card will not indicate the percentage of disability, but the level of it. (In order to protect sensitive personal data, the total percentage of disability is not indicated on the Disability Card. Instead, the Cards are marked as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marking "I" for those with a total disability rate of 50% to 66% ○ Marking "II" for those with a total disability rate of 67% to 79% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marking "III" for those with a total disability rate of 80% or more.) ● Nevertheless, the legislation so far states that in order for someone to be eligible for a preferential condition, should show a disability certificate on which it is stated the disability degree. 	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digital Portal for People with Disabilities (PWDs), On this website the citizen can find information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Coordination Mechanism ○ National Accessibility Authority ○ National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and all relevant legislation https://www.amea.gov.gr/ ○ National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities E.S.A.meA. On this website persons with disabilities can be informed about their rights and the actions that Confederation is taking to promote their rights https://www.esamea.gr/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Greek Ombudsman for vulnerable groups ● One can access several articles regarding benefits and rights. ● https://www.synigoros-solidarity.gr/

12.2 Relevant legislation

12.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Law 3699/2008, Art 3.1, 3.2, 3.3.

12.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2020-2023;
- Law 4780/ 24/28.02.2021 National Accessibility Authority, National Human Rights Commission and National Bioethics and Technoethics Commission;
- Operating Regulations of the Disability Certification Center (KEPA);
- Gov.Gaz. 4830/2022 B;
- Law 4488/2017 on Public Sector Pension reforms, employees protection, the rights of persons with disabilities and other regulations;
- Law 3304/2005;
- Law 3709/08 on Rights and Duties of Passengers and Service Providers in Regular Sea Travel;
- The New Building Code 4067/2012;
- Law 4030/2011 regulating construction approval and licensing;
- Constitution of Greece;
- Ministerial Decision 1301/B/12-4-2012 Provision of e-government services.

13 Hungary

13.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,527,731 persons had "some" disability (15.7% of the population) 564,385 persons had "severe" disability (5.8% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons: the official figures of the National Statistical Office are used by all other sources (see in the next box) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons with disabilities in various regions (2001-2016) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ege/hu/ege0052.html Number of persons with disabilities (2001-2016) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ege/hu/ege0033.html
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to data of the National Statistical Office, the number of persons with recognised disability decreased from 577,006 in 2001 to 490,578 in 2011 and to 408,021 in 2016 (4.3% of the population). The Microcensus 2016 provided the last detailed data on persons with disabilities. Half of the 408,021 persons (2016) have moving impairment (around 200,000 persons), the further main groups are sight, hearing and psycho-social impairments (between 34-67,000 persons per group). The 2022 Census will provide further statistics in 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons with disabilities in various regions (2001-2016) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ege/hu/ege0052.html Number of persons with disabilities (2001-2016) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ege/hu/ege0033.html
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons receiving disability allowance was 102,139 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microcensus 2016

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons receiving disability pension was 281,840 persons in 2021. In 2016, 273,072 persons possessed a public health certificate. There is no estimate of the number of persons eligible for preferential conditions in services (culture, sports, leisure, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mikrocenzus2016/mikrocenzus_2016_8.pdf Number of persons receiving disability support (2011-2021) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/szo/hu/szo_0024.html Number of persons receiving disability pension (2012-2022) https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/szo/hu/szo_0034.html Public health certificate: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/evkonyv/szocialis_evkonyv_2016.pdf
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,549,432 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 9,678,877. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in Hungary. It is not feasible that tourists with disabilities do not pay the tourist tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Disabled person" means a person who has a permanent sensory, communication, physical, intellectual, mental, psychosocial impairments, or any accumulation thereof, which are caused by environmental, social or other significant barriers, which limit or prevent effective and equal participation in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Act XXVI of 1998 on the rights and equal opportunities of persons with disabilities https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/11/Hungary_1998th-XXVI.-Act-on-the-Rights-and-Equal-opportunities-for-persons-with-disabilities.pdf
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for Sign Language Interpreter Assessment: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Hungary - The Academic Network of

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility for a Higher Amount of Family Allowance: Barema method (% disability or scale). • Eligibility for Disability Allowance: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Eligibility for Public Transport Travel Allowance: Barema method (% disability or scale). • Eligibility for Supported Decision-making: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Medical doctor, Social worker, Self-assessment and approved by the Guardianship Authority • Full or Partial Limitation of the Individual's Legal Capacity, the Appointment of a Guardian: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Eligibility to Participate in the Election: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). • Access to the Support Service: Barema method (% disability or scale). • Eligibility for Supported Housing: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.). Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker, Self-assessment 	<p>European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)</p>
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Certificate: It is used only to prove entitlement to disability allowance (see above). They may also apply for a public certificate for entitlements to advancements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Certificate: https://egeszsegvonat.gov.hu/ellatorendszer/igazolvan yok/219-fogyatekossagi-tamogatast-igazolo-hatosagi-igazolvan y.html • Transport advancement certificate:


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>in public transport. However, increased family allowance also entitles persons with less severe disabilities to advancement in public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health card (Section 49 Social Act): • A person with a public health card may, free of charge, obtain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ certain medication under the social security scheme. This he may take advantage of, within the budget of his medication funding, ○ for medical equipment, prosthetic and orthodontic appliances (including their costs of repair), and ○ medical treatment for rehabilitation. 	<p>https://cst.tcs.allamkinstar.gov.hu/utaz%C3%A1si-kedvezm%C3%A9nyek.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased family allowance: https://cst.tcs.allamkinstar.gov.hu/utaz%C3%A1si-kedvezm%C3%A9nyek.html
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only persons entitled to disability allowance receive a Disability Certificate. Transport certificate may be issued for persons entitled to disability allowance, sight impairment allowance and increased amount family allowance. • A person's monthly funding for medication in 2022 is a maximum of HUF 12,000, whereas the occasional funding for that is an annual amount of HUF 6,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a person is entitled to prescription exemption under subjective right if he is a minor who is in temporary and foster care, a person with health damage receiving active-age allowance, a veteran or ward of the nation receiving financial provision, a person who receives central social allowance or invalidity annuity or a person who receives invalidity allowance and the rating per health conditions of whom does not exceed 30% according to the complex assessment made by the rehabilitation authority, receives invalidity allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport certificate: http://herminaegyesulet.hu/tudnivalok/hatosagi-igazolvanly • Government Decree 85/2007 on public transport advancements: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0700085.kor • Ministry of Human Capacities Central Customer Service Office • Social Provisions 2022 (English) https://csaladitudakozo.kormany.hu/download/5/54/e2000/Social%20provisions%202022.doc

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>and who was entitled to disability, accident-related disability pension of class I or II on 31 December 2011, or Receives old-age pension and who was entitled to disability, accident-related disability pension of class I or II on 31 December 2011, or receives old-age pension and who, with regard to his rating as per his health conditions (namely 30%) and to his disability (class I or II), was granted invalidity allowance on the day before his eligibility for pension was established, or whose parents or guardians, receive higher family benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person is entitled to prescription exemption on a normative basis, if the treatment costs confirmed by the health insurance fund exceed 10% of the prevailing minimum amount of the old-age pension (that is HUF 2,850). A precondition to this is that the per capita monthly income in the family does not reach the prevailing minimum amount of the old-age pension (HUF 29,925), and in the case of individuals, 150% thereof (HUF 44,175 that is). 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, 273,072 persons possessed a public health certificate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health certificate: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/evkonyv/szocialis_evkonyv_2016.pdf
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration starts with an application, which can be administered in any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<p>Government Offices competent by the place of residence of the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services 	<p>Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking card for persons with disabilities is a notarial and security document which is according to the regulation on the road traffic, certifying entitlements to benefits. The receipt, replacement and the renewal of the parking card can be administered by an E-system (electronic way) too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under the age of 18 years, who have been assessed according to the regulation of the entitlement to higher family allowance for families raising children with disabilities or long-term disease as blind, child with visually impaired, child with physical disability, child with intellectual disability or child with autism spectrum disorder. Persons above the age of 18 years entitled to disability support, who is a person with visual impairment, person with intellectual disability, person with autism spectrum disorder or person with physical disability in a severely way. Persons above the age of 18 years who have been assessed by an expert committee as person with severe disability in the field of ability to travel. There are no other criteria in case of individuals, but in Hungary institutional parking card is also available. That means those educational and social institutions that are providing services for children and persons with disabilities are allowed to use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Validity duration	<p>their parking cards only in case of using the vehicle in order to transport persons (children) with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years from the day of the issue, if the expert's statement doesn't suggest a shorter period. If the condition of the person in need is assessed as a permanent state, the period of validity is 5 years and can be renewed without any further review. Cards cannot be delivered for temporary reasons, but the expert's statement can offer a shorter time than 3 years if the status doesn't seem to be constant. The card is valid as long as the statement is. • The issue and the renewal are free of charge. In case of loss, steal or damage HUF 3100 (EUR 10) must be paid in case of replacement. If a person in need is financially disadvantaged can ask for exemption. • The card is a registered official document; therefore one person can have only one license, duplicate is not available. If the card is stolen, destroyed or lost it must be reported within 10 days to the regional offices. If someone finds his/her card which is supposed to be lost it must be reported too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published).
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One may park free of charge on roads where payment is required. • One may exceed the time limit on roads where parking is free but restricted by time. • One may park in pedestrian zones even if it is prohibited. • One may park on roads where parking is otherwise prohibited with a traffic sign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Hungary: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/hungary/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wheelchair symbol • texts • country sign with EU symbol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.google.com/search?q=uni%C3%B3s+parkol%C3%A1si+igazolv%C3%A1ny+mozg%C3%A1skorl%C3%A1tozottak+sz%C3%A1m%C3%A1ra+hivatalos+f%C3%A9nyk%C3%A9p&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwjMtPfgirP9AhXK26QKHZFhBbYQ2-cCegQIABAA&ogq=Uni%C3%B3s+parkol%C3%A1si+igazolv%C3%A1ny+mozg%C3%A1skorl%C3%A1tozottak+sz%C3%A1m%C3%A1ra+hi&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQARgAMgQIIxAnUMQIWKIOYOgeaABwAHgAgAEziAHGAZIBATSYAQcGqAQGqAQtd3Mtd2l6LWltZ8ABAQ&sclicnt=img&ei=iOL7Y4zDacq3kwWRw5WwCw&bih=570&biw=1280&hl=hu#imgrc=6X6CHayc4cInPM
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Decree No. 218/2003 on parking card of persons with restricted ability to move: • https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0300218.kor • https://nyilvantarto.hu/hu/gyik_parkolasi
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police officers and the parking ticket inspectors in the public area are responsible for the control of the legal use, the data, the validity, the availability of the card. • There is a penalty in case of the card holder abuses the card. The card must be withdrawn from use and from the date of the cancellation of the card for the next year for the same person a new card cannot be issued. In case of abuse official proceeding can be launched. • In the case if the non-card holders use parking places reserved for parking card holders the authority of the parking ticket inspectors can launch an official proceeding. The penalty is 50.000 Ft – 100.000Ft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no statistics or any other information on present fraud or forgery. • In 2011, there were several criminal cases against medical doctors issuing fake certificates of disability. However, the system was restricted as a response to these cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.origo.hu/itthon/20110715-szigorodik-a-mozgaskorlatozott-parkolasi-igazolvanyok-kiadasa.html
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture, Yes • Leisure, No • Sport, No • Amusement Parks, Yes • Public Transport, Yes • Private Transport, No • Business Services, No • Facilities Management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment Service, n.a. • Services Of Commercial Agents, No • Services Provided Both To Businesses And Consumers, (E.G. Legal/Fiscal Advice), No • Real Estate Services, No • Distributive Trades, No • Organisation Of Trade Fairs, No • Car Rental, No • Travel Agencies, No • Services In The Field Of Tourism, No • Supply Of Electricity And Gas, Yes • Telecommunication, No • Postal Services, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions in museums – Government Decree 194/2000: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0000194.kor • Zoo Park advancement: https://zoobudapest.com/nyujtsd-a-kezed/kedvezmenyes-belepesek/fogyatekossaggal-elok • Tropicarium: https://tropicarium.hu/jegyarak-es-kedvezmenyek/ • No legal obligation to give reduced ticket in Zoo parks: https://24.hu/belfold/2019/01/09/fogyatekossag-kedvezmenyes-jegy-allatkert/ • Job advertisements: https://www.eujobs.hu/ • Government Decree 295/2022 on reduced electricity bills of persons with disabilities: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a2200295.kor • Government Decree 85/2007 on public transport advancements https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0700085.kor
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability allowance: Persons over 18 with any kind of severe disability, which is certified by a medical assessment. • Disability pension: Persons with at least 70% health impairment, which is certified by a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability allowance: https://cst.tcs.allamkincstar.gov.hu/ell%C3%A1t%C3%A1sok/fogyat%C3%A9koss%C3%A1gi-t%C3%A1mogat%C3%A1sok/fogyat%C3%A1

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>medical assessment, and not entitled to other pension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health certificate: A wide range of persons with disadvantage, including persons with all kinds of disabilities are entitled to free public medical services through this free certificate. There are no common eligibility criteria to obtain preferential conditions in the fields of culture, leisure, amusement park, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9koss%C3%A1gi-t%C3%A1mogat%C3%A1s.html Disability pension: https://nyugdijbiztositas.tcs.allamkincstar.gov.hu/hu/%C3%BCgyint%C3%A9z%C3%A9s/%C3%BCgyint%C3%A9z%C3%A9si-t%C3%A1j%C3%A9koztat%C3%B3k/109-rokkants%C3%A1gi-j%C3%A1rad%C3%A9k/2324-a-rokkants%C3%A1gi-j%C3%A1rad%C3%A9k.html Public health certificate: https://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/budapest/jarasok/kozgyogyellatas-megallapitanak-kerelmezese Ministry of Human Capacities, Social Provisions 2022 (English) https://csaladitudakozo.kormany.hu/download/5/54/e2000/Social%20provisions%202022.doc
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<p>Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture - Government Decree 194/2000; Public transport - Government Decree 85/2007; Supply of electricity - Government Decree 295/2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential conditions in museums – Government Decree 194/2000: https://net.ioqtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0000194.kor Zoo Park advancement: https://zoobudapest.com/nyujtsd-a-kezed/kedvezmenyes-belepesek/fogyatekossaggal-elok Tropicarium: https://tropicarium.hu/jegyarak-es-kedvezmenyek/ No legal obligation to give reduced ticket in Zoo parks: https://24.hu/belfold/2019/01/09/fogyatekossag-kedvezmenyes-jegy-allatkert/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Decree 295/2022 on reduced electricity bills of persons with disabilities: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a2200295.kor Government Decree 85/2007 on public transport advancements https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0700085.kor
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	Voluntary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amusement parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered ONLY for some service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	Mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES all EEA nationals in Culture - Government Decree 194/2000; YES all EEA nationals in Public transport - Government Decree 85/2007; YES in Supply of electricity, as their nationality is not a condition - Government Decree 295/2022 Voluntary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amusement parks - Membership is required in national disability organizations, which indirectly excludes non-Hungarian nationals. NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential conditions in museums - Government Decree 194/2000: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0000194.kor Zoo Park advancement: https://zoobudapest.com/nyujtsd-a-kezed/kedvezmenyes-belepesek/fogyatekossaggal-elok Tropicarium: https://tropicarium.hu/jegyarak-es-kedvezmenyek/ Government Decree 295/2022 on reduced electricity bills of persons with disabilities: https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a2200295.kor Government Decree 85/2007 on public transport advancements https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0700085.kor
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no information on such specific impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO opinion on the draft Act on Tourism: http://www.meosz.hu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/20160812_MEOSZ-javaslatok_turizmus_honlapra.pdf

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no information on the number of non-nationals with disabilities using selected services. • There is no information on the number of non-nationals with disabilities travelling to Hungary. 	
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Zoo Parks there is no legal obligation to give reduced tickets, but it is the decision of the organization. It happens, that disability certificate is not enough, but membership must be proved in a disability NGO. • In public transport it happens, that drivers do not accept Disability Certificate for the reduced price for persons with disabilities. • In general, proving disability lacks a uniform, generally accepted system/card. The Disability NGOs may freely decide on the way to prove their membership, which leads to many different practices. Some NGOs have several agreements with cinemas, theatres and other service providers, which give reductions for card holders of the given NGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No legal obligation to give reduced ticket in Zoo parks: https://24.hu/belfold/2019/01/09/fogyatekossag-kedvezmenyes-igegy-allatkert/ • Public Transport acceptance problems: https://www.feol.hu/helyi-kozelet/2022/08/hatosagi-igazolvany-miert-nem-fogadjak-el • Ombudsman Report https://www.ajbh.hu/documents/10180/2500969/Jelent%C3%A9s+a+fogyat%C3%A9koss%C3%A1ggal+%C3%A9l%C5%91k+mozijegy+v%C3%A1s%C3%A1rl%C3%A1si+lehet%C5%91s%C3%A9g%C3%A9r%C5%91l+5442_2016.pdf/0266712d-10a5-40ca-93b2-104cb7e67e82?version=1.0&t=1476869924178 • Cards of different NGOs • MVGYOSZ Card: https://vgyke.com/jogikisokos/11621-2/eqyesuleti-tagsaggal-jaro-kedvezmenyek/ • AOSZ Card: https://aosz.hu/aosz-kartya/ • ÉFOÉSZ Card: https://efoesz.hu/efoesz-tagkartya/ • Sinosz Card: https://sinosz.hu/tagdij-tagsagi-igazolvany/ • MEOSZ Card: https://www.mbeinfo.hu/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Tagsagi-kedvezmenyek_2018juli-1.pdf Egyesületi tagsággal járó kedvezmények - Vakok és Gyengénlátók Közép-Magyarországi Regionális Egyesülete (vgyke.com)

Concluding remarks

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no additional observation worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

13.2 Relevant legislation

13.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Eligibility for Sign Language Interpreter Assessment: Section 4 of Act CXXV on Hungarian Sign Language and the Use of Hungarian Sign Language (2009);
- Eligibility for Disability Allowance: Government Decree No. 141/2000 (VIII.9.) on the classification and review of serious disability and the disbursement of disability allowances;
- Eligibility for a Higher Amount of Family Allowance: The 5/2003 (II. 19.) Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs regulation on diseases and disabilities entitling to a higher amount of family allowance
- Eligibility to participate in the election: Act XXIII/XXXVI of 2013 on Election Procedures;
- Access to Support Service: Act III of 1993 on Social Administration and Social Services).

13.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Equal Treatment 2003 Act;
- The New Fundamental Law of Hungary;
- Equal Opportunities Act 1998;
- Labour Code;
- Government Decree No. 305/2005.

14 Ireland

14.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 695,879 persons had “some” disability (13.9% of the population) 265,335 persons had “severe” disability (5.3% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census 2016 indicates there were a total of 643,131 people who stated they had a disability in Ireland. This was an increase of 47,796 persons (8%) from Census 2011. The Census question is asked based on whether the person has difficulty performing certain functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census 2016. Available at: https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-cp9hdc/p8hdc/p9d/.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, 1,478,560 medical cards were issued, rising to 1,574,507 in 2018. In 2018, nearly one third (32.4%) of the population had a medical card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/transport_and_disability/tax_relief_for_disabled_drivers_and_disabled_passengers.html https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/extra_social_welfare_benefits/free_travel.html https://www2.hse.ie/services/schemes-allowances/medical-cards/ https://www.transportforireland.ie/jam-card/ https://asiam.ie/advice-guidance/community-inclusion/id-card/ https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-sdg3/irelandsunsdgs2019-

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		reportonindicatorsforgoal3goodhealthandwell-being/healthcare/#d.en.221862
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,924 221 persons in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 4,620,280. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “A substantial restriction in the capacity of the person to carry on a profession, business or occupation in the State or to participate in social or cultural life in the State by reason of an enduring physical, sensory, mental health or intellectual impairment.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Act 2005 https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2005/act/14/section/2/enacted/en/html#sec2
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for Disability Allowance: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). Assessment of Need under Disability Act 2005: Assessment of need based on personal interaction and documentary evidence, carried out by Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.) or local Health Service Executive Assessment Officer Assessment for tax relief under the drivers/passengers with disabilities scheme: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). Assessment for Housing Adaptation Grant for People with a Disability: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by a Bureaucrat/civil servant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Ireland - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net). https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/health/health_services/health_services_for_people_with_disabilities/assessment_of_need_for_people_with_disabilites.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for Personal Assistance Services: Assessment of need based on personal interaction and documentary evidence, carried out by rehabilitation specialists • Assessment for National Intellectual Disability database (NIDD): Diagnosis of a named medical condition • Assessment for National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD): Diagnosis of a named medical condition • Assessment for Invalidity Pension: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). • Assessment for Domiciliary Care Allowance: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). 	
<i>National Disability Card and European Disability Card</i>		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, however, there is what is known as the 'blue badge' which is a symbol of a wheelchair user on blue background and is intended primarily as a disabled parking permit. Persons with disabilities use this to provide evidence of their disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.ddai.ie
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, however the eligibility criteria for the primary medical certificate that enable a disabled person access a blue badge which is recognised across services is limited to those with physical disability that impact mobility. It does not recognise nor provide an inclusive approach to acknowledge specific disabilities, particularly those that are invisible to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.ddai.ie/parking-permit/how-to-apply
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DDAI estimates that there are 120-125,000 valid permit holders in the Republic of Ireland (the figure constantly changes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDAI request
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Drivers Association of Ireland (DDAI) and the Irish Wheelchair Association (IWA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Drivers Association of Ireland (DDAI) and the Irish Wheelchair Association (IWA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme is run in Ireland by the Disabled Drivers Association of Ireland (DDAI) and the Irish Wheelchair Association (IWA). It costs €35 to apply and one can apply online to the IWA or the DDAI. They will ask some questions to check if the person qualifies and then send an application form by email or post. In Ireland, the parking permit is known as the Disabled Person’s Parking Card or Permit and the EU Parking Card for persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One can apply for a EU parking card for persons with disabilities if one is a person with severe restricted mobility or certified as blind. One will need one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have his/her medical practitioner or consultant certify that he/she meets the medical and mobility criteria. Hold a Primary Medical Certificate. If so, one will automatically qualify, but still needs to apply for the card. Be certified blind by The National Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	of the Blind a GP, Ophthalmologist or Optician.	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One can use the EU parking card for persons with disabilities in any vehicle one is travelling in, either as a passenger or driver. This means one can bring the card with him/her and display it in the vehicle that one is driving or travelling in. One can park in assigned disabled person's parking spaces. These spaces have the wheelchair symbol painted on the ground or have a sign with a symbol displayed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue background colour, date of issue, bar code, symbol of wheelchair user as disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.ddai.ie/parking-permit
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The permit may be used by the disabled person in any vehicle in which they are travelling, either as a driver or as a passenger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.ddai.ie/parking-permit/when-and-where-can-i-use
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an offence to park a vehicle in a disabled parking space unless one has a valid EU parking card for persons with disabilities. If one illegally parks in a disabled parking space, one will get a parking fine of EUR 150. This increases to EUR 225 if not paid within 28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens Information https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/traffic_and_parking/disabled_persons_parking_card.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>days. From 1 January 2023, the fixed charge amount for misusing the card will be EUR 200 (increasing to EUR 300 if you do not pay within 28 days). Traffic wardens and members of An Garda Síochána have the power to request and inspect the card to ensure it is not being misused.</p>	
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DDAI do not have the data on penalties as the law being used in relation to fraudulent use was overturned in 2019. There had been around 80 prosecutions in the Dublin Metropolitan Area in an 18 month period, all of which were quashed following the discovery of a flaw. The misuse of a permit has only been restored as an offence in January 2023, where it now attracts as FCN of €200. Data is not established on this just yet. A second offence of fraudulent application is currently part of the Road Traffic Bill. The penalties have yet to be determined. There have been almost a dozen applications from persons who were already deceased in 2022. The DDAI have also had medical forms that have been manipulated or altered however this is not helped by the common practice of GPs not completing the form fully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDAI request
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, Yes Private transport, No Parking, Yes Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, Yes Facilities management, Yes Advertising, Yes Recruitment services, Yes Services of commercial agents, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, Yes • Real estate services, Yes • Distributive trades, Yes • Organisation of trade fairs, Yes • Car rental, Yes • Travel agencies, Yes • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, No – however concessions are available to those in receipt of specific welfare payments relevant to disability. This is government policy rather than concessions offered to persons with disabilities • Telecommunication, No - however concessions are available to those in receipt of specific welfare payments relevant to disability. This is government policy rather than concessions offered to persons with disabilities • Postal services, No 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential treatment where in place is often based on receipt of specific welfare payments in regard to disability e.g. Disability Allowance; Blind Pension; Carer’s Allowance or an Invalidity Pension. Persons in receipt of such payments can qualify for Free Travel and Medical Card, or specific tax relief e.g. Disabled Drivers and Disabled Passengers Scheme with a Primary Medical Certificate. The majority of National cultural institutions in Ireland provide access free of charge. Other institutions, for example cinemas, provide concessions for disabled people at the same rate provided for OAP’s. A JAM Card allows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/transport_and_disability/tax_relief_for_disabled_drivers_and_disabled_passengers.html • https://www2.hse.ie/services/schemes-allowances/medical-cards/applying/assessment/ • https://asiam.ie/advice-guidance/community-inclusion/id-card/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>people with a communication barrier tell others that they need 'Just A Minute', ensuring they are given extra time to communicate their message and that extra time is taken to support them in what they are trying to communicate. AsIAM, is a national organisation for autistic people who issue an Autism ID Card. This card provides proof of diagnosis, however, supports are provided at the service's discretion and does not automatically entitle cardholders and or their companions to discounts or preferential treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Medical Certificate: You are completely or almost completely without the use of both legs. You are completely without the use of one of your legs and almost completely without the use of the other leg to the extent that you are severely restricted as regards movement in your legs. You are without both hands or both arms. You are without one or both legs. You are completely or almost completely without the use of both hands or arms and completely or almost completely without the use of one leg. You are a person with restricted growth syndrome (dwarfism) and have serious difficulties of movement of the legs. • Medical Card: assessment is based on a qualifying financial threshold. An assessment on the amount of money that you can earn a week and still qualify for a card takes place. It is specific to the persons financial circumstances and includes household income after tax, PRSI and the Universal Social Charge (USC) have been deducted and certain expenses e.g. rent payments, mortgage payments, childcare costs, travel to work costs, maintenance payments, net cost 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>of private nursing home care, mortgage protection premium, life assurance for mortgage protections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autism ID Card: proof of diagnosis such as assessment report front page or letter from a clinician. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers of concessions are at the discretion of service providers. In general, concessions such as ticket prices are offered to those who are unwaged, students, receiving a pension or have a disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no formal policy reflecting this.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert. There is no formal policy reflecting this.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, only for some services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert. There is no formal policy reflecting this.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert. There is no formal policy reflecting this.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not legislated for and is at the discretion of the service provider.
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of disability awareness or training within services e.g. provision of concessions for disabilities that are not visible. Provision of concessions subject to welfare conditions. Provision of concessions not systematic across services and more likely for public service accessibility or cultural activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert.
Concluding remarks		

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary services to persons with disabilities in Ireland are regulated by government socioeconomic policies. Concessions to access services beyond immediate services such as housing, employment, or healthcare are at the discretion of service providers. • The Cost of Disability in Ireland report (2021) highlighted the additional, hidden and unmet costs of disability in Ireland and the challenges of living independently. During consultations additional costs highlighted included: housing adaption costs; hearing aids; travel costs; utility bills; therapeutic supports and specialised care services; assistive technology; the costs of accessing services; food and clothing; social costs; and home help costs. The analysis of comparative spending profiles of households with and without a disability illustrated where additional costs accrued with household durable goods, clothing and footwear, fuel and light, food and transport all significantly proportionately higher than households without disability. It also identified additional costs of disability across a number of areas of expenditure for individuals including: equipment, aids and appliances; mobility, transport and communications; medicines; care and assistance services; and additional living expenses. The report provides a breakdown of extra costs by impairment type, indicating that social activities and adequate housing for those with digestive disorders of other chronic illness or condition faced significant additional costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/1d84e-the-cost-of-disability-in-ireland-research-report/
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

14.2 Relevant legislation

14.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- 2005 Disability Act.

14.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Disability Act;
- Constitution of Ireland;
- Employment Equality Acts 1998-2015;
- National Building Regulations;
- Employment and Equality Acts and Equal Status Acts.

15 Italy

15.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,359,322 persons had "some" disability (15.8% of the population) 3,850,354 persons had "severe" disability (6.5% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Istat data, in 2019 (latest available survey) there were 3,150,000 persons with disabilities in Italy (5.2% of the population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, ISTAT published a comprehensive report entitled "<i>Knowing the world of disability. Persons, relations, institutions</i>". https://disabilitaincifre.istat.it/dawinciMD.jsp%20https://www.istat.it/it/files/2019/12/Disabilit%C3%A0-1.pdf In March 2021 the National Observatory on the Status of Persons with Disabilities conducted a hearing with Gian Carlo Blangiardo (ISTAT President). https://www.istat.it/it/files/2021/03/Istat-Audizione-Osservatorio-Disabilit%C3%A0_24-marzo-2021.pdf
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,509,351 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 44,881,674. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to a research conducted by ENIT, (National Tourism Agency), the theme of accessible tourism concerns around 4 million people. In the summer of 2021, 7% of Italians spent at least one holiday in Italy with a person with a disability. • According to the analysis conducted by the BANDIERA LILLA Social Cooperative Society (with the support of the Regional Council for the protection of the rights of the disabled person of the Liguria Region) only 45 out of 7,904 (0.57%) of Italian Municipalities are accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research conducted is available at: link. • The analysis is available at: link. • Tourist tax costs vary from city to city depending on municipal regulations. Some cities have made exemptions for persons with disabilities. • The list of this city is available at: link
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physical, psychological, or sensory impairment, stable or progressive, which is the cause of difficulties in learning, relationships, or integration in working life and that determines a process of social disadvantage or marginalisation. • Law no. 227 of 2021 delegated the Government to review the definition of disability and reorder and simplify the sector legislation. The new definition of disability must be consistent with the principles set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 2, paragraph 2, letter a). At present, the delegated decrees have not yet been approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 104 of 5 February 1992, <i>Framework law for care, social integration and rights of persons with disabilities</i> – published in the O.J. No. 39 dated 17 February 1992 - Suppl. Ordinario no. 30. • Law No. 227 of 22 December 2021, <i>Delegation to the Government in matters of disability</i> – published in the O.J. No. 309 dated 30 December 2021.
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for Admission to receive employment support: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for Admission to official invalidity status: Barema method (% disability or scale) • Assessment for Admission to official handicap status to receive support in education: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Italy - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>specified tasks or activity). This first assessment assigns the right to have supports in education; on the basis of this first assessment, the same Commission, consists of a multidisciplinary unit (involving other experts), produces the functional diagnosis and the dynamic functional profile useful to the educational staff of the school where student with disabilities is enrolled to define an Educational individualised plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for Admission to receive parking card: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for Admission to official handicap status: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for Admission to receive the driving licence: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). This assessment evaluates a person's capacity to drive a car. The test relates to visual, auditory, intellectual and physical capacities, assesses the minimal performances necessary to drive safely a car. If the commission has doubts about this capacity, the person with disabilities is subject to a practical test in a car adapted with appropriate modifications. This second text is decisive to have a drive licence permission • Assessment for Admission to receive medical and social services: Medical records automatically retrieved from health care system (E-health) , Evidence from a social worker who knows the applicant 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of recognition of incapacity for work: A medical Barema system based on percentages of work invalidity. 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Card is issued by the National institute of Social Protection (INPS) and certifies the condition of invalidity by exempting the holder from exhibiting other certifications attesting to belonging to one of the categories indicated in Annex 3 of the DPCM n.159 of 5 December 2013. The Card allows preferential conditions of access to goods and/or services. The preferential conditions are activated through agreements between the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and public or private service providers, compatibly with the needs and purposes of the initiative. Following the INPS message No. 853 dated 22-02-2022, opening the procedure, the phase of subscribing the agreements was started. From May 2022 to today, only 16 agreements have been activated, mostly with Municipalities and public and private bodies operating in the cultural sector (sports and leisure). The European Disability Card is issued by INPS at the request of the interested party. The application can be submitted through the online service on the Institute portal or through one of the following associations: ANMIC; UICI; ENS; ANFFAS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister's Decree of 6 November 2020 published in the O.J. No. 304 dated 23 December 2021. The list of stipulated agreements is available at this link. The terms of this service are available at: link.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCM of 6 November 2020 identifies the recipients and the eligibility criteria by referring to Annex no. 3 of DPCM decree n.159 of 5 December 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister's Decree of 6 November 2020 published in the O.J. No. 304 dated 23 December 2021.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex n. 3 refers to three levels of disability, in any case higher than 67%: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium disability serious disability non-self-sufficiency (i.e. those who benefit from the accompanying allowance) 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official data is not available. According to estimates, the disability card is aimed at around 4 million people, i.e. those with a disability rate ranging from 67% to 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> link
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cards issued until 2023: 127,337 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no official data available. The national registry has not yet been activated. An experiment is underway involving some Municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information at this link
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Local health unit Example: Rome Local Health Unit (ASL). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The features of the Authorities are contained in the report ACI (Automobile Club d'Italia), Parking card for people with disabilities.
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality of residence, more precisely by the mayor (art.188 of the Highway Code, CdS, and art. 381 of the Implementing Regulation of the CdS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conditions are contained in the report ACI (Automobile Club d'Italia), Parking card for people with disabilities.
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally it is an authorizing administrative deed that remains municipal property even if entrusted to the temporary detention of the indicated natural person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms of the parking card are contained in the report ACI (Automobile Club d'Italia), Parking card for people with disabilities.
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with significantly reduced walking ability Blind people For a period of less than five years, therefore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the eligibility criteria are contained in the report ACI (Automobile Club d'Italia), Parking card for people with disabilities.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>for a limited period, the card can be released also to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People with temporary impaired walking ability due to injury or other pathological causes; ○ People with total absence of any functional autonomy and with the need to continuous assistance, to go to places of care. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five years, even if the disability is permanent. When the five years are up, it can be renewed. It can also be issued for a fixed term in the event of temporary invalidity of the applicant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms of the validity duration are contained in the report ACI (Automobile Club d'Italia), Parking card for people with disabilities.
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One may park on roads where parking is prohibited but only in an emergency and only if one is not causing an obstruction. In most areas one must not pay to park where payment is required - Check locally. One may park without time limit on roads where parking is free even if it is restricted by time. Do not drive or park in a pedestrian or ZTL (limited traffic areas) zones unless local concessions specifically allow it - Check locally. At least 1 in 50 spaces in public car parks is marked for use by vehicles displaying the parking card. Vehicles displaying the parking card may be parked in those spaces free of charge and without time limit. Check car park notices or ask an attendant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights granted by the parking park are listed in the report Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Italy.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, yes • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, yes • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, yes • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, yes • Organisation of trade fairs, no² • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no³ • Services in the field of tourism, no⁴ • Leisure services, no • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, yes • Telecommunication, yes • Postal services, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions often depend on one sector to another and from one service provider to another. Some examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For the telecommunications services access to the preferential conditions is subject to the condition of deafness, total or partial blindness or difficulty walking; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Decree no. 239 of 2006 is published in the O.J. No. 172 dated 26 July 2006.

² Some fairs guarantee services related to accessibility such as accessible toilets, wheelchairs, accessible parking.

³ There are some travel agencies that specialize in organizing trips for people with disabilities ([link](#)).

⁴ Some operators guarantee preferential conditions for transport. See dedicated section.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With regard to the provisions concerning entrance tickets to national monuments, museums, galleries, excavations of antiquities, monumental parks and gardens (cultural sectors), Ministerial Decree no. 507 of 1997, as amended by Ministerial Decree no. 239 of 2006, provides that "citizens with disabilities from the European Union and a relative, or other companion who demonstrates that they carry out activities in the social-health sector" are entitled to free admission (Article 4, paragraph 3, letter i). Therefore, reference is made in a generic way to the condition of disability. ○ For access to amusement parks, sometimes a distinction is made between the possibility of using the attractions independently (reduced price) or with the necessary presence of another person (free entry). 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, service providers offer preferential conditions on a voluntary basis (even in those sectors where the disability card has been introduced). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes yes, other times a minor price reduction is recognised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, service providers do not specify this element but refer only to the disability situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of non-nationals with disabilities using selected services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's own considerations

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of non-nationals with disabilities traveling to Italy; • Greater attention by service providers to the circulation and replication of good practices; • Greater sensitivity of service providers for accessibility issues and in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities. 	
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources available to support the provision of preferential conditions; • Expansion of the service providers involved (in sectors other than those that currently recognize preferential conditions); • Greater attention by public and private institutions to adhere to the disability card system; • Greater attention by the public decision-maker in the definition of schemes which make the recognition of preferential conditions mandatory. In this way, greater clarity and uniformity of preferential conditions would be ensured and the entry into our Country of persons with disabilities from other Countries would be facilitated. Now the system of preferential conditions is highly fragmented and very little known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's own considerations
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fragmentary nature of the regulatory framework, the diversity between sectors and between service providers make it very difficult to navigate the panorama of preferential conditions, especially for a non-Italian person with disability. • It would be very important to move towards greater uniformity of access criteria and preferential conditions, at least within individual sectors. It would be just as important to advertise and communicate the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's own considerations

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>preferential conditions in a simpler and more immediate way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater knowledge of the preferential conditions would also have positive effects in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater awareness of persons with disabilities on the preferential conditions they can obtain; ○ Dissemination and replicability of good practices. 	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

15.2 Relevant legislation

15.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Person with disabilities: Law No. 104 of 5 February 1992, "Framework law for assistance to and social integration and rights of persons with disabilities";
- Mutilated and civil invalids: Law No. 118 of 30 March 1971, "Conversion into law of the decree-law of 30 January 1971, n. 5, and new regulations in favor of mutilated and civil invalids";
- Deaf people: Law No. 381 of 26 May 1970, "Increase in the ordinary State contribution in favor of the National body for the protection and assistance of deaf-mutes and of the assistance allowance measures for deaf-mutes";
- Blind people: Law No. 382 of 27 May 1970, "Provisions regarding assistance to the civilian blind";
- Deafblind people: Law No. 107 of 8 October 2010, "Measures for the recognition of the rights of deafblind people".

15.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law No. 104 of 5 February 1992, "Framework law for assistance to and social integration and rights of persons with disabilities";
- Law No 3 of 9 March 2009, "Ratification and execution of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with Optional Protocol, done in New York on 13 December 2006 and establishment of the National Observatory on the Condition of Persons with Disabilities";
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic of 4 October 2013, "Adoption of the two-year Action Program of the rights and integration of people with disabilities";
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic of 12 October 2017 "Second Biennial Action Program for the promotion of the rights and integration of people with disabilities".

Also, with reference to accessibility:

- Law No. 37 of 14 February 1974 "Framework law on free public transport for guide dogs for blind persons";
- Decree of the Ministry of Public Works No. 236 of 14 June 1989, "Technical requirements necessary to guarantee the accessibility, adaptability and visitability of private buildings and public residential buildings, for the purpose of overcoming and eliminating architectural barriers";
- Law No 21 of 15 January 1992, Law, "Framework law on non-scheduled public road transport of passengers";
- Artt. 77-81 of the Decree of the President of the Italian Republic no. 503 of 24 July 1996 concerning the elimination of architectural barriers in buildings, spaces and public services;
- Art. 82 of the Decree of the President of the Italian Republic No 380 of 6 June 2001 on the elimination of architectural barriers in buildings, spaces and public services;
- Law 4 of 9 January 2004 c.d. Stanca Act that promotes accessibility of information technology;
- Ministerial Decree No 7 of 9 January 2019, "Regulation amending Ministerial Decree No. 507 of 11 December 1997, concerning the establishment of the entrance ticket to state monuments, museums, galleries, ancient excavations cities, parks and monumental"; gardens;
- Law No. 104 of 5 February 1992 published in the O.J. No. 39 dated 17 February 1992;
- Law No. 3 of 9 March 2009 published in the O.J. No. 46 dated 28 November 2009;
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic of 4 October 2013 published in the O.J. No. 303 dated 28 December 2013;
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic of 12 October 2017 published in the O.J. No. 289 dated 12 December 2017;

- Law No. 37 of 14 February 1974 published in the O.J. No. 61 dated 6 March 1974;
- Ministerial Decree No. 236 of 14 June 1989 published in the O.J. No. 145 dated 23 June 1989;
- Law N. 21 of 15 January 1992 published in the O.J. No. 18 dated 23 January 1992;
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic no. 503 of 24 July 1996 published in the O.J. No. 227 dated 27 September 1996;
- Decree of the President of the Italian Republic No. 380 of 6 June 2001 published in the O.J. No. 266 dated 15 November 2001;
- Law No. 4 of 9 January 2004 published in the O.J. No. 13 dated 17 January 2004;
- Ministerial Decree No. 7 of 9 January 2019 published in the O.J. No. 27 dated 13 February 2019.

16 Latvia

16.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 556,608 persons had “some” disability (29.4% of the population) 147,671 persons had “severe” disability (7.8% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021, 11.0 % of persons aged 16 or over self-perceived their health status as bad and 2.1 % - as very bad (in comparison, in 2020, accordingly 11.3 % and 2.3%). Longstanding illness or longstanding health problem had 39.3 % of persons aged 16 or over (in 2020 – 41.0 %). Health problems that severely restricted home, work and leisure activities for at least six months had reported 7.8 % (in 2020 – 9.1 %) of persons over 16, but some restrictions in home, work and leisure activities reported 29.4 % (in 2020 – 30.6 %). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia Database: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_VES_IV_IVP/IVP010/table/tableViewLayout1/ https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_VES_IV_IVP/IVP020/table/tableViewLayout1/ https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_VES_IV_IVP/IVP050/table/tableViewLayout1/ https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_VES_IV_IVP/IVP060/table/tableViewLayout1/
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of the year 2021* – 216,536 End of the year 2020 – 201,546 End of the year 2019 – 196,159 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website of the Ministry of Welfare, table ‘Key Policy Performance Indicators’, available at: https://www.lm.gov.lv/lv/invaliditate-1 Data for 2021 on request, source: State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 – 216,536 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 710,799 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 2,673,529. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
Any national statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no national statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in Latvia. In the Collection of Statistics 'Tourism in Latvia 2021' (published 06.08.2021), data on persons with disabilities are not specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview with deputy director of Tourism department of the Investment and Development Agency of Latvia. Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Tourism in Latvia 2021. Collection of Statistics (2021), available at: https://admin.stat.gov.lv/system/files/publication/2021-08/Nr_18_Turisms_Latvija_2021_%2821_00%29_LV_EN.pdf
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Law states that a disability is 'a long-term or non-transitional very severe, severe or moderate level functioning limitation which affects person's mental or physical abilities, ability to work, self-care, and integration into society'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Law (2010), S.5. 'Disability'. Available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/211494-disability-law Latvia Disability Law. Available at: link.
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admission to official disability status: Functional capacity assessment (in the case of adults) Assessment for the disability pension: There is only one assessment of disability carried out by the State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability (Example 1). For adults, the assessment of disability status is based on a combination of medical diagnosis and an assessment of functional limitations leading to difficulties in carrying out certain specified activities. Assessment for Benefit for a Disabled Person in Need of Care: Functional capacity assessment in the case of adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Latvia - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons determined to have a disability under regulatory enactments have the right to receive a disability certificate (disability card). The general structure of the disability certificate: the format of the certificate corresponds to the ID-1 format. Length 85.47-85.72 mm. Width 53.92-54.03 mm. Thickness 0.76±0.08 mm. Corner rounding radius 3.18±0.30mm. A polyvinyl chloride (PVC) multi-layer laminated card is used for the certificate. On the obverse of the disability certificate (Figure 1), visible text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certificate of disability ○ Surname ○ Personal code ○ Disability group (for adults only) ○ Period of disability ○ Certificate number ○ Anti-counterfeiting elements on the obverse of the certificate. ○ Fine line anti-copy and anti-counterfeit pattern with a background in two Pantone colours. ○ Negative microprint line with micro text 'DISABILITY CERTIFICATE'. ○ A transparent protective film is applied after lamination, which provides increased mechanical and anti-forgery protection of the personalisation data of the certificate. • On the reverse side of the disability certificate (Figure 2), visible text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DISABLED PERSON'S IDENTITY CARD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Regulation No. 805 'Regulations Regarding Determining Predictable Disability, Disability, and the Loss of Working Capacity and Issuing a Document Certifying Disability', available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/271253-prognozejamas-invaliditates-invaliditates-un-darbspeju-zaudejuma-noteiksanas-un-invaliditati-apliecinosa-dokumenta-izsniegsanas-noteikumi


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7. Issuer – State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability ○ The disability certificate is valid when presented together with an identity document. ○ Positions 1-7 Transcript in English: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NAME 2. SURNAME 3. PERSONAL ID 4. DISABILITY GROUP 5. VALID UNTIL 6. CARD No 7. AUTHORITY ○ If you find the certificate, call by phone (phone number with numbers). ○ Anti-forgery elements on the reverse side of the certificate. ○ Fine line anti-copy and anti-counterfeit pattern with a background in two Pantone colours. ○ Negative microprint line with micro text 'DISABILITY CERTIFICATE'. ○ The added small coat of arms can be seen in the ultraviolet light integrated into the background print. ○ Optically variable element - metallized hot press hologram 15 x 15 mm - two-dimensional original holographic security matrix. ○ A transparent protective film that can be applied after lamination provides increased mechanical and anti-forgery protection of the personalization data of the certificate. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criterion for receiving a disability certificate is a disability determined by the State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability. • For adults - from 18 years of age up to attaining the age necessary for the granting of the state old age pension, the limited functioning and its level are evaluated, and the loss of ability to work is determined as a percentage in line with the following approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group I disability, if the loss of ability to work is in the amount of 80-100%, - very severe disability, ○ Group II disability, if the loss of ability to work is in the amount of 60-79%, - severe disability, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Regulation No. 805 (2014) 'Regulations Regarding Determining Predictable Disability, Disability, and the Loss of Working Capacity and Issuing a Document Certifying Disability', available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/271253-prognozejamas-invaliditates-invaliditates-un-darbspēju-zaudejuma-noteikšanas-un-invaliditati-apliecinosa-dokumenta-izsniegšanas-noteikumi

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group III disability, if the loss of ability to work is in the amount of 25-59%, - moderately expressed disability. • For persons up to 18, disability is determined without being divided into groups. • For the persons who have attained the age necessary for the granting of the state old age pension, the limited functioning and its level is evaluated and classified in the following way: Group I disability – very severe disability, Group II disability – severe disability or Group III disability – moderate disability. 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 – 216,536 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012: 982 • 2013: 1,185 • 2014: 1,510 • 2015: 1,848 • 2016: 2,500 • 2017: 2,390 • 2018: 2,773 • 2019: 3,406 • 2020: 3,333 • 2021: 3,363 • 2022: 4,172 • N. of parking cards currently issued: 14,540 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) • Data from 2019 to 2022 on request from the Road Traffic Safety Directorate

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi / Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Road Traffic Safety Directorate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi / Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The card is issued based on information provided by the State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi / Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The card is issued for cars which are operated by persons with disabilities with movement impairments (persons with disabilities who have the opinion of the State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability on the medical indications for the acquisition of a specially adjusted car and the receipt of an allowance for the compensation of transport expenses), and for car passengers with disabilities with movement impairments or I group disability with visual impairments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking card is issued for the term specified in the decision of the State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi / Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<p>Condition and Working Ability, but at most ten years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the Road Traffic Regulations, the card entitles cars driven by or whose passenger is a person to whom this permit has been issued to use parking spaces for persons with disabilities (marked with additional sign 844 'Disabled' or road sign 942) both in Latvia, as well as in other Member States of the European Union. In the territory of Latvia, the operation of signs 302, 303 and 327 (sign 302 'Driving prohibited', sign 303 'Motor vehicles prohibited to drive', sign 327 'Parking prohibited' does not apply to cars marked with a Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities), as well as boarding and alighting of vehicles by persons with disabilities are permitted in the area of operation of sign 326 'No stopping'. With the Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities, some parking spaces can be used for free (for example, parking spaces created by Riga public transport). 	<p>experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi CSDD - Parking card for people with disabilities https://www.csdd.lv/en/parking-card-for-people-with-disabilities/use-of-the-card
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities is a dark blue rectangle (length 148 mm, height 106 mm). On the left side of the card's obverse, the card's validity period, issuer and card serial number are indicated and below - the identification mark of a person with a disability in white; on the right side - the distinguishing mark of Latvia 'LV', below the inscription in Latvian 'European Community model', below it with the inscription in Latvian with a space 'Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities', below it with a space an analogous inscription in other languages of the European Union. On the left side of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, Appendix 3, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>reverse side of the card – a photo of the card owner; below - the name, surname and signature of the person; on the right side – information in Latvian 'This card authorizes its owner to use the services of specially marked parking spaces in the European Union member states.'</p> 	
<p>Eligibility of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For one person in multiple cars: the card is issued for cars which are operated by persons with disabilities with movement impairments, and for car passengers with disabilities with movement impairments or I group disability with visual impairments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 279 (2015) Road Traffic Regulations, available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/274865-celu-satiksmes-noteikumi • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Road Traffic Law imposes a fine in the amount of six fine units, which is EUR 30 in monetary terms, for driving a vehicle for which a parking card for persons with disabilities has been installed without permission, but for parking in places marked with Additional Sign 844 or Road designator 942 with a vehicle without a parking card for persons with disabilities, a fine of eleven fine units or EUR 55 in monetary terms shall be imposed on the driver of the vehicle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Traffic Law (1997), S.73. p. (4), available at https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/45467-road-traffic-law/ CSDD - Parking card for people with disabilities: https://www.csdd.lv/en/parking-card-for-people-with-disabilities/use-of-the-card
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1 July 2020, when the Law on Administrative Responsibilities came into force, nobody was punished for driving a vehicle for which a parking card for persons with disabilities has been installed without permission. For parking in places marked with Additional Sign 844 or Road designator 942 with a vehicle without a parking card for persons with disabilities, in 2020, from 1 July, 12 persons were punished; in 2021 - 66 persons and 57 persons were punished in 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior, statistics on request
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, Yes Private transport, No Parking, Yes Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, Yes Facilities management, No Advertising, No Recruitment services, No Services of commercial agents No Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, Yes Real estate services, Yes Distributive trades, No Organisation of trade fairs, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Law (2010), available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/211494-invaliditates-likums Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 414 (2021) 'Driving Fare Reliefs' Regulations' Regulation No. 599 (2012) 'The Order of Provision and Utilization of Public Transport Services' More detailed list in 1.2.2. Other national legislation relevant to disability

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, No 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By presenting a disability card and, in certain cases, together with a passport or eID card, all persons with disabilities are eligible for preferential conditions, taking into account specific criteria - the severity of the disability, the person's age or the type of impairment. • The age of the person with a disability (for example, a child with a disability) or the type of functional impairment (for example, movement impairments or visual impairments) are considered for receiving certain preferential conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Law (2010), available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/211494-invaliditates-likums • Disability Law (2010), S.6. 'Classification of Disability', available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/211494-disability-law
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions are offered on a mandatory basis. Then rules on the national level are set in laws or regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers. On a local level – by local government. • Service providers are free to choose preferential conditions for persons with disabilities also voluntarily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in public transport are set in the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 414 (2021) 'Driving Fare Reliefs' Regulations'
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities and private service providers can offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, real estate tax benefits for persons with disabilities according to the Law on Immovable Property Tax (1997), Article 5., parts (3), (4) • For example, reduced fees for persons with disabilities in private sports centres

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered ONLY for some service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, the Cabinet of Ministers regulations regulate entrance fee preferential conditions in state museums.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions are the same as those offered to person with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, entrance fee preferential conditions in state museums, in nature parks
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, NO • However, in cases where persons with disabilities from other Member States carry out a disability examination under the laws and regulations of Latvia, then they have the right to receive the same benefits that Latvian citizens with disabilities receive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Law (2010), s.7. 'Regulations for Predictable Disability and Disability Expert-Examination' available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/211494-disability-law
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are NO studies/opinions on the impact of certain preferential conditions on the increase of visitors from abroad • Regarding the possible positive impact of guaranteed preferential conditions in other MS on the increase in travel of Latvian citizens with disabilities, different NGOs have different opinions. Some NGOs believe that the number of travellers with disabilities will increase. Still, some NGOs believe that the preferential conditions are not decisive, as the possibility to travel depends on available finances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO 'Society of disabled persons and their friends 'Apeirons'', NGO 'SUSTENTO'
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different views on the need for preferential conditions for persons with disabilities • Insufficient funding for preferential conditions for persons with disabilities • Different extent and availability of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in local government territories • In Latvia, there are two opinions about preferential conditions for persons with disabilities. The prevailing opinion in public administration is that preferential conditions for persons with disabilities are sufficient, considering the state's economic situation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Law (2010), available at: • https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/211494-disability-law • State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability, Publications and Reports, available at: https://www.vdeavk.gov.lv/lv/publikacijas-un-parskati

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>available financial resources. On the other hand, the opinion of persons with disabilities is the opposite - the amount and size of preferential conditions are insufficient, and not all persons with disabilities receive them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the central (government) level, the website of the Ministry of Welfare gathers information on the preferential conditions available to persons with disabilities https://www.lm.gov.lv/lv/atvieglajumi-personam-ar-invaliditati. • At the municipal level, the preferential conditions differ depending on the size of the municipality and available resources. Information is fragmented or duplicated from the Ministry of Welfare website on many municipal websites. Persons with disabilities need to know where and how to find information online or elsewhere. • In general, information needs to be more cohesive and sufficient. Persons with disabilities cannot use preferential conditions if they are not familiar with the laws and regulations and the preferential conditions provided by them. 	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability certificate and receiving benefits • The need for relief versus the service's availability • Individualised approach to determining benefits • In the field of public transport services, there was concern about the use of fare concessions by persons who do not have a defined disability but who use fake disability certificates or other persons' certificates. The level of protection for disability certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Regulation No. 805 (2014) 'Regulations Regarding Determining Predictable Disability, Disability, and the Loss of Working Capacity and Issuing a Document Certifying Disability', available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/271253-prognozejamas-invaliditates-invaliditates-un-darbspeju-zaudejuma-noteiksanas-un-invaliditati-aplicinosa-dokumenta-izsniegsanas-noteikumi • Regulation No. 414 (2021) 'Driving Fare Reliefs' Regulations', available at:

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>has been improved to reduce cases of forgery of disability certificates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, a new model of disability certificate was introduced. There is no need for a personal photo. However, for example, it is possible to get concessions for public transport by presenting a certificate and an eID card. This procedure is not acceptable for persons with disabilities because the eID card is practically used as a driving card. In the NGOs of persons with disabilities view, disability certificates are a 'piece of cardboard', prepared according to outdated technology, which does not incorporate electronically readable information. In recent years, the issue of parking cards for persons with disabilities being used by people who do not have the right to use them has been raised (parking cards are handed over by persons with disabilities to other persons for the use of privileges). However, information on the number of such cases is not publicly available. The need for relief is debatable because there is one opinion that relief is necessary but individually determined. In turn, this would create an additional administrative burden. Another opinion is that there would be no need for relief if persons with disability would have access to the necessary services or have enough finances (depending on the amount of disability pension or state social security benefit) to buy those services. In 2022, a topical issue was the availability and size of benefits for persons with disabilities to compensate for the electricity price increase. Especially in cases where it is a need for persons with disabilities to charge electric wheelchairs or the home is equipped 	<p>https://likumi.lv/ta/id/324287-brauksanas-maksas-atvieglojumu-noteikumi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation No. 345 (2021) 'Regulations Regarding the Trade Service of a Protected Customer', available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/323662-aizsargata-lietotaja-tirdzniecibas-pakalpojuma-noteikumi Electronic Communications Law (2022), Chapter X 'Universal service' available at: https://likumi.lv/ta/id/334345-elektronisko-sakaru-likums

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>with modern technologies that require a higher electricity consumption (for example, a smart home).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2023, benefits for persons with disabilities of group I, group II and disabled persons with hearing impairments in receiving Internet and voice telephony services have been cancelled based on a distortion of competition. Until then, it was possible to receive relief by submitting applications to one of the service providers. From 2023, a person with a disability must go to the municipality's social service and assess the material condition, allowing a person to receive a social benefit, including a component on payment for internet and voice telephony services. At the same time, in the country as a whole, various activities related to digitisation are implemented, emphasising electronic communication with state and local government institutions. In the general economic situation, Internet service fees also increased. Consequently, obtaining relief in the digital field is more complex and will affect the ability of persons with disabilities to use the Internet. 	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website of the Ministry of Welfare with a list of benefits and reliefs in Latvian, including information about Personal income tax reliefs, Reliefs in health care, Driving fee reliefs, Electricity, Study and student loan, Patent fee concessions, State tax relief, Leisure, Other reliefs, Real estate tax incentives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website of the Ministry of Welfare information on the preferential conditions available to persons with disabilities, available at: https://www.lm.gov.lv/lv/atvieglojumi-personam-ar-invaliditati

16.2 Relevant legislation

16.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Disability Law (2010).

16.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- The Constitution of the Republic of Latvia;
- Law on the Protection of the Children's Rights;
- Education Law;
- Labour Law;
- Support for Unemployed Persons and Persons Seeking Employment Law;
- Regulation No. 75 (2011) 'Regulations Regarding the Procedures for the Organising and Financing of Active Employment Measures and Preventative Measures for Unemployment Reduction and Principles for the Selection of Implementers of Measures';
- Law on Public Transport Services;
- Regulation No. 599 (2012) 'The Order of Provision and Utilization of Public Transport Services';
- Regulation No. 414 (2021) 'Driving Fare Reliefs' Regulations';
- Regulation No. 405 (2019) 'Regulations on Passengers Commercial Transportation by Taxi';
- Regulation No. 465 (2019) 'Ro-Ro Passenger Ships and High-Speed Passenger Craft Safety Regulations';
- Regulation No. 374 (2020) 'Regulations Regarding Railway Interoperability';
- Compulsory Civil Liability Insurance of Owners of Motor Vehicles Law (2004);
- Construction Law (2013);
- Regulation No. 693 (2021) 'General Construction Standard for Buildings LBN 200-21';
- Electronic Communications Law (2022);
- Copyright Law (2000);
- Regulation No. 445 (2020) 'Procedures for Publishing Information on the Internet by Institutions';
- Sports Law (2002). The Constitution of the Republic of Latvia (1922), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/57980-latvijas-republikas-satversme>;
- Law on the Protection of the Children's Rights (1998), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/49096-bernu-tiesibu-aizsardzibas-likums>;
- Education Law (1998), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/50759-izglitibas-likums>;
- Labour Law (2001), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/26019-darba-likums>;
- Support for Unemployed Persons and Persons Seeking Employment Law (2002), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/62539-bezdarbnieku-un-darba-mekletaju-atbalsta-likums>;
- Regulation No. 75 (2011) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/225425-noteikumi-par-aktivo-nodarbinatibas-pasakumu-un-preventivo-bezdarba-samazinasanas-pasakumu-organizanas-un-finansesanas-kartibu-un-pasakumu-istenotaju-izveles-principiem>
- Law on Public Transport Services (2007), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/159858-sabiedriska-transporta-pakalpojumu-likums>;
- Regulations No. 599 (2012) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/251480-sabiedriska-transporta-pakalpojumu-sniegsanas-un-izmantosanas-kartiba>;
- Regulation No. 414 (2021) available on <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/324287-brauksanas-maksas-atvieglojumu-noteikumi>;
- Regulations No. 405 (2019) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/309083-noteikumi-par-pasazieru-komercparvadajumiem-ar-taksometru>;
- Regulations No. 465 (2019) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/309878-ro-ro-pasazieru-kugu-un-atrgaitas-pasazieru-kugu-drosibas-noteikumi>;
- Regulation No. 374 (2020) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/315321-dzelzcela-savstarpejas-izmantojamibas-noteikumi>;

- Compulsory Civil Liability Insurance of Owners of Motor Vehicles Law (2004), section 14, available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/87547-sauszemes-transportlidzeklu-ipasnieku-civiltiesiskas-atbildibas-obligatas-apdrosinasanas-likums>;
- Construction Law (2013), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/258572-buvniecibas-likums>
- Regulation No. 693 (2021) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/326992-buvju-visparigo-prasibu-buvnormativs-lbn-200-21>;
- Electronic Communications Law (2022), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/334345-elektronisko-sakaru-likums>;
- Copyright Law (2000), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/5138-autortiesibu-likums>
- Regulation No. 445 (2020) available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/316109-kartiba-kada-iestades-ievieto-informaciju-interneta>;
- Sports Law (2002), available at: <https://likumi.lv/ta/id/68294-sporta-likums>.

17 Lithuania

17.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 712,898 persons had “some” disability (25.5% of the population) 162,149 persons had “severe” disability (5.8% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 223 000 (in 2022) There are approximately 16 500 persons with a disability assessment level (defined for persons under 18 years of age), approximately 136 500 persons with a capacity for work level (defined for persons between 18 years of age and old-age retirement age), and 63 100 persons with special needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-integracija/neigaliuju-socialine-integracija/statistika-2?lang=lt Data was gotten personally from a worker of a Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. They have a new state information system.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,045 adults with recognized disabilities in 2021 1,436 children with recognized disabilities in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://osp.stat.gov.lt/web/guest/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?portletFormName=visualization&hash=c8eacedc-ae59-4f6d-9060-cee3d25e09af#/ https://osp.stat.gov.lt/web/guest/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?portletFormName=visualization&hash=90a0ff8b-6432-4fc8-8247-f1a9b1f93037#/
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number is the same as persons having a disability – about 216 100 persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was gotten personally from a worker of a Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. They have a new state information system.


Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 845 419 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 2956975. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We don't have any public statistics or reports/articles where this information could be found. The statistics department does not publish such information too. I didn't get information from our national authorities. I just found information about our capital: No city tax is charged upon: disabled persons for whom a 0-40% working capacity has been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.govilnius.lt/plan-your-trip/city-tax
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A long-term deterioration of health, a decrease in participation in society, and a decrease in the possibilities of activity due to the disruption of a person's body structure and functions and the interaction of adverse environmental factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on the Social Integration of the Disabled (Section 1, article 2) - https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.2319/asr
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability assessment level: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. Capacity for work level (lost working capacity pension): Diagnosis of a named medical condition. Special needs/professional rehabilitation: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Lithuania - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disability assessment level (defined for persons under 18 years of age) capacity for work level (it is imposed on persons between the age of 18 and retirement age) persons of retirement age with special needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigalumo-lygio-nustatymas https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/darbingumo-lygio-nustatymas https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/specialiuju-poreikiu-ir-ju-lygio-nustatymas?lang=lt
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 216 100 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was gotten personally from a worker of a Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. They have a new state information system.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cards issued: 37 570 (in 2022) N. of cardholders in the period of 01/01/2010 - 31/12/2022: 61,953 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was gotten personally from a worker of a Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. They have a new state information system. Contact of the worker: nomeda.pikelyte@ndnt.lt.
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office (DWCAO) territorial division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-korteles-isdavimas
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania (DWCAO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-korteles-isdavimas
Management model	<p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is still in use in Lithuania. When applying for the issue of the card, the person shall submit the following documents to DWCAO territorial division: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-korteles-isdavimas

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the application for the card (the application can be filled at DWCAO territorial division); ○ disability certificate; ○ a 3 x 4 cm size photo of the person (colored or black and white). • Documents can be submitted at the DWCAO territorial division, by registered mail or by courier. The card is issued within 3 to 15 working days. 	
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons of working age with a working capacity level of 0-25 percent; • persons of working age who have a working capacity level of 30-55 percent and who are in possession of a valid document attesting to the right to drive passenger cars and suffer from sickness-related disability shall permanently benefit from the technical means of mobility assistance: wheelchair or walking aids (walking stick, crutches, walker); • persons who have attained the old-age retirement age and who have been rated at 30 percent of their capacity for work before the old-age retirement age and who have a valid document certifying the right to drive passenger cars; • persons who have reached the pensionable age and who have a high level of special needs; • persons who have a special need for permanent care (assistance) and who regularly use a wheelchair for disease-related disability; • persons who have a special need for permanent care (assistance) and who, due to illness-related disability, regularly use walking aids (walking stick, crutches, walker) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-korteles-isdavimas

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>and who hold a valid document attesting to the right to drive passenger cars;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons under 18 years of age with severe disability or special need for permanent first-level care (assistance); • persons for whom a special need for compensation for the acquisition and technical adjustment of a passenger car has been established and is valid (or fixed for an indefinite period) and who have a valid document confirming the right to drive passenger cars; • persons for whom, before 1 January 2019, a special need for reimbursement of transport costs has been identified and valid (or established for an indefinite period) and who hold a valid document attesting to the right to drive passenger cars. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The validation of the card depends on the validation of a determined disability or special needs level. The minimum validity duration can be 6 months, 1 year, or 2 years. The maximum validity duration can be indefinite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/darbingumo-lygio-nustatymas?lang=lt; https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/specialiuju-poreikiu-ir-ju-lygio-nustatymas?lang=lt
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One may park on roads where parking is prohibited but only if not causing an obstruction. One may park free of charge and without a time limit on roads where payment is required, but only in spaces marked with a wheelchair symbol. One may park without a time limit on roads where parking is free but restricted by time. One may drive in a zone where traffic is prohibited. Some car parks allow vehicles displaying the parking card to park free of charge, but only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU parking card for people with disabilities – Lithuania https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/lithuania/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	<p>in parking bays reserved for disabled people. Check car park notices or ask an attendant.</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texts in one side: “parking card for persons with disabilities, European Community model” (and symbol), expiry date, and territorial division of the Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office, which gave this card. Disability symbol is also here on the left side. • Texts in other side: “This card entitles the holder to specific local parking services in the Member States. • The card shall be placed on the front of the vehicle in such a way that it is clearly visible during the inspection.” A photo of the holder of this card. His name and surname. The information about the worker who gave this card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-korteles-isdavimas?lang=lt
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars. The card is issued to a person, not to a car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/neigaliu-asmenu-automobiliu-statymo-kortele-palengvins-zmoniu-mobiluma?lang=lt
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different provisions against different types of frauds and forgeries are regulated in these legislations: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/en/legalAct/TAR.2B866DFF7D43/kmwrfxPBiT

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania ○ Code of Administrative offenses • Article 417. Non-compliance with road signs, requirements for the carriage of persons, or other road traffic offenses • Drivers may receive a penalty of between EUR 60 and EUR 180 for parking illegally in disabled areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/4ebe66c0262311e5bf92d6af3f6a2e8b/asr
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many types of fraud and forgery. If we talk about parking illegally, there are such occasions but there are not any official data. The penalty was increased this year for drivers who park illegally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, No • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, No • Services of commercial agents, No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, Yes • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Car rental, Yes • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, No • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, No • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disability assessment level (defined for persons under 18 years of age) capacity for work level (it is imposed on persons between the age of 18 and retirement age) persons of retirement age with special needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/neigalumo-lygio-nustatymas https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/darbingumo-lygio-nustatymas https://ndnt.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/specialiuju-poreikiu-ir-ju-lygio-nustatymas?lang=lt
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of them on a voluntary level, some of them on a mandatory level. Service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis when we talk about medicines, treatment, rehabilitation, parking card, transport benefits, work, legal aid, state fee, and land tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (preferential conditions to personal assistants are offered for cultural, leisure, and sports services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The law on Social Integration of the Disabled allows them to go for free. A personal assistant accompanying a person with a disability to cultural institutions (museums, galleries, etc.), places of interest, cultural, entertainment, or sporting events shall have the right to purchase a ticket with a discount of 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.2319/asr
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, when they need for example transportation or cultural services according to our national law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ltsa.lrv.lt/lt/kitos-paslauqos/keleivinis-transportas/transporto-lengvatos
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithuania does not have public statistics on the topic, so it is difficult to measure impacts. Of course, the offer of preferential conditions could be expected to increase the number of 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<p>non-nationals with disabilities traveling to our country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are limited resources available to support the provision of preferential conditions. • The private sector wants to make money. For this reason, they grant preferential conditions only on a voluntary basis. • Only on the basis of the law, preferential conditions can be provided on the mandatory level. 	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tax <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural persons whose families do not have a working person at the beginning of the tax period and who have a working capacity level of 0-40%, have reached the retirement age, or are minors shall be exempt from the tax. • Traveling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is the right to purchase a one-time or timed long-distance, local (city and suburban) regular bus and trolley bus, passenger train, regular ship, and ferry ticket with an 80% discount and together for one accompanying person. ○ There is the right to purchase a one-time or timed long-distance, local (city and suburban) regular bus and trolley bus, passenger train, regular ship, and ferry ticket with a 50% discount. • Legal aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons who have a severe disability level who have a working capacity level of 0-25% or who have reached retirement age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos • https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos • https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos • https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos • https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-parama-kas-man-priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>and have a high level of special needs shall be eligible for secondary legal aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The amount of monthly tax-free income is applied to persons with disabilities. • State fee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No state fee is charged for a personal identity card or passport. 	<p>priklauso/as-ar-seimos-narys-turi-negalia?fbclid=IwAR1W5IF7IeSZNFdezQvE1MZDxTGLD_z0HMjcbGiNTHijcuqoYrdYp_VLhxw#lengvatos</p>
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithuania has a Family card, where you can find 280 partners in different sectors. They offer preferential conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://seimos-korteles.lt/korteles-partneriai/

17.2 Relevant legislation

17.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- The Law on Social Integration of the Disabled (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.24732>).

17.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania;
- Technical Building Regulation requirements;
- Law on Transport Concessions of the Republic of Lithuania;
- Law on Social Services;
- Law on State Social Assistance Benefits;
- Law on Unemployment Social Insurance;
- Law on State Social Insurance;
- Law on State Social Pension Insurance Pensions.

18 Luxembourg

18.1 Overview of the national disability system


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 123,772 persons had “some” disability (19.5% of the population) 38,719 persons had “severe” disability (6.1% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% of the Luxembourgish population, hence between 80.000 and 90.000 people, had a disability in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://paperjam.lu/article/vivre-avec-handicap-en-periode
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no official centralised statistics on this in Luxembourg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities who are eligible for preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no official data of number of persons with disabilities in Luxembourg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400,388 persons participated in tourism in 2021 According to media reports, 487,473 persons left the country for tourism in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en https://delano.lu/article/post-pandemic-tourism-in-10-nu
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 996,808. According to media reports, 853,472 tourist in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en https://delano.lu/article/post-pandemic-tourism-in-10-nu
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A website was however created for tourists with disabilities. The website lists tourist attractions, public institutions or events that have made efforts to provide accessibility and hospitality for all visitors, including visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.eurewelcome.lu/online/www/menuContent/home/FRE/index.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	with disabilities, the elderly or families with children.	
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities are defined as persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, the interaction of which with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 169 of 28 July 2011 on the rights of persons with disabilities - link
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of a child's disability to provide special child benefit for parents of a disabled child: Functional capacity assessment (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity) based on a medical approach. Special educational need: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) Care Needs assessment: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, carried out by Medical doctor, Nurse, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.), other rehabilitation specialist, psychologist, social worker, bureaucrat / civil servant, self-assessment. Work capability assessment - disabled worker status: Barema method (% disability or scale) Assessment for Disability pass for public transport: Barema method (% disability or scale). Assessment for severely disabled person: Barema method (% disability or scale). Assessment for the disability pension: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Luxembourg - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who are disabled or have reduced mobility can request a priority card and/or a disability card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-commun/cartes-transports/carte-invalidite.html
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority card or disability card is issued to persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with a permanent or temporary disability of at least 30 % who reside in Luxembourg or who work on a regular basis in Luxembourg (cross-border workers). More precisely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disability card A is issued to persons whose degree of physical disability is between 30 and 49 %. The disability card B is issued to persons whose degree of disability is equal to or greater than 50 %. Holders enjoy a right to priority of passage and service as well as a guaranteed seat. The disability card C is issued to persons whose physical or mental state is such that they cannot travel without the assistance of another person. This card extends the rights granted by the Disability card B to the person accompanying the disabled person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-commun/cartes-transports/carte-invalidite.html
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not communicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 853 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National registers

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Mobility and Public Works – Department of Mobility and Transports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Mobility and Public Works – Department of Mobility and Transports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is still used in Luxembourg. The procedure for obtaining the card can be summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the application includes one section to be completed by the applicant (on the front) and another section to be completed by the attending physician (on the back). The application must be accompanied by a recent identification photo and a medical certificate; once completed, the form should be sent to the Department of Mobility and Transport of the Ministry of Mobility and Public Works, which will submit it for review by a physician member of the Medical Commission; depending on the situation, the applicant may have to undergo a medical examination performed by a physician member of the Medical Commission. The applicant will be notified at least 15 days prior to the medical examination appointment by registered letter, which must indicate the reasons for the medical examination. The applicant may attend the medical examination alone or with a physician of their choice. If the applicant fails to present himself for the medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>examination after two notices are sent by registered letter, the permit will be denied;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ if the applicant has a valid driving license, or has submitted an application to obtain or renew a driving licence, they may be summoned to an examination to determine whether their disabilities or difficulties could impair their aptitude or ability to drive; ○ after these steps, a decision will be made as to whether the card will be granted. 	
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the disability parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be unable to move alone and/or continuously for more than 100 metres; • move using crutches, a cane, a walker, a rollator or a wheelchair; • be blind or severely sight-impaired even with optimal vision correction. In exceptional cases where justified by a serious physical disability the card may be issued to persons other than those listed above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Validity duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The card's validity period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ may not exceed the duration of the disability; ○ is 5 years maximum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guichet.lu - Requesting a parking permit for disabled people: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-individuels/stationnement/carte-stationnement-handicapes.html
<p>Rights granted by the parking card in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for disabled people are marked with a wheelchair symbol. No concessions are offered to vehicles displaying the parking card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for persons with disabilities – Luxembourg: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-individuels/stationnement/carte-stationnement-handicapes.html
<p>Design of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The card consists of a light blue card. The wheelchair symbol is shown in white on a dark blue background. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guichet.lu - Requesting a parking permit for disabled people: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		<p>individuels/stationnement/carte-stationnement-handicapes.html</p>
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking card is strictly personal. A person can only hold one card. The card holder may affix it to the windscreen of the vehicle he or she is driving; or in which they are being transported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guichet.lu - Requesting a parking permit for disabled people: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-individuels/stationnement/carte-stationnement-handicapes.html.
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are liable for a fine of EUR 75 to EUR 250 if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use a card that: is out of date; is not original; do not meet the conditions mentioned above; - use a permit in the absence of its holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guichet.lu - Requesting a parking permit for disabled people: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/transports-mobilite/transports-individuels/stationnement/carte-stationnement-handicapes.html
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport, Yes Private transport, No Parking, Yes Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No Facilities management, Yes Advertising, No Recruitment services, Yes Services of commercial agents, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.resolux.lu/recherche/rechercher/ https://demo.ogbl.cwc.lu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Guide_du_Handicap_5.pdf https://guichet.public.lu/fr/actualites/2019/octobre/11-actu-thematique-carte-stationnement-handicapes.html https://info-handicap.lu/a-propos/ https://justice.public.lu/fr/aides-informations/accueil-info-juridique.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, Yes (same service as facilities management) • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Car rental, No⁵ • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, No⁶ • Leisure services, Some • Sports centres, Some • Cultural services, Some • Amusement parks, Some • Supply of electricity and gas, No • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/le-ministere/attributions/personnes-handicapees/allocations-aides.html • https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/acquerir-statut.html
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<p>This depends on the preferential condition/assistance/aid perceived, for instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapto. In general, access to Adapto transport is granted if the applicant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has a permanent severe motor disability, ○ is blind or severely visually impaired, ○ has a cognitive or neurological disability, ○ has a serious progressive illness, ○ and if their disability prevents them from using public transport or driving a vehicle. <p>Any natural person who is ordinarily resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and who meets the above conditions may benefit from the Adapto service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.mobiliteit.lu/fr/mobilite-reduite/adapto/ • https://www.vdl.lu/fr/se-deplacer/en-bus/reseau-et-plans/call-a-bus-0 • https://guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/famille/seniors/aides-specifiques/amenagement-speciaux-personnes-handicapees.html#:~:text=La%20prime%20correspond%20%C3%A0%2060,sp%C3%A9ciaux%20sur%20pr%C3%A9sentation%20des%20factures. • https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/acquerir-statut.html • https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/le-ministere/attributions/personnes-handicapees/allocations-aides.html

⁵ Three car rental providers seem to rent adapted vehicles (Automobile Club Luxembourg (ACL); Autopolis Mobility - Des véhicules pour tous ; ACM Mobility Car), but no preferential condition identified.

⁶ The Info-Handicap Service - National Information and Meeting Centre for the Disabled promotes accessible tourism, among other things by awarding the EureWelcome label. However this doesn't seem to qualify as a preferential service.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call-a-Bus. The "Call-a-Bus" service is a door-to-door public transport service, intended for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ on the one hand, people who have to use a wheelchair and who live in the City of Luxembourg or in a municipality covered by the agreement (wheelchair category) and ○ on the other hand, residents of the City of Luxembourg aged 70 and over (category 70+). • Assistance for special adaptations for people with mobility disabilities. To be eligible, the person requesting the assistance must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ be personally affected by a motor disability that prevents you from carrying out daily activities, or be the owner of a dwelling in which a person with reduced mobility lives have carried out the special improvements at your own expense ○ not have the work covered by the long-term care insurance • Status of disabled employee. People can apply for recognition as a disabled employee if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Are recognised as being capable of paid employment in the ordinary labour market or in a sheltered workshop; ○ have a reduction in your working capacity of at least 30%; ○ have a stable medical condition (no prolonged illness and no ongoing disability proceedings). • Human assistance for people with visual or hearing impairments. Anyone with a 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>sensory disability can apply to the Ministry for Family, Integration and the Greater Region for financial assistance to ensure equal access to continuing professional training and to career or promotion examinations for civil servants or state employees</p>	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart for transport services and most services provided directly by national public authorities, the services provided are provided on a voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart for transport services and most services provided directly by national public authorities, the services provided are provided on a voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?</p>	<p>Only for some services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free access to all public transports for the accompanying person for card C holders (free transport for the accompanying person, as well as for the assistance dog or guide dog accompanying a person) • The total exemption from vehicle tax can be extended to able-bodied persons who are dependent on a disabled or handicapped person in the household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seems like most services provided by public authorities are only provided to Luxembourgish residents and nationals, sometimes also to cross-border workers. It is not clear if the services provided by private providers (e.g. sport, culture or leisure centres) are accessible only to Luxembourgish residents or also to persons with disabilities from other Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country		
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity of the eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions • Most of the preferential conditions are provided on a voluntary basis, hence a great disparity of conditions depending on the establishment providing the condition • No clear information on how the disability status is recognised by private providers, i.e. there is an LU disability card, but it is not clear if providers also recognise other EU disability cards, or other disability proofs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://info-handicap.lu/guide-du-handicap-fr/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

18.2 Relevant legislation

18.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

Disability card:

- The disability card A is issued to persons whose degree of physical disability is between 30 and 49 %.
- The disability card B is issued to persons whose degree of disability is equal to or greater than 50 %. Holders enjoy a right to priority of passage and service as well as a guaranteed seat.
- The disability card C is issued to persons whose physical or mental state is such that they cannot travel without the assistance of another person. This card extends the rights granted by the Disability card B to the person accompanying the disabled person
- Legal framework:
 - Amended law of 23 December 1978 concerning priority and invalidity cards.
 - Grand-Ducal regulation of 1 March 1979 implementing Article 13 of the law of 23 December 1978 on priority and disability cards.

Status of disabled employee

- People can apply for recognition as a disabled employee if they:
 - Are recognised as being capable of paid employment in the ordinary labour market or in a sheltered workshop;
 - have a reduction in your working capacity of at least 30%;
 - have a stable medical condition (no prolonged illness and no ongoing disability proceedings).

Legal framework:

- Amended Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 October 2004 implementing the amended law of 12 September 2003 on disabled persons
- Amended law of 12 September 2003 relating to disabled persons
- Law of 16 December 2011 amending 1. the amended Act of 12 September 2003 on persons with disabilities; 2. the Labour Code; 3. the amended Act of 31 July 2006 introducing a Labour Code
- Amended Act of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration
- Amended Grand-Ducal Regulation of 5 September 2008 laying down the conditions and procedures relating to the issue of a residence permit as an employed person

18.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- National Framework Disability Policy;
- The Constitution of Luxembourg;
- Act on accessibility;
- Labour Act;
- Social Security Code;
- Ministerial regulation of 12 June 2007 fixing the tariffs for public transport (Mémorial A-105 of 28.06.2007);
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of 31 January 2003 amending the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 26 August 1993 on taxed warnings, deposits for non-resident offenders and measures for the implementation of the legislation on the impoundment of vehicles with regard to points-based licences;
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of 31 January 2003 on the creation and use of a parking card for disabled persons;
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of 9 March 2009 concerning the granting of a partial refund of the tax on road vehicles and other various measures relating to the tax on road vehicles.

19 Malta

19.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Statistical overview of the country		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66,577 persons had "some" disability (12.9% of the population) 19,612 persons had "severe" disability (3.8% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available data on the number of persons with disabilities is provided in the cell below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other national statistics, surveys
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of December 2021, there were 21,392 persons with disability registered with the Commission for the Rights of Persons with a Disability (CRPD) Note: There are other registers of persons with disabilities. For example, Jobsplus, the national state agency responsible for employment, keeps its own register of persons with disability registering for employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPD Annual Report 2021: https://www.crpd.org/mt/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/CRPD-Annual-Report-2021-EN.pdf
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the persons who are registered in the CRPD register are automatically given the EU Disability Card (called the SID-EU card: Special ID EU card). The EU Disability Card is the recognised national disability card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPD website: EU Disability Card: https://www.crpd.org/mt/services/eu-disability-card https://www.eudisabilitycard.org/mt/
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 196,474 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 1006644. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_ttw

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country (notice that in some countries, tourists with disabilities do not pay the tourist tax. If this is the case in your country, maybe it could be possible to ask relevant national authorities for the number of tourists not paying the tourist tax because of disability status, thus obtaining an overall estimate of the inflow of tourists with disabilities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Malta Tourism Authority carries out an ongoing survey with incoming tourists, including profiling. However, no data on disability is collected through this. Exemption from tourist tax due to disability is not offered in Malta. 	<p>iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malta Tourism Authority (Research Unit) – written communication exchange Malta Tourism Authority – FAQs. https://tourism.gov.mt/en/Documents/Environmental_Contribution_FAQs.pdf
Relevant legislative system		
<p>National general definitions of disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be eligible for the SID-EU card, a person has to meet the definition of disability as defined by the Equal Opportunities (Persons with Disability) Act (EOA) 2000. The EOA defines disability according to the definition of disability in Article 2 of the UNCRPD. The UNCRPD Act was passed in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPD website: EU Disability Card https://www.crpd.org.mt/services/eu-disability-card https://www.eudisabilitycard.org.mt/ EOA: https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/413/eng/pdf UNCRPD Act https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/627/eng
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for Blue Badge: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). Assessment for the Disability Pension: For the contributory invalidity pension the assessment method assesses functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). However, for some other kinds of pensions (SDA, DA and BLD) the assessment method is based on identifying whether the applicant has a specific medical condition or impairment. Assessment for the Employment Register of Persons with Disability: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Malta - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>interaction, by Medical doctor, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for exam access arrangements: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for the Housing Authority's Scheme for Disabled People: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for Independent Community Living Fund Services: Needs-based Assessment based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, by a social worker • Assessment for Special ID Card (which leads to access to other benefits): The assessment method is sometimes based on the existence of a diagnosed medical condition. If the application cannot be assessed on this basis, a holistic assessment is carried out (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for Vehicle Registration Tax Exemption and Road Licence Exemption: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction by a therapist 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Disability Card has replaced the national Special Identity Card (SID) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,669 until 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD – EU Disability Card: https://www.eudisabilitycard.org.mt

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24,402 (as at 07/03/2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue badges in circulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,752 in 2017 10,589 in 2019 8,485 in 2020 11,239 in 2021 13,299 in 2022 13,552 in 2023 <p>(Figures for 2020 lower as cards expired during the year and were not renewed due to COVID lockdowns)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) CRPD Annual report 2017 CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Authority for parking card eligibility and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aġenzija Sapport Note: To be eligible for the parking card (Blue Badge), the person has to firstly have a SID-EU card. The Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) is responsible for issuing the SID-EU card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aġenzija Sapport – Blue Badge Eligibility: https://sapport.gov.mt/en/Services/Pages/Blue-Badge-Eligibility.aspx
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aġenzija Sapport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aġenzija Sapport - Blue Badge Overview: https://sapport.gov.mt/en/Pages/Blue-Badge.aspx
Management model	<p>Centralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parking Concessions for Persons with Disability Act (Cap 560) regulates the Blue Badge Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Concessions Act: https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/560/eng
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Badge eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who are entitled to the Special Identity Card – European Disability card (SID-EU card) issued by the Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) and have severe and permanent or temporary mobility impairment. Persons with a permanent visual impairment, not exceeding 6/60 in the better eye, or who have a visual limitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aġenzija Sapport – Blue Badge Eligibility: https://sapport.gov.mt/en/Services/Pages/Blue-Badge-Eligibility.aspx

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>preventing them from seeing from an angle of at least 20 degrees (tunnel vision) and who use a motor vehicle on a regular basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons who have a severe permanent impairment who drive a car regularly. ○ Persons who have permanent and severe physical impairment which prevents them from walking or who do so with great difficulty or for those whom any effort at walking would be detrimental to their lives on account to their impairment and who makes use of a motor vehicle on a regular basis. ○ Persons with a severe mental impairment or who exhibit severe challenging behaviour and who require frequent assistance and/or supervision during the day and night and who use of a motor vehicle on a regular basis. ○ Persons must be assessed as a disabled person with either mobility or visual problems or challenging behaviour by a doctor during an assessment by Aġenzija Sapport. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue badges are issued on a 5-year basis to disabled people with chronic impairments. Blue badges may also be given for a shorter duration where an impairment is considered to be temporary or should (in the opinion of the doctor) be reviewed more regularly. A 5-year period was chosen for permanent blue badge holders so that the photo would be up-to-date. Permanent blue badge holders do not need to be re-assessed, the Blue badge is issued without assessment on expiry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue Badge is a legal document that allow holders to park in reserved parking bays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aġenzija Sapport - Blue Badge Overview:

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>Persons in possession of the Blue Badge are entitled to have the vehicle in which they are travelling, parked in public places reserved for persons with disability with the Blue Badge prominently placed against the windscreen. Parking arrangements are the same for Blue Badge holders throughout all of the EU Member States. The Blue Badge is also recognised and can be used in Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, UK and USA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://sapport.gov.mt/en/Pages/Blue-Badge.aspx
<p>Design of the card</p>	<div> </div> <div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue Badge contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name ○ Surname ○ Signature ○ Validity date ○ Rectangular hologram with the Agenzija Sapport logo ○ EU Card number ○ Blue Badge Serial Number ○ Disability wheelchair logo • The Blue Badge is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Printed on security paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenzija Sapport - Blue Badge Overview: https://sapport.gov.mt/en/Pages/Blue-Badge.aspx • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UV invisible security print with the Agenzija Sapport logo ○ UV invisible security fibres 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card is attached to the person only so it can be used in any car 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parking Concessions for Persons with Disability Act (Cap 560) of 2017 lists a number of offences against the act, including using an invalid Blue Badge; using another person’s Blue Badge; and forging a Blue Badge among others. Any person who commits such an offence is liable to a fine and the towing of the vehicle. Upon conviction for a subsequent offence, the person will be liable to a higher fine and the towing of the vehicle. • Note: CRPD are currently revising this law in order to improve enforcement application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Concessions Act: • https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/560/eng • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022, CRPD took 6 cases to court regarding abuse of the blue badge, 4 were upheld and given fines of between €230 and €250. Two were refused due to procedural problems with police handling of the case. • In addition to this, in 2022, the company who operates the Mater Dei Hospital (the public general hospital) car park confiscated 110 blue badges which were copies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Provision of preferential conditions⁷ for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport (see adjacent note), yes • Private transport, yes • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no 	<p>Note: public transport (buses) in Malta are privately owned but have an agreement with the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Disability Card: https://www.eudisabilitycard.org.mt/search • https://www.crpd.org.mt/services/eu-disability-card • Malta Public Transport:

⁷ The preferential conditions listed here (for all sectors except parking – for parking see details on Blue Badge above) are financial ones.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, no • Real estate services, yes • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, yes • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, yes • Leisure services, yes • Sports centres, yes • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, yes • Postal services, no 	<p>https://www.publictransport.com.mt/concession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melita offers discounted packages to disabled customers: https://www.melita.com/melita-offers-discounted-packages-to-disabled-customers • Deaf Association Malta: http://www.deafmalta.com/special-offers.html • CRPD – Epic Phone Package for people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing: https://www.crpd.org.mt/epic-phone-package-for-people-who-are-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing • Housing Authority: https://housingauthority.gov.mt/services/repair-and-adaptations/adaptations-for-persons-with-disability
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be eligible for the SID-EU card, a person has to meet the definition of disability as defined by the Equal Opportunities (Persons with Disability) Act (EOA) 2000. The EOA defines disability according to the definition of disability in Article 2 of the UNCRPD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD website: EU Disability Card: https://www.crpd.org.mt/services/eu-disability-card https://www.eudisabilitycard.org.mt/ • EOA: https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/413/eng/pdf
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private organisations offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis. • Public entities are obliged to offer services to EU Card holders as the National Disability Card is a gateway card for Government services – further assessment for assistance may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Disability Card: https://www.eudisabilitycard.org.mt/register-organisation • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As services offered by private companies are provided on a voluntary basis, the provision of the service (eg free / reduced entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	fees) for Personal Assistants (PAs) is also voluntary, eg some places (especially tourist attractions) will allow free entrance to a PA.	
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually yes they are the same
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all entities offer the same preferential conditions. For example, Malta Public Transport only offers concessions to holders of the EU Disability Card marked with 'MT'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malta Public Transport: https://www.publictransport.com.mt/concession
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no studies on this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-existent data on the use of the SID-EU disability card in Malta. Most suppliers are too small to be able to collect data to send to CRPD. Confusion among card holders over the use of the SID-EU Card as a parking concession card, since they are both blue. Lack of training of discount provider staff to know about the discounts that the business owners would have agreed to. Lack of awareness of the SID-EU Card scheme amongst suppliers and the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPD Executive Director – written communication exchange
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

19.2 Relevant legislation

19.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Since the UNCRPD Act⁸ was passed into National Legislation in 2021, the UNCRPD definition should apply. However, each Government entity would have to say what their eligibility criteria are (e.g. the Aġenzija Sapport website indicates the eligibility for a blue badge). There is no legislation related to assessment beyond the UNCRPD Act definition, but services are not offered to every disabled person. For example, Deaf people cannot apply for a blue badge unless they have an additional mobility impairment /challenging behaviour. So each entity would have its own assessment criteria for the service provided, but there is no specific legislation.

19.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Social Security Act (Cap 318) This Act contains a defined list of eligible impairments and medical conditions for which the Disability Allowance is payable and also a list of eligible impairments and medical conditions for which other financial assistance may be given.
- Persons with Disability (Employment) Act (Cap 210) This defines the 2% quota of disabled people who must be employed
- Mental Health Act (Cap 525)
- Parking Concessions for Persons with Disability Act (Cap 560)
- National Strategy on the Rights of Disabled Persons 2021-2030
- Equal Opportunities (Persons with Disability) Act (amended 2021)

Note: there is more national legislation relevant to disability. The ones mentioned here are the major ones

⁸ Legislation Malta. 2021. *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act*. Available: <https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/627/eng>

20 Netherlands

20.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,473,706 persons had "some" disability (25.6% of the population) 751,443 persons had "severe" disability (4.3% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons with disabilities can be estimated at around 2.5 to 3 million, of which a small half is older than 65 years. There is no census in the Netherlands and estimations are available in the different categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are 1.4 million persons with a physical disability; there are 150,000 persons permanently using a wheelchair; 76,000 Persons are blind and another 220,000 are seriously visually impaired; 575,000 persons are deaf or have moderate to serious hearing problems; 60,000 persons have a serious intellectual disability and at least 300,000 a mild intellectual disability 300,000 persons live in residential care due to a serious physical, sensory, psychosocial or intellectual disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available estimations are reported by Netherlands Statistics (among other on the number of people eligible for long term care and on the number of people who report limitations affecting their ability to do paid work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statline, persons eligible for residential care https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84529NED/table?ts=1674576820851%20enquête%20beroepsbevolking.%20https:%2F%2Fwww.cbs.nl%2Fnl-nl%2Fonze-diensten%2Fmethoden%2Fonderzoek-somschrijvingen%2Fkorte-onderzoeksomschrijvingen%2Fenquete-beroepsbevolking--ebb-- Estimations by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research SCP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://repository.scp.nl/bitstream/handle/publications/644/Mensen%20met%20beperkingen_factsheet.pdf?sequence=1#:~:text=In%20de%20publicatie%20Meedoen%20met,zoals%20een%20verzorgings%2D%20of%20overpleeghuis.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no formal statistic on the number of persons with a recognized disability in the Netherlands. There is no census in the Netherlands. • Estimations can be made based on either the number of persons receiving some kind of disability (income replacing) benefit, based on eligibility for a support provisions such as residential care or based on research in which people are asked if they have a limitation in their daily functioning or ability to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two cards grant preferential conditions in the Netherlands. One is the European parking card for persons with disabilities. The second one is a public transport assistance card which grants persons with disabilities who make use of a personal assistant the right to a free of charge ticket for the assistant. • The European Parking Card is issued by 341 municipalities. Almost 300 municipalities register the cards they issue in a central register. According to that register a total of 223,812 parking cards are issued. It is estimated that around 55,000 transport assistant cards are issued (estimation by the organization that assesses eligibility for the transport assistant card). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,763,476 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: • https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 35,245,023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: • https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en •
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no known statistics nor surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National parliament debated in December 2022 on the question whether it would be useful to use a definition. So far the responsible minister for disability policies is of the opinion that a definition would have no practical usefulness. Furthermore it is considered not possible to find a definition that would comprehend all kinds of disabilities and do justice to persons with various disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the debate on disability issues, including the debate on a definition of disability: https://www.tweedekamer.nl/debat_en_vergadering/plenaire_vergaderingen/details/activiteit?id=2022A06992
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for register of labour disability: Assessment of economic loss (e.g. loss of income related to disability). Assessment for disability benefits and disability provisions in work and education: Assessment of economic loss (e.g. loss of income related to disability) Assessment for long term care/residential care: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction and carried out by Psychologist, Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant. Assessment for social support: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on a face-to-face meeting with Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant. Assessment for admission to special education: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction by a medical doctor, Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.). Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist, Social worker. Assessment for doubled child benefit: Procedural approach based on documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Netherlands - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>evidence and personal interaction evaluated by a Social worker, Bureaucrat / civil servant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for lower tax on a car: Procedural approach (based on documents) • Assessment for disability parking card: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). 	
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no national disability card. However, the European Parking card and the public transport assistance card is regarded as an informal proof of disability status and thus serves as an informal national disability card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main criterion for the European disability card is having a limitation due to an illness or disability which results in an inability to walk independently more than hundred meters and must be, as a passenger, continually dependent upon the help of the driver when away from one's home. • The criteria for receiving a public transport assistance card are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ being older than 12 years and either living in a residential care home, ○ having a form of epilepsy, ○ being blind; ○ having a limitation in walking such that walking 100 meters independently is not possible; ○ having an intellectual disability such that one is not able to travel independently, having a psychosocial disability thus that one is not able to travel independently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on European Disability Parking Card. (Regeling Gehandicaptenparkeerkaart). https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0012625/2013-01-01 • regulation of the public transport assistance card; Regeling OV-begeleiderskaart. https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035366/2014-08-01 • webpage of the private organisation Argonaut who is assigned to assess eligibility for the public transport assistance card: http://nic.aim-cloud.com/upload/fileuploads/nic-groep/argonaut/Stroomschema_OV_Begeleiderskaart.pdf

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 223,812 European parking cards are issued. It is estimated that around 55,000 transport assistant cards are issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No participation in EDC pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid cards in 2023: 213,251 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A medical assessment is necessary to determine whether someone can apply for the EU parking card for persons with disabilities. This is done by the local Public Health Service (GGD). On the basis of this assessment, the city district will decide whether you can get the card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model of the EU Disability Parking Card	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is valid throughout the Netherlands and in all European Union member states. The card must be displayed clearly in the car's window. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get a EU parking card for persons with disabilities, one must be the driver of a motor vehicle with more than two wheels or must be, as a passenger, continually dependent upon the help of the driver when away from one's home. In addition, one needs to meet one or more of the following criteria: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ have a chronic disability, because of which one cannot walk more than 100 metres, independently, with assistance or without pause. Or, ○ need the permanent use of a wheelchair. Or, ○ have another demonstrable, serious condition, which means one needs a disabled parking card. Or, ○ There must be an exceptional medical situation that makes parking right next to the destination necessary. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for disabled people are marked with a wheelchair symbol. Do not park if the space is marked with a person's name or vehicle registration number. One may park for up to three hours on roads where parking is prohibited, but only if not causing obstruction. One must pay to park where payment is required and must keep within the time limit. Local variations may apply. One may park without time limit on roads where parking is free but restricted by time (blue zone). Do not drive or park in pedestrian zones. No concessions are offered to vehicles displaying the parking card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for persons with disabilities - Netherlands - https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/netherlands/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Design of the card	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hologram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For one person and specific car only or for a person who is disabled and cannot drive herself to be used without a designated licence plate so the person can be driven around by assistants in different cars 	
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of parking places for persons with disabilities is regulated in Article 26 of the Traffic Regulations and Road Signs. Unlawful occupation of parking places for persons with disabilities is a violation of the Traffic Regulations and Road Signs. In the case of unlawful occupation, the municipal enforcer will give an fine of 350 euro. The police mainly leave such violations to municipal enforcement. The Central Judicial Collection Agency knows how many official reports are being issued for this fact (because it concerns a criminal fine). Unlawful use of a Disability Parking card may result in a fine and withdrawal of the card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, No • Parking, no 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agents, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, no • Organisation of trade fairs, no • Car rental, no • Travel agencies, no • Services in the field of tourism, yes • Leisure services, yes • Sports centres, no • Cultural services, yes • Amusement parks, yes • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, no • Postal services, no 	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public transport providers offer free of charge travel tickets to personal assistants when they travel with a person with a disability who possesses a specific public transport assistance card. This is mandatory. • Some amusement parks offer a (small) reduction on the entrance fee for persons with a disability on a voluntary basis. Some amusement parks offer free entrance for personal assistants of a persons with a disability. Amusement parks will also offer priority to persons with a disability in waiting queues for popular attractions. Amusements parks require persons with a disability to show some proof of their disability such as the EU parking card, the public transport assistance card or a special autism card issued by a advocacy organization of people with autism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government webpage on the public transport assistance card: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/wetten-en-regelingen/productbeschrijvingen/ov-begeleiderskaart • There is no uniform source on amusementsparks or museums. Every park uses its own conditions and publishes them on their websites. • Webpage of the private organisation Onbeperkt Leven with the discount card for (among other) tourist and leisure activities https://www.onbeperktleven.nl/de-kortingspas/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums financed by Government will offer on a voluntary basis free entrance to personal assistants of persons with a disability in need of continuous personal assistance. Museums may request to show a public transport assistance card. • A private organization called Onbeperkt Leven (translates as Unlimited Life) offers a discount card for specific commercial providers of small medical equipments, clothing, classes, tourist attractions, tourist accommodation and leisure activities. The discount card can be easily obtained via an online webform and the criteria for being disabled are widely chosen. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If service providers offer preferential conditions they do so on a voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is known that publicly funded museums offer free entrance to assistants of persons with disabilities. Some amusement parks offer free entrance or a lower entrance fee to assistants. There is however no tradition of offering preferential conditions to assistants in the Netherlands. Since 2016 there were two formal complaints issued to the National Human Rights Institute about the refusal of free entrance for assistants at a municipal swimming pool and a privately funded museum. The complainant argued that refusal of free entrance of the assistant would mean that the person with a disability would always have double the costs of entrance fee in comparison of a person without a disability and that this would mean discrimination based on disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of entrance to museums or swimming pools, the person with a disability is required to pay the regular entrance fee and the assistants is granted free entrance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential conditions in public transport will be offered to holders of the public transport assistance card which will have to be obtained through an assessment procedure. This assessment procedure is theoretically open to people living in other EU countries, but it is unlikely that short term visitors will know about and take the effort to be assessed for the card. However, if travelers from other member states possess a card with similar conditions, this will be accepted as equal to the Dutch card. • It will be likely that museums and amusement parks will offer the same preferential conditions for tourists with a disability but it is up to museums to decide what proof of disability they require. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on impact of preferential conditions is very, very scarce in the Netherlands. Netherlands Statistics publishes regularly trend reports on tourism. In an older version (over the year 2017) it is mentioned that 2% of Dutch inhabitants refrain from going on holidays with the argument that no facilities are offered for their disability. The same survey mentions that 3% of EU inhabitants do not go on holidays due to the lack of facilities for their disability. • Surveys by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research SCP show consistently that people with moderate to serious disabilities are less able to participate in society not only because they experience many physical barriers, also because there are financial barriers. A quote from the survey: "The importance of financial resources was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trend report on tourism by Netherlands Statistics , 2017: https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/pdf/2017/47/trendrapport_deel_2.pdf • The data on the lack of facilities for persons with a disability in this trend report are based on the Flash Eurobarometer, Europese Commissie, 2016. • Netherlands Institute for Social Research SCP: Accessible? Not by a long shot Experiences of people living in the Netherlands with physical disabilities as a mirror of society. June 2021 https://www.scp.nl/publicaties/publicaties/2021/06/08/lang-niet-toegankelijk

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>frequently mentioned in the interviews. Respondents with little money experience many obstacles to participating in society. Not only are their opportunities to engage in activities limited, since they have little money to live on, but visiting places can also be more expensive for them because of their disability. The fact that not all places are accessible means that cheaper options have to be eliminated."</p>	
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main challenge is the reluctance of national Government to endorse a system of providing preferential conditions by private service providers. • The introduction of the EU Disability Card has so far been rejected by national Government with several arguments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One is that a card would be stigmatizing and that it would require setting of criteria which Government finds near impossible for fear of defining the group either too small or too wide. ○ The second argument is that there is no need of preferential conditions as the UN CRPD requires state parties to improve general accessibility and an accessible society is in the view of national Government in no need of preferential conditions for people with a disability. ○ The third argument is that persons with disabilities who have a low income can obtain extra income support and disability provisions with their municipalities and are thus in no need for preferential conditions by service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter to Parliament with answers on written questions on the European Disability Card by the minister of Health, Welfare and sports, December 2020 https://open.overheid.nl/repository/ronl-273204a2-9ea6-4abd-a5e0-2f694828de55/1/pdf/beantwoording-kamervragen-over-de-european-disability-card.pdf • Letter to Parliament on the introduction of the European Disability Card, October 2019 by the minister of Health, Welfare and Sports: https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/nds-tk-2019D42809.pdf • Letter to Parliament: 31 544 Subsidiariteitstoets van het voorstel voor een Richtlijn van de Raad betreffende de toepassing van het beginsel van gelijke behandeling van personen ongeacht godsdienst of overtuiging, handicap, leeftijd of seksuele geaardheid (COM(2008) 426). https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/nds-tk-2019D42809.pdf

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reluctance of national Government to endorse a system of providing preferential conditions by private service providers has also been noted in the debate on introducing an EU equal rights directive and in the ratification process for the UN CRPD. In both processes Dutch Government opposed introduction of equal rights legislation for people with a disabilities with the argument that both public and private service providers are not to be burdened with extra costs. The Code on General Accessibility contains a clause that providing accessibility provisions are not obligatory for service providers if they entail extra costs. 	
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

20.2 Relevant legislation

20.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- 2004 Work and Income According to Labour Capacity Act (Wet Werk en Inkomen naar Arbeidsvermogen, WIA)
- Young Disabled Persons Act 1997 (Wet arbeidsongeschiktheidsvoorziening jonggehandicapten, Wajong)
- Long Term Care Act 2014 *(Wet langdurige zorg)
- Social Support Act 2014 (Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning)
- Act on Primary education (Wet Primair Onderwijs, article 40a,1a), article 34.8. Deskundigen samenwerkingsverband from the act: Besluit bekostiging WPO 2016

20.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Code on General Accessibility;
- Act on Equal Treatment on the Ground of Disability or Chronic Illness 2003;
- Code on Accessible Transport;
- Building Code.

21 Poland

21.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,092,240 persons had "some" disability (16.1% of the population) 2,610,960 persons had "severe" disability (6.9% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Census 2021 there were 5,447,500 people (adults and children) who stated they had a disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polish National Census (2021) GUS - Bank Danych Lokalnych (stat.gov.pl)
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,394,693 people classified as disabled by a valid decision (on the degree of disability or indications for discounts and entitlements) or a court judgment at the end of IV Q2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic National Adjudication Monitoring System about Disability statistics Orzekanie o niepełnosprawności i stopniu niepełnosprawności - statystyki - Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl)
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 2021 Census, 3,471,200 people declared legal disability which means they are entitled to reliefs and exemptions. Different source – data provided from EKSMOoN (Electronic National Adjudication Monitoring System about Disability) stated that at the end of IVQ 2020 – 4,394,693 people had certificate of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polish National Census (2021) GUS - Bank Danych Lokalnych (stat.gov.pl) Strategy for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 UCHWAŁA NR 27 RADY MINISTRÓW z dnia 16 lutego 2021 r. w sprawie przyjęcia dokumentu Strategia na rzecz Osób z Niepełnosprawnościami 2021-2030 (monitorpolski.gov.pl)
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17,016,191 persons from Poland travelled outside the country in 2021. In 2020 Ministry commissioned a study entitled "Tourism activity of persons with disabilities". The study was aimed at determining the scale of participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en Tourism in Poland statistics: Główny Urząd Statystyczny / Obszary tematyczne / Kultura. Turystyka. Sport /

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>tourism by persons with disabilities aged 15 and more as well as characteristics of trips and preferences in relation to tourist trips. The study however did not separate domestic and foreign trips.</p>	<p>Turystyka / Turyści w bazie noclegowej. Listopad 2022 roku</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism activity of persons with disabilities study: Turystyka osób z niepełnosprawnościami - Prace badawcze - Ministerstwo Sportu i Turystyki (msit.gov.pl)
<p>Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 48,129,043. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
<p>National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data or information is available in relation to tourism abroad, of persons with disabilities from Poland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Główny Urząd Statystyczny / Obszary tematyczne / Kultura, Turystyka, Sport / Turystyka / Turyści w bazie noclegowej. Listopad 2022 roku
Relevant legislative system		
<p>National general definitions of disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled persons have physical, psychological and or mental impairments which permanently or periodically hinder, restrict or prevent performing social functions, in particular the ability to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on Vocational and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of persons with disabilities
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the degree of disability (16+ years old) and disability assessment (for children up to 16 years old): Functional capacity (but in practical terms it is often very much medical). Assessment in respect of incapacity for work (ZUS): Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity) and to a certain extent economic loss (inability to work and earning opportunities). Assessment in respect of incapacity for work for farmers (KRUS): Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Poland - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment in respect of incapacity of military service for soldiers (MON): Medical diagnosis⁶ (of a named condition) – in soldiers and functional capacity for uniformed services. • Assessment in respect of incapacity for work for uniformed services⁹ (MSWiA) : Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity related to uniformed services). • Assessment from the psychological and pedagogical counselling centre: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, by the director of the advice centre or a person authorised by him/her as chairperson of the team; psychologist; pedagogue; doctor; and other specialists, in particular those qualified in the field of special pedagogy, if their participation in the work of the team is necessary. Also, as an advisor education assistant or Roma education assistant can be a part of the committee. 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disabled person's ID card is a document certifying disability or the degree of disability. Thanks to the card, persons with disabilities can take advantage of reductions in charges for goods and services offered - pursuant to local law - primarily by public entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website of a citizen of the Republic of Poland Nowa legitymacja osób niepełnosprawnych - Ministerstwo Rodziny i Polityki Społecznej - Portal Gov.pl (www.gov.pl)
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the degree of disability, the following qualification standards are distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Significant degree of disability: ◦ incapacity for work, the need to provide care, dependence of people from the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website of the office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled Persons • Instytucje Orzekające - procedury orzekania, tryb i zasady - Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moderate degree of disability: partial and temporary assistance in caring ○ Mild degree of disability: limitations in performing paid work significantly reducing the efficiency of work in a given position compared to the efficiency of people with similar professional qualifications with full mental and physical fitness, difficulties experienced by the person concerned in relations with the environment and the environment ● Proceedings on the assessment of disability and the degree of disability include: collection of evidence regarding the violation of the body's fitness, preliminary verification of the submitted documentation by a doctor appointed by the team leader, comprehensive documentation of the health and social situation of the person concerned. 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1,684,921 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reply of the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Paweł Wdówik, to the inquiry on the indefinite granting of parking cards for persons with disabilities; official website of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland Zapytanie nr 1892 - tekst odpowiedzi - Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (November 2020)
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 277 838 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reply of the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Paweł Wdówik, to the inquiry on the indefinite granting of parking cards for persons with disabilities;

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		official website of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland Zapytanie nr 1892 - tekst odpowiedzi - Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (November 2020)
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application shall be submitted to the chairman of the poviast disability assessment team competent for the seat of the facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled Persons https://niepelnosprawni.gov.pl/p,95,karta-parkingowa
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poviat disability assessment team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website of a citizen of the Republic of Poland Uzyskaj kartę parkingową - Gov.pl - Portal Gov.pl (www.gov.pl)
Management model	<p>Centralised model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interested person should prepare the necessary documents: an application for a parking card, the original of a valid decision confirming the disability, proof of payment for the parking card (PLN 21 by bank transfer to the account or at the office), a current photo of the person for whom it is to be issued card, authorization to collect the card. The application must be submitted in person to the poviast or municipal disability assessment team. Within 30 calendar days from the submission of the application, the team sends a letter informing whether the person receives the card or asking them to complete the deficiencies in the application. If the application is approved - the letter contains information about the date and place of collecting the card. If negative - explanation of refusal. It is not possible to appeal against the decision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website of a citizen of the Republic of Poland Uzyskaj kartę parkingową - Gov.pl - Portal Gov.pl (www.gov.pl)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on Article. 8 sec. 3a points 1 and 2 of the Road Traffic Law (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 450, as amended), a parking card is issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a disabled person with a significant or moderate degree of disability with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled Persons: https://niepelnosprawni.gov.pl/p,95,karta-parkingowa

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>significantly limited ability to move independently; - a disabled person who is under 16 years of age with significantly limited ability to move independently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive the disability parking card, this needs to be stated on the Disability certificate. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until the end of the period for which the disability certificate is granted, but not longer than 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website of a citizen of the Republic of Poland Uzyskaj kartę parkingową - Gov.pl - Portal Gov.pl (www.gov.pl)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for disabled people are marked with a wheelchair symbol. Persons with a parking card for persons with disabilities may, under the condition that they exercise extreme caution, disregard the following traffic signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "No movement in both directions" "No entry for engine vehicles, with the exception of one-track motor bikes" "No entry for buses" "No entry for motor bikes" "No entry for motorized bicycles" "No parking" "No parking on odd days" "No parking on even days" "Area of restricted parking". The above-mentioned provision applies also to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person driving a vehicle, transporting a person possessing a parking card A person driving a vehicle belonging to the institution which deals with the care, rehabilitation or education of persons with disabilities and possesses a parking card, if the driver carries a person having significantly reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Europe, EU parking card for persons with disabilities – Poland: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/poland/index_en.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>mobility and the person remains under the care of the institution drivers of vehicles displaying the parking card issued abroad</p>	
<p>Design of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Poland, the card should be inserted behind the windshield of the vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a windshield - in a prominent position in the front of the vehicle. The security features of the card must be visible, especially its number and expiry date. • The parking card is double-sided. The first page contains information containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name and surname ○ Photo ○ Information about the rights of a person holding a parking card • On the other side there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expiration date ○ Card number ○ Issuing authority ○ protection - a hologram showing a wheelchair symbol with dimensions of 15 mm x 15 mm • The parking card has a size of 106 mm by 148 mm, is printed on both sides and laminated. Most of the obverse and reverse surfaces are covered with a light blue color - Pantone No. 291. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website of a citizen of the Republic of Poland • Uzyskaj kartę parkingową - Gov.pl - Portal Gov.pl (www.gov.pl)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using an unauthorized parking card by a person and at the same time parking in places intended for the disabled – 1200 PLN fine • Parking for disabled parking: 800 PLN fine – in case a car not holding a disabled parking card is parked on a disabled designated parking place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of the president of the council of ministers Of December 30, 2021 amending the regulation on the amount of fines imposed by means of fines for selected types of offenses
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wyniki wyszukiwania: ulgi - Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl) • Co przysługuje osobom z niepełnosprawnościami? - Powiat

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment services, No • Services of commercial agents - No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, No • Leisure services, No • Sports centres, No • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, No • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, Yes • Postal services, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Świebodziński - Portal gov.pl (samorząd.gov.pl) • 21.05.2021 ulotka ulgi i uprawnienia dla osob niepełnosprawnych.pdf (mops.katowice.pl)
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential treatment is based on the degree of disability obtained, specified in the ID card documenting the disability. • The basis for the use of the system of discounts and rights for disabled persons is a certificate. A disabled person's ID card is a confirmation of having a valid certificate of disability. • To receive preferential conditions or reliefs a disabled person's ID card has to be issued. Disabled person's ID is a document certifying disability or the degree of disability. Thanks to the card, persons with disabilities can take advantage of reductions in charges for goods and services offered - pursuant to local law - primarily by public entities. • The card contains information about the degree of disability and the symbol of the cause of disability (different degrees of disability and the conditions required to invalidate them are described in the National Disability Card section) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osoby niepełnosprawne - portal informacyjny SOW (pfron.org.pl) • Regulations on the criteria for assessing disability in persons aged up to 16 years - Journal of Laws of 2002 • Regulation of the Minister of Economy, Labor and Social Policy on the assessment of disability and the degree of disability - Journal of Laws of 2018, item 2027

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When adjudicating on indications for reliefs and entitlements, the following are taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A certificate of disability or incapacity for work issued on the basis of separate regulations and medical documentation in possession that may affect the determination of indications. ○ An assessment of the current state of health issued by a physician; ○ The scope and type of limitations caused by impaired fitness of the body. 	
<p>Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Public and Private transport there is Act of 20 June 1992 on entitlements to free and concessionary travel by means of public collective transport. And Act of 6 September 2001 on road transport, which specifies that the carrier performing regular passenger transport, in addition to the rights of passengers to concessionary journeys set out in separate regulations, also takes into account the entitlements of passengers to other concessionary journeys, if the entity that establishes these discounts, shall agree with the carrier, by way of an agreement, the conditions for reimbursement of the costs of using these discounts. However, carriers may grant discounts and commercial discounts to their passengers regardless of statutory discounts. It is the passenger who chooses whether to take advantage of a discount or a commercial discount or a statutory discount (if he/she has such an entitlement). Act of 6 September 2001 on road transport also includes parking card paragraph which states preferential condition for disabled person like A disabled person holding a parking card and driving a motor vehicle marked with this card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>may not comply with some road signs prohibiting traffic or parking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act of 7 October 2022 on special solutions for the protection of electricity consumers in 2023, due to the situation on the electricity market, increases the basic limit up to which the price of electricity will not be increased for households where the recipient has a certificate of disability or the recipient lives together with the person holding such a decision. • For Cultural services there is regulation of the council of ministers of 10 June 2008 on defining the groups of persons who are entitled to a discount or exemption from the entrance fee to state museums, and types of documents confirming their entitlements. Pursuant to the Act, the exemption is granted to persons over 65 years of age, pensioners, social pensioners, as well as disabled persons with their guardians, who are citizens of the European Union Member States • Regulation of the national broadcasting and television council on the types of documents and the template of the statement confirming the right to exemptions from subscription fees stipulates that persons with a decision of the competent authority adjudicating on the moderate degree of disability due to eye damage are exempt from paying for radio and television license fees • A person holding a certificate of a competent adjudicating authority on a significant or moderate degree of disability due to eye damage in accordance with the Act of 23 November 2012 Postal Law is exempt from the fee for the postal service set in the applicable universal service price list. 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Service providers such as cinemas, theatres or others not included in the Acts are not obliged to offer preferential conditions to the disabled - it is at a discretion of service provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl) • Czy na każde wydarzenie muszą być ulgowe bilety? Niekoniecznie... - niepelnosprawni.pl
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered only for some services like transport, cultural services (entry to national museum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl)
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – preferential conditions for assistants to disabled person are equal as conditions offered to disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Osób Niepełnosprawnych (niepelnosprawni.gov.pl)
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No - according to a telephone conversation with the Informant of the National Museum (covered by the ordinance of the Council of Ministers of June 10, 2008 on determining the groups of people who are entitled to a discount or exemption from the fee for admission to state museums, and types of documents confirming their entitlements) discounts for persons with disabilities are also available to persons with disabilities from the MS. For other services, these preferential conditions do not apply to MS disabled people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of June 10, 2008 on determining the groups of people who are entitled to a discount or exemption from the fee for admission to state museums, and types of documents confirming their entitlements • Chat correspondence with Warsaw Public Transport Authority
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of private providers of services not included in the laws and regulations, e.g. cinemas, theatres, the decision to reduce the price depends on the decision of the facility manager. The interested person must find out about the applicable discounts directly in a specific resort, company or directly in the regulations on the website of a given facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country expert's own considerations

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On February 16, 2021, the act on the adoption of the Strategy for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 was adopted. The Disability Strategy 2021-2030 aims to establish a comprehensive national policy framework for this group. The strategy defines the priorities, actions, projects and programs that will be implemented under the act. The expected results in the first period are: increasing the possibility of self-determination and expression of persons with disabilities, Increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in social, public and political life, Introduction of systemic solutions in the area of social services supporting persons with disabilities based on the process of deinstitutionalisation. Another priority is to increase the architectural, communication and digital accessibility and to increase the accessibility of public cultural institutions. The act also defines the sources of financing the activities planned under the strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country expert's own considerations
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

21.2 Relevant legislation

21.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

21.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- The Constitution of the Republic of Poland 1997;
- The Charter of Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Act of 3 December 2010 on the Implementation of Certain;
- Provisions of the European Union in the Field of Equal Treatment;
- Act on Social and Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities;
- Act on Accessibility;
- Transportation Law (Act of 15 November 1984);
- Act of 7 July 1994 - the Law on Construction.

22 Portugal

22.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,605,458 persons had “some” disability (25.3% of the population) 988,632 persons had “severe” disability (9.6% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021, there were 1,085,472 <i>persons with disabilities with 5 or more years</i> (10.9% of the population with 5 or more years) (INE, Census 2021). In 2011, there were 1,792,719 persons with disabilities with 5 or more years (17.8% of the population with 5 or more years) (INE, Census 2011). Both questionnaires (Census 2011 and 2021) used the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning, which include 6 basic domains (vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care and communication), each one with four response categories (1. No difficulty; 2. Some difficulty; 3. A lot of difficulty; 4. Cannot do at all). However, in 2021 the answer to this question was optional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census 2021: Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Censos 2021. O que nos dizem os Censos sobre as dificuldades sentidas pelas pessoas com incapacidades. Lisboa: INE, 2022. https://www.ine.pt/xurl/pub/66200373 Census 2011: Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Table 6.21 - Resident population aged 5 years or more by type of difficulty and gender, by degree of difficulty experienced https://censos.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=CENSOS&xpgid=censos_quadros_populacao
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no public information available about the total number of persons with a “Multipurpose Incapacity Medical Certificate” in Portugal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multipurpose Incapacity Medical Certificate (‘Atestado Médico de Incapacidade Multiusos’): Decree-law no. 202/96, of October 23 (establishing the assessment system for

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the scarcity of data on the number of persons with disabilities in Portugal, the following indicators are available: • In September 2022 there were 12,963 persons with disabilities registered as unemployed in the Employment Services (Portugal mainland). These figures include different levels of incapacity. • In 2022 there were 123,623 persons with disabilities receiving the Social Benefit for Inclusion (<i>'Prestação Social para a Inclusão'</i> was introduced by Decree-Law 126-A/2017, of October 6. This social benefit is for persons with more than 18 years, with an incapacity level equal to or greater than 60% and, can accumulate with labour income). • In 2020 there were 13,902 persons with disabilities working in private companies (Portugal mainland) with 10 or more employees; 85% (N=11,877) had an incapacity level equal to or greater than 60%. • In 2021 there were 20,389 persons with disabilities working in Public Administration (Portugal). There is no information available on the incapacity level of public servants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incapacity of persons with disabilities for the purposes of accessing benefits provided by law), amended by Decree-law n no. 291/2009, of October 12. • Disability and Human Rights Observatory (2022). Persons with Disabilities in Portugal – Human Rights Indicators 2022. ISCS/ULisboa
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,683,528 persons in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 16,697,167. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No surveys or national statistics available besides a few academic studies with small samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figueiredo, E., Eusébio, C. & Kastenholz, E. (2012). How Diverse are Tourists with Disabilities? A Pilot Study on Accessible Leisure Tourism Experiences in Portugal. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jtr.1913


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person with disabilities, due to loss or anomaly, congenital or acquired, of functions or structures of the body, including psychological functions, presents specific difficulties which, in conjunction with the factors of the environment, limit or hinder his/her activity and participation on an equal basis with other persons (article 2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Law (Law No. 38/2004, of August 18)
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple forms for disability assessment: • Assessment for multiple purposes (access to various disability benefits). Type of assessment: Barema method (% disability or scale). • Assistance for families with children with disabilities (0-6 years old). Type of assessment: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches) • Assessment for access to educational support for pupils/students with disabilities. Type of assessment: Holistic assessment (based on assessing the combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches - assessment of functional capacity). • Assessment for access to higher education quotas. Type of assessment Diagnosis of a medical condition. • Assessment for Permanent Incapacity Verification System (O Sistema de Verificação de Incapacidade Permanente – SVI). Type of assessment: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. • Functional Assessment for the National Network of Integrated Continuing Care. Type of assessment: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019: Portugal - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Some Municipalities have a Municipal Disability Card (e.g. Portimão, Guimarães, Chaves, Vila Real). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portimão: https://www.cm-portimao.pt/menus/servicos/saude-e-cidadania/apoio-a-deficiencia/cartao-municipal-das-pessoas-portadoras-de-deficiencia Guimarães: https://www.cm-guimaraes.pt/municipio/camara-municipal/servicos/acao-social/unidade-de-apoios-e-beneficios-sociais/apoio-a-pessoas Chaves: https://www.chaves.pt/pages/636 Vila Real: https://www.freguesias.pt/portal/noticia.php?id=4001&cod=1714
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Disability Card – (1) provide a proof of residence in the mentioned municipalities and (2) the “multipurpose incapacity medical certificate” (“atestado médico de incapacidade multiusos”) with a level of incapacity of 60% or more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no public information available about the total number of persons with a “Multipurpose Incapacity Medical Certificate” in Portugal. However, regarding the Municipal Disability Card, only Guimarães Municipality, has information on the number of new cards issued by year: 229 in 2021; 98 in 2020; 120 in 2019. In this municipality the card is permanent as long as the degree of incapacity in the “multipurpose incapacity medical certificate” is found to be equal or more 60% for life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guimarães Municipality website: https://www.cm-guimaraes.pt/municipio/camara-municipal/servicos/acao-social/unidade-de-apoios-e-beneficios-sociais/apoio-a-pessoas
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59.514 cards registered • User and badges in Lisbon (2017) • Users: 407 • Badges issued: 700 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published summary of SIMON available at: https://trimis.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/project/documents/simon_publishablesummary-def.pdf
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituto da Mobilidade e dos Transportes (IMT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituto da Mobilidade e dos Transportes (IMT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralised Portugal uses the EU parking card for persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person with physical or organic disability that, due to changes in the structure and functions of the body, congenital or acquired, has a permanent functional limitation with a degree equal to or greater than 60%, evaluated by the National Table of Incapacities, provided that the disability makes it difficult to move on public roads without the help of others or without resorting to means of compensation, including prostheses and orthoses, wheelchairs, crutches and canes or accessing or using conventional public transport; • The person with intellectual disability and the person with Autism Spectrum Disorder with a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60%; • The person with visual impairment, with a permanent change in the field of vision equal to or greater than 95%, as assessed by the National Disability Table. • Persons with disabilities of the Armed Forces covered by Decree-Law no. 43/76, of January 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>20, or persons with disabilities who are incapable of driving with a degree equal to or greater than 60%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with a cancer condition, as long as the National Disability Table clearly states on the certificate that the patient has mobility difficulties. 	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years, unless the multipurpose incapacity medical certificate determines the reassessment of the disability, in which case the period of validity corresponds to the date established for the reassessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not park on roads where parking is prohibited unless it is an absolute necessity and only if it is for a short time and does not obstruct vehicles or pedestrians. One must pay to park on roads where payment is required and one must not exceed the time paid. One must not exceed time limits on roads where time restrictions apply. Parking places close to disabled persons' residences can be reserved. Do not drive or park in pedestrian zones. Car parks generally do not offer concessions to vehicles displaying the card. Some local authorities establish a reserved parking place at the residence of a disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU parking card for persons with disabilities – Portugal: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/portugal/index_en.htm
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 1 of the Decree-Law n° 307/2003 mentions the design of the card in annex, which image is reproduced below: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree-Law No. 307/2003, of December 10 https://files.dre.pt/1s/2003/12/284a00/83258326.pdf

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p style="text-align: center;">Cartão de estacionamento para pessoas com deficiência</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Frente</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Verso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour of the card: blue • 1-Front information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Left side: Image on the left side - Wheelchair symbol ○ Below the wheelchair symbol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expiration date: ○ N°: ○ Issued by: • Right side: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parking Card for persons with disabilities ○ Image below the text above (on the right side): 	

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EU symbol (a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background, with the letter P in the middle) and parking card written in 10 different languages below the 12 stars. ○ Model of the European Communities • Back information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: ○ Surname: ○ Date of birth: ○ Address: ○ Signature: 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a person to be used in different cars. The law says "The card can only be used in a vehicle that effectively transport the person with a disability" (article 9, number 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree-Law No. 307/2003, of December 10 • https://files.dre.pt/1s/2003/12/284a00/83258326.pdf
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerning abusive occupation of parking places, in the Road Code and complementary legislation, new rights of persons with disabilities are explicitly enshrined, namely the possibility of removal of unduly parked vehicles. • Improper or fraudulent use of the card implies its immediate seizure and suspension for a period of one year, and it may be permanently seized in case of recurrence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) • Decree-Law No. 307/2003, of December 10. • https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/621041 • Additional information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simon project - Assisted mobility/navigation for older or impaired users ○ Between 2014 and 2017 Lisbon Municipality (EMEL -<i>Empresa Pública Municipal de Estacionamento de Lisboa</i>) participated in Simon Project - <i>Assisted mobility/navigation for older or impaired users</i>. Other participant cities were Madrid, Parma and Reading. One of the aims of the project was the reduction of fraud in the pre-ICT implementation of the European Disable Badge for public parking areas. • Lisbon pilot project was "oriented to the demonstration of large scale deployment of

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		<p>NFC tags to adapt the EU parking card for disabled people” (p.14 – Published summary of SIMON)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (p.14 – Published summary of SIMON project 2014-2017)
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.a.
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport, Yes <li>• Private transport, Yes <li>• Parking, Yes <li>• Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No <li>• Facilities management, No <li>• Advertising, No <li>• Recruitment services, No <li>• Services of commercial agents, No <li>• Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No <li>• Real estate services, No <li>• Distributive trades, Yes <li>• Organisation of trade fairs, No <li>• Car rental, No* <li>• Travel agencies, No* <li>• Services in the field of tourism, Yes* <li>• Leisure services, Yes <li>• Sports centres, Yes <li>• Cultural services, Yes <li>• Amusement parks, Yes <li>• Supply of electricity and gas, No <li>• Telecommunication, Yes <li>• Postal services, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• https://www.tur4all.com/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *There are several travel agencies and tour operators specialized in accessible tourism, however these companies do not apply preferential conditions for persons with disabilities. The same is also applicable in the sectors of car rental and tours (e.g. adapted vehicles). Thus, information about accessible services was not included. 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The criteria used for receiving, preferential conditions is the presentation of a "multipurpose incapacity medical certificate" ("atestado médico de incapacidade multiusos") + a level of incapacity of 60% or more; This "multipurpose incapacity medical certificate" is issued by a medical board and indicates, through an assigned percentage, the value of the overall disability. In the majority of the situations the criteria used to be eligible to receive support or benefits (access to the quota system, museum discounts, etc.) is to have a degree of disability equal to or greater than 60%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree-law no. 202/96, of October 23 (establishing the assessment system for incapacity of persons with disabilities for the purposes of accessing benefits provided by law), amended by Decree-Law No. 174/1997, of July 19, as well as by Decree-law n no. 291/2009, of October 12.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory basis – In all monuments and museums protected by the governing area of culture, entry is free for persons with reduced mobility and the person accompanying them. Persons with disabilities need to present the "multipurpose incapacity medical certificate" ("Atestado de incapacidade multiusos") - incapacity of 60% or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order 6474/2014, of May 19 (Free entrance for persons with disabilities and companions in Museums and Monuments under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage) https://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general terms, service providers offer preferential conditions on a voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: Practical guide on the rights of persons with disabilities (p.70) https://www.inr.pt/documents/11309/215135/Guia+Pr%C3%A1tico+Os+Direitos+das+Pessoas+com+Defici%C3%A2ncia+em+Portugal/1658c169-18d9-4f9e-b40e-fd02b176f556
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IN SOME CASES. Preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered ONLY for some services (e.g.): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order 6474/2014, of May 19 (Free entrance for persons with disabilities and companions in Museums and Monuments under the direct

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES - Free entrance (person with disabilities + companion person) in all monuments and museums protected by the governing area of culture (DGCP); • YES - Price reduction for persons with disabilities + free entrance for a companion person (monuments, theatres and other cultural spaces managed by EGEAC; e.g. Padrão dos Descobrimentos) • NO - Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência - Free entrance only for persons with disabilities, not including companion person 	<p>responsibility of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/ • Padrão dos Descobrimentos (Monument managed by EGEAC): • https://padraodosdescobrimentos.pt/en/tickets/ • Cultural spaces of the university of Lisbon: https://www.museus.ulisboa.pt/horarios-e-precos
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the situations where, preferential conditions are offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities, sometimes are the same (museums protected by the governing area of culture), and in other cases are different (e.g. Price reduction for persons with disabilities + free entrance for a companion person; EGEAC monuments). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order 6474/2014, of May 19 (Free entrance for persons with disabilities and companions in Museums and Monuments under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage) • https://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/ • Padrão dos Descobrimentos (Monument managed by EGEAC): https://padraodosdescobrimentos.pt/en/tickets/ • Cultural spaces of the university of Lisbon: https://www.museus.ulisboa.pt/horarios-e-precos
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not governed by legislation, but it is a common practice in some situations (museums of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage; Oceanário de Lisboa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided directly by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased number of non-nationals with disabilities using selected services; • Previous studies, regarding the impact of free entry to museums in other countries, showed an increase of visitors across all age groups (p.4, the Impact of Free Entry to Museums, UK). Based on these findings we can expect also an increase in the visitors with disabilities in services with preferential conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/publication/1970-01/sri-the-impact-of-free-entry-to-museums-2003.pdf • Study assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8407&furtherPubs=yes

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased number of non-nationals with disabilities travelling to Portugal; • Currently, in Portugal, the information regarding preferential conditions is difficult to find, and sometimes not available in English. An website with all this information available in English - like in participant countries of EU Disability Card pilot initiative - , may contribute to make planning a trip easier. As mentioned in the final report "Study assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card and associated benefits": "Around half of consulted Cardholders confirmed that the Card increased their travel abroad" (p.72). Based on these findings we can expect an increase of visitors with disabilities traveling to Portugal. • continuous improvement of services provided to persons with disabilities (in view of the increase of costumers); • more investment in physical and communication accessibility, already regulated by law, but sometimes not implemented in practice. • At a national level the promotion of an accessible environment, and accessible cultural spaces is mentioned in two strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Strategy for the Promotion of Accessibility and Inclusion of Museums, Monuments and Palaces dependent on the Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage and the Directorates Regional Offices of Culture (2021-2025)" (Strategic Axis 1 – "Accessibility and inclusion in Museums, Monuments and Palaces") ○ The National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (2021-2025) also has a Strategic Axis (Nº7) regarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.inr.pt/documents/11309/465535/EPAI+estrat%C3%A9gia+de+promo%C3%A7%C3%A3o+da+acessibilidade+e+inclus%C3%A3o+MMPs/bf51fb93-e9e2-4126-ae9-d5d8320d7a02 • https://www.inr.pt/documentos

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>“Culture, Sport, Tourism and Leisure”; and a Strategic Axis (Nº2) “promoting and inclusive environment”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures in Strategic Axis (Nº7) include, for example, 1) “To create accessibility plans for monuments, museums, palaces, sites, theatres, cinemas, art centres, among other spaces and cultural facilities” and 2) “develop and promote accessible tourism destinations”, and 3) Reinforce funding for the development and implementation of technologies that allow autonomous access to cultural spaces and equipment (e.g. audio guides, audio description, video guides) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of training and knowledge (of the different service providers) about the rights of persons with disabilities (including the right to reasonable accommodation, and accessibility); To tackle the lack of training and awareness regarding disability issues in cultural services the “Strategy for the Promotion of Accessibility and Inclusion of Museums, Monuments and Palaces dependent on the Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage and the Directorates Regional Offices of Culture” foresees in strategic axis number 3 capacity building in institutions and training: General aim 1: “Reinforce the technical and managerial skills of professionals and Monument, Museum and Palace external collaborators”; General aim 2: “capacity building in institutions” (regarding inclusion and disability issues) Broad definition of disability - Some preferential conditions are established for persons with reduced mobility (wheelchair users or persons with visual disabilities). However, there are also other disabilities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.inr.pt/documents/11309/465535/EPAI+estrat%C3%A9gia+de+promo%C3%A7%C3%A3o+da+acessibilidade+e+inclus%C3%A3o+MMPs/bf51fb93-e9e2-4126-aea9-d5d8320d7a02 https://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/ Disability and Human Rights Observatory (2019). Persons with disabilities – Human Rights Indicators – 2019. ISCSP-ULisboa. http://oddh.iscsp.ulisboa.pt/index.php/pt/2013-04-24-18-50-23/publicacoes-dos-investigadores-oddh/item/442-relatorio-oddh-2019 https://associacaosalvador.com/assine-a-peticao-liberte-1-milhao-de-portuqueses/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>including invisible disabilities. Possibly some service providers may resist to this broader definition of disability, and eventually withdraw some preferential conditions that are established voluntarily (awareness could be important to prevent resistance to change).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order 6474/2014, of May 19 explicitly mention "Free entrance for visitors with <i>reduced mobility</i> and 1 companion person" in Museums and Monuments under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage). However, in practice the disability is proved by presenting the "multipurpose incapacity medical certificate" / incapacity of 60% or more. In other words, there are internal orientations to consider this document instead of the "reduced mobility". However, the Order 6474/2014 is currently under review. • Increase in complaints related to accessibility issues, namely in cultural services; • In Portugal, in 2018, "accessibility was the domain that recorded the highest number of complaints for discriminatory practices: 432, that is, more than half of all complaints received" (Disability and Human Rights Observatory, 2019, p.14) [under the Anti-discrimination Law which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability (Law No. 46/2006, of August 28)]. • The problems with the implementation of Accessibility Law (Decree-Law No. 163/2006, of August 8, amended by Decree-Law No. 125/2017, of October 4) have generated public contestation and public petitions (from Disabled Persons' Organizations) claiming that monitoring measures should be 	

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	reinforced to make the implementation of the law effective.	
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In face-to-face services, <u>public or private</u>, priority is given to persons with a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60%, proven by multipurpose incapacity medical certificate (“Atestado Médico de incapacidade multiusos”), the pregnant women, the person accompanying an infant up to 2 years of age and persons over 65 years of age, which presents an evident alteration or limitation of physical or mental functions. • Priority should be requested by the person himself/herself. However, he/she may have to prove to those who are in attendance, the degree of disability. • Before December 2016, this priority rule was only applicable in public entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree-Law no. 58/2016, of August 29.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

22.2 Relevant legislation

22.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Incapacity Assessment System (Decree-law no. 202/96, of October 23 (establishing the assessment system for incapacity of persons with disabilities for the purposes of accessing benefits provided by law), amended by Decree-Law No. 174/1997, of July 19, as well as by Decree-law no. 291/2009, of October 12).

22.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- The Portuguese Constitution;
- Incapacity Assessment System (Decree-law no. 202/96, of October 23 (establishing the assessment system for incapacity of persons with disabilities for the purposes of accessing benefits provided by law), amended by Decree-Law No. 174/1997, of July 19, as well as by Decree-law no. 291/2009, of October 12).
- Quota System in Public Administration (Decree-Law No. 29/2001, of February 3)
- EU Parking Card Law (Decree-Law No. 307/2003, of December 10, amended by Decree-Law No. 17/2011, of January 27, as well as by Law No. 48/2017, of July 7 and Decree-Law No. 128/2017, of October 9);
- Accessibility on Public Transportation (Decree-Law No. 58/2004, of March 19);
- Disability Law (Law No. 38/2004, of August 18);
- Financing Support Line – “Digital Inclusion” (Ordinance No. 1354/2004, of October 25);
- Anti-discrimination Law (Law No. 46/2006, of August 28);
- Accessibility Law (Decree-Law No. 163/2006, of August 8, amended by Decree-Law No. 125/2017, of October 4);
- National Accessibility Promotion Plan (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 9/2007, of January 17);
- Law on guide dogs (Decree-Law No. 74/2007, of March 27);
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Resolution of the Assembly of the Republic No. 56/2009, of May 7);

23 Romania

23.1 Overview of the national disability system


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,569,996 persons had "some" disability (23.8% of the population) and 1,075,293 persons had "severe" disability (5.6% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional surveys or national statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 865,573 (adults and children) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Authority for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities https://anpd.gov.ro/web/transparenta/statistici/trimestriale/
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 865,573. All persons with disabilities have access to preferential conditions. However, the type of condition may vary depending on the level of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,231,509 persons in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 17,267,622. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Relevant legislative system		
National general definition of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incapability to undertake daily activities under normal circumstances, thus requiring protection measures to support physical recovery, integration and social inclusion in accordance with the UNCRPD definition that Romania ratified with Law number 221/2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815 Hurjui I, Hurjui CM (2018), General Considerations on People with Disabilities. Romanian Journal of Legal Medicine, Vol. 26, pp. 225-228. Available at: link.
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of type and level of impairment/Assessment for multiple purposes (access to various disability benefits): Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). Professional assessment for persons with disabilities /assessment for inclusion on the labour market - abilities to work: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). Assessment for invalidity pension/access to an invalidity/disability pension: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019: Romania - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, there is no national card, but there are measures in place that facilitate access for persons with disabilities. Preferential conditions or access is granted on the basis of showing the official certificate proving the type and level of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national card, but in order to receive the certificate attesting the type and level of disability, adults or children must 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind</i>

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	legally prove light, medium, accentuated or grave disabilities.	<i>protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 865,573 (adults and children) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Authority for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities https://anpd.gov.ro/web/transparenta/statistici/trimestriale/ Official public statistics regarding the number of persons with disabilities take into consideration the people who have been evaluated for a disability and thus, are attested to have a disability and receive a national disability certificate.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national website for the European Disability Card: http://dizab.eurocard.gov.ro/
Eligibility criteria to receive the European Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible persons include: children and adults with severe, accentuated, medium or light disabilities, based on a valid certificate of disability. Only persons who have a disability certificate are allowed to hold the Card. The disability assessment is made by an evaluation committee, part of the National Authority for Persons with Disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national website for the European Disability Card: http://dizab.eurocard.gov.ro/
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,731 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National registers
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality Example: General Directorate of Social Assistance of Bucharest city hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local public authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU model is in use. • The person with disability /or the legal representative makes a request in this respect to the local public administration, accompanied • by the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The document attesting the degree of disability (the certificate); ○ The identity document; ○ ID card / identity card photo (as appropriate); ○ The vehicle registration certificate; ○ The identity card of the vehicle; Within 30 days, the local public authority issues the parking card. • The costs associated with the issuance of the card are borne by the local authority budget. Social Assistance Department within the City Hall issues the card, with the approval of Governmental Decision no. 268 of 14 March 2007 approving the Methodological Norms for the application of the provisions of Law no. 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of disabled persons published in Official Gazette no. 233 of April 4, 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children who hold a Disability Certificate issued by the decision of the Commission for child protection, (document within its validity period); • Adults who hold a Disability Certificate issued by the Disability Advice Board or, as the case may be, a Decision issued by the Superior Commission for the Evaluation of Adult Persons with Disabilities, (document within its validity period). • Their legal representatives (the parent or the person designated, according to the law, to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>exercise the rights and fulfil the obligations towards the disabled person), on request, can use a card for free parking spaces.</p>	
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities is valid for the whole validity period of the document attesting to the degree of disability (the Disability Certificate). The duration of the validity of the parking card is the same as the duration of the respective disability certificate, namely: 12 months, 24 months or permanently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Methodology for the Evaluation Committee for Disabled persons https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/184508
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The car carrying a person with disability cardholder has free parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Design of the card	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dimensions: 106 mm / 148 mm Colour: light blue, except for the white symbol of the wheelchair user, which will have a dark blue background. It is plasticized. It is divided vertically into two parts, both on the face and the back. On the face side: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The left-hand side contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the wheelchair user's note, white in a dark blue background Date expired parking card Series of the card number of the parking card Name and stamp of the issuing authority. The right-hand side contains: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High-Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Order no. 223/2007 regarding the implementation of the unique format of the parking identification card for persons with disabilities https://lege5.ro/Gratuit/geydnjggm/ordinul-nr-223-2007-privind-implementarea-formatului-unic-al-cardului-legitimatie-de-parcare-pentru-persoanele-cu-handicap

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the words "Parking card for persons with disability" written in capitals in Romanian after an appropriate space ○ the words "Parking card" written in small characters in the other languages of the Union European ○ the words "Model of the European Community" in Romanian as a background ○ Romania's distinctive code: RO, encircled by the ring of the 12 stars symbolizing the European Union. ● On the back side: ● The left-hand side shall contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the name of the holder ○ the first name of the holder ○ the holder's signature or other authorized authorization ○ Photo of the owner. ● The right-hand side contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the statement "This card-card entitled to the parking places in Romania" ○ firm "When used, the card will be displayed at the front, so that the face of the card-card is clearly visible for verification. 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The card is given to the person with a disability to be used on any car they are driving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Art. 65 of the Law regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities ● https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to art. 100 (p) of Law no. 448/2006, the parking of other means of transport on the adapted parking spaces reserved and marked by an international sign for persons with disabilities, shall constitute contraventions and shall be sanctioned by a fine from 2000 lei to 10,000 lei and the lifting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>of the means of transport from the parking place respectively. The finding of the contravention and the application of the contravention penalty shall be made by the traffic agents or by the control personnel with attributions in this respect.</p>	
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no public official statistics on this matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Law no. 448/2006 - Art. 21: public authorities have an obligation to facilitate the access of persons with disabilities to culture/touristic/leisure activities. Children with disabilities and adults with grave or accentuated disabilities and their carers benefit from free tickets to shows/museums/sporting events etc. Adults with medium or light disabilities have access to the same reduced-cost tickets as students and pupils. The costs for these tickets will be borne by national authorities or by the private organizers of the event. Public transport, Yes Private transport, No Parking, Yes Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No Facilities management, No Advertising, No Recruitment services, No Services of commercial agents, No Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No Real estate services, No Distributive trades, No Organisation of trade fairs, No Car rental, No Travel agencies, No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/77815

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, No • Supply of electricity and gas, No • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, No 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four levels of disabilities: grave, accentuated, medium and light. • There are 6 types of disability: physical, cognitive/learning, psychological, visual, hearing, HIV/AIDS. • Children with disabilities and adults with grave or accentuated disabilities and their carers benefit from free tickets to shows/museums/sporting events etc. Adults with medium or light disabilities have access to the same reduced-cost tickets as students and pupils. The costs for these tickets will be borne by national authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) • https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers provide preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis as provided for by Law no. 448/2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) • https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistants are given certain benefits and only in some cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) • https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport: the assistants of persons with accentuated auditive and mental disabilities as well as persons with severe disabilities benefit from free public transport as well as free train transport in the same conditions as given to persons with disabilities. The assistant of a person with disabilities is also exempt from paying road tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Law 448/2006, legally resident non-nationals also benefit from preferential conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>Legea nr. 448/2006 privind protectia si promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap</i>) https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/77815
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This data are not available because there are no public statistics on the number of non-nationals persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources (financial and human resources); Lack of proactive measures encouraging socio-professional integration of persons with disabilities; Formalistic adoption of regulation, insufficient application/enforcement (ex. All public institution buildings need to have ramps to facilitate access but the ramps are built in such a way that makes it impossible to climb in a wheelchair); The mentality of the general public (including, sometimes, parents of children with disabilities) that the category is a victim and must be treated as such, instead of being pro active in their social integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Concluding remarks		

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are facilities encouraging the access of persons with disabilities for culture and leisure. However, the more pressing problem concerns the access of persons with disabilities to adequate schooling and to the labour market. • Regarding access to education, the law does provide for a special education teacher/carer to accompany/support the child in class, however, in practice, the number of specialized personnel is insufficient. Furthermore, there is a reticence from the part of the other parents to allow the access of children with disabilities into the classroom citing "disruptions", this reason being cited also by some teachers. Lastly, many schools are not handicap-accessible. Thus, all of these factors has a discouraging effect on some parents of children of disabilities to integrate them into majority schools and preferring to send them to special needs schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As regards the labour market, there are certain public institutions⁹ which sporadically run hiring campaigns specifically aimed at hiring persons with disabilities. However, the Law no. 448/2006 does make it compulsory that all companies with more than 50 employees, must hire at least 4% persons with disabilities. But, since most of the available jobs are not accessible for persons with disabilities (in terms of physical access or particular facilities adapting the workplace/job to the capabilities of the person with disabilities) and therefore, there are no preferential conditions, companies prefer to pay the penalty that is provided for in the Law.
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no centralised data regarding service providers, however, information can be found on individual websites. Also, the website of the European Disability Card lists all of the service providers which have joined the project. We have attached several sources of information as an example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Disability Card (RO website): http://dizab.eurocard.gov.ro/web/beneficii-nationale • National Peasant Museum, ticketing info: https://muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/en/visit/ • National Contemporary Art Museum: https://www.mnac.ro/text/11/VIZITEAZ%C4%82/95 • Cotroceni Presidential Palace: https://www.muzeulcotroceni.ro/viziteaza/vizitare_eng.html

⁹ Most notably the Chamber of Deputies, in November 2021: https://www.cdep.ro/pls/personal/resurse_umane2015.concurs?idc=1300&par=1.

23.2 Relevant legislation

23.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Law no 448/2016.

23.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law No. 448 of 6 December 2006 on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities;
- Law No. 221 of 2010 ratifying the UN Convention of persons with disabilities;
- Law No. 292 of 2011 on Social Services;
- Law No. 197 of 2012 on the quality of social services; Law No. 111 of 2018 on fiscal provisions for persons with disabilities, which modifies Law No. 227 of 2015 on the Fiscal Code.

24 Slovakia

24.1 Overview of the national disability system


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most recent data availability of EU SILC for Slovakia is in 2020, when 1,222,563 persons reported "some" disability (22.4% of the population) 529,413 persons had "severe" disability (9.7% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There exist national statistics on the share of disability types in the population of persons with disabilities. Vision impairments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: 16.1% Strong: 1.2% Hearing impairments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: 11.2% Strong: 2.2% Mobility impairments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: 12.5% Strong: 6.5% Memory impairments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: 12.3% Strong: 1.8% Difficulty biting or chewing during meals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: 34.5% Strong: 11.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other national statistics: https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/vbd_sk_win2/zd1804rs/v_zd1804rs_00_00_00_sk

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<p>Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of persons with officially recognised disability is not publicly available, however: • In 2020, there were 65.7 thousand persons with disabilities who were economically active and 302.1 thousand who were not economically active, in 2019 these number were 84.8 for economically active and 319.5 for economically non-active ones • The total number of persons receiving a disability pension was 227,426 in 2021 and 233,461 in 2020. Of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 139,013 persons received a disability pension with disability up to 70% in 2021, 140,596 in 2020. ○ 4,121 persons received a disability pension with disability up to 70% and received a widow pension in 2021, 4,139 in 2020. ○ 649 persons received a disability pension with disability up to 70% and received a widower pension in 2021, 672 in 2020. ○ 80,892 persons received a disability pension with disability above 70% in 2021, 85105 in 2020. ○ 2,231 of individuals received a disability pension with disability above 70% and received a widow pension in 2021, 2,433 in 2020. ○ 520 persons received a disability pension with disability up to 70% and received a widower pension in 2021, 516 in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/wcm/connect/b0436532-4678-4e62-997f-906c151cdd70/Vybrane_indikatory_socialnej_situacie_osob_so_zdravotnym_postihnutim_2021.zip?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nWQDGNi&CVID=nWQDGNi&CVID=nWQDGNi&CVID=nWQDGNi • https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/VB_D_SLOVSTAT/so2002rs/v_so2002rs_00_00_00_sk (Statistics are available for the period 2004-2021)
<p>Number of persons with disabilities who are eligible for preferential conditions in access to services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,023,319 persons participated in tourism in 2021, according to Eurostat statistics National statistics reported 232,689 persons aged 15 years or older going abroad in 2021, and 256,700 in 2020. Statistics are available for 2015-2021, and there are also overall statistics on short-term and long-term trips, but not by destination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/vb_d_sk_win2/cr1801rs/v_cr1801rs_00_00_00_sk
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 5,853,552. The number of tourists travelling in Slovakia and abroad was 472,572 in 2021, 223,003 in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en National statistics: https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/products/informationmessages/info_detail/997bce24-f534-4c00-9b5a-0f1ea76c08bb!/ut/p/z1/tVJNU8IwFPwtHnpM8yApab0FRvkOHAURyMVJa0ortKitbMVfb-p4cUzBD-bykpnndnd3swwKvschlnW6ISXUu9_a9Eb2HWzb2-00B-hPCYwnV4vr0eCyO1x6ePUV4F_PL2B8x2-G8wntAPWwOM6_xwKlKDeFSfBGh5VMULVDaR4juTMO2IsuM-umzhWqilLWBwfgSpmDnUHAwkh1KY09QhGN_AFAQehJB3FGS9SLww7CVL6L0EW9-hV6dytvGgR8OB8sXH5DBkI8omwL406EHYz5azoNbQoCTT8ARjY31wH700GF4Vaeqwcu8_Zk9Xvwx4qjw5FQrtvZuORvMtlZZmqTtQ-P1r-QtNX16fhbc1qpzo14NXv9HrzZDGmZuE2UuuMxnQBjzaZcGPY-Q1gXPO-LbAKWKValK96W065wYU1TnDjjQNI271Xq7V26kMwe-oyS6su6_InGRLTOFHNAunl0QKsIDeZugFT97B72z0jQ!/dz/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Relevant legislative system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovak legislation does not recognise the definition of the term person with a disability. Disability can be defined as any mental, physical, temporary, long-term or permanent disorder or handicap that prevents persons with disabilities from adapting to the normal demands of life. Disability encompasses a number of functional limitations that occur in society in every country in the world. It can be physical, psychological and combined. 	<p>https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zdravotne-postihnutie.html</p>
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for help with additional costs of living with disability: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for the personal assistance for independent living: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for long-term care social services: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment for compensation of severe disability consequences: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Special Educational Needs Assessment / college: Specific Needs Assessment: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). • Assessment of reduced work capacity (invalidity assessment): Diagnosis of a named medical condition • Assessment for workplace adaptations (for the allowance to set up sheltered workshop / sheltered workplace): Diagnosis of a named medical condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 Slovakia - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity card of a physical person with a severe disability (Preukaz ŤZP)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity card for a person with a severe disability with an assistant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/preukaz-tzp/ https://www.infora.sk/clanky/c29-ako-vybavit-1-cast-tzp-a-parkovaci-preukaz-dialnicna-znamka https://blog.sme.sk/drahovsky/spolocnost/falovanie-a-zneuzivanie-parkovacich-preukazov-zdravotne-postihnutych
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The office will issue a certificate if it follows from a valid decision on a cash contribution for compensation or from a valid decision on the ID of a physical person with a physical disability that it is a physical person with a physical disability. The ID card of a person with a disability accompanied by a guide is issued to a person with a disability if they rely on a guide = the help of another person or the help of a dog with special training in ensuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/preukaz-tzp/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>movement, orientation and communication with the social environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for the issuance of the ID card of a physical person with a physical disability and a card of a physical person with a physical disability with a guide must be submitted to the relevant office of labour, social affairs and family. An authorized person can also apply for a license with an application submitted by electronic means and signed with a guaranteed electronic signature of the authorized person. 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No statistics available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No public statistics on the number of holders of the EU parking card are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National registers
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The model of the parking card in Slovakia meets the EU parking card for persons with disabilities. The card is issued at the request of a person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>by the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To a person with a disability who, according to a comprehensive assessment, meets the condition of being dependent on individual transportation by personal motor vehicle, the office will issue a parking permit immediately on the basis of their interest in a parking permit (without issuing a decision). If a person with a disability has not been issued a comprehensive assessment in the procedure for monetary allowance for compensation, or it does not imply that a person with a disability is dependent on individual transportation by personal motor vehicle, but is interested in a parking permit, it is necessary to apply in writing to the relevant office of labor, social affairs and family. An authorized person can also apply for a parking permit by means of an application submitted by electronic means and signed with a guaranteed electronic signature of the authorized person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/parkovaci-preukaz/
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After an assessment of the health and social status, the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family issue a formal decision, if this person is a person with severe disabilities. Only persons with severe disabilities are eligible to a card. In the procedure for the application for a parking permit, the medical examiner assesses whether it is a physical person with a severe disability and whether this person has a disability listed in Annex no. 18 of Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on monetary contributions to compensate for severe disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/
<p>Validity duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average duration of the card is limited only with the status of severe disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On roads and in car parks, parking places reserved for disabled people are marked with a wheelchair symbol. The use of restricted parking areas is allowed for vehicles marked with the no. O1 symbol. Do not park if the space is marked with a vehicle registration number. • The driver of a vehicle transporting a seriously handicapped person having to rely on individual transportation, marked with the no.O1 symbol is not obliged to adhere to parking prohibitions, provided the driver does not obstruct through traffic. • A vehicle with the no. O1 marking symbol can ignore the follow signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Except for Deliveries", ○ "Deliveries Only" ○ "Except for Transport Services" ○ "Transport Services". • This authorization does not affect the driver's obligation to obey the instruction, summons or order of the police officer. • Some car parks allow vehicles displaying the parking card to park free of charge or for a reduced fee. 	<p>Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.vozickar.info/tema-parkovaci-preukaz/ • EU parking card for people with disabilities – Slovakia https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/slovakia/index_en.htm • https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/parkovaci-preukaz/
Design of the card	 <p>The parking card also contains a watermark, hologram and is laminated as protective aspects against fraud.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) • Act 447/2008 Coll. https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/447/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For one person and specific car only or for a person to be used in different cars • The parking card is connected to the person with disability in whose name it was issued. This means that it can be used in any vehicle transporting the said person. The card may be placed in a visible place in the vehicle only during the transportation of the person who holds it. Otherwise, the driver is obliged to put it away so that it is not in a visible place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.vozickar.info/tema-parkovaci-preukaz/
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of the authorized use of parking permits is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic (MV SR). If it is proved that a person has received such a card without authorization, he faces a fine of up to 165 euros. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://sita.sk/nasadoprava/aj-napriek-opatreniam-stale-dochadza-k-falsovaniu-parkovacich-preukazov-tzp/
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistics were found on fraud and forgery of the parking card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, No • Services of commercial agents, No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, Yes • Leisure services, Yes 	<p><i>The card of a physical person with a severe disability is used to claim discounts and benefits (for example in transport, culture, in the area of local taxes).</i></p> <p><i>The amount of discounts and benefits is determined by the concerned ministerial resorts or specific service providers.</i></p> <p>https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/preukaz-tzp/</p> <p>A list of preferential conditions for the holders of the national disability card: https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-</p>

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports centres, No • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, Yes • Postal services, Yes 	zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be a holder of the national disability card that identifies the person as a person with a severe disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, in the field of railway travel, preferential conditions are regulated by Act no. 514/2009. • In the Acts of the Universal Postal Union in the Universal Postal Convention, Art. 16 par. 3 modified "blind shipments". Pursuant to this article, all "blind mail" sent to or by an organization for the blind, or sent to or by a blind person, shall be exempt from all postal rates, except air surcharges. • Under Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on energy and on amendments to certain laws and national disability card are defined as vulnerable customers. These vulnerable customers cannot have gas supply interrupted during a crisis situation on the basis of Section 21 paragraph 5. Distribution system and distribution network operators must register such consumers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of preferential conditions for the holders of the national disability card: https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all the other services than those mentioned above, the provision of preferential conditions is at the discretion of the service provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of preferential conditions for the holders of the national disability card: https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but only on selected services. For example, in railway transport assistants travel for free. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of preferential conditions for the holders of the national disability card: https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html
<p>If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of such preferential conditions is at the discretion of the service provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of preferential conditions for the holders of the national disability card: https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html
<p>In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not explicitly stated, therefore, the acceptance of disability cards from other MS is at the discretion of the service provider. Parking services may be an exception as the Act No. 447/2008 Coll. States that holders of the EU parking card are entitled to the same use of the card as SK citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2008-447
<p>If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are number of other preferential conditions to which the holders of the national disability card are entitled to which are outside the scope of the study. For example, it is possible to provide a loan through the State Housing Development Fund inn the amount of 100% of the purchase price of the apartment (a maximum of 80,000 euros per apartment with an annual interest rate of 1% and a maturity of 40 years). Also administrative fees etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/tazke-zdravotne-postihnutie/kontaktne-miesto-prava-osob-so-zdravotnym-postihnutim/zlavy-drzitelov-preukazov-tzp-tzp-s.html

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

24.2 Relevant legislation

24.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

24.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Act No. 460/1992 Coll. Constitution of the Slovak Republic;
- Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on equal treatment in some selected areas and protection against discrimination (Antidiscrimination Act);
- Act No. 56/2012 Coll. on Road Transport;
- Railways Act, No. 513/2009 Coll.;
- Decree No. 351/2010 Coll. on Railway Transport Rules;
- Act No. 143/1998 Coll. on Civil Aviation;
- Act No. 50/1976 Coll. On Land-use Planning and Building, as amended (the Building Act);
- Decree No. 532/2002 Coll.;
- Act No. 447/2008 Coll. on Direct Payments to compensate consequences of severe disabilities;
- Act No. 275/2006 Coll. on Informational Systems of Public Administration;
- Regulation No. 55/2014 Coll. on Standards for Informational Systems of Public Administration;
- Act No. 305/2013 on e-Government;
- Act No. 185/2015 Coll. (the Author's Act).
- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 170/2020 Coll., which establishes the amount of the rate for one hour of personal assistance and the amount of the cash allowance for caregiving
- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 172/2019 establishing the amount of the rate for one hour of personal assistance and the amount of the cash allowance for caregiving
- Measure of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic No. 6/2009 Coll., establishing a list of construction works, construction materials and equipment and the maximum amounts taken into account from their price
- Measure of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic No. 7/2009 Coll., establishing the list of aids and the maximum amounts taken into account from the price of aids
- Law no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trade entrepreneurship (Trade Act) as amended as amended
- Law no. 305/2005 Coll. on the social and legal protection of children and on the social guardian and on the amendment of certain laws as amended

25 Slovenia

25.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 312129 persons had "some" disability (14.8% of the population) 139192 persons had "severe" disability (6.6% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/vjew/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest report from the national statistical office was in 2014, with estimated unofficial number between 160.000 and 170.000 people. Another number, provided by the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS) is 118.000 people, according to the number of members in the disability organizations that they cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Office RS: https://www.stat.si/statweb/news/index/4916 Not published. Direct response from NSIOS officials, per request.
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no official data of number of persons with disabilities in Slovenia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no official data of number of persons with disabilities in Slovenia that are eligible for preferential conditions in access to services, as various government institutions have the right to issue official decisions about disability status according to specific legislation. Slovenia has issued 20.005 EU Disability Cards so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not published. Direct response from officials at the Directorate for Persons with Disabilities, per request.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot, on the number of persons participating in tourism from Slovenia are not available:


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 2092416. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/v/iew/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
Any national statistics or surveys on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since persons with disabilities are exempt of paying tourist tax, we have some data about the inflow of tourists with disability. In 2021, there were 1.832.446 foreign tourist arrivals, 3.223 of them were exempt of paying tourist tax on the basis of disability. In the same year there were 4.794.472 tourist overnight stays, 24.341 of them were exempt of paying tourist tax on the basis of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not publicly available, we contacted the Department for Transport, Tourism and Information Society Statistics at the Statistical Office of Slovenia to gather the data. General information about tourism: https://www.slovenia.info/uploads/dokumenti/tvs/2021/2021_Turizem_v_%C5%A1tevilkah.pdf
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As there are various laws covering the rights of disabled people, definitions also vary. The common nominator for all the definitions is that disability occurs when a person's health (physical or mental) has been damaged to the point where treatment cannot undo the consequences. Such people are protected under the laws listed below and are granted rights listed in those laws. Definition from the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act "Disabled persons are persons with long-term physical, mental and sensory impairments and disorders in mental development, which, in connection with various obstacles, may limit their ability to be able to fully and effectively participate in society on the same basis as others." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO4342
Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for placing the child and/or young person to different education programmes (from kindergarten to secondary education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Slovenia - The Academic Network of


Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>and defining the types of additional support in different educational programmes and levels: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on a face-to-face meeting with Medical doctor, Other rehabilitation specialist, Psychologist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the commissions of the students with special needs at the tertiary education; the purpose of the assessment is additional support for the students: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. Assessment for Access to a disability pension (invalidity); the purpose is to get benefits in cash which is invalidity pension: Assessment of a named medical condition. 	<p>European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)</p>
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
<p>Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?</p>	<p>Yes – EU Disability Card</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no National Disability Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.gov.si/zbirke/projekti-in-programi/evropska-kartica-ugodnosti-za-invalidne/ https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate</p>	<p>EU Disability Card:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person with recognised disability based on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia or foreigners with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia: Persons with Disabilities I., II. and III. categories under the Pension and Disability Insurance Act (all disabled workers - decisions based on Act) Persons with recognised physical impairment (PI): around 90% PI due to loss of vision, around 70% PI due to hearing loss or at least 80% PI, if the PI is cumulative and the minimum percentage for one PI is at least 70% (Pension and Disability Insurance Act - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Chiattelli, C., Abbasciano, C., Schizzerotto, A., et al., Study assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card and associated benefits: final report, Publications Office, 2021, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2767/429261 https://e-uprava.gov.si/podrocja/sociala-zdravje-smrt/osebe-z-invalidnostmi/kartica-ugodnosti-za-invalidne.html

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>physical impairment decisions) • Persons with disabilities according to the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons Act (Decision by Employment Service of Slovenia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised status of a Persons with Disabilities according to the Act Regulating the Training and Employment of Disabled Persons (Decision by Employment Service of Slovenia) • Status acquired under the Act Concerning Social Care of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Persons (Decisions by Centre for Social Work or rarely by Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia) 	
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovenia only issues EU Disability Cards. 20.005 cards issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not published. Direct response from officials at the Directorate for Persons with Disabilities, per request.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/sl/
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22,794 cards issued until now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not published. Direct response from officials at the Directorate for Persons with Disabilities, per request.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>EU parking card for persons with disabilities</i>		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of February 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parking cards for disabled persons (Slovenia): 24,408 ○ Parking cards for health persons (Slovenia): 1,618 ○ Parking cards for disabled persons (Italy-Slovenia): 666 ○ Parking cards for disabled persons (Hungary-Slovenia): 71 ○ As of today: 33,291 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government (Ministry of Infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10614#
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local administrative offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10614#
Management model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU parking card for persons with disabilities model is still in use. There are not any plans the model be changed. Slovenia uses a mixed model, where a central authority is responsible for determining the entitlement for a card, but the persons can apply for the card on a local level, with local authorities issuing the parking card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10614
Eligibility to receive the disability parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> persons who have suffered from at least 60% physical impairment due to loss, malfunction or paralysis of the lower or upper limbs or pelvis; people with multiple sclerosis; persons with muscular and neuromuscular disorders with estimated at least 30% physical impairment; difficult for the mentally handicapped who have been granted disability according to the regulations on the protection of physically and mentally disabled persons; persons with at least 90% physical impairment due to visual loss; minors who are physically or mentally handicapped or are impeded in movement due to loss, malfunction, paralysis of the lower limbs or pelvis; and health services, social services and disability organizations, whose workers visit home care workers because of urgent and unavoidable services needed for their health and life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) https://www.zdravniskazbornica.si/informacije-publikacije-in-analize/obvestila/2020/10/22/ministrstvo-za-infrastrukturo-podalo-pojasnila-v-zvezi-z-izdajo-potrdila-osebnega-zdravnika-pri-izdaji-parkirne-karte
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlimited validity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vehicle parked at a marked parking spot for the disabled must be marked with a valid card. The card is used by a companion who drives and monitors a person who owns a parking card and does not drive a motor vehicle himself. It might be also parked in a parking place that is not marked for disabled persons. If they park in such a place and wish to exercise the rights granted to them by the issued card, they must be obliged to mark the vehicle with a valid card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published) Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Design of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European community model for all users It is rectangular in shape, size 106 x 148 mm. The basic colour of the parking ticket is light blue, with the exception of the white "wheelchair user" symbol, which is drawn in a dark blue square.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking ticket for marking motor vehicles driven by medical workers, social service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10614#

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>workers and workers of disability organizations is rectangular in shape, size 106 x 148 mm. The basic colour of the parking ticket is light blue, with the exception of the white "snake wrapped around a stick" symbol, which is drawn in a dark blue square.</p> 	
Eligibility of the card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a person with disability (can use different vehicles) and medical workers (used for work vehicles). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV10614#
Legislation and penalties in place against fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fine of EUR 40 is imposed for a misdemeanour by the holder of the card, or a companion driving and accompanying the holder of a card that does not have a card marked with a vehicle parked at a marked parking spot for the disabled. A fine of EUR 80 shall be imposed on a driver who improperly uses a card. The authorized official takes away the unduly used card to the driver and sends it to the administrative unit that issued it. An authorized official shall issue a certificate of withdrawal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, yes • Private transport, yes (not all) • Parking, yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, no • Facilities management, no • Advertising, no • Recruitment services, no • Services of commercial agent, no • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, yes • Real estate services, no • Distributive trades, yes (not all) • Organisation of trade fairs, yes (not all) • Car rental, yes (not all) • Travel agencies, yes (not all) • Services in the field of tourism, yes (not all) • Leisure services, yes (not all) • Sports centres, yes (not all) • Cultural services, yes (not all) • Amusement parks, no • Supply of electricity and gas, no • Telecommunication, yes (not all) • Postal service, no 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since there are various registers for persons with disabilities the eligibility criteria vary. Slovenia recognises different types of persons with disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Persons with disabilities (categories I. to III. under the Pension and Disability Insurance Act) ◦ People with physical impairment (Pension and Disability Insurance Act) ◦ persons with disabilities (status granted by the Centre for Social Work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.zpiz.si/cms/?ids=home2020en • https://www.scsd.si/centri-za-socialno-delodelo/delovna-podrocja-csd/varstvo-invalidov/ • https://www.gov.si/novice/2022-02-17-stevilo-oseb-s-statusom-vojnega-invalida-vojnega-veterana-oziroma-zrtve-vojnega-nasilja/ • https://www.ess.gov.si/iskalci-zaposlitve/programi-za-zaposlovanje/zaposlovanje-invalidov/

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ War invalid (status granted by the Ministry of Defence) ○ Persons with disabilities (status granted by the Employment service of Slovenia). • Each of the above-mentioned authorities grants a status of a disabled person with accordance to the law. The decision is made on the option of experts. 	
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both. It is mandatory for some public service providers – for example – all public transport (intercity and city) is free of charge for unemployed holders of EU disability card by the law and the local service providers must comply with the law. For private service providers the offered of preferential conditions is voluntary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.gov.si/zbirke/storitve/pridobivanje-brezplacne-vozovnice-javnega-medkrajevnega-potniskega-prometa/ • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/o-projektu
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For private service providers the offered of preferential conditions is voluntary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/o-projektu
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, preferential conditions to accompanying persons are offered only by some service providers. It depends on the providers. The information is variable for all providers on the official web site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/o-projektu
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It depends, for free entries to reduced fees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/o-projektu
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, for holders of EU disability card (except public transport – they must additionally apply for subsidised transport). • Reserved parking spaces for persons with disabilities with a Parking card issued in a member state – YES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.invalidska-kartica.si/en/o-projektu • https://www.gov.si/zbirke/storitve/pridobivanje-brezplacne-vozovnice-javnega-medkrajevnega-potniskega-prometa/ • https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/slovenia/index_sl.htm

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Concluding remarks		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have noted that there is still a low awareness about the use of EU Disability card, among both – card holders and providers. According to the numbers from NSIOS there are 118.000 persons with disabilities in Slovenia (even though the number in the country is probably higher) and yet there have been only 20.005 cards issued so far, according to the information from the Directorate for Persons with Disabilities. We have also noted that there are some service providers that offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities and they are not a part of benefit providers to EU Disability Card holders. A better awareness and promotion among the public about existence of EU Disability Card would help promote its usage (increase the number of service providers and card holders). Another problem that we have encountered is that there is no official data of number of persons with disabilities in Slovenia as various government institutions have the right to issue official decisions about disability status according to specific legislation. There is a dire need for systematic approach and central governance with data gathering for this field. We have also noticed that for some public parking spaces for disabled people there is a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>time limit for parking. Users of EU Parking card must check the conditions on the spot, which can prove difficult. Another observation would be that there are not enough parking spaces for disabled people, especially in urban centres. A general and national approach would be better with unlimited parking time for persons with disabilities.</p>	
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main source is the official web site of the EU Disability Card. • For public transport the main source of information is the web site about the subsidised transport from the Ministry of Infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

25.2 Relevant legislation

25.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Assessment of the commissions of the students with special needs at the tertiary education; the purpose of the assessment is additional support for the students: Student Status Act [Zakon za urejanje položaja študentov], 61/2017
- Assessment for Access to a disability pension (invalidity); the purpose is to get benefits in cash which is invalidity pension: Pension and Disability Insurance Act

25.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law No 94/10 of 26 November 2010 on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act;
- Protection Against Discrimination Act of 21 April 2016;
- Construction Act (GZ-1) from 31 December 2021;
- Spatial Management Act (31 December 2021);
- Law of 2018 implementing EU Directive 2016/2102 "Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications Act".
- War Disability Act (1 January 1996)
- Social Inclusion of Disabled Persons Act (1 January 2019)
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities Act (25 June 2004)
- Act ratifying the Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (16 April 2008)
- Disabled Persons Organizations Act (27 December 2002)
- Pension and Disability Insurance Act (01 January 2000)
- Social Assistance Act (28 November 1992)
- Radiotelevizija Slovenija Act (12 November 2005)
- Social Assistance Payments Act (1 January 2012)
- Social Entrepreneurship Act (01 January 2012)
- Audiovisual Media Services Act (17 November 2011)
- Road Transport Act (29 December 2006)
- Housing Act (14 October 2003)
- Medical Devices Act (21 March 2010)
- Exercise of Rights from Public Funds Act (1 January 2012).

26 Spain

26.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,712,105 persons reported “some” disability (22.6% of the population) 2,559,530 persons had “severe” disability (5.4% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.38 million persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey on Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependency Situations (EDAD, 2020). Available at: https://www.ine.es/prensa/edad_2020_p.pdf
Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 31 December 2019, there were 3,257,058 persons in Spain with a recognised degree of disability equal to or greater than 33%. This percentage is the percentage established to be eligible for aid and subsidies. In 2021, there were 3,347,483 persons with recognised disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Database of Persons with Assessment of the Degree of Disability. Data and reports available at: https://imserso.es/el-imserso/documentacion/estadisticas/base-estatal-datos-personas-con-discapacidad https://www.observatoriodeladiscapacidad.info/wp-content/uploads/NOTA-OED-PERSONAS-CON-CERTIFICADO-DE-DISCAPACIDAD-2019.pdf https://imserso.es/documents/20123/146998/bdepcd_2021.pdf/d3557bcb-fb05-ec65-2572-d45911934038?t=1672432851934
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21,721,484 persons in 2021. According to national statistics, as of the third quarter of 2022, 6,111,620 Spanish residents travelled abroad, of which 66.7% did so for holidays or leisure, 24.7% to visit family or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en National Institute of Statistics. Residents' Tourism Survey (RTS/FAMILITUR) Third

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<p>friends, 5.3% for business or other professional reasons and 3.4% for other reasons.</p>	<p>quarter 2022. Available at: https://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/etr/etr0322.pdf</p>
<p>Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 117,091,696. According to national statistics, in 2022 Spain received 71.6 million tourists, 129.5% more than in 2021, although it is still 14.3% lower than in 2019, before the pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en Border Tourist Movement Statistics (FRONTUR). Available at: https://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/frontur/frontur1222.pdf
<p>Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
<p>Relevant legislative system</p>		
<p>National general definitions of disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A situation that results from the interaction between people with foreseeable permanent impairments and any kind of barriers limiting or preventing their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ley General de derechos de las personas con discapacidad y de su inclusión social.
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for admission to official disability status (general register): Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). Assessment for Dependency assessment: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). Assessment for Special Education Needs: Holistic assessment (combination of impairment, functional and environmental approaches). Assessment for determining incapacity for work: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019: Spain - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net).

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for Workplace adaptations or equipment: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). (Only persons with a previous disability assessment can apply) 	
National Disability Card and European Disability Card		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, there is a certificate that acknowledges a disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been regulated by several laws since 1999. The latest modification is from 2022. See: Royal Decree 888/2022 of 18 October establishing the procedure for the recognition, declaration and qualification of the degree of disability., available at: https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2022/10/20/pdfs/BOE-A-2022-17105.pdf
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain the certificate it is necessary to have obtained a disability percentage of 33% or higher, according to the scale for the assessment of disability. Once the certification of disability has been obtained, it is possible to apply for a disability card, which is easier and more convenient to carry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been regulated by several laws since 1999. The latest modification is from 2022. See: Royal Decree 888/2022 of 18 October establishing the procedure for the recognition, declaration and qualification of the degree of disability., available at: https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2022/10/20/pdfs/BOE-A-2022-17105.pdf
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 December 2021 there were 3,347,483 persons in Spain with a recognised degree of disability equal to or greater than 33 per cent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Database of Persons with Assessment of the Degree of Disability. Year 2021. Available at: https://imserso.es/documents/20123/146998/bdepcd_2021.pdf/d3557bcb-fb05-ec65-2572-d45911934038?t=1672432851934
Is there a European Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain did not participate in the pilot project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=es&pubId=8407&furtherPubs=yes
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU model parking card for persons with disabilities is still in use in Spain. • There are some general use conditions for all regulated by Royal Decree 1056/2014 (State regulation of parking card for persons with disabilities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The card will be personal and non-transferable and used only when the holder rides a vehicle or is transported in it. ◦ The cards issued for a legal entity will be linked to a car registration number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the disability parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ with reduced mobility (according to Annex II of Royal Decree 1971/1999); ◦ with a visual acuity ≤ 0.1 with correction or a visual field reduced to 10 degrees or less. • Natural persons or legal entities, holders of vehicles used exclusively for collective transport of persons with disabilities providing social services related to promotion of dependency attendance and personal autonomy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Validity duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Rights granted by the parking card in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking car reserved near home or workplace • Parking places for persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cataluña and Barcelona types of frauds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of photocopied cards. ○ Use of expired cards. ○ Manipulation of cards, expiration and/or holder. ○ Cloning cards by an official or requesting a copy simulating loss or theft. ○ Use of invalid cards from other autonomous communities. ○ Use a card of a deceased person. ○ Use cards of people who have lost the right for which they issued the card. ○ Use a photocopy of the card and put the credit card on top of disability. ○ Use cards accrediting foreign disability as if of parking concerned. <p>Applicable legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DECREE 97/2002, of March 5, on the parking card for persons with disabilities and other measures aimed at facilitating the movement of people with reduced mobility. • Law 13/2014, of October 30, on accessibility. • Decree 135/1.995, of March 24, development of Law 20/1.991, of November 25, promotion of accessibility and suppression of architectural barriers, and approval of the Accessibility Code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalitat Valenciana: https://comunica.gva.es/es/detalle?id=360525746&site=174338033 • Tarjetas de estacionamiento de personas de movilidad reducida de Cataluña y Barcelona, Manual para detectar frauds: https://docplayer.es/33997934-Tarjetas-de-estacionamiento-de-personas-de-movilidad-reducida-de-cataluna-y-barcelona.html
Statistics/information on fraud and forgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i>		
Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport, Yes • Private transport, Yes • Parking, Yes • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing, No • Facilities management, No • Advertising, No • Recruitment services, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion establishes that accessibility and non-discrimination must be fulfilled especially in the following areas: https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2013/BOE-A-2013-12632-consolidado.pdf

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services of commercial agents, No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice, No • Real estate services, No • Distributive trades, No • Organisation of trade fairs, No • Supermarkets¹⁰, Yes • Car rental, No • Travel agencies, No • Services in the field of tourism, No • Leisure services, Yes • Sports centres, Yes • Cultural services, Yes • Amusement parks, Yes • Supply of electricity and gas, Yes • Telecommunication, No • Postal services, No • Health care services¹¹, Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a) Telecommunications and information society. ○ b) Urbanised public spaces, infrastructures and building. ○ c) Transport. ○ d) Goods and services available to the public. ○ e) Relations with public administrations, including access to public services and to their administrative decisions. (e) relations with public authorities, including access to public services and administrative decisions ○ f) administration of justice ○ g) Participation in public life and electoral processes. ○ (h) cultural heritage ○ i) Employment. • Subsequently, Law 6/2022 of 31 March 2022, specifies that accessibility must also include cognitive accessibility: https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2022/BOE-A-2022-5140-consolidado.pdf. • Although it does not appear in the list, in some autonomous communities there is a preferential health care card so that patients with a diagnosis of, for example, ASD or Alzheimer's disease, receive preferential care and do not have to wait in health care centres and hospitals: https://www.fevafa.org/blogs/tarjeta-sanitaria-preferente/ and https://www.ffis.es/ups/documentacion_for_macion/DOCUMENTACION_OMI_2014/ATENCION%20PREFERENTE/PROTOCOLO%20DE

¹⁰ Added.

¹¹ Added.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
		%20ATENCION%20PREFERENTE%20EN%20ATENCION%20PRIMARIA.pdf.
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a disability percentage of 33% or higher, that is, have a certificate of being a person with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some are voluntary and others are mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some are voluntary and others are mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Some preferential conditions for access to transport, museums, events, etc., include the accompanying person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying person has free access in most of the activities, whereas the person with disabilities has a discount in most of the activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A certified disability (a card, a certificate) is required, just like any other person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It stimulates the exchange of people (tourists, workers); • it increases the consumer market for goods and services by expanding the number of potential users; • it creates a more egalitarian society that respects the rights of all; • it promotes sensitivity to diversity in all areas; • it promotes the development of a more inclusive society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant territorial inequalities within the country, within the autonomous communities and even within the different provinces and localities that form part of the same autonomous community. It is therefore very difficult to achieve uniformity in terms of preferential services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for an identification card for a disability condition similar to what was "achieved" with the COVID-19 vaccination card, i.e. one that is understandable and recognisable in the different countries. In other words, we can learn the lesson that COVID has given us regarding international passenger flows (tourists, workers, family members) by creating a document in electronic/paper format, etc., with a QR code or similar that can be "read" with different apps in different countries. • Ensuring similar recognition of rights (reciprocity) across countries is not always easy because of differences in the development of services, etc., even within Europe. 	
Concluding remarks		
<p>Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain is a country with competences transferred to the autonomous communities in the areas of education, employment, social services, tourism, sports, etc. This complicates similar recognition, with similar aid or preferential conditions for different services. At the national level, basic conditions or basic aid are legislated (e.g. employment, energy, etc.), which then have to be transferred to the different autonomous communities and inequalities persist between regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<p>Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

26.2 Relevant legislation

26.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- n.a.

26.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Law 51/2003, of 2 December, on Equal Opportunities, Non-Discrimination and Universal Accessibility of People with Disability;
- Article 14 of the Spanish Constitution;
- Law 13/1982 on Social Integration of Disabled People;
- Law 26/2011, of 1 August, of Normative Adaptation to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October, approving the consolidated text of the Workers' Statute Act;
- Law 38/2015 of 29 September on the Rail sector;
- Royal Decree 1544/2007 of 23 November Regulating the Basic Conditions of Accessibility and Non-Discrimination for Access to and use of means of transportation by persons with disabilities;
- Law 8/2013 of 26 June on Rehabilitation, regeneration and urban reconstruction;
- Royal Decree 505/2007 of 20 April regulating the basic conditions of accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities to the access and use of urban public spaces and buildings;
- Law 34/2002 of 11 July on the Information Society and e-Commerce Services;
- Law 26/2011 of 1 August on Normative Adaptation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013 of 29 November, approving the Consolidated Text of the General Law on the rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion;
- Law 19/2013 of 9 December on Transparency, access to public information and good governance;
- Organic Law 8/2013 of 9 December on the Improvement of the educational quality (LOMCE);
- Royal Decree 1112/2018 on Accessibility of websites and applications for mobile devices of the public sector.

27 Sweden

27.1 Overview of the national disability system

Dimension of analysis	Type of information	Source of information
<i>Statistical overview of the country</i>		
Number of persons with disabilities (self-reported) in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,567,274 persons had “some” disability (15.1% of the population) • 446,310 persons had “severe” disability (4.3% of the population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat, EU SILC: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/HLTH_SILC_12_custom_4383576/default/table
Number of persons with disabilities	<p>SCB estimates that around 36% of the population has some form and degree of disability. Almost 11% have more than one disability at the same time. Here we present data on specific disabilities related to different human abilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20% of the Swedish population is over 65 years of age (SCB 2021), and this proportion will increase. ○ There are approximately 150,000 people with dementia (National Board of Health and Welfare 2017). The number is expected to increase significantly. ○ In the coming years, the Swedish population will continue to age. And although the health of older people has improved in recent decades, disabilities of various kinds will still be common in this group - including various forms of dementia. • Movement and motor skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5.9% of all adults have a mobility impairment (SCB 2020). ○ 3.4% of all adults have a mobility impairment so severe that they use an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCB, National Board of Health and Welfare, Karolinska Institutet • SCB, Försäkringskassan, Lund University, South East Health Region, Sahlgrenska, SOU 2017:43, Tidskriften Valfärd. • OECD, SBU, SPSM, Danderyd Hospital, Aphasia Association, SCB. • Lindblad & Fernell, Gillberg Centre, Läkartidningen, Skolvärlden. • SCB, Swedish Association of the Visually Impaired, Swedish Agency for Accessible Media, Lund University. • SCB, National Association of the Hard of Hearing, SOU 1991:97, 2004:83 and 2006:54. • Vårdguiden, Karolinska Institutet, SOU 2016:46. • National Board of Health and Welfare, Gillberg, Kunskapsguiden, Hjärnfonden. • SCB, National Board of Health and Welfare, Public Health Agency. • SCB • Public Health Agency, Elöverkänsligas Riksförbund.

assistive device or need help to move around. (SCB 2020)

- Bone and connective tissue diseases are the most common cause of sick leave (Försäkringskassan 2021)
- Every fourth person over 45 is estimated to have been diagnosed with osteoarthritis (Lund University, 2021)
- 100-150 people per year suffer spinal cord injuries due to accidents (South East Health Region, 2018)
- There are many temporary problems that make it difficult to move around or use a computer. A lot of accidents happen in connection with sports and in the winter time there are more falling accidents due to slippery conditions.
- 150,000 people use wheelchairs.
- Around 250,000 people use walkers.
- The number with mobility impairment is very approximate. What counts as a mobility impairment? The figure given here comes from the ULF/SILC sample survey. In other words, respondents were asked to decide for themselves what level of disability they have. But there are also figures based on diagnoses made by health care providers.
- Reading and writing
 - 13.3% of adults have difficulty reading. (OECD 2013)
 - 5-8% of the population is estimated to have dyslexia. (SPSM, 2021)
 - There is a lack of proper studies on what dyscalculia is and how many people have it: some researchers say it is as few as 1.3%, others say it could

be as many as 10.3% (Danderyd Hospital, 2019).

- 1.1% of all adults say they have severe dyslexia or dyscalculia (SCB 2020)
- Every year, up to 10,000 people are affected by aphasia. One third of these are of working age (Afasiförbundet).
- Almost 20% of the Swedish population was born abroad. Some have limited knowledge of the Swedish language (SCB 2021).
- Internationally, reading ability is measured through sample surveys where respondents are placed on a six-point scale. Those at or below the lowest grade on the scale are deemed to have difficulty reading. As with so many other disabilities, this is a question of where one chooses to draw the line, and what expectations society has of what people should be able to do.
- Understanding
 - 0.5-1.5% of the population has a mild intellectual disability (Lindblad & Fernell, 2021)
 - 14% of the population is estimated to have mild intellectual disability.
 - The definition of low ability is having an IQ between 70 and 85. It is the theory of normal distribution that says that 14% of the population is in that range. Normal distribution means that certain characteristics will always be present in a certain proportion of the population. So this is not a survey of real people.
- Sight

- 68% of adults wear glasses or contact lenses to some extent (SCB 2021).
- 4.9% of adults have difficulty seeing even with glasses or contact lenses (SCB 2021)
- At least 30,000 people are severely visually impaired or totally blind (SCB 2016)
- 1,300 read Braille (MTM 2018)
- A few percent of the population is colour blind.
- Here our data comes mainly from the SCB sample surveys. But there are other ways of counting the number of visually impaired people. A number of years ago, SRF found out how many people were enrolled at the country's vision centres. This led to the conclusion that there were 120 000 visually impaired people in Sweden. This is a much lower figure than the SCB arrives at.
- Hearing
 - 18.4% of the adult population has poor hearing (SCB 2020).
 - More than 700,000 are estimated to need hearing aids, but only just under 500,000 have one (HRF 2017).
 - At least 15,000 people are severely hearing impaired or have become deaf in adulthood (SOU 2004:83)
 - At least 10,000 are childhood deaf, and at least 70 deaf children are born each year (SOU 1991:97)
 - At least 30,000 people are in need of sign language or similar support (SOU 2006:54)
 - Deaf people see themselves as a linguistic minority group.

- The data on the number of deaf people are actually outdated - they come from public surveys carried out in 2004 and 1989 respectively. Given that the population has increased since then, it is likely that there are now more deaf people. But we choose to be cautious, and therefore present the lower figures here.
- Speaking
 - There are many people with speech impairments, including at least 25,000 with dysarthria (Vårdguiden 2021).
 - 100,000 stutterers (KI 2017)
 - Approximately 0.7% of all schoolchildren have a severe language disorder (SOU 2016:46)
 - Speech impairment usually refers to difficulties in expressing oneself orally that are purely motor, for example as a result of brain injury or stroke. Language impairment, on the other hand, tends to appear at an early age, and often co-occurs with cognitive difficulties.
- Neuropsychiatric
 - 2.4% of all adults have a neuropsychiatric diagnosis (SCB 2020).
 - 1% of the population has an autism spectrum disorder (Gillberg, 2021).
 - Poorly designed IT systems create cognitive difficulties for individuals who have no actual disability.
 - There is evidence that the proportion of people with ADHD has increased in recent decades. But researchers disagree whether this is because it has actually become more common, or

whether it is mainly because it is now easier to get the diagnosis you need.

- Mental illness
 - More than 7% of adults have major problems with mental illness (SCB 2020).
 - 60,000 people are treated in inpatient mental health care every year (Socialstyrelsen 2016).
 - At least 3% of the population seeks help from the health care system for mental health problems every year (National Board of Health and Welfare 2012)
 - Mental illness is one of the most common disabilities, but it can be difficult to define exactly what it means. The number of people seeking healthcare with mental health problems is certainly a clear marker. However, even those who do not seek care may feel equally hindered by their mental illness.
- Asthma and allergy
 - 30% of adults have some form of allergy (SCB 2021)
 - 9.9% of adults have asthma (SCB 2021)
 - 7.4% of adults have severe asthma or allergies (SCB 2020)
 - Once again, these are self-reported data. There may be problems with this. For example, do we know that different people mean exactly the same thing when they say they have severe symptoms?
- Hypersensitivity
 - Thousands of people experience sensitivity to electromagnetic fields, but there is no scientific evidence of a

	<p>causal link. Despite this, the National Board of Health and Welfare has recognised Elöverkänsligas Riksförbund as a disability organisation entitled to a state grant. It is also an active part of the Swedish disability movement.</p>	
<p>Number of persons with recognised disability in 2021</p>	<p>There is no definition of recognised disability in Sweden. The closest you can get is the “additional cost compensation” You can receive additional cost compensation if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a disability that can be assumed to last for at least one year • have additional costs of at least SEK 13,125 per year due to your disability • have turned 18 • is insured in Sweden. <p>It is important to understand that disability in itself is not the essential thing in Swedish law apart from the discrimination act. What is decisive are the needs that arise due to of disability.</p> <p>For example. for personal assistance, no one questions whether someone with severe visual impairment has a disability. But it is unusual for interventions to be granted because the needs are not considered to be that great.</p> <p>There is no register in Sweden of all persons with disabilities. This means that the statistics that do exist come from various surveys in which persons with disabilities can be compared with the rest of the population.</p> <p>One way of monitoring progress towards the disability policy goal is to compare participation and living conditions between persons with disabilities and the rest of the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.mfd.se/resultat-och-uppfoljning/statistik-om-personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/ • https://www.forsakringskassan.se/privatperson/funktionsnedsattning/merkostnadsersattning-for-vuxna

Some large Swedish sample surveys include questions on disability. The proportion of persons with disabilities varies from about 10 per cent to over 30 per cent. The variation depends on how the question is formulated in the survey, how the group is defined and how the survey is conducted. The question "Do you have a disability?" yields a smaller proportion of people than if there are several questions that together create a definition of disability. For example, such questions may relate to long-term illness, visual, hearing or mobility impairments, or difficulties in remembering. People who fall into one or more of these categories are then defined as having a disability.

The Central Statistical Office's Living Conditions Survey has in the past used several questions to identify the group of persons with disabilities. The people who answer yes to these questions can be compared with the responses of the rest of the population to questions on living conditions. The proportion of persons with disabilities in this survey is over 30%. The group can be broken down into different types of disability for comparison purposes.

From the 2021 survey, SCB will use a national application of the international Washington Group Short Set measure and two national questions on whether the respondent has a disability. The group "persons with disabilities" then consists of those who report that they themselves face major difficulties.

The definition will be evaluated once the data are collected.

In the National Public Health Survey, the Agency uses several questions which together give a proportion of just over 20% of persons with disabilities aged 16-84 years. It is possible to break the group down into smaller groups based on the type of disability.

The Central Statistical Office has previously carried out a supplementary survey to the Labour Force Survey. The supplement is aimed at respondents who reported having a disability. There is a breakdown into self-assessed reduced capacity to work or not. The proportion of persons with disabilities is 16% of the population aged 16-64.

In 2020, 73% of women and 64% of men estimate that they have a reduced capacity to work.

Labour market statistics are changing. From the 2021 survey, questions on disability will be asked directly in the regular Labour Force Survey.

The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) asks whether it is difficult to participate in activities or perform tasks that most people can do. It also asks whether this is due to one's own health and whether it has lasted for more than six months.

Using this definition, the proportion of persons with disabilities in Sweden is just over 13%. This is a low proportion compared to other EU countries.

Another way of defining the number of persons with disabilities is to use registers linked to different supports and interventions. This gives a much smaller group, compared to sample surveys.

The former Disability Allowance is a financial support for disabled people over 19 years of age who have additional costs due to their disability or who need help in everyday life. On 1 January 2019, the additional cost allowance was introduced. It will eventually replace the disability allowance. More than 53,000 adults were receiving disability allowance in December 2020. People with certain disabilities can receive one or more of the ten benefits in the Act on Support and Services for Certain Disabled Persons, LSS. On 1

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

	October 2020, 75 800 people had at least one municipally enforced benefit.	
Number of persons with disabilities eligible for preferential conditions in access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons leaving a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,891,605 persons from Sweden travelled to the rest of the world in 2021 For domestic travel of PwD, the following stats are available for people with motor impairments: 42.2% travel 1-4 times a year. 25% travel between 5-10 times a year and 18.8% more than 10 times a year. 12.5% travel less than once a year and 1.6% said they do not know. 73% say they would like to travel more than they do. With an average of 1.5 trips abroad per citizen, Swedes took the fourth most in the world. Swedes spent on international holidays each year, and the average of \$1,452 per person made them the 10th biggest spenders. Economic stats specifically on PwD are the following: 20% of persons with disabilities cannot afford to go on at least one week's holiday each year, while the corresponding figure for the rest of the population is 7%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_totot: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tour_dem_totot/default/table?lang=en https://www.thelocal.se/20170925/swedes-the-fourth-best-travelled-in-the-world-report/ https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/artiklar/2022/samre-ekonomi-for-personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/ https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1519939/FULLTEXT01.pdf
Number of all persons coming to a country for tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourism trips to the country in 2021 from EU travellers was 48,176,641. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat, tourism statistics, tour_dem_ttw: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TOUR_DEM_TTW_custom_4868323/default/table?lang=en
National statistics on inflow of tourists with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific stats available. Sweden receive approx. 2 million tourists every year. The Accessibility Database has information in English, German, Spanish and Finnish = the four most used languages for foreign tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.t-d.se https://www.worlddata.info/europe/sweden/tourism.php
Relevant legislative system		
National general definitions of disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare defines a disability as an impairment in physical, mental or intellectual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/globalassets/sharepoint-

	<p>functioning. This impairment may result from an illness, another condition or a congenital or acquired injury.</p>	<p>dokument/artikelkatalog/ovriqt/2020-3-6686.pdf</p>
<p>Is there just one disability assessment or different assessments for individual benefits and services? Please, elaborate on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for services according to the Law regulating Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Disabilities: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, by a civil servant • Assessment for work capacity: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). • Assessment for special support in education: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support). based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, by rehabilitation specialists • Assessment for personal assistance: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. • Assessment for disability benefits: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. • Assessment for car support: Diagnosis of a named medical condition. • Assessment for disability pension: Functional capacity (test of ability to carry out specified tasks or activity). • Assessment for housing supplement: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence, assessed by a civil servant • Assessment for care allowances: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence, assessed by a civil servant • Assessment for housing adjustment allowance: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, by a Therapist (physical, occupational, etc.) or Other rehabilitation specialist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANED Country report on disability assessment – 2019 - Sweden - The Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED) (disability-europe.net)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for support according to the Social service act: Assessment of need (e.g. for help / support) based on documentary evidence and personal interaction, assessed by a civil servant 	
National Disability Card and disability assessment		
Is there a national disability Card or similar tools (paper certificate acknowledging one's disability) in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. People with motor or visual impairments can apply for a discount on taxi and other local (and sometimes regional) transportation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the national disability Card/certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the national disability card or certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national disability card in Sweden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Is an EU Disability Card in place in your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Number of persons having the EU Disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
Eligibility criteria to receive the European disability Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n.a.
EU parking card for persons with disabilities		
Number of holders of the EU parking card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of permits issued in Stockholm during the last 10 years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 – 2 027 2021 – 1 874 2020 – 1 841 2019 – 1 849 2018 – 2 270 2017 – 2 357 2016 – 2 297 2015 – 2 557 2014 – 2 525 2013 – 2 336 There is currently no regional register of parking permits for people with motor impairments, as each individual municipality is an independent issuing authority. In Stockholm (the capital and largest city) there were 5,639 valid permits, as of mid-January 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National registers

	2023, issued by the municipality of Stockholm.	
Authority for parking card eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decisions are taken by a committee according to the Swedish Act (1978: 234) Committees on certain traffic related issues. In most cases, the decision-making power is delegated to an official. According to the Swedish Transport Agency, municipalities treat approximately 50 000 applications each year, out of which approximately 40 000 are granted (figures from 2016). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Authority for parking card issuance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality (kommun) where the applicant has a registered residence issues the card, or if the applicant has not a registered residence in the country, where he or she resides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Management model	<p>Decentralised</p> <p>Sweden is using the EU parking card for persons with disabilities. The national provisions of the competent Swedish Authority, the Swedish Transport Agency (Transportstyrelsen) state, among other things, that a foreign parking card of a EU model can also be used in the country. Other foreign parking cards with the international disability symbol are also given the same right to park if they are issued in Danish, English, French, Norwegian, Swedish or German or if they are used together with a certified translation into one of these languages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
Eligibility criteria to receive the parking card (if different than those mentioned above for getting the disability status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Traffic regulation (1998: 1276), the card can be issued either to persons with disabilities who themselves are driving a motor-driven vehicle, or to persons with disabilities who regularly need help from the driver outside the vehicle. A card may only be issued to a person with disability who has a permanent disability, which means that he or she has significant difficulties in moving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

	<p>on his/her own. More detailed rules about e.g. the assessment of whether a person with disability, who does not himself/herself drive motor-driven vehicles, regularly need help from the driver outside the vehicle, and the assessment of significant difficulties to move on their own can be found in the provisions (föreskrifter) decided by the Swedish Transport Agency and through the General Advice (Allmänna råd) provided by the Agency.</p>	
<p>Validity duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Traffic Regulation (1998:1276), the maximum validity of a card is 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Rights granted by the parking card in your country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU parking cards for persons with disabilities only exempt holders from local road traffic regulations governing parking. Local traffic regulations are usually determined by the district authority and denoted by road signs. Parking spaces reserved especially for the physically disabled with parking cards on road and in car parks are marked with a wheelchair symbol. In some districts parking is free for those displaying the card. Parking for up to three hours is permitted in areas where parking is prohibited or permitted for periods shorter than three hours under local road traffic regulations. Parking for up to 24 hours is permitted in areas where parking is permitted for periods of between three hours and 24 hours under local traffic regulations. Parking in pedestrian precincts is permitted for up to three hours. Parking is permitted in parking spaces reserved for the physically disabled with a parking card under local road traffic regulations. The maximum parking time for the parking space in question must be observed. One may not park in parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your Europe, EU parking card for people with disabilities – Sweden: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/sweden/index_en.htm

	<p>spaces intended for a specific purpose or type of vehicle. The rules set out under the above heading parking on roads also apply to public car parks. Landowners may permit or prohibit all car parking, including people who possess a parking card.</p>	
<p>Design of the card</p>	 <p>The additional features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hologram • Barcode (some local communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)
<p>Eligibility of the card</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For one person and can be used in up to 4 cars per person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic regulation (1998: 1276)
<p>Legislation and penalties in place against fraud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it comes to abusive occupation of parking place, the Police authority and the municipalities can issue parking tickets and also move vehicles parked in a parking lot for persons with disabilities if it lacks or has an invalid card. • Stockholm has introduced an obligation to pay a fee in a parking space for persons with a permit, but also in parking spaces for the disabled (in areas with paid street parking). The fee is the same as for other residents and visitors, but people with a permit can apply for a reduced parking fee and pay a one-off sum of currently SEK 250/year (approx. 25 EUR). With the reduced fee, permit holders park unlimitedly and without paying an additional fee. When considering the application for the reduced fee, the applicant's parking permit is examined by an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities: questions for the experts of the High Level Group on Disability (shared by EC, not published)

	<p>officer who has a greater opportunity to check the permit in question more thoroughly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the introduction of the reduced parking fee for disabled parking permit holders, the number of false permits has been drastically reduced. 	
<p>Statistics/information on fraud and forgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding abuse, this has been a major problem in the past. Copied Swedish but mainly foreign permits were common in vehicles. Counterfeit permits were mainly used where there was an obligation to pay a fee and in municipalities that allowed fee exemptions for drivers with permits. Due to the lack of a comprehensive register of valid permits, it was often difficult for the inspector or parking attendant to identify a parking permit as a fake when contacting the issuing municipality, country or embassy. It is essential to get answers directly when checking the parked vehicle, which is naturally difficult in many cases. 	
<p><i>Provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities</i></p>		
<p>Do service providers in your country offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport: no discount, but you may select your seat etc • Private transport: motor impaired can get support for re-building a car for example • Parking; Drivers with a disability can apply for a parking card • Business services, e.g. management consultancy, certification and testing: No • Facilities management: No • Advertising: No • Recruitment services: Some recruiters claim to use accessible systems. Most of them are making false claims • Services of commercial agents: No • Services provided both to businesses and consumers, e.g. legal/fiscal advice: No • Real estate services: No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributive trades: No • Organisation of trade fairs: No • Car rental: no • Travel agencies: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility • Services in the field of tourism: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility • Leisure services: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility • Sports centres: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility • Cultural services: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility. The caregiver or assistant of the PWD may enter for free in some museums. • Amusement parks: No discounts, but they may give advice on accessibility. The caregiver or assistant of the persons with disabilities may enter for free. • Supply of electricity and gas: No • Telecommunication: Yes, discounts and special service on the fixed line • Postal services: In remote areas, you may get extra service. 	
Eligibility criteria to receive preferential conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a mandatory basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Do service providers offer preferential conditions to persons with disabilities on a voluntary basis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some may offer discounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to assistants of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases yes. Often (but not always), personal assistants are offered the same discount as the PwD, or free admission etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If yes, are they the same as those offered to person with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes but not always 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

Study supporting the Impact assessment of an EU initiative introducing the European Disability Card

In your country, are preferential conditions offered also to persons with disabilities from other Member States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly not as you need to have an ID-number etc. Some transportation discounts may be based on the decision of staff on site and thus also include tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
If preferential conditions are offered also to non-nationals with disabilities, please, indicate 3-5 positive impacts linked with the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please, indicate the 3-5 main challenges in the provision of preferential conditions for persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities – this is how I understand “preferential conditions”. I may be wrong. But in Sweden, you need to apply for “merkostnadsersättning”, “Färdtjänst”, “personal assistance” etc. There is no automatic provision AND there is no formal definition of disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
<i>Concluding remarks</i>		
Please indicate any additional observations worth highlighting in connection to the provision of preferential conditions to persons with disabilities in your country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.
Please indicate any additional sources/datasets with regard to service providers offering preferential conditions/benefits to persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.a.

27.2 Relevant legislation

27.2.1 National rules for assessing and formally recognising disability

- Assessment for services according to the Law regulating Support and Service to Persons with Certain Functional Disabilities: LSS (1993:387).

27.2.2 Other national legislation relevant to disability

- Discrimination Act 2008:567;
- Special Transport Act;
- Special Transport Regulation;
- Planning and Building Act;
- Building Regulation;
- Law on public procurement;
- Regulation concerning responsibilities of state authorities to implement disability policy (SFS 2001:526);
- Administrative Procedure Act.



Publications Office
of the European Union