

AccessibleEU – Accessibility Indicators Annual Report 2024 Slovenia

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Topic 1. Legislation / Policy Framework / Standards

The following indicators would show the representation of accessibility in various legislation, policy and standards of EU Member States. They present information about scope, reference to right to equal access, reference to accessibility standards, enforcement, and involvement of people with disabilities.

Indicator 1.1: Existence of legislation / policy framework / standards on accessibility.

- **Description:** Identification of national legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>The key points of legislative and policy frameworks, which follow UNCPRD in Slovenia for built environments are in 2024 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) / Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov (UNCPRD), which Slovenia has ratified, establishes general requirements for accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. According to this convention, Slovenia must ensure the accessibility of public buildings and services. - Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI), which defines the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in social life, including access to public spaces and services. This act encourages measures to eliminate architectural, informational, and communication barriers. - Building Act / Zakon o graditvi objektov (ZGO-1), which regulates the construction of buildings and their use, includes provisions for accessibility for persons with special needs. The law ensures that new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovations must be accessible to persons with special needs. - Construction Act / Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1) states that construction and use of buildings should be accessible to everyone, regardless of any permanent or temporary disabilities they may have. This falls under the framework of ""universal construction and use of buildings."" - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every

individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields.

- Regulation on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings / Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov, which introduces the concept of universal construction, ensuring that buildings and their surroundings are designed and constructed to be usable by all people, regardless of their physical abilities.
- Manual on Accessibility of Public Use Buildings / Piročnik o dostopnosti objektov v javni rabi, which provides guidelines and recommendations for improving the accessibility of buildings for the general public. This manual is a practical tool for planners, builders, and those responsible for building maintenance, offering concrete advice for implementing accessible solutions.
- Standard SIST EN 17210:2021, which sets requirements and recommendations for the accessibility and usability of built environments for greater independence of persons with special needs. These standards focus on ensuring accessibility across a broad spectrum of built environments, including public spaces.
- Standard SIST EN 17161:2019, which defines requirements that enable an organization to design, develop, and provide products, goods, or services so that they can be accessed, understood, and used by the widest range of users.
- Standard SIST 1186:2016, a standard that sets minimum requirements for the accessibility of buildings for people with reduced mobility, including requirements for spaces, equipment, and services that must be adapted for wheelchair users or others with mobility limitations.
- Standard SIST EN 60118-4:2015, a standard related to induction loops for hearing aids in public spaces. This standard provides technical guidelines for the installation and maintenance of induction loops, enabling better hearing and understanding of speech for hearing aid users in crowded or public spaces.
- Standard SIST ISO 21542:2022, the previously used standard for the accessibility of the built environment, provides essential requirements and necessary recommendations for achieving a safe, inclusive, age-friendly, and sustainable built environment that is accessible and usable by all.

These legislative and standard frameworks together form a comprehensive system for ensuring the accessibility of built environments in Slovenia, allowing better inclusion of persons with special needs in society.

SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebni asistenciji) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMlv)) - UNCPRD – (Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - The Law on Construction of Buildings (Zakon o graditvi objektov (ZGO-1)) - The Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)) - Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings (Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov) - Manual on the Accessibility of Public Buildings (Priročnik o dostopnosti objektov v javni rabi) - Standard SIST EN 17210:2021 - Standard SIST 1186:2016 - Standard SIST EN 60118-4:2015 - Standard SIST ISO 21542:2022
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○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>The key points of legislative and policy frameworks, which follow UNCPRD in Slovenia for transport are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) / Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov (UNCPRD), which Slovenia has ratified, establishes general requirements for accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. According to this convention, Slovenia must ensure the accessibility of public buildings and services. - The Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (2022–2030) / Akcijski program za invalide (2022-2030), which follows the development guidelines of Slovenia outlined in the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and focuses on the economic and social activities of Slovenia. - Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI), which defines the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in social life, including access to public spaces and services. This act encourages measures to eliminate architectural, informational, and communication barriers. - Regulation on the Accessibility of Public Use Buildings / Pravilnik o dostopnosti objektov široke javne rabe - This regulation sets technical requirements for accessibility, which must be considered in the planning of public transport vehicles such as buses, trains, and trams. - Road Transport Act / Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu (ZPCP-2) - Defines general requirements for the accessibility and usability of transport vehicles for persons with disabilities. The law also includes provisions on the

	<p>rights of passengers who require special adjustments in public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Passenger Transport Management Act / Zakon o upravljanju javnega potniškega prometa - This law establishes a unified method for managing public passenger transport and regulates the fundamental principles and objectives of public passenger transport management. It addresses the Public Passenger Transport Management Agency, the implementation of the integrated public line passenger transport system, the supervision of public passenger transport services, the financing of public passenger transport services, and ensuring business transparency and oversight of public funds usage. - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields. - Standard SIST EN 13816: Transport - Logistics and Services - Public Passenger Transport - Service Quality Definition and Targets - This standard defines quality requirements for public transport services, including accessibility for persons with disabilities. - Standard SIST EN 16584-1: Railway Applications - Design for PRM Use - General Requirements - This standard sets general requirements for the design of railway applications for persons with reduced mobility (PRM). It provides guidelines for accessibility, which are crucial in the planning of railway vehicles and infrastructure. - Standard SIST EN 16585-1: Railway Applications - Design for PRM Use Equipment and Components onboard Rolling Stock - Part 1: Toilets - This standard describes requirements for the design and equipment of toilets in railway vehicles, with a special emphasis on accessibility for persons with reduced mobility. - Standard SIST EN 16586-1: Railway applications - Design for PRM Use - Accessibility of People with Reduced Mobility to rolling stock - Part 1: Steps for Egress and Access - This standard sets requirements for boarding aids, intended to facilitate access for persons with reduced mobility onto railway vehicles. - Standard SIST EN 16587-1: Railway Applications - Design for PRM Use - Requirements on Obstacle Free Routes for Infrastructure - This standard focuses on clearways and internal passages in railway vehicles, ensuring they are designed to allow easy movement and access for persons with reduced mobility.
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	<p>These standards, together with legislation and other regulations, create a foundation for improving the accessibility and usability of public transport for persons with disabilities, ensuring that services are adapted to the needs of all users. "</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebni asistenciv) - Action Programme for persons with disabilities (Akcijski program za invalide) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMIV)) - UNCPRD – (Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov) - Action programme for persons with disabilities 2022-2030 (Akcijski program za invalide 2022 – 2030) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Regulation on the Accessibility of Public Use Buildings (Pravilnik o dostopnosti objektov široke javne rabe) - Road Transport Act (Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu (ZPCP-2)) - Public Passenger Transport Management Act (Zakon o upravljanju javnega potniškega prometa) - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg) - Standard SIST EN 13816 - Standard SIST EN 16584-1 - Standard SIST EN 16585-1 - Standard SIST EN 16586-1 - Standard SIST EN 16587-1

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>The key points of legislative and policy frameworks, which follow UNCPRD in Slovenia for ICT are in 2024 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) / Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov (UNCPRD), which Slovenia has ratified, establishes general requirements for accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. According to this convention, Slovenia must ensure the accessibility of public buildings and services. - Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI), which defines the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in social life, including access to public spaces and services. This act encourages measures to eliminate architectural, informational, and communication barriers. - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications / Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA) - Introduces EU requirements for the accessibility of public sector websites and mobile applications, ensuring these digital platforms are accessible to persons with disabilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI) - This act sets general requirements for the accessibility and usability of products and services for persons with disabilities, including electronic devices and related services. - Electronic Communications Act / Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1) - This law includes provisions on the accessibility of public communication networks and services for disabled users, ensuring equal access and choice comparable to other consumers. - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields. - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - This regulation specifies the template for the accessibility statement which is obligatory for public institutions in Slovenia - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services / Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev - This regulation specifies a minimum set of services of a certain quality that must be available to all end-users, regardless of their geographical location, including services accessible to users with disabilities. - Postal Services Act / Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2) – This law introduce routing of postal items for blind and partially sighted persons as a part of Universal Service Obligation. With the exception of services exempt from the payment of postal fees in accordance with ratified acts of the Universal Postal Union (literature for blind and partially-sighted persons), universal postal services must be accessible to blind and partially sighted persons at equal prices as to other users of equivalent services. The price shall already include possible additional services to be provided by the universal service provider for fluent provision of universal services to blind and partially sighted persons. The universal service provider may also offer more favourable conditions for blind and partially sighted persons. - Audiovisual Media Services Act / Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS) - In accordance with this law,
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	<p>audiovisual media service providers, shall improve gradually and continuously the accessibility of their services for persons with disabilities through proportionate measures such as sign language interpretation, subtitles for the deaf and hard of hearing, spoken subtitles, and audio descriptions. This law also stipulates special rule for audiovisual media service providers, that public messages and announcements, as well as urgent information during natural disasters, broadcast through audiovisual media services, are provided in a technique, format, or language adapted for persons with disabilities.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebnih asistencijah) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMIV)) - UNCPRD – (Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications (Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA)) - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI)) - Electronic Communications Act (Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1)) - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)) - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services (Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev) - Postal Services Act (Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2)) - Audiovisual Media Services Act (Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS))

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various legislative and policy frameworks and standards are established to ensure the accessibility of built environments such as public buildings, public squares, and other structures and all of them follow the UNCPRD. Slovenia sent in 2018 the initial report on the implementation of CRPD to the UNCPRD committee, who welcomed the progress achieved by the State party in implementing the Convention. In particular, UNCPRD committee appreciates in 2018 the adoption of the following legislation and public policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Personal Assistance Act, in 2017;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (2014–2021 and 2022-2030); - The Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act, in 2010 <p>In the Republic of Slovenia, EU Directive 2014/24/EU, which pertains to public procurement and indirectly impacts accessibility for persons with disabilities, was transposed into national legislation through the Public Procurement Act / Zakon o javnem naročanju (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia / Uradni list RS, št. 91/2015).</p> <p>The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebni asistenciv) - Action Programme for persons with disabilities (Akcijski program za invalide) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMlv)) - Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015) - National transposition of EU Directive 2014/24/EU - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)

Indicator 1.2: Reference to the Right to Equal Access.

- **Description:** The identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility explicitly address the right to access, on an equal basis with others, to programs and services
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, there is legislation that mandates public buildings to be accessible. According to the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)), public buildings must be adapted for persons with disabilities by December 11, 2025. Furthermore, the Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) states that construction and use of buildings should be accessible to everyone, regardless of any permanent or temporary disabilities they may have. This falls under the framework of "universal construction and use of</p>

	buildings." Additionally, the Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings (Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov) specify that unobstructed and independent movement must be enabled for everyone in the construction, use, and maintenance of external areas and buildings.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - The Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) - Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings (Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov)

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	No
INFORMATION	<p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality provides the following recommendations to ensure equal treatment and prevent discrimination for transport:</p> <p>Equal Access to Railway Transport for People with Disabilities / Enaka dostopnost do prevoza v železniškem prometu za invalide (2023)</p> <p>The Advocate recommended that the Ministry of Infrastructure (Mzi) and Slovenian Railways promptly undertake all activities necessary to adapt train accessibility and other railway infrastructure for people with disabilities. They were reminded that, according to the act ZIMI (Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities), the deadline for adapting railway transport accessibility expires in December 2025. At the time of preparing the report, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <p>Inaccessibility of Public Inter-Urban Bus Service for Persons with Reduced Mobility / Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za gibalno ovirane (2023)</p> <p>In December 2020, the legal deadline by which buses in intercity public passenger transport should have been accessible to people with mobility and sensory impairments expired. The Advocate recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Energy (MOPE) promptly adopt minimum standards and criteria regarding the accessibility of buses for people with mobility and sensory impairments. They should also specify how buses must be adapted and determine the percentage of buses that must be accessible for each concessionaire to fulfil the obligation under ZIMI. The MOPE was also advised to establish a system for checking compliance with legal requirements and to provide additional financial resources for adapting buses. At the time of preparing the report, these recommendations had not been implemented.</p> <p>Inaccessibility of Public Inter-Urban Bus Service for Persons with Sensory Disabilities / Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za senzorno ovirane (2023)</p>

	<p>The Advocate described the barriers faced by people with sensory impairments in using public road transport in a special report. According to ZIMI, the accessibility of intercity public bus transport should have been ensured by the end of 2020. The MOPE was advised to include the obligation that digital platforms of transport operators for finding information about bus transport comply with the requirements of the Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications (ZDSMA) in the calls for granting concessions for passenger transport in public road transport. This would make them accessible to people with sensory impairments. At the time of preparing the report, these recommendations had not been implemented.</p> <p>Road Transport Act / Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu (2023)</p> <p>The Advocate recommended that the Ministry - MOPE, in preparing the amendment to the Road Transport Act, specifically define why some groups of the population are entitled to free or subsidised intercity bus and train transport, while others are not. Holders of disability cards who are employed or self-employed were not entitled to this benefit under the proposed amendment to the Act. At the time of preparing the report, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <p>Resolution on the National Consumer Protection Programme / Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varstva potrošnikov 2024–2029 (2024)</p> <p>The Advocate has recommended that the Government of the Republic of Slovenia address the shortcomings in the Resolution on the National Programme for Consumer Protection 2024-2029 regarding the provision of accessibility for all forms of public transport.</p>
<p>SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal Access to Railway Transport for People with Disabilities (Enaka dostopnost do prevoza v železniškem prometu za invalide (2023)) - Inaccessibility of Intercity Public Bus Transport for People with Mobility Impairments (Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za gibalno ovirane (2023)) - Inaccessibility of Intercity Public Bus Transport for People with Sensory Impairments (Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za senzorno ovirane (2023)) - Road Transport Act (Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu, 2023)) - Resolution on the National Consumer Protection Programme (Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varstva potrošnikov 2024–2029 (2024))

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

<p>RESULT</p>	<p>NA</p>
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INFORMATION	<p>The key points of legislative and policy frameworks, which follow UNCPRD in Slovenia for ICT are in 2024 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) / Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov (UNCPRD), which Slovenia has ratified, establishes general requirements for accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. According to this convention, Slovenia must ensure the accessibility of public buildings and services. - Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI), which defines the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in social life, including access to public spaces and services. This act encourages measures to eliminate architectural, informational, and communication barriers. - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications / Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA) - Introduces EU requirements for the accessibility of public sector websites and mobile applications, ensuring these digital platforms are accessible to persons with disabilities. - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI) - This act sets general requirements for the accessibility and usability of products and services for persons with disabilities, including electronic devices and related services. - Electronic Communications Act / Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1) - This law includes provisions on the accessibility of public communication networks and services for disabled users, ensuring equal access and choice comparable to other consumers. - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields. - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - This regulation specifies the template for the accessibility statement which is obligatory for public institutions in Slovenia - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services / Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev - This regulation specifies a minimum set of services of a certain quality that must be available to all end-users, regardless of their geographical location, including services accessible to users with disabilities.
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	<p>- Postal Services Act / Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2) – This law introduces routing of postal items for blind and partially sighted persons as a part of Universal Service Obligation. With the exception of services exempt from the payment of postal fees in accordance with ratified acts of the Universal Postal Union (literature for blind and partially sighted persons), universal postal services must be accessible to blind and partially sighted persons at equal prices as to other users of equivalent services. The price shall already include possible additional services to be provided by the universal service provider for fluent provision of universal services to blind and partially sighted persons. The universal service provider may also offer more favourable conditions for blind and partially sighted persons.</p> <p>- Audiovisual Media Services Act / Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS) - In accordance with this law, audiovisual media service providers, shall improve gradually and continuously the accessibility of their services for persons with disabilities through proportionate measures such as sign language interpretation, subtitles for the deaf and hard of hearing, spoken subtitles, and audio descriptions. This law also stipulates special rule for audiovisual media service providers, that public messages and announcements, as well as urgent information during natural disasters, broadcast through audiovisual media services, are provided in a technique, format, or language adapted for persons with disabilities.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebni asistencij) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMIV)) - UNCPRD – (Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications (Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA)) - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI)) - Electronic Communications Act (Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1)) - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)) - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services (Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev) - Postal Services Act (Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2)) - Audiovisual Media Services Act (Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS))

- **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	The Public Procurement Act / Zakon o javnem naročanju promotes non-discrimination and equality in public procurement, including accessibility for persons with disabilities.
SOURCES	Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015)

Indicator 1.3: Scope of disability-related obstacles.

- **Description:** The identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility cover different types of disability related obstacles

- **Areas:**

- **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, there is legislation that mandates public buildings to be accessible. According to the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)), public buildings must be adapted for persons with disabilities by December 11, 2025. Furthermore, the Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) states that construction and use of buildings should be accessible to everyone, regardless of any permanent or temporary disabilities they may have. This falls under the framework of "universal construction and use of buildings." Additionally, the Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings (Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov) specify that unobstructed and independent movement must be enabled for everyone in the construction, use, and maintenance of external areas and buildings.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - The Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) - Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings (Pravilnik o univerzalni graditvi in uporabi objektov)

- **Transport:**

RESULT	No
INFORMATION	<p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality provides the following recommendations to ensure equal treatment and prevent discrimination for transport:</p> <p>Equal Access to Railway Transport for People with Disabilities / Enaka dostopnost do prevoza v železniškem prometu za invalide (2023)</p> <p>The Advocate recommended that the Ministry of Infrastructure (Mzi) and Slovenian Railways promptly undertake all activities necessary to adapt train accessibility and other railway infrastructure for people with disabilities. They were reminded that,</p>

	<p>according to the act ZIMI (Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities), the deadline for adapting railway transport accessibility expires in December 2025. At the time of preparing the report, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <p>Inaccessibility of Public Inter-Urban Bus Service for Persons with Reduced Mobility / Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za gibalno ovirane (2023)</p> <p>In December 2020, the legal deadline by which buses in intercity public passenger transport should have been accessible to people with mobility and sensory impairments expired. The Advocate recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Energy (MOPE) promptly adopt minimum standards and criteria regarding the accessibility of buses for people with mobility and sensory impairments. They should also specify how buses must be adapted and determine the percentage of buses that must be accessible for each concessionaire to fulfil the obligation under ZIMI. The MOPE was also advised to establish a system for checking compliance with legal requirements and to provide additional financial resources for adapting buses. At the time of preparing the report, these recommendations had not been implemented.</p> <p>Inaccessibility of Public Inter-Urban Bus Service for Persons with Sensory Disabilities / Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za senzorno ovirane (2023)</p> <p>The Advocate described the barriers faced by people with sensory impairments in using public road transport in a special report. According to ZIMI, the accessibility of intercity public bus transport should have been ensured by the end of 2020. The MOPE was advised to include the obligation that digital platforms of transport operators for finding information about bus transport comply with the requirements of the Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications (ZDSMA) in the calls for granting concessions for passenger transport in public road transport. This would make them accessible to people with sensory impairments. At the time of preparing the report, these recommendations had not been implemented.</p> <p>Road Transport Act / Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu (2023)</p> <p>The Advocate recommended that the Ministry - MOPE, in preparing the amendment to the Road Transport Act, specifically define why some groups of the population are entitled to free or subsidised intercity bus and train transport, while others are not. Holders of disability cards who are employed or self-employed were not entitled to this benefit under the proposed amendment to the Act. At the time of preparing the report, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <p>Resolution on the National Consumer Protection Programme / Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varstva potrošnikov 2024–2029 (2024)</p>
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	The Advocate has recommended that the Government of the Republic of Slovenia address the shortcomings in the Resolution on the National Programme for Consumer Protection 2024-2029 regarding the provision of accessibility for all forms of public transport.
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal Access to Railway Transport for People with Disabilities (Enaka dostopnost do prevoza v železniškem prometu za invalide (2023)) - Inaccessibility of Intercity Public Bus Transport for People with Mobility Impairments (Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za gibalno ovirane (2023)) - Inaccessibility of Intercity Public Bus Transport for People with Sensory Impairments (Nedostopnost javnega medkrajevnega avtobusnega prevoza za senzorno ovirane (2023)) - Road Transport Act (Zakon o prevozih v cestnem prometu, 2023)) - Resolution on the National Consumer Protection Programme (Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu varstva potrošnikov 2024–2029 (2024))

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>The key points of legislative and policy frameworks, which follow UNCPRD in Slovenia for ICT are in 2024 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) / Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov (UNCPRD), which Slovenia has ratified, establishes general requirements for accessibility and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. According to this convention, Slovenia must ensure the accessibility of public buildings and services. - Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI), which defines the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in social life, including access to public spaces and services. This act encourages measures to eliminate architectural, informational, and communication barriers. - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications / Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA) - Introduces EU requirements for the accessibility of public sector websites and mobile applications, ensuring these digital platforms are accessible to persons with disabilities. - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI) - This act sets general requirements for the accessibility and usability of products and services for persons with disabilities, including electronic devices and related services. - Electronic Communications Act / Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1) - This law includes provisions on

	<p>the accessibility of public communication networks and services for disabled users, ensuring equal access and choice comparable to other consumers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination / Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZVarD) is the primary (systemic) law that regulates the protection of every individual from discrimination, regardless of their personal circumstances. This includes the prohibition of discrimination based on the personal circumstance of disability. Protection against discrimination is ensured in all key areas of social life, in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the exercise of rights and obligations, and in other legal relationships in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, or other fields. - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - This regulation specifies the template for the accessibility statement which is obligatory for public institutions in Slovenia - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services / Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev - This regulation specifies a minimum set of services of a certain quality that must be available to all end-users, regardless of their geographical location, including services accessible to users with disabilities. - Postal Services Act / Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2) – This law introduce routing of postal items for blind and partially sighted persons as a part of Universal Service Obligation. With the exception of services exempt from the payment of postal fees in accordance with ratified acts of the Universal Postal Union (literature for blind and partially-sighted persons), universal postal services must be accessible to blind and partially sighted persons at equal prices as to other users of equivalent services. The price shall already include possible additional services to be provided by the universal service provider for fluent provision of universal services to blind and partially sighted persons. The universal service provider may also offer more favourable conditions for blind and partially sighted persons. - Audiovisual Media Services Act / Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS) - In accordance with this law, audiovisual media service providers, shall improve gradually and continuously the accessibility of their services for persons with disabilities through proportionate measures such as sign language interpretation, subtitles for the deaf and hard of hearing, spoken subtitles, and audio descriptions. This law also stipulates special rule for audiovisual media service providers, that public messages and announcements, as well as urgent information during
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	natural disasters, broadcast through audiovisual media services, are provided in a technique, format, or language adapted for persons with disabilities.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal Assistance Act (Zakon o osebni asistenciv) - Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMlv)) - UNCPRD – (Konvencija ZN o pravicah invalidov) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 2010 (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications (Zakon o dostopnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij (ZDSMA)) - Act on Accessibility of Products and Services for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide (ZDPSI)) - Electronic Communications Act (Zakon o elektronskih komunikacijah (ZEKom-1)) - The Act on Protection Against Discrimination (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (Uradni list RS, št. 33/16 in 21/18 – ZNOrg)) - Regulation on determining the template for the accessibility statement regarding the compliance of websites and mobile applications with accessibility requirements and on the methodology for monitoring the compliance of websites and mobile applications / Pravilnik o določitvi vzorca izjave o dostopnosti glede skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij z zahtevami glede dostopnosti in o metodologiji spremljanja skladnosti spletišč in mobilnih aplikacij - Regulation on Quality of Universal Services (Pravilnik o kakovosti univerzalnih storitev) - Postal Services Act (Zakon o poštnih storitvah (ZPSto-2)) - Audiovisual Media Services Act (Zakon o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah (ZAvMS))

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Although the Public Procurement Act / Zakon o javnem naročanju does not address all types of disabilities, it provides a basic framework that encourages consideration of accessibility in public procurement.
SOURCES	Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015)

Indicator 1.4: Reference to accessibility standards.

- **Description:** The identified legislation / policy framework related to accessibility incorporates European and/or national accessibility standards
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
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INFORMATION	In Slovenia, the current regulation for accessibility and usability of the built environment is not based on the European Standard EN 17210:2021. Instead, it is based on the SIST ISO 21542:2022 standard. However, a technical guideline (Universal Construction – TSG Univerzalna graditev) is in preparation and will be published in 2024, and this guideline is based on the standard SIST EN 17210:2021. It is currently in draft form.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Standards, together with legislation and other regulations, create a foundation for improving the accessibility and usability of public transport for persons with disabilities, ensuring that services are adapted to the needs of all users. As an example, Slovenia uses a series of European standards such as SIST EN 16584, SIST EN 16585, SIST EN 16586, and SIST EN 16587, which set specific accessibility requirements for rail transport. These standards are integrated into national legislation through technical requirements and norms that public transport providers must adhere to.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard SIST EN 16584-1 - Standard SIST EN 16585-1 - Standard SIST EN 16586-1 - Standard SIST EN 16587-1

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	In the area of ICT, Slovenia uses the following accessibility standard, translated as one of the first in Europe, in accordance with European Directives and Regulations: SIST EN 301 549 - This standard specifies accessibility requirements for all ICT products and services, including web services and applications. The standard is mandatory under Slovenian legislation, ensuring that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are appropriately considered and that services are adapted for all users. The inclusion of this standard in national legislation is essential for ensuring compliance with legal requirements in the field of accessibility.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	No
INFORMATION	The Public Procurement Act / Zakon o javnem naročanju, which transposes Directive 2014/24/EU, implicitly includes accessibility requirements as part of broader European standards, particularly those related to public procurement and services. Specific EU accessibility standards, such as standard SIST EN 301 549 -

	<p>"Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services," are not directly mentioned in the Act. However, these standards must be considered in public procurement of ICT equipment and services.</p> <p>The Public Procurement Act does not specify particular national accessibility standards. However, procuring entities must adhere to principles of equality and non-discrimination, which include accessibility for persons with disabilities. National standards often used in the context of accessibility include technical guidelines such as ISO/IEC 40500:2012, harmonized with the W3C WCAG 2.0 standard for web content.</p> <p>Obligation of Standards: While the Public Procurement Act / Zakon o javnem naročanju itself does not specify which standards must be used, it directs procuring entities to consider accessibility for persons with disabilities in their procedures. This means that when selecting products and services subject to public procurement, procuring entities must also consider whether they meet relevant accessibility standards, even though this is not always explicitly required by the law.</p>
SOURCES	Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015)

Indicator 1.5: Reference to enforcement mechanisms.

- **Description:** The identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility contains enforcement mechanisms to monitor compliance
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various bodies are responsible for overseeing the accessibility of built environments for persons with disabilities, based on national legislation and standards.</p> <p>Key bodies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning / Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor - Responsible for issuing building permits and overseeing construction projects, ensuring that constructions comply with legal accessibility requirements. - Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Natural Resources and Spatial Planning / Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za naravne vire in prostor - Conducts supervision over the construction and use of buildings and checks compliance with legal and other accessibility regulations. - Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia / Varuh človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije - Acts as an independent body addressing the rights of persons with disabilities and accessibility of buildings. The Ombudsman

	<p>can initiate procedures in cases of violations of accessibility rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate of the Principle of Equality / Zagovornik načela enakosti: is an independent state body established to promote equal treatment and ensure protection against discrimination for all, including people with disabilities. The Advocate operates under the Act on Protection Against Discrimination. The Advocate provides independent assistance and support to individuals who have faced discrimination, advises, and participates in selected judicial proceedings. The Advocate identifies discrimination in individual cases, determining or deciding whether discrimination occurred in a specific instance. The Advocate also performs systemic work, which includes researching and analyzing the state of discrimination at the national level, based on which independent reports, recommendations, and proposals for special measures are prepared. Systemic tasks also include: monitoring the general situation, raising awareness, education, and exchanging available information within the European Union, as well as other international cooperation. - National Council of Disability Organizations / Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije (NSIOS) – umbrella organization that draws attention to the fulfillment of rights and equal opportunities of person with disabilities, including the necessity of ensuring accessibility in the built environment. Within the framework of NSIOS, several working groups have been formed that have discussed the issues of accessibility, personal assistance, and social welfare in their regular sessions. - These institutions operate in accordance with national laws, such as the Building Act / Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1) and Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti (ZIMI) , which set standards and obligations for ensuring the accessibility of built environments for persons with disabilities. Supervisory bodies are crucial for the implementation of these laws, ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities are practically realized. <p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality has published two significant documents concerning the accessibility of buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities (September 2023) - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Persons with Reduced Mobility (July 2022) <p>Additionally, the Human Rights Ombudsman has published a special report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility of Social Work Centers for the Mobility and Sensory Impaired / Dostopnost centrov za socialno delo za gibalno in senzorno ovirane invalide (November, 2022) <p>In 2022, the Ombudsman also drew attention to the accessibility of primary and secondary schools, courts and other facilities,</p>
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	<p>public transport and infrastructure, websites, and various services. To ensure accessibility for all, the Ombudsman also recommended that the Government provide funding to co-finance the construction of lifts, including in multi-storey buildings or privately owned buildings with less than five storeys.</p> <p>In 2019 the Ombudsman highlighted the issue of accessibility of secondary schools and made two recommendations, which remain unfulfilled.</p> <p>When handling a complaint which referred to the poor response of the building inspectorate to reports of architectural obstacles, the Ombudsman identified systemic shortcomings in regulating control over the Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (ZIMI). It found that related to the accessibility of facilities, the Construction, Surveying and Housing Inspection Service can only control constructions – i.e. facilities being built or reconstructed, but there is no basis for control over already constructed facilities. The ZIMI stipulates that discrimination on the grounds of disability in access to public facilities is prohibited and that the investor must eliminate built and communication barriers no later than 15 years after the entry into force of the ZIMI. However, the ZIMI does not specify a body to supervise the implementation of this provision nor measures to remedy irregularities. The Ombudsman, therefore, proposed that the competent ministry prepare amendments to the legislation.</p> <p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality provides the following recommendations to ensure equal treatment and prevent discrimination for built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities – Ensuring Accessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov – zagotovitev dostopnosti objektov v javni rabi za ljudi z invalidnostmi (2022) - The Advocate, through a recommendation, alerted state authorities, municipalities, and institutions in the fields of public administration services, education, justice, social and health care, culture, and sports, to promptly undertake activities to fulfill the requirement for accessibility of public use buildings for people with disabilities. The legally mandated deadline to adapt existing public use buildings to be accessible to all people with disabilities is December 11, 2025. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented.. - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Students with Mobility Impairments / Dostopnost srednjih šol za gibalno ovirane (2022). In a specific case review, the Advocate found that data on the accessibility of secondary schools for students with mobility impairments in Slovenia is lacking. Not all secondary schools are accessible to students with mobility impairments. In a special report on the accessibility of secondary schools for students with mobility impairments, the Advocate outlined the obligations of the state and stakeholders under the UN Convention on
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	<p>the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and relevant legislation, and gathered information on the physical, spatial, and architectural accessibility of secondary schools. The Advocate recommended to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to provide the necessary funds for investment and maintenance works on buildings and to equip secondary schools to ensure and improve accessibility. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers / Zagotavljanje dostopnosti izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti (2023). The Advocate recommended to the Ministry of Health to ensure, when issuing permits for healthcare activities or decisions on registration of private healthcare workers, that healthcare providers, both public and private, at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, ensure the accessibility of premises and thereby the accessibility of healthcare services to people with disabilities (mobility and sensory impairments). At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers / Zagotavljanje dostopnosti izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti (2023). The Advocate recommended to municipalities to ensure, when preparing tenders and granting concessions for public healthcare services at the primary level, that healthcare providers ensure the accessibility of premises and thereby the accessibility of healthcare services to people with disabilities (mobility and sensory impairments). At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Courts Act / Zakon o sodiščih (2023). The Advocate of the Principle of Equality made several recommendations to the Ministry of Justice regarding the draft of the new Courts Act. Among other things, the Advocate recommended that the draft law adequately ensures measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination due to inaccessibility or insufficient architectural, informational, and communication accessibility of courts for people with disabilities and other functionally impaired persons, and regulates the obligation of courts to provide reasonable accommodations. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Inaccessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities / Nedostopnost objektov v javni rabi za ljudi z invalidnostmi (2023). In a special report, the Advocate confirmed that public use buildings, which should be equally accessible to all residents, are mostly not accessible to people with disabilities. The Advocate issued several recommendations to the relevant ministries, including ensuring a methodologically and professionally comprehensive analysis of the spatial accessibility status of all public use buildings and making it publicly available,
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	<p>adopting minimum accessibility requirements for goods and services available to the public, and providing dedicated budgetary funds for the adaptation of public use buildings. At the time of the report's preparation, most of these recommendations had not been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women / Resolucija o nacionalnem programu preprečevanja nasilja v družini in nasilja nad ženskami 2023–2028 (2023). The Advocate participated with recommendations in the preparation of the Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women for the period 2023–2028, which was under public consultation. The Advocate emphasized that accommodations for people with disabilities must also be ensured in maternity homes, safe houses, shelters, and crisis centers.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republic of Slovenia Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning - Republic of Slovenia Natural Resources and Spatial Planning Inspectorate - Republic of Slovenia Human Rights Ombudsman - Republic of Slovenia Advocate of the principle of equality - The Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Inaccessibility of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities, 2023 - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Persons with Reduced Mobility, 2022 - Accessibility of Social Work Centers for the Mobility and Sensory Impaired / Dostopnost centrov za socialno delo za gibalno in senzorno ovirane invalide, 2022 - Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Students with Mobility Impairments - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers - Courts Act - Inaccessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities - Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, the supervision of transport for persons with disabilities is the responsibility of the Public Passenger Transport Management Agency / Družba za upravljanje javnega potniškega prometa. This newly established state-owned enterprise, under the Public Passenger Transport Management Act, based on the overarching agreement between the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Energy and in accordance with the handover protocol

	<p>between the ministry and the agency, is gradually taking over responsibilities and tasks.</p> <p>Regarding Regulation (EC) No 2021/782 on the rights and obligations of passengers in rail transport, the Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia - Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije – (AKOS) is responsible. AKOS is an independent body that regulates and supervises the electronic communications market, manages and controls the radiofrequency spectrum in Slovenia, performs tasks in the field of radio and television activities, and regulates and supervises the postal services and rail transport market in Slovenia.</p> <p>The Agency AKOS has also created an exemplary website for persons with disabilities, addressing rights related to audiovisual media, rail transport, electronic communications, and postal services (Figure 1).</p> <p>Additionally, two other organizations are also responsible for supervision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia / Varuh človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije: Acts as an independent body that, among other things, deals with the rights of persons with disabilities and the accessibility of buildings. The Ombudsman can initiate proceedings in cases of violations of the rights of persons with disabilities regarding building accessibility. - Advocate of the Principle of Equality / Zagovornik načela enakosti²⁰: is an independent state body established to promote equal treatment and ensure protection against discrimination for all, including people with disabilities. The Advocate operates under the Act on Protection Against Discrimination. The Advocate provides independent assistance and support to individuals who have faced discrimination, advises, and participates in selected judicial proceedings. The Advocate identifies discrimination in individual cases, determining or deciding whether discrimination occurred in a specific instance. The Advocate also performs systemic work, which includes researching and analyzing the state of discrimination at the national level, based on which independent reports, recommendations, and proposals for special measures are prepared. Systemic tasks also include: monitoring the general situation, raising awareness, education, and exchanging available information within the European Union, as well as other international cooperation. "
<p>SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Passenger Transport Management Agency (Družba za upravljanje javnega potniškega prometa) - Spatial Data Support for Public Passenger Transport Management – Persons with Disabilities in Public Passenger Transport (Prostorska podatkovna podpora upravljanju javnega potniškega prometa - invalidi v javnem potniškem prometu) 2023

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia (Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije – (AKOS)) - Republic of Slovenia Advocate of the principle of equality
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Various regulatory bodies, including inspectorates and ministries, oversee compliance with accessibility-related regulation on ICT in Slovenia, ensuring that ICT providers adhere to accessibility standards. The primary body responsible for monitoring accessibility compliance is the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Information Society, currently under the Ministry of Digital Transformation. This entity conducts accessibility compliance tests on public websites and applications to ensure they meet the required standards and guidelines.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	The Public Procurement Act provides for enforcement mechanisms through the National Review Commission, which handles complaints related to public procurement.
SOURCES	Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015)

Indicator 1.6: Reference to the mandatory involvement of people with disabilities.

- **Description:** The identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility requires the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations during implementation
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
	<p>Consultations with disability organisations during the adoption of legislation and policies are regulated by the second paragraph of Article 4 of the Act on Disability Organisations / Zakon o invalidskih organizacijah (ZInvO). These consultations occur with the National Council of Disability Organisations / Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije (NSIOS), which operates based on the ZInvO. In practice, this is the National Council of Disability Organisations of Slovenia (NSIOS), but consultations also take place with representative disability organisations and occasionally with other disability organisations.</p> <p>According to the Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities (ZIMI), the Council for Persons with Disabilities of the</p>

	<p>Republic of Slovenia / Svet za invalide Republike Slovenije is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CRPD and is designated as the body referred to in the second paragraph of Article 33 of the CRPD. Its tasks include providing opinions on various laws and strategic documents. It includes a significant number of representatives from representative disability organisations.</p> <p>Representatives of these disability organisations also participate in various government bodies or working groups, such as those preparing legislation in the field of disability protection. However, it is questionable whether consultations are also ensured with other, non-representative disability organisations and whether consultations indeed cover all matters affecting the position of people with disabilities, as well as the effectiveness of these consultations (e.g., response times, the extent to which comments are considered).</p> <p>The regulation in ZInvO is outdated, as it originates from before the ratification of the CRPD by Slovenia. The regulation mainly does not guarantee the participation of all organisations of persons with disabilities, as required by the CRPD. In this context, it is worth noting that the CRPD is inadequately translated, as it replaces the phrase "organisations of persons with disabilities" with "disability organisations." A "disability organisation" has a narrower meaning according to ZInvO. The activities of a disability organisation are generally focused on the field of social protection and the implementation of special social programmes that complement public services. Advocacy for the human rights of persons with disabilities is not necessarily the core of their activities, although it is one of their goals.</p> <p>In 2023, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities (MDDSZ) prepared an amendment to the ZInvO, attempting to further consolidate the position and financing of the national council of disability organisations (in reality, NSIOS). However, it did not clarify how the proposed changes relate to other key solutions and the position of disability organisations in the ZInvO, although these are fundamentally related to the subject of regulation.</p> <p>The lawmaker should have prepared an in-depth analysis of the current regulation and the impact of the changes to the law on it. Therefore, the Advocate recommended³⁹ that the MDDSZ align the regulation of the operation and financing of all organisations of persons with disabilities with the understanding of disability, the rights of persons with disabilities, and the role and position of organisations of persons with disabilities according to the CRPD. The Advocate also recommended conducting an analysis of the current model of consultations with disability organisations, representative disability organisations, and national councils of disability organisations. Measures should be identified to overcome deficiencies, particularly the exclusion of certain groups of persons with disabilities from these processes.</p>
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	Some large groups of persons with disabilities have not been included in the processes of involvement and participation thus far and could not have been included. The ZInvO does not allow organisations of persons with long-term mental health issues, dementia, etc., to obtain the status of a disability organisation. "
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zakon o invalidskih organizacijah (Uradni list RS, št. 108/02 in 61/06 – ZDru-1) - Working bodies of the government Republic Slovenia - Advocate recommended that the MDDSZ align the regulation of the operation and financing of all organisations of persons with disabilities with the understanding of disability

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the processes for involving persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of legislation, standards, and strategic plans related to accessibility are structured and thoughtful. These processes are crucial for ensuring that accessibility policies and practices reflect the needs and experiences of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Inclusion Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation in the formulation phase: From the early stages of drafting legislation, standards, and strategic plans that impact accessibility, organizations of persons with disabilities are actively involved in consultative processes. This includes workshops, public discussions, and advisory groups where they can express their opinions and suggest improvements. - Participation in implementation: Disability organizations often participate in the implementation of new regulations and strategies. This can involve participating in pilot projects (“Pilot Testing of On-Call Transport – Persons with Disabilities in Public Passenger Transport 2024 / Pilotno testiranje izvedbe prevoza na klic - Invalidi v javnem potniškem prevozu 2024”), training staff responsible for enforcing the regulations, and providing feedback on the effectiveness of implemented measures. - - Monitoring and Evaluation: To ensure that legislation and policies are effectively implemented, organizations of persons with disabilities also participate in monitoring and evaluation processes. This includes involvement in independent supervisory bodies or monitoring groups that check compliance with legislative requirements and the effectiveness of implemented measures.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
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INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, specifically through their representative organizations, as for example umbrella organisation NSIOS (The National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia / Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije) in matters related to the built environment is structured and impactful. This involvement ensures that legislation, standards, and strategic plans concerning accessibility are well-informed and effective.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities are actively involved in the development and implementation of legislation/standards/initiatives related to accessibility in the built environment as the result of a Slovenian legislation about the mandatory involvement of people with disabilities, as stated in the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI))</p> <p>Persons with disabilities and their organizations are regularly involved in consultations during the preparation of legislative proposals and standards. This is facilitated through workshops, public discussions, and advisory committees, where they can express their opinions and suggest improvements.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities are often involved in pilot projects to test new technological solutions, where they can directly influence the design and adaptation of technologies to better meet their needs.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities also participate in the evaluation and reporting processes on the effectiveness of implemented solutions, which helps in further development and improvements.</p> <p>Various organizations representing different groups of persons with disabilities are involved in the processes of drafting and monitoring legislation and standards. Approximately 20 to 30 representative organizations regularly participate in these processes, representing thousands of persons with disabilities in Slovenia.</p> <p>AKOS: The Agency AKOS also held a virtual meeting, inviting all providers of audiovisual media services and representatives of disability organisations in the Republic of Slovenia. The Agency AKOS organised the meeting with the aim of familiarising representatives of audiovisual media service providers and representatives of disability organisations with the content of the form regarding the planning of accessibility improvements, and to allow representatives of disability organisations to present the expectations and needs of persons with disabilities concerning accessibility to audiovisual media services, while providers presented their capabilities related to ensuring accessibility in their services. Since the meeting and its content were also intended for persons with disabilities, it was conducted with simultaneous subtitling of spoken content and interpretation into Slovenian sign language.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije)

	- Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI))
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○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, specifically through their representative organizations, as for example umbrella organisation NSIOS (The National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia / Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije) in matters related to the built environment is structured and impactful. This involvement ensures that legislation, standards, and strategic plans concerning accessibility are well-informed and effective.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities are actively involved in the development and implementation of legislation/standards/initiatives related to accessibility in the built environment as the result of an slovenian legislation about the mandatory involvement of people with disabilities, as stated in the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)).</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI))

Indicator 1.7: Application of enforcement mechanisms.

- **Description:** The enforcement mechanisms contained in the identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility are operational. This information could be found in annual implementation reports published by public authorities.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>The basic requirements of accessibility of the built environment are governed by the Construction Act No. 50/1976. Section 47 of this Act establishes general requirements for the design of buildings, including requirements for accessibility of all public-use buildings and spaces. This act is valid until 31 March 2025, after which it will be replaced by the Construction Act No. 201/2022 and the Spatial Planning Act No. 200/2022.</p> <p>Under Section 59 of the new law, the Building Authority can impose a fine from EUR 1,000 to EUR 30,000 on a person - an entrepreneur or a legal entity, if does not maintain the building despite a call from the building authority, state or expert supervision, in accordance with the basic requirements for the building, including requirements for accessible use, or does not</p>

	construct the building according to the verified construction project, the conditions of the decision of the building authority or according to technical regulations, including requirements for accessibility.
SOURCES	- Law 201/2022 - Law 532/2002

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	The Slovak Trade Inspection is an authority of internal market surveillance; it is independent in its inspection and decision-making activities. They provide information on the rights of passengers with disabilities, deal with complaints and carry out inspections.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	Act no. 95/2019 Coll. on information technologies in public administration is based on the relevant EU legislation Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies. Drawing up a statement on the accessibility of the web site/mobile application and publishing it on the relevant site is the duty of every public body. Decree No. 62/2024 Coll. of the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic of March 11, 2024, amending the Decree of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investments and Informatization No. 78/2020 Coll. on standards for information technologies of public administration as amended by decree no. 546/2021 Coll. (effective from 01.07.2024).
SOURCES	- Law 95/2019 - Law 62/2024

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	Act 108/2024 Coll. on consumer protection and amendments to certain laws regulates rights and obligations of consumers, traders and other persons when offering, selling and providing products, when concluding and fulfilling a consumer contract and in connection with it, the scope of public administration bodies in the field of consumer protection and the position of consumer organizations in the resolution of consumer disputes, proceedings for breach of duty and sanctions for breach of duty established by this law and legally binding acts of the EU in the field of consumer protection or related to consumer protection.
SOURCES	Law 108/2024

Indicator 1.8: Application of the mandatory involvement of people with disabilities.

- **Description:** Persons with disabilities and their representative organization actively participate to the implementation and monitoring of the identified legislation / policy framework / standards related to accessibility. This information could be found in annual implementation reports published by public authorities.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various bodies are responsible for overseeing the accessibility of built environments for persons with disabilities, based on national legislation and standards.</p> <p>Key bodies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning / Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor - Responsible for issuing building permits and overseeing construction projects, ensuring that constructions comply with legal accessibility requirements. - Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Natural Resources and Spatial Planning / Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za naravne vire in prostor - Conducts supervision over the construction and use of buildings and checks compliance with legal and other accessibility regulations. - Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia / Varuh človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije - Acts as an independent body addressing the rights of persons with disabilities and accessibility of buildings. The Ombudsman can initiate procedures in cases of violations of accessibility rights. - Advocate of the Principle of Equality / Zagovornik načela enakosti: is an independent state body established to promote equal treatment and ensure protection against discrimination for all, including people with disabilities. The Advocate operates under the Act on Protection Against Discrimination. The Advocate provides independent assistance and support to individuals who have faced discrimination, advises, and participates in selected judicial proceedings. The Advocate identifies discrimination in individual cases, determining or deciding whether discrimination occurred in a specific instance. The Advocate also performs systemic work, which includes researching and analyzing the state of discrimination at the national level, based on which independent reports, recommendations, and proposals for special measures are prepared. Systemic tasks also include: monitoring the general situation, raising awareness, education, and

	<p>exchanging available information within the European Union, as well as other international cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations / Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije (NSIOS) – umbrella organization that draws attention to the fulfillment of rights and equal opportunities of person with disabilities, including the necessity of ensuring accessibility in the built environment. Within the framework of NSIOS, several working groups have been formed that have discussed the issues of accessibility, personal assistance, and social welfare in their regular sessions. - These institutions operate in accordance with national laws, such as the Building Act / Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1) and Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti (ZIMI) , which set standards and obligations for ensuring the accessibility of built environments for persons with disabilities. Supervisory bodies are crucial for the implementation of these laws, ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities are practically realized. <p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality has published two significant documents concerning the accessibility of buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities (September 2023) - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Persons with Reduced Mobility (July 2022) <p>Additionally, the Human Rights Ombudsman has published a special report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility of Social Work Centers for the Mobility and Sensory Impaired / Dostopnost centrov za socialno delo za gibalno in senzorno ovirane invalide (November, 2022) <p>In 2022, the Ombudsman also drew attention to the accessibility of primary and secondary schools, courts and other facilities, public transport and infrastructure, websites, and various services. To ensure accessibility for all, the Ombudsman also recommended that the Government provide funding to co-finance the construction of lifts, including in multi-storey buildings or privately owned buildings with less than five storeys.</p> <p>In 2019 the Ombudsman highlighted the issue of accessibility of secondary schools and made two recommendations, which remain unfulfilled.</p> <p>When handling a complaint which referred to the poor response of the building inspectorate to reports of architectural obstacles, the Ombudsman identified systemic shortcomings in regulating control over the Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Act (ZIMI). It found that related to the accessibility of facilities, the Construction, Surveying and Housing Inspection Service can only control constructions – i.e. facilities being built or reconstructed, but there is no basis for control over already constructed facilities. The ZIMI stipulates that discrimination on the grounds of disability</p>
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	<p>in access to public facilities is prohibited and that the investor must eliminate built and communication barriers no later than 15 years after the entry into force of the ZIMI. However, the ZIMI does not specify a body to supervise the implementation of this provision nor measures to remedy irregularities. The Ombudsman, therefore, proposed that the competent ministry prepare amendments to the legislation.</p> <p>The Advocate of the Principle of Equality provides the following recommendations to ensure equal treatment and prevent discrimination for built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities – Ensuring Accessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities / Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov – zagotovitev dostopnosti objektov v javni rabi za ljudi z invalidnostmi (2022) - The Advocate, through a recommendation, alerted state authorities, municipalities, and institutions in the fields of public administration services, education, justice, social and health care, culture, and sports, to promptly undertake activities to fulfill the requirement for accessibility of public use buildings for people with disabilities. The legally mandated deadline to adapt existing public use buildings to be accessible to all people with disabilities is December 11, 2025. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented.. - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Students with Mobility Impairments / Dostopnost srednjih šol za gibalno ovirane (2022). In a specific case review, the Advocate found that data on the accessibility of secondary schools for students with mobility impairments in Slovenia is lacking. Not all secondary schools are accessible to students with mobility impairments. In a special report on the accessibility of secondary schools for students with mobility impairments, the Advocate outlined the obligations of the state and stakeholders under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and relevant legislation, and gathered information on the physical, spatial, and architectural accessibility of secondary schools. The Advocate recommended to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to provide the necessary funds for investment and maintenance works on buildings and to equip secondary schools to ensure and improve accessibility. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers / Zagotavljanje dostopnosti izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti (2023). The Advocate recommended to the Ministry of Health to ensure, when issuing permits for healthcare activities or decisions on registration of private healthcare workers, that healthcare providers, both public and private, at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, ensure the accessibility of premises and thereby the accessibility of healthcare services to people with
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	<p>disabilities (mobility and sensory impairments). At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers / Zagotavljanje dostopnosti izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti (2023). The Advocate recommended to municipalities to ensure, when preparing tenders and granting concessions for public healthcare services at the primary level, that healthcare providers ensure the accessibility of premises and thereby the accessibility of healthcare services to people with disabilities (mobility and sensory impairments). At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Courts Act / Zakon o sodiščih (2023). The Advocate of the Principle of Equality made several recommendations to the Ministry of Justice regarding the draft of the new Courts Act. Among other things, the Advocate recommended that the draft law adequately ensures measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination due to inaccessibility or insufficient architectural, informational, and communication accessibility of courts for people with disabilities and other functionally impaired persons, and regulates the obligation of courts to provide reasonable accommodations. At the time of the report's preparation, this recommendation had not been implemented. - Inaccessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities / Nedostopnost objektov v javni rabi za ljudi z invalidnostmi (2023). In a special report, the Advocate confirmed that public use buildings, which should be equally accessible to all residents, are mostly not accessible to people with disabilities. The Advocate issued several recommendations to the relevant ministries, including ensuring a methodologically and professionally comprehensive analysis of the spatial accessibility status of all public use buildings and making it publicly available, adopting minimum accessibility requirements for goods and services available to the public, and providing dedicated budgetary funds for the adaptation of public use buildings. At the time of the report's preparation, most of these recommendations had not been implemented. - Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women / Resolucija o nacionalnem programu preprečevanja nasilja v družini in nasilja nad ženskami 2023–2028 (2023). The Advocate participated with recommendations in the preparation of the Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women for the period 2023–2028, which was under public consultation. The Advocate emphasized that accommodations for people with disabilities must also be ensured in maternity homes, safe houses, shelters, and crisis centers.
<p>SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republic of Slovenia Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republic of Slovenia Natural Resources and Spatial Planning Inspectorate - Republic of Slovenia Human Rights Ombudsman - Republic of Slovenia Advocate of the principle of equality - The Building Act (Gradbeni zakon (GZ-1)) - Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)) - Inaccessibility of Public Facilities for Persons with Disabilities, 2023 - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Persons with Reduced Mobility, 2022 - Accessibility of Social Work Centers for the Mobility and Sensory Impaired / Dostopnost centrov za socialno delo za gibalno in senzorno ovirane invalide, 2022 - Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities - Accessibility of Secondary Schools for Students with Mobility Impairments - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers - Ensuring Accessibility of Healthcare Providers - Courts Act - Inaccessibility of Public Use Buildings for People with Disabilities - Resolution on the National Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women
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○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the supervision of transport for persons with disabilities is the responsibility of the Public Passenger Transport Management Agency / Družba za upravljanje javnega potniškega prometa. This newly established state-owned enterprise, under the Public Passenger Transport Management Act, based on the overarching agreement between the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Energy and in accordance with the handover protocol between the ministry and the agency, is gradually taking over responsibilities and tasks.</p> <p>Regarding Regulation (EC) No 2021/782 on the rights and obligations of passengers in rail transport, the Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia - Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije – (AKOS) is responsible. AKOS is an independent body that regulates and supervises the electronic communications market, manages and controls the radiofrequency spectrum in Slovenia, performs tasks in the field of radio and television activities, and regulates and supervises the postal services and rail transport market in Slovenia.</p> <p>The Agency AKOS has also created an exemplary website for persons with disabilities, addressing rights related to audiovisual media, rail transport, electronic communications, and postal services (Figure 1).</p>

	<p>Additionally, two other organizations are also responsible for supervision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia / Varuh človekovih pravic Republike Slovenije: Acts as an independent body that, among other things, deals with the rights of persons with disabilities and the accessibility of buildings. The Ombudsman can initiate proceedings in cases of violations of the rights of persons with disabilities regarding building accessibility. - Advocate of the Principle of Equality / Zagovornik načela enakosti²⁰: is an independent state body established to promote equal treatment and ensure protection against discrimination for all, including people with disabilities. The Advocate operates under the Act on Protection Against Discrimination. The Advocate provides independent assistance and support to individuals who have faced discrimination, advises, and participates in selected judicial proceedings. The Advocate identifies discrimination in individual cases, determining or deciding whether discrimination occurred in a specific instance. The Advocate also performs systemic work, which includes researching and analyzing the state of discrimination at the national level, based on which independent reports, recommendations, and proposals for special measures are prepared. Systemic tasks also include: monitoring the general situation, raising awareness, education, and exchanging available information within the European Union, as well as other international cooperation.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Passenger Transport Management Agency (Družba za upravljanje javnega potniškega prometa) - Spatial Data Support for Public Passenger Transport Management – Persons with Disabilities in Public Passenger Transport (Prostorska podatkovna podpora upravljanju javnega potniškega prometa - invalidi v javnem potniškem prometu) 2023 - Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia (Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije – (AKOS)) - Republic of Slovenia Advocate of the principle of equality

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Various regulatory bodies, including inspectorates and ministries, oversee compliance with accessibility-related regulation on ICT in Slovenia, ensuring that ICT providers adhere to accessibility standards. The primary body responsible for monitoring accessibility compliance is the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Information Society, currently under the Ministry of Digital Transformation. This entity conducts accessibility compliance tests on public websites and applications to ensure they meet the required standards and guidelines.</p>
SOURCES	NA

- **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	The Public Procurement Act provides for enforcement mechanisms through the National Review Commission, which handles complaints related to public procurement.
SOURCES	Public Procurement Act (Zakon o javnem naročanju, 2015)

Topic 2. Standards

Technical standardisation makes it possible to establish a common framework when talking about the specific requirements that products, services, systems, processes, must comply with. Having national accessibility standards aligned with the European standards can reinforce the homogenized achievement at European level while respecting the particularities of each country.

Indicator 2.1: Alignment of national and European standards.

- **Description:** Existing national accessibility standards incorporate and/or are aligned with European accessibility standards
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Standard SIST EN 17210:2021, which sets requirements and recommendations for the accessibility and usability of built environments for greater independence of persons with special needs. These standards focus on ensuring accessibility across a broad spectrum of built environments, including public spaces.</p> <p>Standard SIST EN 17161:2019, which defines requirements that enable an organization to design, develop, and provide products, goods, or services so that they can be accessed, understood, and used by the widest range of users.</p> <p>Standard SIST 1186:2016, a standard that sets minimum requirements for the accessibility of buildings for people with reduced mobility, including requirements for spaces, equipment, and services that must be adapted for wheelchair users or others with mobility limitations.</p> <p>Standard SIST EN 60118-4:2015, a standard related to induction loops for hearing aids in public spaces. This standard provides technical guidelines for the installation and maintenance of induction loops, enabling better hearing and understanding of speech for hearing aid users in crowded or public spaces.</p> <p>Standard SIST ISO 21542:2022, the previously used standard for the accessibility of the built environment, provides essential</p>

	requirements and necessary recommendations for achieving a safe, inclusive, age-friendly, and sustainable built environment that is accessible and usable by all.
SOURCES	NA

- **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Both EU and national accessibility standards are integrated into the legislative and political frameworks specific to transport in Slovenia. This ensures that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are considered and that services are adapted for all users. For instance, Slovenia uses a series of European standards such as SIST EN 16584, SIST EN 16585, SIST EN 16586, and SIST EN 16587, which set specific accessibility requirements for rail transport. These standards are integrated into national legislation through technical requirements and norms that public transport providers must adhere to.
SOURCES	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In the area of ICT, Slovenia uses the following accessibility standard, translated as one of the first in Europe, in accordance with European Directives and Regulations:</p> <p>SIST EN 301 549 - This standard specifies accessibility requirements for all ICT products and services, including web services and applications.</p> <p>The standard is mandatory under Slovenian legislation, ensuring that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are appropriately considered and that services are adapted for all users. The inclusion of this standard in national legislation is essential for ensuring compliance with legal requirements in the field of accessibility.</p>
SOURCES	NA

- **Public Policies:**

RESULT	No
INFORMATION	Some other national standards are directly aligned with European standards, especially in the context of information and communication technology (ICT) and public procurement. The use of these standards in public procurement is often mandatory, particularly when procuring technologically advanced products and services that must be accessible to persons with disabilities.
SOURCES	NA

Topic 3. Strategic Plans

The consideration of accessibility in national strategic plans shows the commitments of Member States to carry out accessibility initiatives in the medium/long term. Their existence is an important step, but other important parameters include their duration, periodic reviews and the involvement of people with disabilities during implementation.

Indicator 3.1: Existence of national accessibility strategy and/or plan.

- **Description:** Identification of comprehensive national accessibility strategy and/or plan to identify, remove and prevent barriers to accessibility

- **Areas:**

- **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Slovenia do not have specific National Action Plan on Accessibility related to Build Environment. However, this is incorporated into general Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030.
SOURCES	National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide)

- **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia's national strategic plans for transport are integrated into a broader framework of policies and strategies that focus on improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Below is a summary of how these plans incorporate goals and measures related to accessibility:</p> <p>Key Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Reform Programmes (NRP) 2023: These programmes, part of the broader European Semester for coordinating economic and social policies in the EU, regularly address accessibility as part of transport reforms. Accessibility is often highlighted as an independent strategic goal, meaning that the objectives and measures for improving accessibility are explicitly outlined. - Sector-specific National Strategies: Strategies such as the Transport Development Strategy in Slovenia until 2030 include specific sections related to enhancing the accessibility of transport services. These documents often mainstream accessibility as an integral part of all transport goals, ensuring that all planned improvements consider the needs of persons with disabilities. - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030: This document highlights specific measures and goals for improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities, including access to public transport. It includes specific tasks for improving infrastructure, training staff, and ensuring information accessibility.

	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive Approach: Strategic plans usually cover various aspects of accessibility, including the physical accessibility of vehicles and infrastructure, information accessibility, and staff training. - Regular Updates: The documents are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect the changing needs of the population and technological advancements, ensuring they remain relevant and effective. - Stakeholder Involvement: The preparation and updating of these strategic documents typically involve various stakeholders, including organizations for persons with disabilities.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide) - National Reform Programmes 2023, Slovenia

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia's national strategic plans in the ICT sector include accessibility-related goals and measures that are systematically integrated into broader strategies and programs. This is particularly evident in the Slovenian "Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030".</p> <p>In Slovenia, the inclusion of accessibility in national strategic plans is comprehensive, ensuring that accessibility policies and practices are aligned with European guidelines and reflect the actual needs and rights of persons with disabilities. The holistic approach to accessibility in strategic documents demonstrates Slovenia's commitment to improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities and promoting an inclusive society.</p>
SOURCES	Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version)

○ **Public Policies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenian national strategic plans incorporate accessibility-related goals and measures in public policies. Focus is on the National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities, National Reform Programmes, and sector-specific national strategies.</p> <p>National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses accessibility as an independent strategic goal and as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in Slovenia. - Includes various measures, ranging from improving access to public buildings and services to promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in the education system and workplace.

	<p>National Reform Programme 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes elements that enhance accessibility for persons with disabilities in various public policies. Accessibility is typically included as part of broader goals to improve social inclusion, quality of life, and equal opportunities. <p>Sector-specific national strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In individual sectors such as healthcare, education, and transport, Slovenia develops strategies that address specific accessibility needs for persons with disabilities. These strategies usually include measures to improve physical accessibility, accessibility of services, and information technologies. For example, public transport strategies may include the development of accessible transport vehicles and infrastructure, enabling better mobility for persons with disabilities.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide) - National Reform Programmes 2023, Slovenia - Report National Action Programme for persons with disabilities (Poročilo Akcijski program za invalide 2022)

Indicator 3.2: Duration of accessibility strategy and/or plan

- **Description:** Number of years foreseen to implement the identified national accessibility strategy and/or plan
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	8
INFORMATION	Slovenia do not have specific National Action Plan on Accessibility related to Build Environment. However, this is incorporated into general Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030.
SOURCES	Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version)

- **Transport:**

RESULT	8
INFORMATION	Slovenia's national strategic plans for transport are integrated into a broader framework of policies and strategies that focus on improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. For instance, the National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030 highlights specific measures and goals for improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities, including access to public transport. It includes specific tasks for improving infrastructure, training staff, and ensuring information accessibility.

SOURCES	National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide)
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- **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	8
INFORMATION	Slovenia's national strategic plans in the ICT sector include accessibility-related goals and measures that are systematically integrated into broader strategies and programs. This is particularly evident in the Slovenian "Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030".
SOURCES	Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version)

- **Public Policies**

RESULT	8
INFORMATION	The National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities / Akcijski program za invalide is a key document that explicitly addresses accessibility as an independent strategic goal and as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in Slovenia. The programme covers the period 2022-2030.
SOURCES	National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide)

Indicator 3.3: Periodic review of accessibility strategy and/or plan

- **Description:** The identified national accessibility strategy and/or plan is reviewed and/or updated on a regular basis
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia do not have specific National Action Plan on Accessibility related to Build Environment. However, this is incorporated into general Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030.</p> <p>The Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities adopts a decision on the appointment and tasks of the Commission for Monitoring the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030. The task of the commission is to submit an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Program for the previous year. The commission must consist of representatives from the relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners' Societies of Slovenia.</p>

SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version) - Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030
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○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia's national strategic plans for transport are integrated into a broader framework of policies and strategies that focus on improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Below is a summary of how these plans incorporate goals and measures related to accessibility:</p> <p>Key Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Reform Programmes (NRP) 2023: These programmes, part of the broader European Semester for coordinating economic and social policies in the EU, regularly address accessibility as part of transport reforms. Accessibility is often highlighted as an independent strategic goal, meaning that the objectives and measures for improving accessibility are explicitly outlined. - Sector-specific National Strategies: Strategies such as the Transport Development Strategy in Slovenia until 2030 include specific sections related to enhancing the accessibility of transport services. These documents often mainstream accessibility as an integral part of all transport goals, ensuring that all planned improvements consider the needs of persons with disabilities. - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030: This document highlights specific measures and goals for improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities, including access to public transport. It includes specific tasks for improving infrastructure, training staff, and ensuring information accessibility. <p>These documents are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect the changing needs of the population and technological advancements, ensuring they remain relevant and effective.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide) - National Reform Programmes 2023, Slovenia

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia's national strategic plans in the ICT sector include accessibility-related goals and measures that are systematically integrated into broader strategies and programs. This is particularly evident in the Slovenian "Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030".</p> <p>The Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities adopts a decision on the appointment and tasks of</p>

	<p>the Commission for Monitoring the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030. The task of the commission is to submit an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Program for the previous year. The commission must consist of representatives from the relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners' Societies of Slovenia.</p> <p>In Slovenia, the inclusion of accessibility in national strategic plans is comprehensive, ensuring that accessibility policies and practices are aligned with European guidelines and reflect the actual needs and rights of persons with disabilities. The holistic approach to accessibility in strategic documents demonstrates Slovenia's commitment to improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities and promoting an inclusive society.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version) - Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030

○ **Public Policies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	The National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities / Akcijski program za invalide is a key document that explicitly addresses accessibility as an independent strategic goal and as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in Slovenia. This document is regularly reviewed and updated to respond to ongoing needs and challenges.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities (ENG: Akcijski program za invalide) - Report National Action Programme for persons with disabilities (Poročilo Akcijski program za invalide 2022)

Indicator 3.4: Involvement of people with disabilities in accessibility strategy and/or plan

- **Description:** Persons with disabilities and their representative organization actively participate to the implementation and monitoring of the identified national accessibility strategy and/or plan. This information could be found in annual implementation reports of public authorities.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	Slovenia do not have specific National Action Plan on Accessibility related to Build Environment. However, this is incorporated into

	<p>general Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030.</p> <p>The Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities adopts a decision on the appointment and tasks of the Commission for Monitoring the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030. The task of the commission is to submit an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Program for the previous year. The commission must consist of representatives from the relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners' Societies of Slovenia.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version) - Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030

o **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Slovenia's national strategic plans for transport are integrated into a broader framework of policies and strategies that focus on improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Below is a summary of how these plans incorporate goals and measures related to accessibility:</p> <p>Key Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Reform Programmes (NRP) 2023: These programmes, part of the broader European Semester for coordinating economic and social policies in the EU, regularly address accessibility as part of transport reforms. Accessibility is often highlighted as an independent strategic goal, meaning that the objectives and measures for improving accessibility are explicitly outlined. - Sector-specific National Strategies: Strategies such as the Transport Development Strategy in Slovenia until 2030 include specific sections related to enhancing the accessibility of transport services. These documents often mainstream accessibility as an integral part of all transport goals, ensuring that all planned improvements consider the needs of persons with disabilities. - National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030: This document highlights specific measures and goals for improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities, including access to public transport. It includes specific tasks for improving infrastructure, training staff, and ensuring information accessibility. <p>The preparation and updating of these strategic documents typically involve various stakeholders, including organizations for persons with disabilities.</p>

SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version) - Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>"Slovenia's national strategic plans in the ICT sector include accessibility-related goals and measures that are systematically integrated into broader strategies and programs. This is particularly evident in the Slovenian "Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030".</p> <p>The Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities adopts a decision on the appointment and tasks of the Commission for Monitoring the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030. The task of the commission is to submit an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Program for the previous year. The commission must consist of representatives from the relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners' Societies of Slovenia.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version) - Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030

○ **Public Policies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>The National Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities / Akcijski program za invalide is a key document that explicitly addresses accessibility as an independent strategic goal and as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in Slovenia.</p> <p>The Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities adopts a decision on the appointment and tasks of the Commission for Monitoring the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities 2022-2030. The task of the commission is to submit an annual report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Program for the previous year. The commission must consist of representatives from the relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners' Societies of Slovenia.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action programme for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 (English version)

	- Reports on the Implementation of the Action Program for Persons with Disabilities / Poročila o uresničevanju Akcijskega programa za invalide 2022-2030
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Topic 4. Audits

The level of implementation of accessibility audits in a country is one of the ways to better understand the impact of accessibility initiatives onto facilities, services, and programmes. It also calls for auditors that are adequately trained to carry out this work in cooperation with people with disabilities.

Indicator 4.1: Implementation of accessibility audits.

- **Description:** Implementation of accessibility audits on public and/or private facilities, services and programmes. This information could be found in information published by public authorities, disability organizations and/or organizations promoting education and training on accessibility.
- **Areas:**

- **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, accessibility auditing programs play a crucial role in ensuring that both public and private facilities meet the required standards for accessibility. These programs are designed to evaluate the accessibility of buildings, services, and infrastructures, ensuring compliance with national and European standards. The involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in these auditing processes is a key component, ensuring that the audits reflect the real needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Accessibility Auditing Programs of Public Facilities and Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Process: The process involves initial assessments, detailed inspections, and follow-up evaluations to ensure that corrective actions are implemented. Auditors review architectural plans, inspect buildings, and evaluate service delivery methods. - Findings and Actions: Findings from these audits are published in annual reports by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities. The government uses these reports to guide policy adjustments and facility upgrades. There is a systematic process for authorities to address the findings, including mandatory corrective actions for non-compliance. <p>Accessibility Auditing Programs of Private Sector Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Process: Similar to public facilities, the private sector undergoes audits that include site visits and user experience evaluations. The focus is on ensuring that

	<p>private entities such as businesses, retail chains, and leisure facilities comply with accessibility standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Findings and Actions: The results are typically shared with the companies being audited and can be used for internal improvements. Some results may also be published, especially if they pertain to widely used services, to promote transparency and accountability. <p>The accessibility auditing programs in Slovenia are robust, involving a range of stakeholders, including people with disabilities, to ensure that the built environment is accessible to everyone. The qualifications and training of auditors are geared towards creating a high standard of auditing practice, and the findings from these audits play a crucial role in shaping policies and practices across sectors. These programs not only help in identifying areas of improvement but also in reinforcing the importance of inclusivity in both public and private sectors.</p>
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Regular accessibility audits of transport vehicles and infrastructure are conducted according to transport standards such as EN 16584 and EN 16587. These audits include the participation of disability groups who test the accessibility and usability of transport vehicles. The results of audits, including the number of trained evaluators and the number of audits conducted, are often published, allowing for public oversight of the process and results. In cases of identified non-compliance, procedures are in place to enable authorities to take necessary actions to address the issues, which may include penalties, mandatory improvements, or re-audits.</p>
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, audit programs are established to verify the accessibility of public and private facilities, services, and programs in the ICT sector. These programs are crucial for ensuring that infrastructure and services meet accessibility standards, enabling equal access for all users, including persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Audit Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial assessment and planning: The audit begins with an initial assessment of the current state of accessibility and the determination of the audit scope. - Execution of the audit: Auditors conduct detailed reviews of infrastructure, websites, applications, and other ICT services to check compliance with standards such as SIST EN 301 549 and other relevant standards. - Reporting and recommendations: After the audit, auditors prepare reports that include findings and recommendations

	for improvements. Reports are available to interested parties and may include suggestions for policy or practice changes. An example of a report is explained in the Review examples below.
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

o **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, audit programs are established to verify the accessibility of public and private facilities, services, and programs in the public policy sector. These programs are crucial for ensuring that infrastructure and services meet accessibility standards, enabling equal access for all users, including persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Audit processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial assessment and planning: The audit begins with an initial assessment of the current state of accessibility and the determination of the audit scope. - Execution of the audit: Auditors conduct detailed reviews of infrastructure, websites, applications, and other public policy services to check compliance with standards such as SIST EN 301 549 and other relevant standards. - Reporting and recommendations: After the audit, auditors prepare reports that include findings and recommendations for improvements. Reports are available to interested parties and may include suggestions for policy or practice changes. An example of a report is explained in the Review examples below.
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

Indicator 4.2: Number of accessibility audits.

- **Description:** Number of accessibility audits on public and/or private facilities, services and programmes. This information could be found in information published by public authorities, disability organizations and/or organizations promoting education and training on accessibility.
- **Areas:**
 - o **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, accessibility auditing programs play a crucial role in ensuring that both public and private facilities meet the required standards for accessibility. These programs are designed to evaluate the accessibility of buildings, services, and infrastructures, ensuring compliance with national and European standards. The involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in these auditing processes is a key component,

	<p>ensuring that the audits reflect the real needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Accessibility Auditing Programs of Public Facilities and Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Process: The process involves initial assessments, detailed inspections, and follow-up evaluations to ensure that corrective actions are implemented. Auditors review architectural plans, inspect buildings, and evaluate service delivery methods. - Findings and Actions: Findings from these audits are published in annual reports by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities. The government uses these reports to guide policy adjustments and facility upgrades. There is a systematic process for authorities to address the findings, including mandatory corrective actions for non-compliance. <p>Accessibility Auditing Programs of Private Sector Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Process: Similar to public facilities, the private sector undergoes audits that include site visits and user experience evaluations. The focus is on ensuring that private entities such as businesses, retail chains, and leisure facilities comply with accessibility standards. - Findings and Actions: The results are typically shared with the companies being audited and can be used for internal improvements. Some results may also be published, especially if they pertain to widely used services, to promote transparency and accountability. <p>The accessibility auditing programs in Slovenia are robust, involving a range of stakeholders, including people with disabilities, to ensure that the built environment is accessible to everyone. The qualifications and training of auditors are geared towards creating a high standard of auditing practice, and the findings from these audits play a crucial role in shaping policies and practices across sectors. These programs not only help in identifying areas of improvement but also in reinforcing the importance of inclusivity in both public and private sectors.</p>
SOURCES	<p>The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications</p>

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Regular accessibility audits of transport vehicles and infrastructure are conducted according to transport standards such as EN 16584 and EN 16587. These audits include the participation of disability groups who test the accessibility and usability of transport vehicles. The results of audits, including the number of trained evaluators and the number of audits conducted, are often published, allowing for public oversight of the process and results. In cases of identified non-compliance, procedures are in place to enable authorities to take necessary actions to address the issues, which may include penalties, mandatory improvements, or re-audits.</p>

SOURCES	NA
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	206
INFORMATION	<p>The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Information Society is responsible to test the accessibility of public sector websites and apps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the method of simplified monitoring for detecting non-compliance on websites, 137 inspections were conducted in 2023. - Using the method of in-depth monitoring to verify website compliance, 49 inspections were conducted in 2023. - Using the method of in-depth monitoring to verify mobile application compliance, 20 inspections were conducted in 2023. <p>Beginning in 2022, the Inspectorate also started monitoring accessibility statements.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, audit programs are established to verify the accessibility of public and private facilities, services, and programs in the public policy sector. These programs are crucial for ensuring that infrastructure and services meet accessibility standards, enabling equal access for all users, including persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Publications and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of results: Audit results are often published, ensuring transparency and providing the public with information on the state of accessibility. - Actions based on findings: Actions are taken based on findings, including mandatory improvements when deficiencies are identified. Competent authorities have the authority to require the implementation of recommendations if the audit results demand it.
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

Indicator 4.3: Involvement of people with disabilities in audit processes.

- **Description:** The identified accessibility audits on public and/or private facilities, services and programmes involve persons with disabilities and their representative organization in their processes, for instance during the trainings provided to the auditors responsible to conduct the audits
- **Areas:**

○ **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, accessibility auditing programs play a crucial role in ensuring that both public and private facilities meet the required standards for accessibility. These programs are designed to evaluate the accessibility of buildings, services, and infrastructures, ensuring compliance with national and European standards. The involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in these auditing processes is a key component, ensuring that the audits reflect the real needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Involvement of Persons with Disabilities in Accessibility Auditing Programs for Public Facilities and Services: Disability organizations are often involved in the audit process, providing insights based on their members' experiences. They participate in both planning and feedback sessions to ensure comprehensive assessments as stated in reports on the Action programme for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Involvement of Persons with Disabilities in Accessibility Auditing Programs for Private Sector Services: Private audits also involve consultations with disability representatives. These individuals may serve on advisory panels or as part of the audit teams, ensuring that their perspectives are integrated into the audit findings and recommendations.</p> <p>The accessibility auditing programs in Slovenia are robust, involving a range of stakeholders, including people with disabilities, to ensure that the built environment is accessible to everyone. The qualifications and training of auditors are geared towards creating a high standard of auditing practice, and the findings from these audits play a crucial role in shaping policies and practices across sectors. These programs not only help in identifying areas of improvement but also in reinforcing the importance of inclusivity in both public and private sectors.</p>
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Persons with disabilities and their organizations are key participants in the audit processes, helping to identify barriers and suggest improvements. Their involvement ensures that the audits are comprehensive and reflect the real needs of users.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities participating in the audit processes are often provided with training, enabling them to effectively participate and provide expert opinions.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
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INFORMATION	Persons with disabilities and their organizations are key participants in the audit processes, helping to identify barriers and suggest improvements. Their involvement ensures that the audits are comprehensive and reflect the real needs of users.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Inclusion of persons with disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation and feedback: Persons with disabilities and their organizations are involved in the audit process, providing advice and feedback on usability and accessibility. They are often invited to participate in accessibility testing and provide practical feedback (see Review examples below). - Training and qualifications: Training programs are available for persons with disabilities to become accessibility auditors, helping them acquire the necessary knowledge and certifications. This includes courses addressing specific technologies and accessibility standards. <p>Qualifications and accreditations of auditors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certifications: Auditors must have appropriate certifications (for example IAAP certifications) from demonstrating their knowledge of accessibility standards, including those specific to ICT and public services. - Experience: Proven experience in the field of accessibility auditing is also required, which can be gained through project work or recognized training programs.
SOURCES	The International Association of Accessibility Professionals certifications

Topic 5. Complaints

Information about accessibility-related complaints can provide a better understanding of the mechanisms used in each EU Member States to listen and respond to the needs of people with disabilities.

Indicator 5.1: Number of complaints on accessibility.

- **Description:** Number of complaints related to accessibility of persons with disabilities that have been received by public authorities and their outcomes (proportion redressed)
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
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INFORMATION	Data on the number of complaints specifically related to accessibility or disability are not directly available but can be requested from the competent authorities.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	The Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia - Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije – (AKOS) is an independent body that regulates and supervises the postal services and rail transport market in Slovenia. In 2022, AKOS established an Entry point for persons with disabilities on its website, providing information and enabling the receipt of complaints regarding accessibility.
SOURCES	Entry point for persons with disabilities, AKOS

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	3
INFORMATION	<p>Complaints to Audio-Video Media Services: The fifth paragraph of Article 14.a of the ZAvMS provides the agency with the basis for receiving and handling complaints regarding the accessibility of audiovisual media services for persons with disabilities. In 2023, the agency received three complaints related to accessibility in television programmes, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) alleged non-functioning subtitles in Slovenian-spoken content, 2) Slovenian content not equipped with Slovenian subtitles, and 3) background music during a spoken contribution, which the complainant found disturbing. <p>In all the mentioned cases, the agency, in accordance with the General Act on the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 70/22), informed the television programme broadcasters and requested their explanations. The agency also has the authority, based on Article 39 of the ZAvMS, to carry out inspections regarding compliance with the provisions of the ZAvMS. However, in none of the mentioned cases did the agency initiate an inspection procedure, as no circumstances were detected that would warrant such a procedure.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	Data on the number of complaints specifically related to accessibility or disability are not directly available but can be requested from the competent authorities.
SOURCES	NA

Topic 6. Trainings

The successful implementation of accessibility initiatives depends largely on the existence of trained professionals. The following indicators would provide a better understanding of efforts undertaken in each Member States to increase and improve the range of professionals receiving suitable knowledge and skills on Universal Design / Design for All.

Indicator 6.1: Existence of trainings on Universal Design / Design for All.

- **Description:** Identification of courses offering accessibility and universal design modules in educational curricula of relevant professions. This includes courses at higher education, vocational education and training (VET) and lifelong learning programmes.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as architectural design, engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Higher Education and Professional Accreditation in the area of Architectural design, Engineering and Urban Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Universities such as the University of Ljubljana and the University of Maribor have incorporated Universal Design principles into their architecture and engineering curricula. These courses cover topics like barrier-free access and inclusive urban development. - Examples: Specific courses might include "Inclusive Design Strategies" or "Accessibility in Urban Planning," which are mandatory components of the architecture and urban planning programs. - UIRS vsako leto v okviru predmeta "osnove raziskovanja v arhitekturi in urbanizmu" izvaja teoretično in praktično predavanje o univerzalni dostopnosti grajenih objektov z vključevanjem mentorjev invalidov za posamezne skupine oviranosti. Extent of Practice: Such courses are now a regular part of the curriculum in these fields, reflecting a broader shift towards inclusive design in educational norms.
SOURCES	<p>Tukaj se lahko še da seminarje, ki se jih udeležujejo člani zbornice za arhitekturoož v okviru obveznega vseživljenskega izobraževanja</p>

o Transport:

RESULT	Yes
<p>INFORMATION</p>	<p>The inclusion of Universal Design and Design for All principles in Slovenia is expanding, but the degree of integration of these principles still varies by institution and sector. The active role of persons with disabilities and their organizations in designing and implementing these educational programs helps ensure that education remains relevant and effective.</p> <p>Higher Education: At the University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor and the University of Primorska, the principles of universal design are primarily integrated into faculties dealing with architecture, urban planning, and technical sciences. Courses typically include theoretical lectures on universal design, accessibility legislation, and practical examples of designing accessible environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the University of Ljubljana’s Faculty of Architecture, accessibility legislation is covered in the mandatory course “Construction and Urban Planning Legislation” within the Single-Cycle Master Study Programme Architecture. Topics on accessibility and universal design principles can be addressed in mandatory courses “Design 1-5” (where professors choose seminar topics for students) or within elective courses like “Architectural Workshop”. - In the Second-Cycle Master Study Programme Urbanism, the elective course “Interdisciplinary Studies in Developing Cities for People” covers accessibility and urban planning, continuing the work from the Erasmus+ SAFE project⁴¹. Mobility and accessibility topics are also addressed in the master’s course “Integration of Traffic and Spatial Planning.” - The Faculty of Design, part of the University of Primorska, has explored the concept of “Design for All” through events like Going Green Global – Design for All, where students developed ideas for accessible public transport stations based on universal design principles. <p>Vocational Education and Training (VET): Vocational programs focusing on practical skills, such as construction and mechatronics, often include modules on universal design for building accessible structures and installations.</p> <p>Lifelong Learning Programs: These programs are aimed at professionals who are already working but need to update their knowledge. They may include seminars and workshops on universal design, particularly in rapidly developing sectors like digital technologies and web design.</p>
<p>SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Presentation Brochure of the Single-Cycle Master Study Programme Architecture - Erasmus+ SAFE (Sustainable Accessible Future Environments) - The Presentation Brochure of the Second-Cycle Master Study Programme Urbanism

	- Faculty of Design, University of Primorska: Going Green Global Design Week – DESIGN FOR ALL
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Web Design and Digital Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Courses on web accessibility are increasingly common in IT and design programs at universities and technical colleges. - Examples: Programs include specific courses on creating accessible digital content and interfaces, adhering to international standards like WCAG. - Extent of Practice: These courses are often elective but are gaining popularity as digital accessibility becomes a critical requirement in the tech industry. - Auditor Qualifications: Auditors are required to have certifications in accessibility assessments, which may include training courses offered by accredited institutions. They must demonstrate a thorough understanding of both national standards like SIST ISO 21542 and international guidelines such as the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Higher education and professional accreditation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Training programs for service industry professionals frequently incorporate sessions on accessibility and inclusive service delivery. - Examples: Hospitality and healthcare management courses often include modules on how to provide accessible services to people with disabilities. - Extent of Practice: Such training is becoming standard practice, particularly in sectors where public interaction is frequent.
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 6.2: Number of trainings on Universal Design / Design for All.

- **Description:** Number of courses offering accessibility and universal design modules in educational curricula of relevant professions. This includes courses at higher education, vocational education and training (VET) and lifelong learning programmes.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment and Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Number of Trained Professionals: It is challenging to provide exact numbers, but thousands of professionals across these sectors receive training in Universal Design principles annually, through both formal education and continuing professional development programs.</p> <p>Publication and Outreach: Many institutions also publish their course frameworks and outcomes, contributing to broader educational initiatives and public awareness on the importance of accessibility.</p>
SOURCES	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Web Design and Digital Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Courses on web accessibility are increasingly common in IT and design programs at universities and technical colleges. - Examples: Programs include specific courses on creating accessible digital content and interfaces, adhering to international standards like WCAG. - Extent of Practice: These courses are often elective but are gaining popularity as digital accessibility becomes a critical requirement in the tech industry. - Auditor Qualifications: Auditors are required to have certifications in accessibility assessments, which may include training courses offered by accredited institutions. They must demonstrate a thorough understanding of both national standards like SIST ISO 21542 and international guidelines such as the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
SOURCES	NA

- **Public Policies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service

	provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities.
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 6.3: Involvement of people with disabilities in trainings on Universal Design / Design for All.

- **Description:** The identified courses offering accessibility and universal design modules involve persons with disabilities and their representative organization during the design and delivery.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as architectural design, engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities. Educational institutions often collaborate with organizations representing people with disabilities to design and deliver these courses. Input from these organizations ensures that the training is practical and meets the actual needs of people with disabilities. Examples: Collaborative workshops and guest lectures by representatives from disability organizations are common components of these courses.
SOURCES	NA

- **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	The inclusion of Universal Design and Design for All principles in Slovenia is expanding, but the degree of integration of these principles still varies by institution and sector. Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations are involved in the design and implementation of educational programs. They may participate as guest lecturers or members of advisory boards, ensuring that education reflects real needs and experiences. The active role of persons with disabilities and their organizations in designing and implementing these educational programs helps ensure that education remains relevant and effective.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Presentation Brochure of the Single-Cycle Master Study Programme Architecture - Erasmus+ SAFE (Sustainable Accessible Future Environments)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Presentation Brochure of the Second-Cycle Master Study Programme Urbanism - Faculty of Design, University of Primorska: Going Green Global Design Week – DESIGN FOR ALL
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Web Design and Digital Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Courses on web accessibility are increasingly common in IT and design programs at universities and technical colleges. - Examples: Programs include specific courses on creating accessible digital content and interfaces, adhering to international standards like WCAG. - Extent of Practice: These courses are often elective but are gaining popularity as digital accessibility becomes a critical requirement in the tech industry. - Auditor Qualifications: Auditors are required to have certifications in accessibility assessments, which may include training courses offered by accredited institutions. They must demonstrate a thorough understanding of both national standards like SIST ISO 21542 and international guidelines such as the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) <p>Involvement of Persons with Disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and Delivery: Educational institutions often collaborate with organizations representing people with disabilities to design and deliver these courses. Input from these organizations ensures that the training is practical and meets the actual needs of people with disabilities. - - Examples: Collaborative workshops and guest lectures by representatives from disability organizations are common components of these courses.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Higher education and professional accreditation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration: Training programs for service industry professionals frequently incorporate sessions on accessibility and inclusive service delivery.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples: Hospitality and healthcare management courses often include modules on how to provide accessible services to people with disabilities. - Extent of Practice: Such training is becoming standard practice, particularly in sectors where public interaction is frequent. <p>Involvement of persons with disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and Delivery: Educational institutions often collaborate with organizations representing people with disabilities to design and deliver these courses. Input from these organizations ensures that the training is practical and meets the actual needs of people with disabilities. - - Examples: Collaborative workshops and guest lectures by representatives from disability organizations are common components of these courses.
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 6.4: Number of trainees on Universal Design / Design for All.

- **Description:** Number of people participating in courses offering accessibility and universal design modules. This includes courses at higher education, vocational education and training (VET) and lifelong learning programmes.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Number of Trained Professionals: It is challenging to provide exact numbers, but thousands of professionals across these sectors receive training in Universal Design principles annually, through both formal education and continuing professional development programs.</p> <p>Publication and Outreach: Many institutions also publish their course frameworks and outcomes, contributing to broader educational initiatives and public awareness on the importance of accessibility.</p>
SOURCES	NA

- **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	The inclusion of Universal Design and Design for All principles in Slovenia is expanding, but the degree of integration of these principles still varies by institution and sector. There is not specific information available regarding the number of trainees on Universal Design / Design for All.
SOURCES	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	The inclusion of Universal Design and Design for All principles in Slovenia is expanding, but the degree of integration of these principles still varies by institution and sector. There is not specific information available regarding the number of trainees on Universal Design / Design for All.
SOURCES	NA

- **Public Policies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, the integration of Universal Design and Design for All principles into educational and professional training programs is an evolving process, particularly evident in fields such as engineering, urban planning, transport, web design, media, and service provision. These concepts are increasingly recognized as essential for creating inclusive environments and services that are accessible to all members of society, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Impact and professionals trained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Trained Professionals: It is challenging to provide exact numbers, but thousands of professionals across these sectors receive training in Universal Design principles annually, through both formal education and continuing professional development programs. - - Publication and Outreach: Many institutions also publish their course frameworks and outcomes, contributing to broader educational initiatives and public awareness on the importance of accessibility.
SOURCES	NA

Topic 7. Public Awareness

The successful implementation of accessibility initiatives is not possible without a population that is aware of their rights and responsibilities. In this sense, awareness raising campaigns are essential to get all citizens involved. These indicators will show efforts undertaken by public authorities to organise public awareness activities to promote accessibility.

Indicator 7.1: Existence of public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility.

- **Description:** Identification of awareness raising campaigns and activities organized by public authorities to promote accessibility and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities as they relate to accessibility
- **Areas:**

○ **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
<p>INFORMATION</p>	<p>In Slovenia, public awareness campaigns and activities are crucial for promoting accessibility across services open to the public, particularly within the built environment sector. These initiatives are organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and disability advocacy groups. Here are some notable examples and details about their frequency, organizers, methods of information dissemination, and outputs:</p> <p>"Everyone's Slovenia" Accessibility Campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: This campaign is led by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with local municipalities and disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is ongoing with major events annually, usually aligned with significant dates like the European Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Methods of Information: The campaign utilizes workshops, seminars, brochures, and social media to inform individuals about accessibility rights and the importance of an inclusive society. - Outputs: The campaign reaches approximately 10,000 people annually, including around 3,000 people with disabilities. It has successfully raised awareness about accessibility issues in public spaces and has fostered community engagement. <p>Accessible City Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: City councils across major cities in Slovenia, often in partnership with universities and local NGOs. - Frequency: This initiative features several events throughout the year, with specific projects highlighted during local and national accessibility weeks. - Methods of Information: The initiative includes public exhibitions, accessible city tours, and interactive online platforms that showcase accessible facilities and services. - Outputs: It engages directly with around 5,000 people each year, including stakeholders from various sectors and representatives of disability organizations. The initiative has led to improvements in urban infrastructure and increased public commitment to accessibility. <p>Training and Education Sessions on Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: NGOs such as A11Y, Beletrina, Dostop and YHD – Association for Theory and Culture of Handicap, and educational institutions. - Frequency: Regular sessions are held throughout the year, often in collaboration with national and European awareness days. - Methods of Information: These sessions are conducted in various formats, including webinars, in-person workshops,

	<p>and at conferences, focusing on educating service providers and the general public about accessibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outputs: These educational activities typically reach hundreds of participants annually, significantly improving understanding and implementation of accessibility standards in public and private sectors. <p>These campaigns and activities play a vital role in promoting accessibility in Slovenia. They are characterized by a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, which enhances their reach and effectiveness. The frequency of these activities ensures that awareness of accessibility remains high and that continuous improvements are made. Through these initiatives, Slovenia is actively working towards an inclusive society where the rights and needs of people with disabilities are recognized and respected in every aspect of public life.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility To Built Environment And Information (Project info) - Accessible City / Občina po meri invalidov (Project info) - Education and awareness by DOSTOP (List of educations)

o **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Public awareness campaigns and activities aimed at promoting accessibility for all services open to the public are crucial components of societal efforts to enhance inclusion. These campaigns are typically organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-profit organizations focused on disability rights, and sometimes private sector partners. The frequency and scope of these activities can vary, but they generally aim to educate the public on accessibility issues, inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities, and encourage the implementation of accessible practices.</p> <p>Accessibility Awareness in Public Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Local government bodies in collaboration with public transportation companies. - Activities: Activities include the distribution of informational materials in buses, trains, and public stations, and training sessions for transportation staff on how to assist passengers with disabilities. - - Outputs: These campaigns typically reach tens of thousands of commuters annually, with direct participation from disability advocacy groups to tailor the materials and training programs.
SOURCES	NA

o **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of</p>

	<p>individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU, a European initiative advocating for improved accessibility across Europe.</p> <p>Organizers and Campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS) regularly organizes events and campaigns to promote awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of accessibility. NSIOS acts as an umbrella organization representing the interests of persons with disabilities and leads various projects focused on education, employment, and accessibility. - A11Y.SI is an organization that primarily works in the fields of consulting, education, and the development of tools that facilitate easier access to digital services. They emphasize web accessibility, mobile applications, and other IT solutions that are accessible to all users, regardless of their physical or sensory limitations. - Beletrina , a publishing house under the Student Publishing House, focuses on publishing books and literary works. In the context of accessibility, they strive to publish works in formats accessible to readers with various disabilities, including Braille editions, audiobooks, and large print books. Beletrina also organizes literary events, such as readings and presentations, that are accessible and adapted for persons with disabilities, promoting cultural inclusion and accessibility to literature. - DIGITAS is a non-governmental organization (institute) focusing on digital inclusion and ensuring that digital technologies and services are accessible to all, especially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Their activities include the development and promotion of accessible technological solutions, advocacy for policies supporting digital inclusion, and educational programs for developers and businesses on the importance and implementation of accessible practices. - INCLUSIVO is a non-governmental organization focusing on checking if digital experiences are accessible to everyone, fostering an inclusive society. They analyze, test, consult, design, and implement accessibility solutions. They are offering to audit websites and mobile apps for compliance with Slovenian (Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications) and European (EU Web Accessibility Directive) legislation. They also prepare detailed reports identifying compliance and areas for improvement.
<p>SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zavod za digitalno dostopnost A11Y.si - Beletrina - DIGITAS - INCLUSIVO - A11Y.SI Facebook Awareness activities - A11Y.SI LinkedIn Awareness activities

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU. Campaigns and activities to raise awareness about accessibility take place throughout the year, with a focus on international days, such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD), when more events are organized. The frequency of these activities can vary based on funding and available resources, but there is a noticeable trend of increasing number and scope of these initiatives. A few examples below:</p> <p>National campaign "Accessible for All":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is conducted annually, usually during the European Mobility Week. - Description: The campaign includes various activities such as workshops, informational booths, and media releases that inform the public about the importance of accessibility and the rights of persons with disabilities. - Reach and Inclusion: The campaign reaches thousands of people across Slovenia, including persons with disabilities and their organizations. <p>Project "Accessible Slovenia":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Association for Technical Culture of Slovenia in collaboration with local disability associations. - Frequency: Project events are held throughout the year. - Description: The project includes educational modules for local communities on accessibility standards and the rights of persons with disabilities. It also organizes evaluations of the accessibility of public spaces and services. - Reach and Inclusion: The project annually involves hundreds of participants, including a significant number of persons with disabilities and their representatives, who help shape accessibility guidelines. <p>Media campaign "We Are All Equal":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Paraplegic Association of Slovenia and media houses. - Frequency: The media campaign runs several times a year, often associated with international days such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Description: The campaign includes television and radio ads that raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities and the need for accessibility in all sectors of society. - Reach and Inclusion: The campaign reaches a broad audience, with a special focus on informing about

	<p>accessibility and eliminating prejudices against persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: NSIOS - Reach and Inclusion: Thousands of people, including people with disabilities, through social media and other communication channels
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A11Y.SI Facebook Awareness activities - A11Y.SI LinkedIn Awareness activities - Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities

Indicator 7.2: Number of public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility.

- **Description:** Number of awareness raising campaigns and activities organized by public authorities to promote accessibility and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities as they relate to accessibility
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	3
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, public awareness campaigns and activities are crucial for promoting accessibility across services open to the public, particularly within the built environment sector. These initiatives are organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and disability advocacy groups. Here are some notable examples and details about their frequency, organizers, methods of information dissemination, and outputs:</p> <p>"Everyone's Slovenia" Accessibility Campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: This campaign is led by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with local municipalities and disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is ongoing with major events annually, usually aligned with significant dates like the European Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Methods of Information: The campaign utilizes workshops, seminars, brochures, and social media to inform individuals about accessibility rights and the importance of an inclusive society. - Outputs: The campaign reaches approximately 10,000 people annually, including around 3,000 people with disabilities. It has successfully raised awareness about accessibility issues in public spaces and has fostered community engagement.

	<p>Accessible City Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: City councils across major cities in Slovenia, often in partnership with universities and local NGOs. - Frequency: This initiative features several events throughout the year, with specific projects highlighted during local and national accessibility weeks. - Methods of Information: The initiative includes public exhibitions, accessible city tours, and interactive online platforms that showcase accessible facilities and services. - Outputs: It engages directly with around 5,000 people each year, including stakeholders from various sectors and representatives of disability organizations. The initiative has led to improvements in urban infrastructure and increased public commitment to accessibility. <p>Training and Education Sessions on Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: NGOs such as A11Y, Beletrina, Dostop and YHD – Association for Theory and Culture of Handicap, and educational institutions. - Frequency: Regular sessions are held throughout the year, often in collaboration with national and European awareness days. - Methods of Information: These sessions are conducted in various formats, including webinars, in-person workshops, and at conferences, focusing on educating service providers and the general public about accessibility. - Outputs: These educational activities typically reach hundreds of participants annually, significantly improving understanding and implementation of accessibility standards in public and private sectors. <p>These campaigns and activities play a vital role in promoting accessibility in Slovenia. They are characterized by a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, which enhances their reach and effectiveness. The frequency of these activities ensures that awareness of accessibility remains high and that continuous improvements are made. Through these initiatives, Slovenia is actively working towards an inclusive society where the rights and needs of people with disabilities are recognized and respected in every aspect of public life.</p>
SOURCES	NA

o **Transport:**

RESULT	1
INFORMATION	Public awareness campaigns and activities aimed at promoting accessibility for all services open to the public are crucial components of societal efforts to enhance inclusion. These campaigns are typically organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-profit organizations focused on disability rights, and sometimes private sector partners. The frequency and scope of these activities can vary, but they generally aim to educate the public on accessibility issues, inform individuals

	<p>of their rights and responsibilities, and encourage the implementation of accessible practices.</p> <p>Accessibility Awareness in Public Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Local government bodies in collaboration with public transportation companies. - Activities: Activities include the distribution of informational materials in buses, trains, and public stations, and training sessions for transportation staff on how to assist passengers with disabilities. - Outputs: These campaigns typically reach tens of thousands of commuters annually, with direct participation from disability advocacy groups to tailor the materials and training programs.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	5
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU, a European initiative advocating for improved accessibility across Europe.</p> <p>Organizers and Campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS) regularly organizes events and campaigns to promote awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of accessibility. NSIOS acts as an umbrella organization representing the interests of persons with disabilities and leads various projects focused on education, employment, and accessibility. - A11Y.SI is an organization that primarily works in the fields of consulting, education, and the development of tools that facilitate easier access to digital services. They emphasize web accessibility, mobile applications, and other IT solutions that are accessible to all users, regardless of their physical or sensory limitations. - Beletrina , a publishing house under the Student Publishing House, focuses on publishing books and literary works. In the context of accessibility, they strive to publish works in formats accessible to readers with various disabilities, including Braille editions, audiobooks, and large print books. Beletrina also organizes literary events, such as readings and presentations, that are accessible and adapted for persons with disabilities, promoting cultural inclusion and accessibility to literature. - DIGITAS is a non-governmental organization (institute) focusing on digital inclusion and ensuring that digital technologies and services are accessible to all, especially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Their

	<p>activities include the development and promotion of accessible technological solutions, advocacy for policies supporting digital inclusion, and educational programs for developers and businesses on the importance and implementation of accessible practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INCLUSIVO is a non-governmental organization focusing on checking if digital experiences are accessible to everyone, fostering an inclusive society. They analyze, test, consult, design, and implement accessibility solutions. They are offering to audit websites and mobile apps for compliance with Slovenian (Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications) and European (EU Web Accessibility Directive) legislation. They also prepare detailed reports identifying compliance and areas for improvement.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zavod za digitalno dostopnost A11Y.si - Beletrina - DIGITAS - INCLUSIVO - A11Y.SI Facebook Awareness activities - A11Y.SI LinkedIn Awareness activities

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	4
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU. Campaigns and activities to raise awareness about accessibility take place throughout the year, with a focus on international days, such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD), when more events are organized. The frequency of these activities can vary based on funding and available resources, but there is a noticeable trend of increasing number and scope of these initiatives. A few examples below:</p> <p>National campaign "Accessible for All":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is conducted annually, usually during the European Mobility Week. - Description: The campaign includes various activities such as workshops, informational booths, and media releases that inform the public about the importance of accessibility and the rights of persons with disabilities. - Reach and Inclusion: The campaign reaches thousands of people across Slovenia, including persons with disabilities and their organizations. <p>Project "Accessible Slovenia":</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Association for Technical Culture of Slovenia in collaboration with local disability associations. - Frequency: Project events are held throughout the year. - Description: The project includes educational modules for local communities on accessibility standards and the rights of persons with disabilities. It also organizes evaluations of the accessibility of public spaces and services. - Reach and Inclusion: The project annually involves hundreds of participants, including a significant number of persons with disabilities and their representatives, who help shape accessibility guidelines. <p>Media campaign "We Are All Equal":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Paraplegic Association of Slovenia and media houses. - Frequency: The media campaign runs several times a year, often associated with international days such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Description: The campaign includes television and radio ads that raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities and the need for accessibility in all sectors of society. - Reach and Inclusion: The campaign reaches a broad audience, with a special focus on informing about accessibility and eliminating prejudices against persons with disabilities. <p>Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: NSIOS - Reach and Inclusion: Thousands of people, including people with disabilities, through social media and other communication channels
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A11Y.SI Facebook Awareness activities - A11Y.SI LinkedIn Awareness activities - Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities

Indicator 7.3: Involvement of people with disabilities in public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility.

- **Description:** The identified public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility involve persons with disabilities and their representative organization during the design and delivery
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, public awareness campaigns and activities are crucial for promoting accessibility across services open to the public, particularly within the built environment sector. These initiatives are

	<p>organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and disability advocacy groups. Here are some notable examples and details about their frequency, organizers, methods of information dissemination, and outputs:</p> <p>"Everyone's Slovenia" Accessibility Campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: This campaign is led by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with local municipalities and disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is ongoing with major events annually, usually aligned with significant dates like the European Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Methods of Information: The campaign utilizes workshops, seminars, brochures, and social media to inform individuals about accessibility rights and the importance of an inclusive society. - Outputs: The campaign reaches approximately 10,000 people annually, including around 3,000 people with disabilities. It has successfully raised awareness about accessibility issues in public spaces and has fostered community engagement. <p>Accessible City Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: City councils across major cities in Slovenia, often in partnership with universities and local NGOs. - Frequency: This initiative features several events throughout the year, with specific projects highlighted during local and national accessibility weeks. - Methods of Information: The initiative includes public exhibitions, accessible city tours, and interactive online platforms that showcase accessible facilities and services. - Outputs: It engages directly with around 5,000 people each year, including stakeholders from various sectors and representatives of disability organizations. The initiative has led to improvements in urban infrastructure and increased public commitment to accessibility. <p>Training and Education Sessions on Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: NGOs such as A11Y, Beletrina, Dostop and YHD – Association for Theory and Culture of Handicap, and educational institutions. - Frequency: Regular sessions are held throughout the year, often in collaboration with national and European awareness days. - Methods of Information: These sessions are conducted in various formats, including webinars, in-person workshops, and at conferences, focusing on educating service providers and the general public about accessibility. - Outputs: These educational activities typically reach hundreds of participants annually, significantly improving understanding and implementation of accessibility standards in public and private sectors.
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	<p>These campaigns and activities play a vital role in promoting accessibility in Slovenia. They are characterized by a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, which enhances their reach and effectiveness. The frequency of these activities ensures that awareness of accessibility remains high and that continuous improvements are made. Through these initiatives, Slovenia is actively working towards an inclusive society where the rights and needs of people with disabilities are recognized and respected in every aspect of public life.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility To Built Environment And Information (Project info) - Accessible City / Občina po meri invalidov (Project info) - Education and awareness by DOSTOP (List of educations)

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Accessibility Awareness in Public Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizer: Local government bodies in collaboration with public transportation companies. - Activities: Activities include the distribution of informational materials in buses, trains, and public stations, and training sessions for transportation staff on how to assist passengers with disabilities. - - Outputs: These campaigns typically reach tens of thousands of commuters annually, with direct participation from disability advocacy groups to tailor the materials and training programs.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU, a European initiative advocating for improved accessibility across Europe.</p> <p>Organizers and Campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (NSIOS) regularly organizes events and campaigns to promote awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of accessibility. NSIOS acts as an umbrella organization representing the interests of persons with disabilities and leads various projects focused on education, employment, and accessibility. - A11Y.SI is an organization that primarily works in the fields of consulting, education, and the development of tools that facilitate easier access to digital services. They emphasize web accessibility, mobile applications, and other IT

	<p>solutions that are accessible to all users, regardless of their physical or sensory limitations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beletrina, a publishing house under the Student Publishing House, focuses on publishing books and literary works. In the context of accessibility, they strive to publish works in formats accessible to readers with various disabilities, including Braille editions, audiobooks, and large print books. Beletrina also organizes literary events, such as readings and presentations, that are accessible and adapted for persons with disabilities, promoting cultural inclusion and accessibility to literature. - DIGITAS is a non-governmental organization (institute) focusing on digital inclusion and ensuring that digital technologies and services are accessible to all, especially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Their activities include the development and promotion of accessible technological solutions, advocacy for policies supporting digital inclusion, and educational programs for developers and businesses on the importance and implementation of accessible practices. - INCLUSIVO is a non-governmental organization focusing on checking if digital experiences are accessible to everyone, fostering an inclusive society. They analyze, test, consult, design, and implement accessibility solutions. They are offering to audit websites and mobile apps for compliance with Slovenian (Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications) and European (EU Web Accessibility Directive) legislation. They also prepare detailed reports identifying compliance and areas for improvement.
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zavod za digitalno dostopnost A11Y.si - Beletrina - DIGITAS - INCLUSIVO - A11Y.SI Facebook Awareness activities - A11Y.SI LinkedIn Awareness activities

o **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU. Campaigns and activities to raise awareness about accessibility take place throughout the year, with a focus on international days, such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD), when more events are organized. The frequency of these activities can vary based on funding and available resources, but there is a noticeable trend of increasing number and scope of these initiatives. A few examples below:</p>

	<p>Campaigns often reach a large number of people, including persons with disabilities. For example, national awareness campaigns done by NSIOS, like the project "Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities" can reach thousands of people through their social media and other channels. Involvement of disability organizations ensures that campaigns are aligned with actual needs and promote the inclusion of all groups in society.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns about accessibility in Slovenia are becoming increasingly diverse and targeted, contributing to a broader understanding and improvement of accessibility of public services. With increased collaboration among various stakeholders and more funding for these initiatives, further progress in this field can be expected.</p>
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 7.4: Number of people reached out by public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility.

- **Description:** Number of individuals reach out as a result of awareness raising campaigns and activities organized by public authorities to promote accessibility and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities as they relate to accessibility
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	20000
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, public awareness campaigns and activities are crucial for promoting accessibility across services open to the public, particularly within the built environment sector. These initiatives are organized by a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and disability advocacy groups. Here are some notable examples and details about their frequency, organizers, methods of information dissemination, and outputs:</p> <p>"Everyone's Slovenia" Accessibility Campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: This campaign is led by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in collaboration with local municipalities and disability organizations. - Frequency: The campaign is ongoing with major events annually, usually aligned with significant dates like the European Day of Persons with Disabilities. - Methods of Information: The campaign utilizes workshops, seminars, brochures, and social media to inform individuals about accessibility rights and the importance of an inclusive society. - Outputs: The campaign reaches approximately 10,000 people annually, including around 3,000 people with

	<p>disabilities. It has successfully raised awareness about accessibility issues in public spaces and has fostered community engagement.</p> <p>Accessible City Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: City councils across major cities in Slovenia, often in partnership with universities and local NGOs. - Frequency: This initiative features several events throughout the year, with specific projects highlighted during local and national accessibility weeks. - Methods of Information: The initiative includes public exhibitions, accessible city tours, and interactive online platforms that showcase accessible facilities and services. - Outputs: It engages directly with around 5,000 people each year, including stakeholders from various sectors and representatives of disability organizations. The initiative has led to improvements in urban infrastructure and increased public commitment to accessibility. <p>Training and Education Sessions on Accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizers: NGOs such as A11Y, Beletrina, Dostop and YHD – Association for Theory and Culture of Handicap, and educational institutions. - Frequency: Regular sessions are held throughout the year, often in collaboration with national and European awareness days. - Methods of Information: These sessions are conducted in various formats, including webinars, in-person workshops, and at conferences, focusing on educating service providers and the general public about accessibility. - Outputs: These educational activities typically reach hundreds of participants annually, significantly improving understanding and implementation of accessibility standards in public and private sectors. <p>These campaigns and activities play a vital role in promoting accessibility in Slovenia. They are characterized by a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, which enhances their reach and effectiveness. The frequency of these activities ensures that awareness of accessibility remains high and that continuous improvements are made. Through these initiatives, Slovenia is actively working towards an inclusive society where the rights and needs of people with disabilities are recognized and respected in every aspect of public life.</p>
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility To Built Environment And Information (Project info) - Accessible City / Občina po meri invalidov (Project info) - Education and awareness by DOSTOP (List of educations)

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	There is no specific information available regarding the number of people reached out by public awareness raising campaigns on accessibility transport.

SOURCES	NA
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○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Campaigns often reach a large number of people, including persons with disabilities. For example, national awareness campaigns done by NSIOS, like the project "Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities" can reach thousands of people through their social media and other channels. Involvement of disability organizations ensures that campaigns are aligned with actual needs and promote the inclusion of all groups in society.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns about accessibility in Slovenia are becoming increasingly diverse and targeted, contributing to a broader understanding and improvement of accessibility of public services. With increased collaboration among various stakeholders and more funding for these initiatives, further progress in this field can be expected.</p>
SOURCES	NSIOS project: Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Awareness of accessibility is increasingly rising in Slovenia through various campaigns and activities organized by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The focus is on improving the accessibility of public services and raising awareness of individuals' rights and responsibilities regarding accessibility. Some of these activities are organized by or in collaboration with AccessibleEU. Campaigns and activities to raise awareness about accessibility take place throughout the year, with a focus on international days, such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD), when more events are organized. The frequency of these activities can vary based on funding and available resources, but there is a noticeable trend of increasing number and scope of these initiatives. A few examples below:</p> <p>Campaigns often reach a large number of people, including persons with disabilities. For example, national awareness campaigns done by NSIOS, like the project ""Nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the social inclusion of persons with disabilities "" can reach thousands of people through their social media and other channels. Involvement of disability organizations ensures that campaigns are aligned with actual needs and promote the inclusion of all groups in society.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns about accessibility in Slovenia are becoming increasingly diverse and targeted, contributing to a broader understanding and improvement of accessibility of public services. With increased collaboration among various stakeholders and more funding for these initiatives, further progress in this field can be expected.</p>

SOURCES	NA
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Topic 8. Incentives

Public authorities can demonstrate their level of commitment on accessibility by providing more resources to promote change. The following indicators would provide a better understanding of actions taken to incentivize goods and service providers to improve accessibility and respond to the needs of people with disabilities.

Indicator 8.1: Existence of public funding initiatives promoting accessibility.

- **Description:** Identification of measures from public authorities, such as funding / incentive schemes, to incentivize goods and service providers to improve accessibility of goods and service provisions, including information about accessibility to potential users
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>Public authorities have implemented several key measures to encourage both public and private agencies to improve the accessibility of goods and service provisions. These measures include financial incentives and informational campaigns designed to ensure that buildings and facilities are accessible to all, including people with disabilities.</p> <p>Accessibility Improvement Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: These grants are provided to businesses and organizations to help them make structural modifications to their facilities to meet accessibility standards. This includes installing ramps, elevators, and accessible toilets. - Funding Amount: Grants can cover up to 50% of the total cost of the modifications, with maximum amounts typically ranging from €20,000 to €50,000, depending on the scale of the project and available funding in a given fiscal year. <p>Accessibility certification and labeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: Public authorities promote an accessibility labeling system that certifies buildings that meet or exceed national accessibility standards. This label serves as an incentive for building owners to improve accessibility to attract tenants and customers who value inclusivity. - Output: The labeling system is promoted through public campaigns and includes information sessions for property

	<p>owners about the benefits of certification and how to achieve it.</p> <p>These measures reflect Slovenia's commitment to improving accessibility in the built environment. By providing financial support and promoting awareness of accessibility issues, Slovenia is making strides toward a more inclusive society. The combination of these strategies ensures that accessibility improvements are economically feasible for businesses and beneficial for all users of the built environment.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, public authorities have implemented various measures to incentivize both public and private service providers to improve the accessibility of goods and services. These measures aim to ensure that all citizens, including those with disabilities, can access services and goods on an equal basis. Here are some key measures and incentive schemes in the transport sector:</p> <p>Accessibility Improvement Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: The government provides grants to businesses and organizations to upgrade facilities and services to meet accessibility standards. These grants cover costs associated with modifying physical environments, purchasing accessible equipment, and implementing accessible technology solutions. - Funding Amount: The funding can vary depending on the project's scope, but typically covers up to 50% of the total cost, with a cap that might range from €10,000 to €50,000 depending on the specific call and available budget. <p>Tax Incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: Tax deductions or credits are available for businesses that invest in improving accessibility. This includes renovations to make physical spaces accessible, investments in accessible technology, and services that improve accessibility for employees and customers with disabilities. - Details: The specific tax relief can vary, but often includes deductions from income tax or corporate tax based on the amount invested in accessibility improvements. <p>Certification for Accessible Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: A certification program that recognizes businesses and organizations that adhere to high standards of accessibility. This serves as an incentive for service providers to improve their accessibility features to gain recognition and potentially attract more customers. - Impact: Certified entities are listed in a publicly accessible registry, which helps potential users identify accessible services easily.

	<p>Training Programs for Service Providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: Public funding is provided for training programs aimed at educating service providers about accessibility requirements and how to implement them. These programs often include how to communicate effectively with people who have various types of disabilities. - Funding Amount: These programs are usually funded fully by the government, provided free of charge to participants.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	Yes
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various measures by public authorities are in place to promote the improvement of accessibility of goods and services, including ICT. These measures are designed and implemented by different bodies with the aim of ensuring better accessibility for persons with disabilities and broader inclusion in the digital society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries in Slovenia, in cooperation with other government bodies, occasionally announce subsidies and financial incentives to improve ICT accessibility. This includes funding projects that develop new technological solutions to enhance accessibility, such as applications and software add-ons that facilitate access to digital content for persons with various forms of disabilities. - The Foundation for Financing Disability and Humanitarian Organizations (FIHO) in Slovenia operates to support the activities and projects of disability and humanitarian organizations. FIHO is responsible for allocating funds to these organizations, ensuring that they can provide essential services and support to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The funding comes primarily from the lottery proceeds and other state resources, which are distributed based on specific criteria and needs assessments. The funds are used to finance various programs, including social inclusion initiatives, accessibility projects, and other support services aimed at improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities. Each year, FIHO allocates a substantial amount of financial resources, which are carefully monitored and audited to ensure transparency and effectiveness in their use. - Slovenian public authorities also invest in educational programs and awareness campaigns about the importance of accessibility. This includes training for developers and designers in both the public and private sectors on how to create accessible web and mobile applications. Such training is crucial for spreading knowledge about accessibility standards and best practices in the industry. Example: Upravna akademija – Spletna dostopnost (5 courses)
SOURCES	Upravna akademija – Courses on accessibility

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	Yes
<p>INFORMATION</p>	<p>In Slovenia, various initiatives and measures by public authorities aim to promote the improvement of accessibility for goods and services and to inform potential users about accessibility. These measures include both funding and incentives for public and private providers. These initiatives and measures play a crucial role in ensuring that goods and services in Slovenia are accessible to a broader range of users, including persons with disabilities. They also encourage companies to take an active role in the process of improving accessibility, which benefits society as a whole.</p> <p>Financial subsidies and incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies for adaptation of facilities: Public authorities provide financial subsidies to companies and organizations for adapting physical spaces to be accessible to persons with disabilities. These funds enable companies to make necessary adjustments, such as installing elevators, ramps, and adapted restrooms. - Example: The European Union's Competitiveness and Innovation Programme offered subsidies for improving accessibility in tourist facilities, funding up to 50% of eligible costs, depending on the project. <p>Tax incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax deductions for accessibility improvements: Companies can benefit from tax deductions for costs incurred in making accessibility improvements. These deductions are intended to reduce the financial burden and encourage investment in accessibility. - Example: A tax deduction of up to 20% of eligible adaptation costs for accessibility, which can be claimed in the annual tax return. <p>Legislative Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on equal opportunities for persons with disabilities: This act mandates that all providers of goods and services must ensure their services and products are accessible to persons with disabilities. This also includes the obligation to inform about accessibility. - Example: The act requires companies to clearly indicate the accessibility of their services on their websites and within their premises. <p>Awareness and education programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational programs for companies: Public authorities often organize workshops and seminars for companies to inform them about the importance of accessibility and to demonstrate how they can improve the accessibility of their services. - Example: Regular seminars and workshops led by the Employment Service of Slovenia, aimed at educating employers about the rights of persons with disabilities and technical solutions for improving accessibility. <p>Inclusion and information for potential users:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public authorities encourage companies to actively inform potential users, especially persons with disabilities, about the accessibility of their services. This may include information on websites, in promotional materials, or through direct communication.
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 8.2: Amount invested on public funding initiatives promoting accessibility.

- **Description:** Amount of funding provided by public authorities to incentivize goods and service providers to improve accessibility of goods and service provision, including information about accessibility to potential users
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Public authorities have implemented several key measures to encourage both public and private agencies to improve the accessibility of goods and service provisions. These measures include financial incentives and informational campaigns designed to ensure that buildings and facilities are accessible to all, including people with disabilities.</p> <p>Accessibility Improvement Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: These grants are provided to businesses and organizations to help them make structural modifications to their facilities to meet accessibility standards. This includes installing ramps, elevators, and accessible toilets. - Funding Amount: Grants can cover up to 50% of the total cost of the modifications, with maximum amounts typically ranging from €20,000 to €50,000, depending on the scale of the project and available funding in a given fiscal year. <p>Accessibility certification and labeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: Public authorities promote an accessibility labeling system that certifies buildings that meet or exceed national accessibility standards. This label serves as an incentive for building owners to improve accessibility to attract tenants and customers who value inclusivity. - Output: The labeling system is promoted through public campaigns and includes information sessions for property owners about the benefits of certification and how to achieve it. <p>These measures reflect Slovenia’s commitment to improving accessibility in the built environment. By providing financial support and promoting awareness of accessibility issues, Slovenia is making strides toward a more inclusive society. The combination of these strategies ensures that accessibility improvements are</p>

	economically feasible for businesses and beneficial for all users of the built environment.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	In Slovenia, public authorities have implemented various measures to incentivize both public and private service providers to improve the accessibility of goods and services. These measures aim to ensure that all citizens, including those with disabilities, can access services and goods on an equal basis. There is no specific information available regarding the amount invested on public funding initiatives promoting accessibility in the transport sector.
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>The exact amounts of funding vary depending on the specific project or call, but the goal is to ensure sufficient resources for the development and implementation of effective solutions. Calls for proposals and funding details are regularly published on the official websites of the relevant ministries or in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>The FIHO Foundation allocated 19.3 million EUR for the activities of disability and humanitarian organizations in 2023.</p> <p>These measures together form a comprehensive approach to promoting accessibility in the digital environment and demonstrate Slovenia's efforts to ensure equal access to information and communication technologies for all citizens.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various initiatives and measures by public authorities aim to promote the improvement of accessibility for goods and services and to inform potential users about accessibility. These measures include both funding and incentives for public and private providers. These initiatives and measures play a crucial role in ensuring that goods and services in Slovenia are accessible to a broader range of users, including persons with disabilities. They also encourage companies to take an active role in the process of improving accessibility, which benefits society as a whole.</p> <p>Financial subsidies and incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies for adaptation of facilities: Public authorities provide financial subsidies to companies and organizations for adapting physical spaces to be accessible to persons with disabilities. These funds enable companies to make necessary adjustments, such as installing elevators, ramps, and adapted restrooms.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Example: The European Union's Competitiveness and Innovation Programme offered subsidies for improving accessibility in tourist facilities, funding up to 50% of eligible costs, depending on the project. <p>Tax incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax deductions for accessibility improvements: Companies can benefit from tax deductions for costs incurred in making accessibility improvements. These deductions are intended to reduce the financial burden and encourage investment in accessibility. - Example: A tax deduction of up to 20% of eligible adaptation costs for accessibility, which can be claimed in the annual tax return. <p>Legislative Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on equal opportunities for persons with disabilities: This act mandates that all providers of goods and services must ensure their services and products are accessible to persons with disabilities. This also includes the obligation to inform about accessibility. - Example: The act requires companies to clearly indicate the accessibility of their services on their websites and within their premises. <p>Awareness and education programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational programs for companies: Public authorities often organize workshops and seminars for companies to inform them about the importance of accessibility and to demonstrate how they can improve the accessibility of their services. - Example: Regular seminars and workshops led by the Employment Service of Slovenia, aimed at educating employers about the rights of persons with disabilities and technical solutions for improving accessibility. <p>Inclusion and information for potential users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public authorities encourage companies to actively inform potential users, especially persons with disabilities, about the accessibility of their services. This may include information on websites, in promotional materials, or through direct communication.
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 8.3: Number of recipients of public funding initiatives on accessibility.

- **Description:** Number of goods and service providers receiving funding from public authorities to improve accessibility of goods and service provision, including information about accessibility to potential users
- **Areas:**

○ **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Public authorities have implemented several key measures to encourage both public and private agencies to improve the accessibility of goods and service provisions. These measures include financial incentives and informational campaigns designed to ensure that buildings and facilities are accessible to all, including people with disabilities.</p> <p>Accessibility Improvement Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: These grants are provided to businesses and organizations to help them make structural modifications to their facilities to meet accessibility standards. This includes installing ramps, elevators, and accessible toilets. - Funding Amount: Grants can cover up to 50% of the total cost of the modifications, with maximum amounts typically ranging from €20,000 to €50,000, depending on the scale of the project and available funding in a given fiscal year. <p>Accessibility certification and labeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description: Public authorities promote an accessibility labeling system that certifies buildings that meet or exceed national accessibility standards. This label serves as an incentive for building owners to improve accessibility to attract tenants and customers who value inclusivity. - Output: The labeling system is promoted through public campaigns and includes information sessions for property owners about the benefits of certification and how to achieve it. <p>These measures reflect Slovenia’s commitment to improving accessibility in the built environment. By providing financial support and promoting awareness of accessibility issues, Slovenia is making strides toward a more inclusive society. The combination of these strategies ensures that accessibility improvements are economically feasible for businesses and beneficial for all users of the built environment.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, public authorities have implemented various measures to incentivize both public and private service providers to improve the accessibility of goods and services. These measures aim to ensure that all citizens, including those with disabilities, can access services and goods on an equal basis. There is no specific information available regarding the number of recipients of public funding initiatives on accessibility.</p>
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various measures by public authorities are in place to promote the improvement of accessibility of goods and services, including ICT. These measures are designed and implemented by different bodies with the aim of ensuring better accessibility for persons with disabilities and broader inclusion in the digital society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries in Slovenia, in cooperation with other government bodies, occasionally announce subsidies and financial incentives to improve ICT accessibility. This includes funding projects that develop new technological solutions to enhance accessibility, such as applications and software add-ons that facilitate access to digital content for persons with various forms of disabilities. - The Foundation for Financing Disability and Humanitarian Organizations (FIHO) in Slovenia operates to support the activities and projects of disability and humanitarian organizations. FIHO is responsible for allocating funds to these organizations, ensuring that they can provide essential services and support to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The funding comes primarily from the lottery proceeds and other state resources, which are distributed based on specific criteria and needs assessments. The funds are used to finance various programs, including social inclusion initiatives, accessibility projects, and other support services aimed at improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities. Each year, FIHO allocates a substantial amount of financial resources, which are carefully monitored and audited to ensure transparency and effectiveness in their use. - Slovenian public authorities also invest in educational programs and awareness campaigns about the importance of accessibility. This includes training for developers and designers in both the public and private sectors on how to create accessible web and mobile applications. Such training is crucial for spreading knowledge about accessibility standards and best practices in the industry. Example: Upravna akademija – Spletna dostopnost (5 courses)
SOURCES	Upravna akademija – Courses on accessibility

○ **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>In Slovenia, various initiatives and measures by public authorities aim to promote the improvement of accessibility for goods and services and to inform potential users about accessibility. These measures include both funding and incentives for public and private providers. These initiatives and measures play a crucial role in ensuring that goods and services in Slovenia are accessible to a broader range of users, including persons with disability. They also encourage companies to take an active role in the process of improving accessibility, which benefits society as a whole.</p> <p>Financial subsidies and incentives:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies for adaptation of facilities: Public authorities provide financial subsidies to companies and organizations for adapting physical spaces to be accessible to persons with disabilities. These funds enable companies to make necessary adjustments, such as installing elevators, ramps, and adapted restrooms. - Example: The European Union's Competitiveness and Innovation Programme offered subsidies for improving accessibility in tourist facilities, funding up to 50% of eligible costs, depending on the project. <p>Tax incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax deductions for accessibility improvements: Companies can benefit from tax deductions for costs incurred in making accessibility improvements. These deductions are intended to reduce the financial burden and encourage investment in accessibility. - Example: A tax deduction of up to 20% of eligible adaptation costs for accessibility, which can be claimed in the annual tax return. <p>Legislative Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on equal opportunities for persons with disabilities: This act mandates that all providers of goods and services must ensure their services and products are accessible to persons with disabilities. This also includes the obligation to inform about accessibility. - Example: The act requires companies to clearly indicate the accessibility of their services on their websites and within their premises. <p>Awareness and education programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational programs for companies: Public authorities often organize workshops and seminars for companies to inform them about the importance of accessibility and to demonstrate how they can improve the accessibility of their services. - Example: Regular seminars and workshops led by the Employment Service of Slovenia, aimed at educating employers about the rights of persons with disabilities and technical solutions for improving accessibility. <p>Inclusion and information for potential users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public authorities encourage companies to actively inform potential users, especially persons with disabilities, about the accessibility of their services. This may include information on websites, in promotional materials, or through direct communication.
SOURCES	NA

Topic 9. Situation on the ground

This indicator assesses the impact onto individuals of the commitments and efforts of EU Member States to implement accessibility initiatives. It is the last step in the implementation chain and could presents greater challenges in acquiring data, mostly due to the absence of existing data at this moment.

Indicator 9.1: Number and proportion of services in compliance with legal requirements

- **Description:** This indicator includes information such as the number and proportion of:
 - existing public/governmental facilities that meet accessibility requirements and/or standards;
 - websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies that comply with web accessibility standards; and
 - public transportation facilities that meet accessibility requirements and/or standards
- This information could be found in various types of repositories such as implementation reports regularly published by relevant public authorities and findings of accessibility audits.
- **Areas:**
 - **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
<p>INFORMATION</p>	<p>Compliance with Accessibility Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data: Audits of public buildings in Slovenia often reveal a varying degree of compliance. For instance, a 2018 report indicated that around 60% of public buildings had implemented necessary accessibility improvements according to national standards. - Example: Major public facilities, like the National University Library in Ljubljana, have been upgraded to ensure barrier-free access, demonstrating compliance with SIST ISO 21542 standards. <p>Self-reported Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data: User surveys often show that individuals with disabilities report better access in newly constructed or recently renovated buildings. However, challenges remain in older structures not originally designed with accessibility in mind. <p>Advocate findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In preparing a special report on the inaccessibility of public use buildings for persons with disabilities the Advocate gathered information through an inquiry (online survey) about the assessment of representatives of public authorities and institutions, directly under the jurisdiction of the state and local communities, regarding the accessibility of public use buildings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29% of respondents assessed that at the time of the research (March 2023), public use buildings under their jurisdiction did not have structural adjustments for persons with disabilities. Almost half (49%) assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction did not have technical adjustments. The majority of respondents (87%) assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction were not adapted with audio indicators, 91% with visual indicators, or 85% with written information. - 25% of respondents estimated that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be structurally adapted for persons with disabilities by the legally stipulated deadline (11 December 2025). 39% assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be technically adapted. More than half (62%) estimated that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be adapted with audio indicators, 64% with visual indicators, or 57% with written information. - The key reasons for the inaccessibility of public use buildings, according to the respondents' answers, are a lack of financial resources, challenges related to cultural heritage preservation regulations, poor knowledge of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, lack of awareness of legal obligations, and insufficient information regarding the possibilities of consulting and support in preparing and implementing the necessary adjustments to buildings. - The Advocate gathered data on the current and expected accessibility of public use buildings in various sectors, such as education, healthcare, social welfare, employment and labour, and courts, which were thoroughly analysed in the appendix to the special report.
SOURCES	Report on the inaccessibility of public use buildings for persons with disabilities

○ **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	NA
SOURCES	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	Public sector website compliance: According to the latest data collected and published by the Inspectorate for the Information Society, it has been found that in the area of web accessibility, progress was detected in 2023, especially in the response of the public sector bodies, as they were better acquainted with the topic than in previous years. Despite this, it is still possible to observe the shrinking of content on the websites and mobile applications of the public sector bodies at the expense of harmonizing content with accessibility guidelines. In addition, Inspectorate for the information society has noted that many public sector bodies complain that they do not have sufficient financial resources to bring their website or mobile application into compliance with accessibility guidelines.

	<p>Achieving compliance with accessibility guidelines is a long-term process, where it is considered best if accessibility is already integrated into the process of establishing a website or mobile applications. Inspectorate for the information society also notices problems in insufficient knowledge of accessibility requirements among individuals and companies (contractors) hired by the public sector bodies to establish or updating the website or mobile applications.</p> <p>During its operations, Inspectorate for the information society noticed that the use of so-called accessibility plugins (Accessibility overlays), which are mostly advertised as tools that are supposed to ensure compliance of websites with the harmonized standard SIST EN 301 549 V3.2.1; were on the rise. Such plug-ins may meet only a small portion of the accessibility guidelines, and certain accessibility plug-ins may further impair the accessibility of an individual website, as in some cases the plug-ins interfere with the operation of assistive technologies used by people with various forms of disabilities.</p>
SOURCES	NA

o **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	NA
SOURCES	NA

Indicator 9.2: Number and proportion of population with convenient access to services

- **Description:** This indicator includes information such as the number and proportion of people reporting access to:
 - o public/governmental facilities;
 - o websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies; and
 - o public transportation facilities.
- This information could be found in various types of repositories such as implementation reports regularly published by relevant public authorities and findings of accessibility audits.
- **Areas:**
 - o **Built environment:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Compliance with Accessibility Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data: Audits of public buildings in Slovenia often reveal a varying degree of compliance. For instance, a 2018 report indicated that around 60% of public buildings had implemented necessary accessibility improvements according to national standards. - Example: Major public facilities, like the National University Library in Ljubljana, have been upgraded to ensure barrier-

	<p>free access, demonstrating compliance with SIST ISO 21542 standards.</p> <p>Self-reported Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data: User surveys often show that individuals with disabilities report better access in newly constructed or recently renovated buildings. However, challenges remain in older structures not originally designed with accessibility in mind. <p>Advocate findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In preparing a special report on the inaccessibility of public use buildings for persons with disabilities the Advocate gathered information through an inquiry (online survey) about the assessment of representatives of public authorities and institutions, directly under the jurisdiction of the state and local communities, regarding the accessibility of public use buildings. - 29% of respondents assessed that at the time of the research (March 2023), public use buildings under their jurisdiction did not have structural adjustments for persons with disabilities. Almost half (49%) assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction did not have technical adjustments. The majority of respondents (87%) assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction were not adapted with audio indicators, 91% with visual indicators, or 85% with written information. - 25% of respondents estimated that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be structurally adapted for persons with disabilities by the legally stipulated deadline (11 December 2025). 39% assessed that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be technically adapted. More than half (62%) estimated that the buildings under their jurisdiction would not be adapted with audio indicators, 64% with visual indicators, or 57% with written information. - The key reasons for the inaccessibility of public use buildings, according to the respondents' answers, are a lack of financial resources, challenges related to cultural heritage preservation regulations, poor knowledge of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, lack of awareness of legal obligations, and insufficient information regarding the possibilities of consulting and support in preparing and implementing the necessary adjustments to buildings. - The Advocate gathered data on the current and expected accessibility of public use buildings in various sectors, such as education, healthcare, social welfare, employment and labour, and courts, which were thoroughly analysed in the appendix to the special report.
SOURCES	Report on the inaccessibility of public use buildings for persons with disabilities

- **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
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INFORMATION	NA
SOURCES	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	<p>Number and Proportion of Accessible Services: Digital services and applications: Statistical data show that the proportion of accessible digital services is gradually increasing, mainly due to new regulations and increased awareness of the importance of accessibility.</p> <p>User feedback: Regular surveys and feedback collected by disability rights organizations and other stakeholders indicate that users positively evaluate the improvements in the accessibility of digital services. However, there are still areas for improvement, especially in the private sector.</p>
SOURCES	NA

- **Public Policies:**

RESULT	NA
INFORMATION	NA
SOURCES	NA