

**SLOVENIA**

<b>MAINSTREAM STRATEGY ON ACCESSIBILITY</b>	
<b>National Action Plan on Accessibility in place</b>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Slovenia has adopted the <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030</a>, which shows Slovenia's commitment to improving the accessibility and quality of life for individuals with disabilities during the period from 2022 to 2030. The Action Plan contains 13 fundamental objectives with a total of 120 measures that comprehensively address all aspects of the lives of people with disabilities, with a focus on social inclusion, health, education, employment, and the creation of a more accessible physical and digital environment.</p>
<b>Authority monitoring accessibility initiatives in place</b>	<p><b>YES – accessibility initiatives led by a cross-group of authorities</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities has adopted a decision on the appointment and tasks of the Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030</a>. The commission's responsibility is to annually submit a report to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of the Action Plan for the previous year. The commission should consist of representatives from relevant ministries, professional organizations, the National Council of Disabled People's Organizations of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as NSIOS), other disability organizations outside NSIOS, and the Association of Pensioners of Slovenia.</p>
<b>Adoption of target dates to achieve</b>	<p><b>YES – long term target dates</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p>

<p><b>accessibility initiatives</b></p>	<p>The <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030</a> pertains to the period 2022–2030 and contains 13 fundamental objectives and 120 measures that comprehensively address all aspects of the lives of individuals with disabilities. How the plans were realized is evident from the <a href="#">Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022–2030 for the year 2022</a>, primarily intended for reviewing innovations and ongoing activities for persons with disabilities and reflecting the state of disability care in the Republic of Slovenia. Due to the immeasurability of measures undertaken to achieve individual goals, it is challenging to assess the extent to which each specific goal has been realized in quantitative manner.</p>
<p><b>Infringement and sanction regime on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and accessibility for people with disabilities in place</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Slovenia has implemented legislation and measures to promote equal opportunities, non-discrimination, and accessibility for persons with disabilities. The primary legal framework addressing these issues includes the <a href="#">Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities</a> (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov - ZIMI) and the <a href="#">Protection Against Discrimination Act</a> (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo - ZVarD). These laws are aimed at preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunities for individuals with disabilities.</p> <p><b>SYSTEM-WIDE LEVEL:</b> The "<a href="#">Council for Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Slovenia</a>" (Svet za invalide), established using the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov - ZIMI) has the following purposes and responsibilities as outlined in the context provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring and Development of Disability Care Programs:</b> The Council monitors the development and implementation of programs related to disability care and initiates proposals for their improvement and execution. This ensures that policies and programs aimed at assisting individuals with disabilities are continually improved and updated.</li> </ul>

- **Providing Input on Legislation:** The Council offers opinions and feedback during public discussions regarding proposed laws and regulations related to disability care. They play a crucial role in the legislative process by providing insights and recommendations to ensure that these laws effectively address the needs and rights of persons with disabilities.
- **Participation in National Program Reporting:** The Council participates in the preparation of reports on the implementation of national programs and provides input and opinions on these reports. This role ensures that the progress and outcomes of national programs related to disability care are adequately assessed.
- **Advisory Role to the Government:** The Council offers proposals, suggestions, and recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia concerning disability care. This input helps shape government policies and actions in the field of disability care to better address the needs of individuals with disabilities.
- **Facilitating Collaboration:** The Council fosters collaboration between ministries, professional institutions, and disability organizations. This collaborative effort helps streamline efforts and resources to improve the quality of life and opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- **Promotion and Monitoring of International Conventions:** The Council encourages and monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This ensures that Slovenia complies with international standards and commitments related to the rights and well-being of individuals with disabilities.

In summary, the "Council for Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Slovenia" plays a crucial role in shaping policies, legislation, and programs related to disability care and ensures the effective implementation of national and international standards for the benefit of persons with disabilities in Slovenia.

**ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL:** The [National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia](#) (Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije - NSIOS) is a non-governmental organization that voluntarily brings together representative and other disability organizations operating at the national level in the Republic

of Slovenia. NSIOS was established in accordance with the provisions of the [Law on Disability Organizations](#) (Zakon o invalidskih organizacijah (ZInvO)).

NSIOS unites 24 disability organizations, connecting more than 210 local associations. The member disability organizations collectively represent the interests of over 115,000 Slovenian individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, NSIOS holds the status of a full member of the European Disability Forum (EDF), which is a prominent organization advocating for the rights and well-being of people with disabilities in Europe. This affiliation with EDF highlights NSIOS's active engagement in international networks, working towards the promotion of disability rights and accessibility on a broader European scale.

**INDIVIDUAL LEVEL:** Individuals have access to the [Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia](#) (Varuh človekovih pravic). This independent institution plays a crucial role in safeguarding and advancing human rights and fundamental freedoms within the country. It accomplishes this through various means, including the investigation of complaints, providing opinions and recommendations to relevant authorities, addressing pressing human rights concerns, conducting on-site inspections, offering human rights education, conducting research, collaborating with civil society organizations, and issuing statements on legislative proposals.

The Ombudsman is appointed by the Parliament of Slovenia, based on the President of the Republic's recommendation. The Parliament may also elect two to four Deputy-Ombudsmen at the initiative of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman's work extends beyond addressing direct violations, although this is one of their primary responsibilities. The Ombudsman's election, powers, and responsibilities are outlined in the Constitution of Slovenia and further detailed in the [Human Rights Ombudsman Act](#) (Zakon o varuhu človekovih pravic (ZVarCP)). Additionally, several other acts confer relevant powers and responsibilities upon the Ombudsman, reinforcing their role as a guardian of human rights in Slovenia.

**INDIVIDUAL LEVEL:** The [Advocate for the Principle of Equality](#) (Zagovornik načela enakosti) is an independent state authority established under the [Discrimination Protection Act](#) (Zakon o varstvu pred diskriminacijo (ZvarD)). This institution plays a pivotal role in ensuring independent assistance to

individuals who have faced discrimination while asserting their rights in administrative and judicial procedures concerning protection against discrimination.

In addition to providing advice and legal assistance, the Advocate conducts independent research in the field of discrimination protection, publishes reports, and issues recommendations to state authorities, local communities, employers, businesses, and other entities regarding the situation of individuals with specific personal circumstances. Furthermore, the Advocate may also undertake certain tasks related to inspecting and overseeing the enforcement of the right to protection against discrimination.

Unlike the Ombudsman for Human Rights, the Advocate for the Principle of Equality does not limit their scope of work solely to addressing potential discriminatory actions in the public sector. Instead, they comprehensively examine and take action in both the public and private sectors, aiming to combat discrimination in all aspects of society. This broader jurisdiction underscores the commitment of the Advocate to safeguarding the principle of equality for all individuals, regardless of their personal characteristics or circumstances.

### **SANCTIONS:**

In Slovenia, the responsibility for imposing sanctions is allocated to various inspectorates, contingent on the nature of the offense and the specific laws involved.

For breaches related to accessibility to goods and services, the Trade Inspectorate (Tržna inšpekcija) has the authority to decide on sanctions.

In cases involving violations of public transportation accessibility, the Traffic and Maritime Inspectorate (Prometna in pomorska inšpekcija) holds jurisdiction, supplemented by the Sector for Consumer Protection and Competition at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (Ministrstvo za gospodarstvo, turizem in šport, direktorat za notranji trg).

Administrative procedures and the protection of persons with disabilities are overseen by administrative and other state authorities, self-governing local communities, and public authority bearers, acting in accordance with the [General Administrative Procedure Act](#) (Zakonu o splošnem upravnem postopku (ZUP)) and the [Administrative Disputes Act](#) (Zakon o upravnem sporu (ZUS-1)) when adjudicating cases pertaining to individual rights, obligations, or legal interests of individuals, legal entities, and other stakeholders.

For the specific requirements under the [European Accessibility Act](#) (Zakon o dostopnosti do proizvodov in storitev za invalide - ZDPSI), the following inspectorates and authorities have been designated:

- The Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia (Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije - AKOS) is responsible for overseeing compliance with additional accessibility requirements concerning electronic communication services providing access to audiovisual media services.
- Oversight of water passenger transportation services falls under the purview of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Maritime Affairs (Uprava Republike Slovenije za pomorstvo) and the Market Inspectorate (Tržni inšpektorat).
- For air passenger transportation services, the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Aviation (Javna agencija za civilno letalstvo Republike Slovenije) is tasked with oversight.
- Inspection of bus transportation services is conducted by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure (Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za infrastrukturo).
- Regulatory oversight of consumer banking services is divided among several entities, including the Bank of Slovenia, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (Tržni inšpektorat Republike Slovenije), and the Information Commissioner in accordance with relevant legislation governing consumer loans. The Agency for the Securities Market, in compliance with the law regulating financial instrument markets, and the Bank of Slovenia, as per legislation concerning payment services, electronic money issuance, and payment systems, also participate in monitoring these services.
- The Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia (AKOS) oversees the provision of e-book and dedicated software services.
- Inspection of e-commerce services is under the jurisdiction of the Market Inspectorate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The oversight of emergency communication services is within the domain of the Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia (AKOS).</li> </ul> <p>For the accessibility of websites and mobile applications, the Inspectorate for Informatics (Inšpektorat za informacijsko družbo) under the Ministry of Public Administration is responsible for monitoring compliance with the law. This inspectorate operates under the Ministry of Public Administration, responsible for digital transformation.</p>
<p><b>Public Body that manages complaint about accessibility in place</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>in Slovenia, there are public bodies and institutions responsible for managing complaints about the lack of accessibility in various areas. These institutions play a vital role in addressing and resolving complaints related to accessibility issues. Following are some key public bodies involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Zagovornik načela enakosti (Advocate for the Principle of Equality):</b> This independent state authority addresses issues related to discrimination and lack of accessibility. It provides independent assistance to individuals who have faced discrimination and aims to ensure compliance with anti-discrimination laws.</li> <li><b>Inšpektorati (Inspectorates):</b> Various inspectorates are responsible for monitoring and enforcing accessibility requirements in specific areas. For example, the Trade Inspectorate (Tržna inšpekcija) addresses accessibility violations related to goods and services, while the Traffic and Maritime Inspectorate (Prometna in pomorska inšpekcija) oversees issues in public transportation accessibility.</li> <li><b>Upravni organi (Administrative Authorities):</b> Administrative and other state authorities, as well as local self-government bodies, handle complaints and issues related to accessibility. They operate under the General Administrative Procedure Act and the Administrative Disputes Act, ensuring that individuals' rights, obligations, and legal interests are protected.</li> <li><b>Agencija za komunikacijska omrežja in storitve Republike Slovenije (AKOS) (The Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia):</b> This agency is</li> </ul>

	<p>responsible for monitoring additional accessibility requirements, particularly regarding electronic communication services providing access to audiovisual media services under the European Accessibility Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Uprava Republike Slovenije za pomorstvo (Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Maritime Affairs):</b> This authority oversees accessibility issues in water passenger transportation services.</li> <li>• <b>Javna agencija za civilno letalstvo Republike Slovenije (Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Aviation):</b> It manages accessibility concerns in air passenger transportation services.</li> <li>• <b>Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za infrastrukturo (Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Infrastructure):</b> This inspectorate handles issues related to bus transportation services.</li> <li>• Banka Slovenije: It participates in overseeing consumer banking services to ensure accessibility and compliance with relevant laws.</li> <li>• <b>Tržni inšpektorat Republike Slovenije (Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia):</b> This authority is responsible for the oversight of various services, including e-commerce.</li> <li>• <b>Inšpektorat za informacijsko družbo (Inspectorate for Information Society):</b> This inspectorate monitors compliance with laws related to the accessibility of websites and mobile applications.</li> </ul> <p>These public bodies work together to address and manage complaints about the lack of accessibility in different areas, ensuring that individuals with disabilities can fully enjoy their rights and access various goods and services. More information is provided on the <a href="#">official government portal of the Republic of Slovenia</a>.</p>
<p><b>Umbrella organisation representing more than 50% of associations for</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The National Council of Disability Organizations of Slovenia (Nacionalni svet invalidskih organizacij Slovenije (NSIOS)) is a prominent non-governmental organization that unites 24 major disability</p>



<p><b>persons with disabilities in place</b></p>	<p>associations, representing over 115,000 individuals with disabilities in Slovenia. NSIOS advocates for the rights and well-being of people with disabilities, collaborates with government authorities, conducts awareness campaigns, and actively participates in international networks through its membership in the European Disability Forum (EDF). The organization plays a significant role in monitoring policy implementation, issuing reports, and providing recommendations to enhance disability rights and accessibility in the country.</p>
<p><b>International accessibility standards incorporated into the national legislative framework</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Slovenia has fully incorporated international accessibility standards into its national standardization framework, with the Slovenian Institute for Standardization (Slovenski inštitut za standardizacijo or SIST) taking on the responsibility for this task. This integration signifies the country's commitment to aligning with international best practices in the field of accessibility. It suggests that Slovenia is taking a centralized approach to standardization, which is beneficial for achieving uniform implementation across various sectors such as digital platforms, public transportation, and infrastructure.</p> <p>For example ETSI EN 301 549 has been incorporated into Slovenian legislative framework – <a href="#">SIST EN 301 549</a>.</p>
<p><b>Certification Body for accessible environments, products, or services in place</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>In Slovenia, there is no official recognised entity designated for the certification of accessible environments, products, or services. While there are several bodies that issue some form of accessibility certificates, these are not officially recognized and do not hold weight with inspectors. This indicates a lack of a centralized, formal mechanism for certifying accessibility compliance, contrasting with</p>

	<p>Slovenia's commitment to aligning its standardization framework with international accessibility standards.</p> <p>In Slovenia, designing for accessibility are carried out according to various standards, depending on the context. For example, the standard ISO 17351:2013(en) "Packaging — Braille on packaging for medicinal products" is utilized for blind individuals who rely on Braille for reading medicine packaging and is written in <a href="#">Regulations on the Labeling and Instructions for Use of Medicines for Use in Human Medicine</a> (Pravilnik o označevanju in navodilu za uporabo zdravil za uporabo v humani medicini). Additionally, the standard ETSI EN 301 549 is considered for web and mobile application accessibility. While these standards indicate alignment with international guidelines, it's important to note that the certificates issued by non-official bodies are not formally recognized by inspectors.</p>
<p><b>Mandatory requirement regarding accessibility courses at post-secondary level in place</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>In Slovenia, there is currently no mandatory national requirement for universities or schools specializing in architecture, engineering, or design to offer courses on Accessibility, Universal Design, Inclusive Design, Barrier-free Design, or Design-for-All. However, work is in progress to establish such a national regulation that would mandate the inclusion of these subjects in the curriculum.</p> <p>Some universities, such as the University of Maribor already offered some courses on accessibility. University of Maribor was an important partner to the Erasmus+ project ADORE - ADORE - Accessibility in Digital Communication Higher Education Curricula Erasmus+ KA220-HED - Cooperation partnerships in higher education, which provided courses on accessibility. A <a href="#">report from ADORE Project</a> provides a mapping of higher education communication programmes where accessibility training can be included.</p>

<b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<b>Legislation requiring public buildings to be accessible in place</b>	<p><b>YES – not based on the European Standard – EN 17210:2010 Accessibility and usability of the built environment</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>In Slovenia, there is legislation that mandates public buildings to be accessible. According to the <a href="#">Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities</a> (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI)), public buildings must be adapted for persons with disabilities by December 11, 2025.</p> <p>Furthermore, the <a href="#">Building Act</a> (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."</p> <p>Additionally, the <a href="#">Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings</a> (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. It is not based on the European Standard EN 17210:2021. Instead, it is based on the ISO 21542 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.</p> <p>In 2023, the Advocate of the Principle of Equality prepared a report on the inaccessibility of public buildings for persons with disabilities, also providing recommendations for eliminating deficiencies. There is a manual from 2015 written by the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia titled <a href="#">'Manual on the Accessibility of Public Buildings'</a>.</p>
<b>Action plan on accessibility related</b>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to built environment are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p>

<p><b>to built environment in place</b></p>	<p>Slovenia does not have specific National Action Plan on Accessibility related to Build Environment. However, this is incorporated into general <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030</a>.</p>
<p><b>Authority monitoring the action plan on accessibility related to built environment in place</b></p>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to built environment are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor, Family, and Social Affairs is the body that has prepared the broad <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - 2030</a> and is also monitoring it. The National Council of Disability Organizations (NSIOS) is an organization that draws attention to the necessity of ensuring accessibility in the built environment, communications, and information, which is a fundamental condition for the equal inclusion of disabled individuals in society. 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. NSIOS has collaborated with the relevant ministries in connection with these topics.</p>
<p><b>Adoption of target dates to achieve accessibility initiatives related to built environment</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>
<p><b>Official data on public buildings complying with EN17210:2010 available</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Official data is not available. However, the mandatory standards are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIST ISO 21542 – Gradnja stavb – Dostopnost in uporabnost grajenega okolja,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIST 1186 – Talni taktilno vodilni sistem za slepe in slabovidne (ta standard je povzet v priročniku Z belo palico po mestu),</li> <li>• SIST EN 60118-4 Elektroakustika – Slušni pripomočki – 4. del: Sistemi z indukcijsko zanko za slušne pripomočke – Zahteve sistema</li> </ul> <p>More information is also available on the <a href="#">Regulations on Universal Construction and Use of Buildings</a>.</p>
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<b>TRANSPORT</b>	
<b>Action plan on accessibility related to public transport in place</b>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to public transport are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Slovenia does not have a specific action plan solely aimed at improving accessibility in public transportation. However, there are strategies and laws that address sustainable public transport, including issues of accessibility such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU legislation on passenger rights in public transport (applying to Slovenia and setting certain accessibility standards for people with disabilities).</li> <li>• Public Transport is incorporated into <a href="#">Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities</a> (Zakon o izenačevanju možnosti invalidov (ZIMI))</li> <li>• General <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030</a></li> </ul>
<b>Authority monitoring the action plan on accessibility related to public transport in place</b>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to public transport are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor, Family, and Social Affairs is the body that has prepared the Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030 and also monitors it. The Ministry of Infrastructure is the body that monitors and reports on the situation.</p>

<p><b>Adoption of target dates to achieve accessibility initiatives related to public transport</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>
<p><b>Legislation in place regulating built environment accessibility conditions in airport infrastructures</b></p>	<p><b>YES – not based on the European Standard – EN 17210:2010 Accessibility and usability of the built environment</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>According to the <a href="#">Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (ZIMI)</a>, by the year 2025 all public buildings must be both architecturally and communicatively accessible to all persons with disabilities.</p>
<p><b>Legislation in place regulating built environment accessibility conditions in railway infrastructures</b></p>	<p><b>YES – based on the regulations established by PRM TSI NIP (TSI 1300/2014) and the European series of standards EN 16584, EN 16585, EN 16586 and EN 16587</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>According to the <a href="#">Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (ZIMI)</a>, by the year 2025 all public buildings must be both architecturally and communicatively accessible to all persons with disabilities.</p>
<p><b>Legislation in place regulating accessibility conditions of sea and</b></p>	<p><b>YES – not based on the European Standard – EN 17210:2010 Accessibility and usability of the built environment</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p>

<p><b>inland waterway ports</b></p>	<p>There is a Regulation on the implementation of Regulation 1177/2010/EU on the rights of passengers when travelling by sea and inland waterway (Uredba o izvajanju Uredbe 1177/2010/EU o pravicah potnikov med potovanjem po morju in celinskih plovnih poteh).</p> <p>The following authorities are responsible for overseeing the implementation of Regulation 1177/2010/EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia; and</li> <li>• the Maritime Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.</li> </ul> <p>There is more information on reporting violations of passengers' rights on the <a href="#">government website</a>.</p>
<p><b>Legislation in place regulating accessibility conditions of bus and coach transport infrastructure</b></p>	<p><b>YES – not based on the European Standard – EN 17210:2010 Accessibility and usability of the built environment</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities</a> (ZIMI) requires that service providers carry out transportation within the framework of public services with buses that are accessible to persons with physical and sensory disabilities, and that they provide information on the availability of forms of transportation adapted for persons with disabilities. The law does not mention EN 17210:2010.</p>
<p><b>National Enforcement Bodies in place to monitor and enforce compliance with Passenger Rights Regulations</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Slovenia has legislation and measures to protect passengers in various modes of transportation with different bodies. These measures are aimed at the safety and rights of passengers, including those with disabilities and limited mobility. Some of these protective measures include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Road Transport Act</a>: This law regulates the rights and obligations of passengers on buses, trains, and other forms of road transport. It ensures that passengers have the right to safe and comfortable travel.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Consumer Protection Act</a>: This law establishes the general rights of consumers, including the right to quality transportation services. It also provides passengers with the right to lodge complaints and claim compensation in case of issues during transportation.</li> <li>• Accessibility Regulations: Slovenia is committed to providing accessibility of transportation means and infrastructure for disabled individuals and those with limited mobility. This includes wheelchair accessibility and other aids to facilitate travel.</li> <li>• Aviation and Maritime Legislation: Special laws and regulations apply to air and sea transport, governing safety and passenger rights in these sectors.</li> <li>• Inspection and Passenger Protection Authorities: The government and other agencies have inspectors and authorities for passenger protection who oversee compliance with regulations and address passenger complaints.</li> </ul> <p>Depending on the type of transportation and specific passenger needs, different laws and measures are applied to ensure their safety and rights.</p> <p>Additional links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Reporting violations of passengers' rights</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Enforcement Bodies for Passenger Rights</a></li> </ul>
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<b>ICT</b>	
<b>Entity responsible for accessibility compliance of public</b>	<b>YES</b>
	<b>Additional information:</b>



<p><b>websites and applications in place</b></p>	<p>The <a href="#">Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Information Society</a> (Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za informacijsko družbo), which is now under the Ministry of Digital Transformation (Ministrstvo Za Digitalno Preobrazbo), is responsible for overseeing compliance with accessibility requirements, including those related to public websites and apps. This entity conducts accessibility compliance tests on public websites and apps to ensure that they meet the required accessibility standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Additional links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Member States' bodies in charge of monitoring the Web Accessibility Directive</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Results of accessibility compliance test son public websites and applications published</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Web Accessibility Directive - Monitoring reports</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Action plan on accessibility related to ICT in place</b></p>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to ICT are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Accessibility initiatives related to ICT are incorporated into the broad <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030</a>.</p>
<p><b>Authority monitoring the action plan on accessibility related to ICT in place</b></p>	<p><b>NO – accessibility initiatives related to ICT are contained in a broad action plan</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Labor, Family, and Social Affairs is the authority responsible for preparing and monitoring the <a href="#">Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2022 – 2030</a>. The Ministry of Digital Transformation, on the other hand, is the authority that monitors and reports on the state of affairs.</p>

<p><b>Adoption of target dates to achieve accessibility initiatives related to ICT</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>
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<p><b>Public Policies / Data Availability</b></p>	
<p><b>The inclusion of people with disabilities, particularly Universal Accessibility and Design for All, is promoted in the transposed laws of Directives 2014/24 and 2014/25</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">Public Procurement Act</a> in Slovenia includes provisions and requirements for considering persons with disabilities and their needs in public procurement procedures. This is done by ensuring accessibility and equal opportunities for individuals with disabilities in public procurements. The law addresses persons with disabilities in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Legal Requirements for Accessibility:</b> The law establishes legal requirements for accessibility that must be considered in the planning and execution of public procurements. This includes ensuring the accessibility of facilities, services, and products procured by the public administration.</li> <li>• <b>Elimination of Discriminatory Practices:</b> The law prohibits discriminatory practices in public procurements. This includes the prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities in accessing contracts, services, and products.</li> <li>• <b>Ensuring Equal Opportunities:</b> The law requires the provision of equal opportunities for all bidders, including persons with disabilities. This means that unnecessary barriers or requirements that could discriminate against persons with disabilities must not be imposed.</li> <li>• <b>Public Procurements Adapted to the Needs of Persons with Disabilities:</b> In public procurements, such as construction projects or equipment supply, specific requirements for adaptations that facilitate easier access for persons with disabilities can be specified.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Involvement of Disability Organizations:</b> Disability organizations can be involved in the preparation and execution of public procurements to provide expertise and advice on accessibility and the needs of persons with disabilities.</li> </ul> <p>In accordance with the Public Procurement Act, persons with disabilities are entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunities to participate in public procurements. This helps ensure that their needs are taken into account and that they have access to public goods, services, and products on an equal footing with all other citizens.</p>
<p><b>Online Accessibility Information Schemes (AIS) in place at national or regional level to inform the public about the accessibility of public-use buildings, ICT products or services</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The web portal "<a href="http://Pridem.si">Pridem.si</a>" is the first and the only Slovenian web directory, intended for people with physical disabilities to inform about the accessibility of public-use buildings. Additionally, the portal collects accessible locations, such as restaurants, coffee bars, shops, theatres, movies, opera, schools, libraries, cultural sightseeing, sport objects, accommodations, and other tourists' objects. The directory enables searching for companies or organisations by region, city, or activity. To save time, money, and effort, pridem.si collects locations of various accessible organizations. In addition to the search engine Pridem.si offers current news, discount offers and classified ads.</p>