

# AccessibleEU – Accessibility Indicators 2024 – Hungary

## 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><u>LEGISLATION</u></p> <p>The right for accessible environment is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT), saying that:</p> <p>The Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture was entered in force in steps (2023-2024).</p> <p>A set of government decrees in harmony with the Act C of 2023, will come into force 1st. Jan. 2025:</p> <p>280/2024. (IX. 30.) Government decree on the basic regulation of town planning and construction requirements (TÉKA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- replaces the previous OTÉK which had the nearly same structure since 1998 but was "debugged."</li><li>- definitions (adaptable housing)</li><li>- measures about outdoor green areas</li><li>- detailed requirements on main accessible items like doors, ramps, stairs, elevators, accessible toilets - in harmony with EN-17210, CEN/TR 17621</li><li>- general obligation to use standards in order to comply with principles, including accessibility related principles.</li><li>- introduces the obligation of accessibility in 3 new areas: (1) residential buildings must have an accessible entrance,</li></ul>

	<p>and if elevator is designed it has to be accessible, (2) office buildings exceeding 300 m<sup>2</sup> floor area must be designed accessible, and (3) public spaces must be accessible even in parks and outdoor green areas.</p> <p>266/2013 on construction and construction-related professional practice activities. (VII. 11.). This Government decree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- obliges chamber of architects and chamber of engineers to set up a list of "experts in accessible environment design."</li> <li>- defines the obligatory content of an accessibility documentation (for public buildings)</li> </ul> <p>191/2009 on the construction activity. (IX. 15.) Government decree: an access expert must be involved in design and construction process of all public buildings.</p> <p>281/2024. (IX. 30.) Government decree on construction authority procedures and their inspections: building department as authority has to control whether accessibility expert has certified the accessibility compliance of the construction.</p> <p>283/2024. (IX. 30.) Government decree on architectural and settlement planning councils</p> <p><b>STANDARDS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "TÉKA" 280/2024. (IX. 30.) Government decree defines 9 basic design principles, of which one is "safe usability and accessibility" and obligates engineers to use standards to comply with these principles (or provide technically equivalent solution)</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for accessible transportation is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT), saying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all public transport devices and facilities including information system should be accessible.</li> <li>- alternative "door-to-door" transport services might be alternative solutions.</li> </ul> <p>There is an Act (2012). XLI. Act on public transportation services as a frame for all different networks, laying down general rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conditions of equal access to public transportation services must be developed as a process - each new construction or vehicle must be accessible.</li> </ul> <p>There are separate government decrees for each area of public transport areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 141/1995. (XI.30.) gov. decree on implementation of the 1995 XCVII Act on Air Traffic</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2005 CLXXXIII on Railway transportation, and gov. decrees</li> <li>- 271/2009 gov. decree on public railway services</li> <li>- 62/2013 gov. decree on public railway and bus passengers' rights and 223/2023 gov. decree on EU legal harmonization</li> <li>- 261/2008 gov. decree on the conditions of water passenger transport which is harmonised to 1177/2010/EU.</li> </ul> <p>There is a separate body dealing with the accessibility features of the public railway services and working on EU harmonization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unification of technical solutions supporting equal opportunities for persons with disabilities</li> <li>- Operational regulations supporting equal opportunities for persons with disabilities</li> <li>- Requirements for the construction of railway infrastructure (e.g.: furniture, tactile tracks)</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<a href="#">Vasúti Műszaki Bizottság</a>

○ **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for access to information is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT)</p> <p>There is an 2018. LXXV Act on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector organizations, directly referring to EU directives and standards, setting up deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the case of a website not published before September 23, 2018, from September 23, 2019,</li> <li>- in the case of its website not falling under point a) from September 23, 2020,</li> <li>- in the case of its mobile application from June 23, 2021</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The renewed 2015 CXLIII Act on public procurement is harmonized with number of EU directives and make it obligatory that any goods or services paid within public procurement process must be accessible.</p> <p>The European Accessibility Act is adopted as 213/2012 government decree, getting into force 2025.June 28. It is complemented by an executive order 605/2022. Dec. 28.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for accessible environment is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT), saying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all PWD has a right to an accessible environment.</li> <li>- definition of "PWD" is in harmony with CRPD definition.</li> <li>- definition of "public services" where access is required.</li> </ul> <p>The Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture, was entered in force in steps (2023-2024)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- redefines "accessibility", "adaptability", and clears the key terms that were a bit confusing and so provided an opportunity to evade legal obligations.</li> <li>- public services (in harmony with FOT)</li> <li>- accessible design = barrier-free design = universal design</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

RESULT	YES
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The Act (2012). XLI. Act on public transportation services as a frame for all different networks, laying down general rules: conditions of equal access to public transportation services must be developed as a process - each new construction or vehicle must be accessible</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

RESULT	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for access to information is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT)</p> <p>There is a 2018. LXXV Act on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector organizations, directly referring to EU directives and standards, setting up deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the case of a website not published before September 23, 2018, from September 23, 2019,</li> <li>- in the case of its website not falling under point a) from September 23, 2020,</li> <li>- in the case of its mobile application from June 23, 2021</li> </ul>

<b>SOURCES</b>	NA
----------------	----

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The renewed 2015 CXLIII Act on public procurement is harmonized with number of EU directives, and make it obligatory that any goods or services paid within public procurement process must be accessible.</p> <p>The European Accessibility Act is adopted as 213/2012 government decree, getting into force 2025.June 28. It is complemented by an executive order 605/2022. Dec. 28.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for accessible environment is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT), saying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all PWD has a right to an accessible environment.</li> <li>- definition of "PWD" is in harmony with CRPD definition.</li> <li>- definition of "public services" where access is required</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for accessible transportation is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT), saying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all public transport devices and facilities including information system should be accessible.</li> <li>- alternative "door-to-door" transport services might be alternative solutions.</li> <li>- definition of "PWD" is in harmony with CRPD definition</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The right for access to information is declared in the XXVI of 1998 law on the rights of disabled persons and ensuring their equal opportunities (FOT)</p>

	<p>There is a 2018. LXXV Act on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector organizations, directly referring to EU directives and standards, setting up deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the case of a website not published before September 23, 2018, from September 23, 2019,</li> <li>- in the case of its website not falling under point a) from September 23, 2020,</li> <li>- in the case of its mobile application from June 23, 2021</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>The renewed 2015 CXLIII Act on public procurement is harmonized with number of EU directives and make it obligatory that any goods or services paid within public procurement process must be accessible.</p> <p>The European Accessibility Act is adopted as 213/2012 government decree, getting into force 2025.June 28. It is complemented by an executive order 605/2022. Dec. 28.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p><u>STANDARDS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "TÉKA" 280/2024. (IX. 30.) Government decree defines 9 basic design principles, of which one is "safe usability and accessibility" and obligates engineers to use standards to comply with these principles (or provide technically equivalent solution)</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified regarding the incorporation of European and/or national accessibility standards in the legislation listed under Indicator 1.1.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
---------------	------------

<b>INFORMATION</b>	The 2018. LXXV Act on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector organizations, directly refers to EU directives and standards.  The MSZ-EN 301549 is introduced as a national standard.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	The European Accessibility Act is adopted as 213/2012 government decree, getting into force 2025.June 28. It is complemented by an executive order 605/2022. Dec. 28.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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, Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary regarding enforcement mechanisms for the legislation identified under Indicator 1.1.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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, Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary regarding the mandatory involvement of people with disabilities in the implementation of the legislation listed under Indicator 1.1.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA



### 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, Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary regarding enforcement mechanisms for the legislation identified under Indicator 1.1.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>In legislative processes there is a conventional "3 round" social negotiation practice,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "professional" round: directly interested professional associations</li> <li>2. related NGO's round: interest protection organizations (incl. DPOs)</li> <li>3. public round</li> </ol> <p>The level of real cooperation is rather variable, depending on different ministries, in some areas (building accessibility) some strategical swift has been carried through coming from DPO's, while in other areas inefficient and poor level service structures can't be questioned and screened or restructured.</p> <p>The FESZT (National Council of Associations of Persons with Disabilities, <a href="http://www.feszt.eu/english">www.feszt.eu/english</a>) established in 2004 is not powerful, mainly in result of lack of resources. There are some</p>



	<p>coordinated actions, but not as much as should come out of this construction.</p> <p>There are 6 national DPOs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MEOSZ <a href="http://www.meosz.hu">www.meosz.hu</a> (physically disabled persons)</li> <li>- MVGYOSZ <a href="http://www.mvgyosz.hu">www.mvgyosz.hu</a> (people visual impairments or blind)</li> <li>- AOSZ <a href="http://www.aosz.hu">www.aosz.hu</a> (ASD)</li> <li>- SINOSZ <a href="http://www.sinosz.hu">www.sinosz.hu</a> (people with hearing disabilities)</li> <li>- ÉFOÉSZ <a href="http://www.efoesz.hu">www.efoesz.hu</a> (people with mental disorders)</li> <li>- SVOE <a href="http://www.siketvak.hu">www.siketvak.hu</a> (deafblind persons)</li> </ul> <p>These 6 organisations, especially the 3 "big ones" MEOSZ, MVGYOSZ, SINOSZ have greater HR resources to react and do proactive advocacy work on legislative issues and have some success in that.</p> <p>Since 2021 there is a special platform an "access workgroup" for collaboration on the field of accessible environment, all 6 DPOs delegate specialists (3 of them are rehabilitation engineers, others are mostly lawyers) to the workgroup. In some cases, joint statements and studies were carried out and resulted a powerful impact on legislative processes (e.g. an Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture)</p> <p>There is a new initiative, an "access workgroup" established by the "Prime Minister's Office" responsible for coordinating all EU grants, and there are ~50 organisations invited (ministries, DPOs, chamber of engineers, "ombudsman office", etc.) This group is to identify the contradictions between EU and national policies and try to harmonize them, such as implementation of horizontal principles (e.g. accessibility).</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>At each national transport companies there are separate organisational units responsible for accessibility issues, usually employing disabled persons.</p> <p>The agreements made with DPO's for construction projects are not adequately implemented and DPO's have no "tool" to force them out.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is an ongoing standard development, e.g. standard on kindergarten, where accessible experts are involved in the process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several EU standards have been introduced by the MSZT (Hungarian Standard Organisation <a href="http://www.mszt.hu">www.mszt.hu</a>).</li> </ul> <p>These standards are "in power", they can be used, and in legal context the requirements of the standards are reference criterias when planning, providing services. The standards "phased in" get an "MSZ" pre-tag, I have checked the list on MSZT website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MSZ EN 17210:2021 - phased in / translated into Hungarian.</li> <li>- MSZ CEN/TR 17621:2021 - phased in / available in English.</li> <li>- MSZ CEN/TR 17622:2021 - phased in / available in English.</li> <li>- MSZ EN 301 549:2021 - phased in / available in English, previous version had Hungarian translated version.</li> <li>- CEN/CLC/ETSI TR 101550:2022 - not available in the MSZT</li> <li>- CEN/CLC/ETSI TR 101551:2014 - not available in the MSZT</li> <li>- CEN/CLC/ETSI/TR 101 552:2014 - not available in the MSZT</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<a href="http://www.mszt.hu">Hungarian Standard Organisation</a>

- **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified regarding the alignment of national and European standards on accessibility in the transport sector in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	The 2018. LXXV Act on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector organizations, directly refers to EU directives and standards.  The MSZ-EN 301549 is introduced as a national standard.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines on accessibility of public buildings.  Sustainability and green strategies are in highlighted positions, measures are taken but it has no relation with accessibility (the only overlapping area is the new obligation of outdoor green public areas shall be accessible).  In 2024 the Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture introduced the term "accessibility strategy" that must be worked out in the future by municipalities, but no details are known and discussed yet, there is no ongoing work on an executive order.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific strategy on accessibility has been identified in Hungary. Accessibility is addressed in all transport areas, and monitoring is

	different in each of them and there are no clear deadlines laid down.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policy:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines on accessibility of public buildings</p> <p>Sustainability and green strategies are in highlighted positions, measures are taken but it has no relation with accessibility (the only overlapping area is the new obligation of outdoor green public areas shall be accessible).</p> <p>In 2024 the Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture introduced the term "accessibility strategy" that must be worked out in the future by municipalities, but no details are known and discussed yet, there is no ongoing work on an executive order.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific strategy on accessibility has been identified in Hungary. Accessibility is addressed in all transport areas, and monitoring is different in each of them and there are no clear deadlines laid down.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policy:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines on accessibility of public buildings.</p> <p>Sustainability and green strategies are in highlighted positions, measures are taken but it has no relation with accessibility (the only overlapping area is the new obligation of outdoor green public areas shall be accessible).</p> <p>In 2024 the Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture introduced the term "accessibility strategy" that must be worked out in the future by municipalities, but no details are known and discussed yet, there is no ongoing work on an executive order.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

RESULT	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>No specific strategy on accessibility has been identified in Hungary. Accessibility is addressed in all transport areas, and monitoring is different in each of them and there are no clear deadlines laid down.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policy:**

RESULT	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines on accessibility of public buildings.</p> <p>Sustainability and green strategies are in highlighted positions, measures are taken but it has no relation with accessibility (the only overlapping area is the new obligation of outdoor green public areas shall be accessible).</p> <p>In 2024 the Act C of 2023 on Hungarian architecture introduced the term "accessibility strategy" that must be worked out in the future by municipalities, but no details are known and discussed yet, there is no ongoing work on an executive order.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>No specific strategy on accessibility has been identified in Hungary. Accessibility is addressed in all transport areas, and monitoring is different in each of them and there are no clear deadlines laid down.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policy:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There is only the "National Disability Program" with general goals, but not specified deadlines</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There have been several sectoral initiatives to survey the current level, ratio of accessibility of public buildings, but they were very different in content and quality. There is no publicly available summary or statistics related to the topic.</p> <p>There are some nonprofit and for-profit projects offering a survey and a "special" certificate on the certain building indicating how accessible the facility is. These were introduced last year's study chapter (6).</p> <p>In 2024 MEOSZ is working on a standard based accessibility certification system granted by the competent ministry. The aim is to turn it to an obligatory process for all public building - likewise all new residential and public building must be certified on energy consumption level.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no national audits, only some studies and reports are available. The companies themselves, especially the ones in Budapest (bkk) have special reports and data on the development of accessibility.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is not any country wide information collected. In 2024, an organisation tests a selection of 50-100 homepages.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No accessibility audits in the area of public policies have been identified in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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:**

○ **Built environment:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
---------------	-----------



<b>INFORMATION</b>	There have been several sectoral initiatives to survey the current level, ratio of accessibility of public buildings, but they were very different in content and quality. There is no publicly available summary or statistics related to the topic.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no national audits, only some studies and reports are available. The companies themselves, especially the ones in Budapest (bkk) have special reports and data on the development of accessibility.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is not any country wide information collected. In 2024, an organisation tests a selection of 50-100 homepages.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No accessibility audits in the area of public policies have been identified in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

### 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 and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified regarding the involvement of people with disabilities in audit processes.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no national audits, only some studies and reports are available. The companies themselves, especially the ones in

	Budapest (bkk) have special reports and data on the development of accessibility.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

○ **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is not any country wide information collected. In 2024, an organisation tests a selection of 50-100 homepages.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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, Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	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
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>Theoretically all university level curricula include knowledge on equal access issues, but most of the universities provide only elective courses. The only "explicitly" course on accessible environment is at the Óbuda University in a form of a postgraduate course. This course is started every second year with 10-20 students.</p> <p>There was an EU financed project: TÁMOP 5.4.5 "A fizikai és info-kommunikációs akadálymentesítés szakmai háttérének kialakítása" (Establishing the professional background of physical and info-communication accessibility), providing several educational documents, still available to download, and a joined project had supported to run pilot courses. But as the educational packages/courses were not designed to fit in the curriculum, only were announced as elective courses, they haven't been integrated into the main (obligatory) courses. When the project was over the courses have been never run any longer after few years. The "training packages" attended by 5-20 students/course/year.</p> <p>Ybl Faculty os Obuda University has only elective, one semester course</p> <p>Budapest University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture - only elective course but not running by the moment</p> <p>No courses were found on Debrecen University.</p> <p>Széchenyi University (Győr) provides also a 1 semester elective course</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Óbuda University</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">TÁMOP 5.4.5</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Ybl Faculty os Obuda University</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Budapest University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Széchenyi University (Győr)</a></li> </ul>

- **Transport and Public Policies:**

RESULT	NO
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no special courses in the curriculas. Typically, elective courses are available on accessibility.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

RESULT	YES
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are for profit enterprises offering short (6-12 hours) courses. Universities have no special graduate courses but offer elective courses.

<b>SOURCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Website accessibility training for web developers</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Information on creating an accessible website</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Accessibility-Supporting Web Content Developer</a></li> </ul>
----------------	--

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are elective courses provided in the following universities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Óbuda University in a form of a postgraduate course.</li> <li>- Ybl Faculty of Obuda University</li> <li>- Budapest University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture</li> <li>- Széchenyi University (Győr)</li> </ul>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Óbuda University</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Ybl Faculty of Obuda University</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Budapest University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Széchenyi University (Győr)</a></li> </ul>

- **Transport and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no special courses in the curricula. Typically, elective courses are available on accessibility.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	Three courses / trainings have been identified.
<b>SOURCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Website accessibility training for web developers</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Information on creating an accessible website</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Accessibility-Supporting Web Content Developer</a></li> </ul>

## 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, Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified regarding the involvement of people with disabilities in courses / trainings about accessibility in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>Theoretically all university level curriculas include knowledge on equal access issues, but most of the universities provide only elective courses. The only "explicitly" course on accessible environment is at the Óbuda University in a form of a postgraduate course. This course is started every second year with 10-20 students.</p> <p>There was a EU financed project : TÁMOP 5.4.5 "A fizikai és info-kommunikációs akadálymentesítés szakmai háttérének kialakítása" (Establishing the professional background of physical and info-communication accessibility), providing several educational documents, still available to download, and a joined project had supported to run pilot courses. But as the educational packages/courses were not designed to fit in the curriculum, only were announced as elective courses, they haven't been integrated into the main (obligatory) courses. When the project was over the courses have been never run any longer after few years. The "training packages" attended by 5-20 students/course/year. Ybl Faculty os Obuda University has only elective, one semester course</p> <p>Budapest University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture - only elective course but not running by the moment</p> <p>No courses were found on Debrecen University.</p> <p>Széchenyi University (Győr) provides also a 1 semester elective course</p>

<b>SOURCES</b>	NA
----------------	----

- **Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	NA
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns. The latest one to be mentioned was a harmonised campaign on the Budapest subway renovation project, and was successful, all the stations were made accessible according to current standards.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns, DPO's give information when some development is available, and they use own network (facebook, newsletter, etc).
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns. The latest one to be mentioned was a harmonised campaign on the Budapest subway renovation project, and was successful, all the stations were made accessible according to current standards.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns, DPO's give information when some development is available, and they use own network (facebook, newsletter, etc).
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns. The latest one to be mentioned was a harmonised campaign on the Budapest subway renovation project, and was successful, all the stations were made accessible according to current standards.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
---------------	-----------



<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns, DPO's give information when some development is available, and they use own network (facebook, newsletter, etc).
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns. The latest one to be mentioned was a harmonised campaign on the Budapest subway renovation project, and was successful, all the stations were made accessible according to current standards.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport, Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific campaigns, DPO's give information when some development is available, and they use own network (facebook, newsletter, etc).
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is an old financing construction, available for private persons with disabilities to cover the cost of necessary reconstruction and adaptation works. But as the amount of available sum of money has not been increased it has lost its value by today - only enough to replace a few m2 of floor or install 1 or 2 wider doors. There is an ongoing negotiation to reconstruct the system.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific fundings identified in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	The national center organisation of blind persons has a special unit, working on development of devices, softwares for people with disabilities, and also spread information.
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is an old financing construction, available for private persons with disabilities to cover the cost of necessary reconstruction and adaptation works. But as the amount of available sum of money has not been increased it has lost its value by today - only enough to replace a few m2 of floor or install 1 or 2 wider doors. There is an ongoing negotiation to reconstruct the system.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific fundings identified in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	The national center organisation of blind persons has a special unit, working on development of devices, softwares for people with disabilities, and also spread information.
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There is an old financing construction, available for private persons with disabilities to cover the cost of necessary reconstruction and adaptation works. But as the amount of available sum of money has not been increased it has lost its value by today - only enough to replace a few m2 of floor or install 1 or 2 wider doors. There is an ongoing negotiation to reconstruct the system.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport and Public Policies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no specific fundings identified in Hungary.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	The national center organisation of blind persons has a special unit, working on development of devices, softwares for people with disabilities, and also spread information.

## 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:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no publicly available statistics on accessible environment.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There are no publicly available statistics on accessible environment.</p> <p>There must be evidences on EU financed projects data, and on some sector (e.g. the national railway company has started to do a professional survey on railway station accessibility and started to complete adaptations on certain lines.</p> <p>The Budapest public transport company has some data on accessible buses, trams and available services, but these statistics are not available to the public.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	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:
  - public/governmental facilities;
  - websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies; and
  - 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:**

- **Built environment:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	There are no publicly available statistics on accessible environment.
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Transport:**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<p>There are no publicly available statistics on accessible environment.</p> <p>There must be evidences on EU financed projects data, and on some sector (e.g. the national railway company has started to do a professional survey on railway station accessibility and started to complete adaptations on certain lines.</p> <p>The Budapest public transport company has some data on accessible buses, trams and available services, but these statistics are not available to the public.</p>
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA

- **Information and Communication Technologies, and Public Policies**

<b>RESULT</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	No specific information has been identified in Hungary
<b>SOURCES</b>	NA