

ANNEX 3

The legislative framework for the free movement of people with disabilities in South East Europe

Albania

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process				Socio-cultural context		
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	YES 1S	YES 1*	YES 1a*	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Inst.of Social Insurance	YES 1c*	NO	NO 1e*	NO	YES 1g*	YES 1h*
	YES 2S	YES 2*	YES 2a*	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Institute of Social Insurance	YES 2c*	NO 2d*	NO	YES	NO	NO
	YES 3S	YES 3*	YES 3a*	Ministry of Territorial Management	NO	YES 3d*	NO	NO	NO	NO
Buildings	NO 4S	YES 4*	YES 4a*	Ministry of Territorial Management	NO	NO	NO	YES 4f*	NO	NO
	YES 5S	YES 5*	YES 5a*	Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, Education and Health	NO	YES 5d*	NO	YES 5f*	NO	NO
	YES 6S	YES 6*	YES 5a*	Depends under which Ministry the service is	NO	YES 6d*	NO 6e*	NO	NO	NO
Outdoors	YES 7S	YES 7*	NO	Ministry of Territorial Management, Min. decentralization	NO	NO 7d*	NO	NO	NO	NO
	YES 8S	NO	NO	Ministry of Transport Telecommunication	NO	NO 8d*	NO	NO	NO	NO
Transportation	NO	NO	NO	Ministry of Transport Telecommunication	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	NO	NO	NO	Ministry of Transport Telecommunication	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	NO	NO	NO	Ministry of Transport Telecommunication	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	NO	NO	NO	Ministry of Transport Telecommunication	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Notes	
1S	Law 9143, 16.10.2003, on the Status of Labour Disabled, article nr. 8, it stipulates that they can benefit from: a) moving devices including cars and orthopedic devices; b) audio and visual devices; c) cardiac accessories, and other devices.
	Law nr 8626, 22.06.2000, on the Status of paraplegics and tetraplegics stipulates in article 16 that: State Social Services administers assistive devices for paraplegics and tetraplegics. Paraplegics are exempt from custom taxes on the vehicles that help their integration, including adapted cars for their use.
	Law nr. 8098, 28.03.1996 on the Status of the Blind, article 15 stipulates that: Blind persons as defined in the first article of this law benefit all the rights foreseen the Law on Labour Disabled nr.9143, 16.10.2003.
2S	Standards on personal assistance are not clearly set forth because this type of service is not developed in Albania.
	Law Nr.9143 on the Status of Labour Disabled, article 10 states that: For paraplegics and heavily wounded people not able to move, medical services shall be provided in the home free of charge.
	Law nr. 8098, 28.03.1996 on the Status of the Blind, article 5 says that: in addition to other revenues from government sources, blind people receive an additional benefit due to their status as blind. The Council of Ministers decides the amount and the same sum will be paid to a guardian, chosen by the blind person.
3S	Law nr. 8098, 28.03.1996 on The Status of the Blind, article 2 states: The government and the society will provide blind persons all conditions for normal integration into the social life. By integration, it is meant the fulfillment of certain conditions including the provision of accessible housing, adapted living space.
4S	There is no clear definition what is public and private building, but the standards are only named in general, without specifying them.
	It is implicit that private buildings should fulfill the same criteria as public ones. In practice, no standards are applied for private buildings, except the obligation to construct a building in the approved zone (the municipality and the Local Territory Management Council, approve this).
5S	There are no standards mentioned in the Law on Construction but within the special laws on the status of people with disabilities, it is mentioned that existing public buildings should be adapted and new buildings should be accessible for people with disabilities.
6S	Idem 1f*
	Law nr 8626, 22.06.2000, on the Status of Paraplegics and tetraplegics, article 20: In public places (airports, train stations, stadiums, hotels, etc.) there are spaces created for the free movement and comfort of people with paraplegia, based on the law on the Labour Disabled.
7S	Law nr. 8098, 28.03.1996 on the Status of the Blind, in article 7 it says: Territory Management Councils and the urban planning institutions do not approve any project for roads and public places, if in there is not foreseen the necessary adaptations and accessibility features for blind people.
8S	New law on construction not yet adopted
1*	Constitutional Law and special laws on the status of people with disabilities
2*	There is no law on personal assistance in Albania, but special laws on the Status of people with disabilities partially address the issue.
3*	The special laws on the status of people with disabilities state that builders are obliged to respect the special needs of people with disabilities while building new spaces. However, the law is not implemented in practice because there are no enforcement mechanisms.
4*	Idem 5S
5*	The special laws on the status of people with disabilities mention that existing public buildings should be adapted and the new buildings should be accessible and adapted for people with disabilities.
6*	The law on the status of the labour disabled and the law on the status of the blind state that health institutions, social care institutions and public institutions should be adapted to be used by blind people and paraplegics.
	Law nr 8626, 22.06.2000, on the Status of Paraplegics and tetraplegics, it states in article 20: In public places (airports, train stations, stadiums, hotels, etc.) there are spaces created for the free movement and comfort of people with paraplegia, based on the law on the Labour Disabled.
7*	Idem 7S
1a*	An Order of the Minister of Social Affairs, charges the Institute of Social Insurance to provide funds for the assistive devices (wheelchairs for the paraplegics who are labour disabled.) This order is based on the Law on the status of the Labour Disabled. Other assistive devices are not produced in Albania. The cost of imported assistive devices is not reimbursed by the Health Insurance Institute.

2a*	The Council of Ministers Decision nr. 457, 21.8.1995 on disability benefits states that when a disabled person is unable to care for themselves and perform daily functions due to a disability, the Medical Commission for the Assessment of Work Ability (KMCAP), assigns the person a guardian who helps the disabled person fulfill minimum vital needs for basic care, like hygiene and feeding.
	Decision nr. 457, 21.8.1995 on disability benefits, point 12 states : People that are born disabled or became so prior to the age 21, or 24 if attending university, if they do not benefit from any day-care service or special education nearby their home, and if the KMCAP considers that the person needs continual assistance, they can have a care-taker from their own family and chosen by them, if the family member does not receive personal revenues. The amount given for the care-taker is 60 percent of the minimum official wage.
3a*	The Decision nr. 407, 29.8.2002 on housing demands of paraplegics, point 9 states: Until the norms for the building plans are drafted, for the category of people with special needs, there should be ground floor dwellings provided for them by the National Buildings Entity.
4a*	Decision nr. 632, 21.11.2001, on the payment of the private building for blind people benefiting from the National Housing Body, point 2 states: Each blind person, of the first category, benefits from a room free of charge with the dimensions of 12.5-14 m above the norm and benefit from the adaptation of the building according to their physical condition. Existing building standards are used, until new norms on building for the blind are approved. All costs related to the adaptation of the living space are state covered.
5a*	Decree Nr. 199, 3.5.1995 on facilities for people with disabilities in public buildings, based on the Law on the Status of people with disabilities states: All new public buildings made after the enforcement of Law nr. 7889, 14.12.1994, on the status of people with disabilities and after this decree, should provide the adapted conditions to the needs of people with disabilities, free from architectonic barriers.
1c*	Since 2004, the Social Insurance Institute provides funds for wheelchairs.
2c*	The Ministry of Social Affairs provides the funds to pay the guardian or care-taker based on the categorization commission decision of KMCAP. The payment is equal to the disability allowance which is 60 percent of the minimum official wage.
2d*	The Medical Commission assessing Work Ability, KMCAP, that categorizes all people with disabilities except those that are blind, decides each year whether the disabled person needs a care-taker or not.
3d*	Accessible housing is foreseen in the National Strategy on People with Disabilities in the annex, first matrix box "Life without barriers"
5d*	The adaptation of existing residential and non-residential buildings and the accessibility for all new buildings are stated in the National Strategy on People with Disabilities in the annex, first matrix box "Life without barriers".
6d*	Idem 5d*
7d*	No time plan on the national level, only the Tirana Municipality has approved a time plan for partial access in Tirana.
8d*	No time plan on the national level, only the Tirana Municipality has approved a time plan for signalization in Tirana, but not for urban furniture.
1e*	No Public awareness on a large national scale is done about assistive devices. Some DPOs provide information to the community.
6e*	No Public awareness on a large national scale is done about accessibility of public service buildings.
4f*	ADRF, a local DPO, provides training to architects in 6 municipalities.
5f*	Idem 4f*
1g*	User's information is done only in a sporadic way, through DPOs.
1h*	Government consults people with disabilities only formally.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process			Socio-cultural context			
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	Assistive devices	YES 1 *	YES 1a *	Health Insurance Agency	YES		YES	YES	YES 1g *	YES 1h *
	Personal assistance	NO	NO		NO 2c *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Accessible housing	YES 2S	YES 2 *	YES 2a *	NO	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buildings	Private buildings	YES 2S	YES 2 *	YES 2a *	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Residential/non-residential buildings	YES 2S	YES 2 *	YES 2a *	Federal Ministry of Physical Planning 4.b *	YES 2d *	YES	YES 2f *	YES 2g *	YES 2h *
	Public service buildings	YES 2S	YES 2 *	YES 2a *	Federal Ministry of Urban Planning	YES	N/A	YES 2f *	YES 2g *	YES 2h *
Outdoors	Sidewalks, Roads, Parks, Squares	YES	YES 3 *	YES 2a *	Federal Ministry of Physical Planning	N/A	N/A	YES 2f *	YES 3g *	YES 2h *
	Signalization, Urban Furniture	YES	YES 3 *	YES 2a *	Federal Ministry of Physical Planning	YES	N/A	YES 2f *	YES 3g *	YES 2h *
Transportation	Buses	NO	YES/NO 4 *	NO	State & Federal Ministry of transportation and Communication	N/A	NO	N/A	YES 4g *	NO
	Taxis	NO	YES/NO 4 *	NO	State & Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication	N/A	NO	N/A	YES 4g *	NO
	Trains	NO	NO	NO	State & Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	NO
	Transport Interchange	NO	NO	NO	State & Federal Ministry of Transport and Communication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO

Notes	
1*	Law on Health Insurance for the FBiH
1a*	Cantonal level: Law on Assistive Devices
1g*	Information to users is mainly provided by DPOs
1h*	Mainly DPOs distribute information to those who are interested, such as authorities, but real consultation does not exist.
2S	Standard JUS.UA.9 from former Yugoslavia: This standard applies to collective buildings with flats whether or not the funds are private or public ones.
2*	The Law on Construction from 2002 applies to public buildings and collective buildings, privately or publically funded, but not private houses. Article 27 of this law stipulates the elimination of architectural barriers for people with lower body impairments. However this law is currently suspended; so, the only reference is the standard JUS.UA.9. Unfortunately this standard is rarely implemented in practice.
2a*	No by-laws at the federal level. It is up to each canton to implement the Federal Law at the cantonal/local level.
2b*	Landmine Survivors Network funds the adaptation of homes through their health counselling programme
2c*	The Federal Ministry on Physical Planning and Environment, sector of Physical Planning and Construction
2d*	A new article in the law on Construction stipulates that all buildings have to be accessible in the next five years. Within this period, individuals and organisations have to address the bodies responsible for making them accessible. It began at the federal level in 2001 but due to constitutional problems between the three governmental entities, it is presently in status quo. At the cantonal level, in Tuzla for instance, it has just begun in March 2005. The other cantons are applying federal by-laws and are in status quo.
2f*	Within the faculty of architecture there is a post-graduate master course on accessibility
2g*	Information to users is mainly provided by DPOs
2h*	Mainly DPOs distribute information to key stakeholders such as local and national authorities, planning offices but real consultation with users does not exist in the opening of tenders, public examination of projects and full participation in public planning meetings.
3*	The law on Spatial Planning
3g*	Information to users is mainly provided by DPOs
4*	The law on Internal Road Traffic FBiH
4g*	Information to users is mainly provided by DPOs

Republika Srpska

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process				Socio-cultural context		
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement										
	Assistive devices	N/A	YES 1*	N/A	Trust Fund for Health	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Personal assistance	N/A	YES 2*	N/A	Ministry of Social Protection	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buildings	Accessible housing	N/A	YES 3*	Ministry of Urban planning, environment and construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
	Private buildings	YES 3S	N/A	Ministry for Urban Planning, Environment and Construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
	Residential/non-residential buildings	YES 3S	YES 3*	Ministry for Urban planning, environment and construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
	Public service buildings	YES 3S	YES 3*	Ministry for Urban planning, environment and construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
Outdoors	Sidewalks, Roads, Parks, Squares	YES 3S	YES 3*	Ministry for Urban planning, environment and construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
	Signalization, Urban Furniture	YES 3S	YES 3*	Ministry for Urban planning, environment and construction	YES	N/A	YES 3e*	NO	N/A	N/A
Transportation	Buses	N/A	N/A	Ministry for transport and communication	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Taxis	N/A	N/A	Ministry for transport and communication	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Trains	N/A	N/A	Ministry for transport and communication	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Transport Interchange	N/A	N/A	Ministry for transport and communication	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes	
1*	Law on Health and Education
2*	Law on Social Protection
3S	Standard regulating the conditions for planning and constructing buildings without barriers for children and persons with physically reduced mobility from the 18.1.2003
3*	The law on Urban Planning, Environmental and Construction
3e*	Public awareness is fairly strong amongst authorities in relevant ministries

Macedonia

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process			Socio-cultural context			
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan awareness	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	YES	YES 1*	YES 1a*	Ministry of Health	YES	N/A	YES	YES	YES 1g*	YES
	N/A	YES 2*	YES 2a*	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	YES	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
	YES	YES 3*	YES 3a*	Ministry of Transportation and Communication	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buildings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	YES	YES 3a*	YES 3a*	Municipality Committee	YES	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	N/A
Outdoors	YES	N/A	N/A	Municipality Committee	YES	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES/NO 5h*
	YES	N/A	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES/NO 5h*
	YES	N/A	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	N/A
Transportation	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ministry of Transportation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport Interchange	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ministry of Transportation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes	
1*	The law on Health Insurance (Official Gazette 31/2003)
1a*	By-law on indications for the realisation of the right to prosthetics and other aids (2000, with supplements from 2001 and 2003)
1g*	Information is spread mainly through DPOs and their informative journals and magazines
2*	Law on Social Protection (Official Gazette 65/2004)
2a*	By-law on assessing the need and compensation for assistance and care by a third person (2004)
3*	Law for Spacial planning and Construction (2002)
3a*	By-law on Standards and Norms for Spacial Planning (2002)
5*	Draft Law on Urban planning (2005)
5h*	Consultations with citizens have been a regular practice even before this new law on Construction. That means that the general urban plans have been available to the public for comment. Relevant commissions and organisations including NGOs, can submit their suggestions as well. Ultimately, the administrative organs (i.e. authorised commissions or bodies defined in various legal acts) have the final decision. However, there is mechanism in the law for Construction (article 11) and the law for Spatial and Urban Planning (article 4) which ensures that their decision has to comply with the above mentioned laws with respect to physically accessible environments and buildings.

Montenegro

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process				Socio-cultural context		
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	Assistive devices	YES 1	NO	Ministry of Health - Health Fund	YES	-	NO	NO	Poor	NO
	Personal assistance	YES/NO 2	NO	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	YES	-	NO	NO	Poor	NO
Home	Accessible housing	NO	NO	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Private buildings	NO	NO	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Residential/non-residential buildings	NO	YES 4	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Public service buildings	NO	YES 4	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	YES 4h*
Buildings	Sidewalks, Roads, Parks, Squares	NO	NO	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Signalization, Urban Furniture	NO	NO	Ministry of Construction and Protection of the Environment	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
Outdoors	Buses	YES 5	NO	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Taxis	NO	NO	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trains	YES 5	NO	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
Transportation	Transport Interchange	NO	NO	-	-	-	NO	NO	NO	NO

Notes	
1	Law on Health Protection (Official Gazette No 39/04)+ Regulations on orthotic and prosthetic devices, dental aids, seeing and hearing aids, medical and sanitary aids
2	The new law on social and child protection is still waiting to be adopted.
3	Law on the construction of buildings (Official Gazette No 55/00) Article No 11 has provisions for accessible housing to be provided for people with disabilities.
4	The law on construction of buildings (Official Gazette No 55/00) very generally proclaims accessibility of public buildings.
4a*	Article 27, line 5 of the by-law on the law on construction assures that buildings must be harmonized with building regulations specified by the law but none are stated explicitly. Article 61, line 3, point 2 of the by-law, determines technical standards but only refers to the law on construction which very generally proclaims accessibility of common spaces.
4h*	For projects of public interest there are public debates, mainly to get Municipal Assembly approval. DPOs are not asked to attend, nor directly consulted, but they can attend and give suggestions as it is open to public.
5	Law on privileges for persons with disability in internal traffic (Official Gazette No 47/99) + Law on protection of soldiers and disabled people (Official Gazette No 69/03) have provisions on providing accessible transportation.

Serbia

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process				Socio-cultural context		
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	N/A	YES 1 *	YES 1a*	YES 1b*	YES/NO 1c*	N/A	Virtually non existent 1.e*	N/A	YES/NO 1g*	YES 1h*
	N/A	YES 2 *	N/A	YES/NO 2b*	YES 2c	YES 2d*	YES/NO 2e*	N/A	YES/NO 2g*	YES/NO 2h*
	YES 3S*	YES 3 *	YES 3S*	YES 3b*	YES/NO 3c*	NO	YES/NO 3e*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buildings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	YES 3S*	YES 4 *	YES 3S*	YES 3b*	N/A	NO	YES/NO 3e*	N/A	YES 4g*	YES 4h*
	YES 3S*	YES 4 *	YES 3S*	YES 3b*	YES 4c*	YES 4d*	YES/NO 3e*	N/A	YES 4g*	YES 4h*
Outdoors	YES 3S*	YES 4 *	YES 3S*	YES 3b*	YES 4c*	YES 4dd*	YES/NO 3e*	N/A	YES 4g*	YES 4h*
	NO	YES/NO 5*	YES/NO 6*	YES 5b*	YES 5c*	NO	YES 5e*	N/A	YES/NO 5g*	YES/NO 5h*
	NO	YES/NO 5*	N/A	YES 5bb*	NO	NO	NO	N/A	YES/NO 5g*	N/A
Transportation	NO	YES/NO 6*	N/A	YES 6b*	N/A	NO	NO	N/A	NO	NO
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes	
1*	1.Law on Health Insurance 2. Law on Health Care
1a*	Regulation on Indications for Orthopedic Aids
1b*	Ministry of Health of Serbia - specialized commissions
1c*	Health Insurance Fund that is not sufficient & periodic foreign donations
1g*	Information available to people with disabilities through DPOs
1h*	DPOs communicate to Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs (MOLESA), and Ministry of Education and to the Council for Disability Affairs
2*	Draft Law on Employment of People with Disabilities
2b*	CIL Serbia is implementing a pilot project, in cooperation with MOLESA, Fund for Social Innovations and social care centers in 9 municipalities to deliver Personal Assistance (PA) services
2c*	The pilot project has been financed by Irish Government, Catholic Relief Service with small contributions from the Social Innovation Fund. For 2007, MOLESA will partially fund the project.
2d*	A 2 year pilot project from 2003- 2005, with possibility of an extension subject to continued foreign funding.
2e*	PA service pilot project team launched massive visibility campaign in order to lobby for the inclusion of PA service as an option within framework of the social security system
2g*	PA service pilot project team made necessary information available to potential users
2h*	Participatory research is a part of the PA service pilot project
3S*	Regulation on Conditions of Planning pertaining to Non-restricted Movement of Children, Elderly and Disabled Persons 1997
3*	1.Law on Planning and Construction. 2. Draft Law on Social Housing
3b*	Ministry of Capital Investments, Local authorities in charge of Planning and Construction
3c*	Housing funds for buildings funded by public authorities
3e*	Some of the professors at faculties of architecture and engineering teach accessibility standards but it is not a standard part of formal curriculum
4*	1. Law on Planning and Construction 2003 prescribes that technical standards must be implemented in all new buildings. The Ministry's interpretation is that technical standards include those on accessibility from the regulation. The issuing of building licenses and permits is conditioned by the application of all technical standards and there are fines for those who fail to implement plans and designs in accordance with technical documentation however this is rarely the case in practice for accessibility non-compliance. 2. Antidiscrimination Law for people with disabilities, 2006
4c*	The budget and other public funds from which new public buildings are funded, foreign grants
4d*	The Ministries of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs, Capital Investments and the state administration plan to adapt 3 existing public buildings in all municipalities of Serbia, in accordance with the proposals of DPOs
4dd*	Some municipalities and cities, like Belgrade, include adaptation of street crossings and marking of parking spaces in the annual programs of activities on a regular basis
4g*	Campaigns against architectural barriers, accessibility conferences and seminars
4h*	DPOs were consulted and their amendments were taken into account in the process of drafting the legislation and local urban planning
5*	The law on Transport in Road Traffic contains no provisions on accessibility
5a*	General Conditions of Transport in Road Traffic provide for possibility of provision of assistance to people with disabilities and for people with disabilities to get priority tickets
5b*	Ministry for Capital Investments and public bus transport companies
5bb*	Ministry for Capital Investments, local authorities in charge of public transport, taxi drivers' associations
5c*	The budget and other public funds and foreign donations for some adapted vans for people with disabilities
5e*	DPOs use round table discussions and press conferences to point out unsatisfactory situation with public bus transport for people with disabilities in majority of cities of Serbia
5g*	People with disabilities receive information from DPOs
5h*	In some major cities like Belgrade and Nis local DPOs work with local authorities to attempt to organize accessible public transport in cities for people with disabilities
6*	The law on Railroads contains no specific provision on accessibility, except that transport is offered to all persons under equal conditions and that the railroad infrastructure has to be built in accordance with provisions in the Law on Planning and Construction
6b*	The Ministry for Capital Investments, Direction for Railroads

The UN administered province of Kosovo

	Policy process									
	Legislation			Implementation process			Socio-cultural context			
	Standards	Laws	By-laws	Responsible Bodies	Public funding allocated	Time plan	Public awareness	Training of professionals on Universal Design and/or accessibility standards	User's information	Participatory process and/or consultation
Unbreakable chain of movement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES 1c*	N/A	YES 1c*	YES	YES	YES
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Home	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	YES 2*	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buildings	N/A	YES 2*	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	YES 2*	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	N/A	YES	YES
Outdoors	N/A	N/A 3*	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	YES	N/A	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Municipality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport Interchange	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes	
1c*	There is a "National Orthoprosthetics Center - NOPC" for the production of assistive devices such as prosthesis for lower limbs, orthesis, splints, orthopedic shoes, longets, etc. The status of this center is not yet defined. This center is funded by the Ministry of Health. So far no law exists to regulate the centre's services or the supply of assistive devices. For the moment all products of the center are free of charge.
2*	The law on Construction, article 31 paragraph 31.1 says: Depending on the type of building, the building inspectorate confirms the mechanical sustainability and stability of the object, sound isolation and temperature isolation, fire safety, measures for energy saving, requests regarding health environment, and elimination of the barriers to allow access to people with disabilities. However, the law mentions buildings in general without specifying the type. The law on Disability Pension stipulates in article 13 paragraph 13.5 that all new public buildings built after the law comes into effect shall provide access and offer the possibility of use to permanently disabled persons.
3S	There is no law to regulate this but there are some improvements in recent years mainly due to awareness raising campaigns that were organized by DPO's. Some roads and pavements recently built are accessible and are based on standards which were imposed by DPO's .