

# **ELA - EEA - ELCA - EFESME - EPSA EDF - ANEC - EUCAN**

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European Lift Association - European Elevator Association - European Lift Components Association - European Federation for Elevators Small and Medium Enterprises - European Platform and Stair lift Association - European Disability Forum - ANEC (European consumer voice in standardization) – European Concept for Accessibility Network.

## **ACCESSIBILITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION IN EUROPE**

Latest update: 25 February 2013

**Disclaimer: Information received from national associations, members of the European Lift Association. The ELA declines any and all liability both for the content and for any measure taken or not taken on the basis of the present study. This study is for general informational purposes only.**

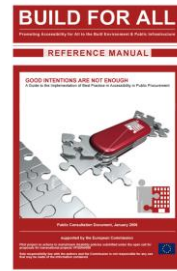
## **INTRODUCTION**

The aim of this table is to give an indication of the countries/regions where a variety of best practices is applied in terms of accessibility for people with disabilities, whether temporary or permanent, and to senior citizens in general.

A particular attention has been devoted through the analysis of the results of our enquiries in the member states, with the participation of the ELA member organizations, to vertical and horizontal access in buildings and in the built environment in general.

The European and International norms and documents related to accessibility, which were used to produce this table, are:

- EN 81-70:2003 : Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts. Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disabilities
- EN 81-41:2010 : Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Special lifts for the transport of persons and goods. Vertical lifting platforms intended for use by persons with impaired mobility
- EN 81-40:2008 Stair lifts and inclined lifting platforms intended for persons with impaired mobility
- EN TS 81-82:2008 : Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Existing lifts. Improvement of the accessibility of existing lifts for persons including persons with disability
- EN 81-72:2003 : Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts. Fire-fighters lifts
- EN 115-1:2008 Safety of escalators and moving walks. Construction and installation
- EN 115-2:2010 Safety of escalators and moving walks. Rules for the improvement of safety of existing escalators and moving walks
- ISO Draft ISO 21542 Building construction - Accessibility and usability of built environment
- ISO/TR 25743:2010 Lifts (elevators) Study of the use of lifts for evacuation during an emergency
- EC Directive 2000/78/EC (27 November 2000) establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation
- EC Directive 2004/113/EC (13 December 2004) implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services
- EC Directive 2004/18/EC (31 March 2004) on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts
- UN0 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- EC "Build-For-All" Reference Manual (2006) (see [www.build-for-all.net](http://www.build-for-all.net))



No country/region is considered as having the accessibility best practices (including evacuation), as defined by the European Commission “Build-For-All” Reference Manual (2006), Appendix 2, page 46 (see [www.build-for-all.net](http://www.build-for-all.net)) for public buildings:

**“Appendix 2 - Implementing Accessibility Criteria in Practice (public buildings)”**

*The ideas and statements of the lift, escalator and moving walk industry, drawing on the work of the Report of the Expert Group of the European Commission under the title of: “Europe, accessible to all by 2010” (2003), chapters 1.2, 1.3 and 2 are summarized below. They indicate numerous aspects of accessibility which should be taken into consideration in order to ensure that accessibility of the built environment is achieved by Contracting Authorities:*

- *The built environment must be fully accessible to all, keeping the mobility chain unimpaired and applying state-of-the-art safety.*
- *All buildings should have horizontal and vertical easy access, to all floors or other spaces, suitable to all people.*
- *Where circumstances dictate, all main entrance and exit building doors will be powered.*
- *No public building should be built without a lift if it has more than one floor.*
- *Level differences should be compensated by ramps or preferably lifting platforms. No step(s) up or down will hamper the access if no ramp is provided.*
- *All lifts should be equipped with audio and visual signals & controls which are designed for ease of use by every user and positioned at the right height in the lift car and on landings.*
- *Sanitary facilities should be accessible to all and will satisfy local requirements in terms of size and organization.*
- *Buildings signage must be integrated and displayed so that they will fulfil their function without being visually-discriminating, including the clear identification of glass areas for people with impaired vision.*
- *Lighting of public spaces should be sufficient to read signage in all conditions.*
- *Every public building must provide means for the evacuation of ALL present in the building at all floors, in case of a fire or other emergency. The accessibility of fire-fighters and the evacuation of people with disabilities are priorities for officers writing public tenders.*
- *External connections of buildings with the public transport infrastructure will be optimized, with the necessary means, taking distance into account, avoiding level differences and enabling access to all able and less-able citizens.*

**For residential buildings, the minimum best practice should be, as defined by ELA:**

- *To impose a lift from 2 levels up (above 5 m), in multiple apartment blocks.*

- *To impose or strongly recommend the reservation of the space for the future installation of a lift in single-family residential housing.”*

### **Comments & recommendation**

Generally speaking, architects and builders often forget about the need to provide access to the large proportion of the population, which has impaired mobility or is disabled, whether temporarily (injured, cast, very young children, pushchair, packages and luggage,...) or permanently (wheelchair users, stick, frame but also other disabilities, such as blindness, deafness, mental handicap,... ). Young families building their first home don't realize that they will age and will have special needs in their old age. Moreover, the added value of a residential building (even for a single family) equipped with a vertical transport mean or at least having the space for the future installation of a lifting appliance, is most of the time not integrated.

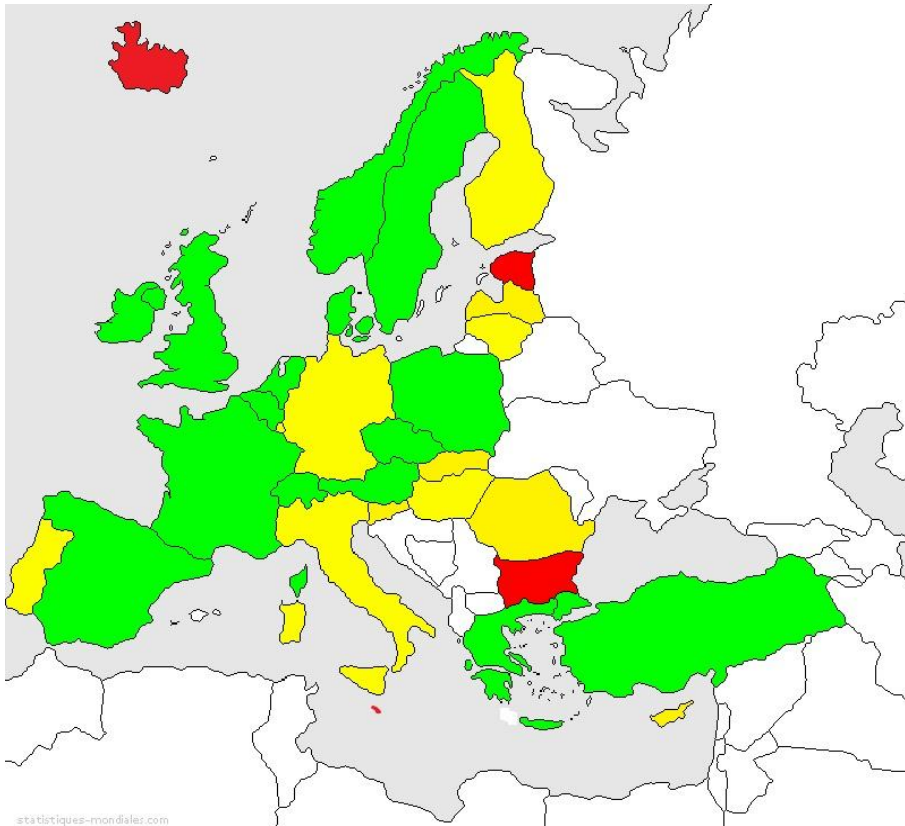
There are many types of lifts and lifting appliances for people with disabilities, who are often senior citizens. Some of these are specific to this group in society, mostly people with reduced mobility, such as wheelchair users:

- Stair lifts.
- Lifting platform.
- Low Speed Passenger Elevators (under the Machinery Directive).
- Passenger Lifts (under the Lifts Directive).

### **The editing committee.**

## NEW BUILDINGS + FULL RENOVATION

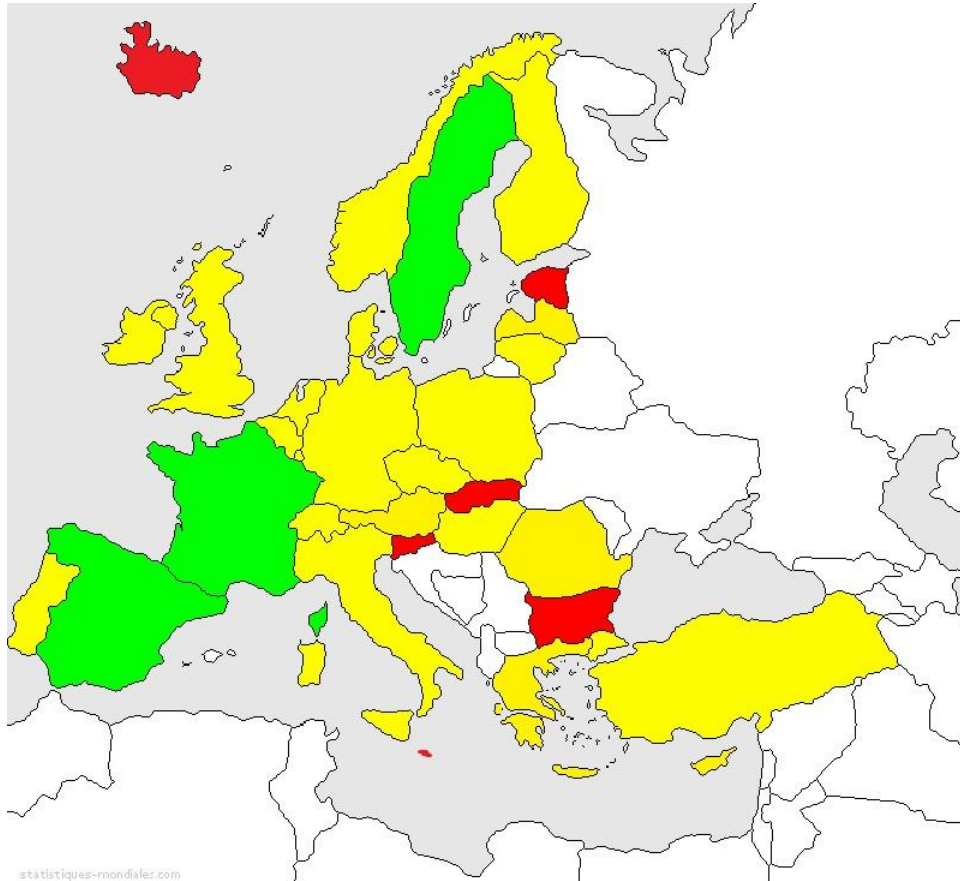
### LEGEND FOR READING THE MAP



	<p><b>DARK GREEN</b></p> <p>National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled            Obligation of lift in public buildings of more than 1 level            Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 2 levels or            Reservation of space for later installation of lift            Public procurement suppl. to directives for access of disabled</p>
	<p><b>LIGHT GREEN</b></p> <p>National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled            Obligation of lift in public buildings of more than 1 level            Obligation or lift in residential buildings of more than 4 levels            No reservation of space for later installation of lift            No public procurement supplement on disabled access</p>
	<p><b>YELLOW</b></p> <p>National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled            Obligation of lift in some public buildings (traffic)            Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 5 levels            No reservation of space            No public procurement obligations for accessibility</p>
	<p><b>RED</b></p> <p>No specific legislation            No obligation of any sort for public or residential buildings            No answer received</p>

## EXISTING BUILDINGS

### LEGEND FOR READING THE MAP



	<p><b>DARK GREEN</b></p> <p>Full legislation for all existing buildings. National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled Obligation of lift in public buildings of more than 1 level Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 2 levels or Reservation of space for later installation of lift Public procurement suppl. to directives for access of disabled</p>
	<p><b>LIGHT GREEN</b></p> <p>Applying EN81-80. Legislation for residential buildings National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled Obligation of lift in public buildings of more than 1 level Obligation or lift in residential buildings of more than 4 levels No reservation of space for later installation of lift No public procurement supplement on disabled access</p>
	<p><b>YELLOW</b></p> <p>National/regional legislation on accessibility of the disabled Obligation of lift in some public buildings (traffic) Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 5 levels No reservation of space No public procurement obligations for accessibility</p>
	<p><b>RED</b></p> <p>No specific legislation No obligation of any sort for public or residential buildings No answer received</p>

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Austria 16/08/2011 Existing buildings</b>	No obligation to adapt existing buildings except public buildings	ÖNORM B 1600		No legislation imposing accessibility	No obligation except public buildings	Legislation to be improved. Only existing public buildings and buildings where 50 persons are going in and out regularly are covered mandatorily by the legislation.
<b>Austria New buildings</b>	Regulations of the 9 federal states are compulsory. The OIB-Guideline is being made mandatory by each federal state (in process) <a href="http://www.oib.or.at/">http://www.oib.or.at/</a> . There are regional differences: see documents through link <a href="http://www.help.gv.at">www.help.gv.at</a> --> Search "bauordnungen" <a href="http://www.help.gv.at/Content.Node/226/Seite.2260200.html">http://www.help.gv.at/Content.Node/226/Seite.2260200.html</a> Public buildings must be built free of barriers (Bundes-Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz) and plans to build barrier-free must be produced (see <a href="http://ris.bka.gv.at">http://ris.bka.gv.at</a> )		It depends in every federal state	For platform lifts: HBV 2009 and MSV 2010, in application of the Machinery directive 2006/42/EG 210.	Several regulations in Austria; each of the 9 federal states has its own. Besides, the OIB-Guidelines (Nr 4 is relevant) are to be followed.  Details of the 9 federal states:	Only public buildings and buildings where 50 persons are going in and out regularly are covered mandatorily by the legislation.  Accessibility courses are part of the Architects curriculum. Link between <u>disability and old age</u> : several studies, e.g. <a href="http://www.bmsk.gv.at/">http://www.bmsk.gv.at/</a> --> Fachpublikum --> Seniorinnen und Senioren - <a href="http://www.bmsk.gv.at/cms/site/attachments/8/5/7/C/H0166/CMS1218112881779/hochaltrigen_kleine_datei.pdf">http://www.bmsk.gv.at/cms/site/attachments/8/5/7/C/H0166/CMS1218112881779/hochaltrigen_kleine_datei.pdf</a> Also see: e.g. "Studie Altengerechten Bauen" --> <a href="http://portal.wko.at/wk/startseite_dst.wk?AngID=1&amp;stID=131">http://portal.wko.at/wk/startseite_dst.wk?AngID=1&amp;stID=131</a> - <a href="http://portal.wko.at/wk/startseite_dst.wk?AngID=1&amp;stID=131">http://portal.wko.at/wk/startseite_dst.wk?AngID=1&amp;stID=131</a>

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<b>Belgium</b> <b>12/11</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	<p><b>National</b>  Federal Law of July 17, 1975 (concerning access for the disabled to buildings open to public).  Anti-Discrimination Law of 10 May 2007.</p> <p><b>Flanders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework for the Flemish policy on equal opportunities and equal treatment (10/07/2008)</li> </ul> <p><b>Walloon region:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Commitment of the Walloon Region and the French Community on accessibility (June 2009)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Brussels Capital Region</b></p>					<p><a href="http://www.diversiteit.be">www.diversiteit.be</a>  Accessibility courses are part of the Architects curriculum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Booklet accessibility public buildings</i>  <a href="http://www.toegankelijkgebouw.be">www.toegankelijkgebouw.be</a></li> <li>- <i>Guide on how to adapt existing private houses and small apartment blocks</i>  (<a href="http://www.meegroeiwonen.info/item.asp?ID=89">www.meegroeiwonen.info/item.asp?ID=89</a>)</li> </ul> <p>Easi.wallonie.be/easi/accessibilite_fr/  <a href="http://www.plain-pied.com">www.plain-pied.com</a>  <a href="http://www.Awiph.be">www.Awiph.be</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.bruxelles.be/artdet.cfm/4536">www.bruxelles.be/artdet.cfm/4536</a> Accessibility Guide</p>



Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
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<b>Belgium</b> <b>New buildings</b>	<p><b>Flanders:</b> Access regulation of the Flemish Government of 5/6/2009 (modified 18/02/2011, applied since 31/03/2011)</p> <p>New application file for a building permit, 28/5/2004</p>			Flemish Decree 5/6/2009	<p>For buildings requiring a building permit (new or man renovation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourist accommodation: 4% and minimum 1 room/apartment fully accessible if more than 10 accommodations (ground floor OK).</li> <li>- Multiple family houses of more than 6 units and more than 2 floors.</li> <li>- Building parts accessible to the public if the building surface is above 400m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>	Vertical accessibility requirement: vertical difference of more than 18 cm must have one of the 3 following options: stairs, a ramp, a lift.

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	<p><b>Walloon region:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Walloon Code for Spatial Planning, Planning and Heritage. Chapter XVII ter: General Regulation on buildings accessibility and parts of buildings open to the public or collective use by disabled persons (AGW 25/02/1999, Article 1)</li> <li>- Art. 415 / 5. Floors not accessible by ramps under Article 415 / 1 are accessible, without the help of a third party, by at least one elevator or platform lift.</li> </ul>			AGW 25/02/1999 (Social Housing)	For public buildings, works requiring a building permit (new or substantial renovation): all floors accessible.	14 categories of buildings or installations accessible to the public are mentioned.

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	<b>Brussels Capital Region</b> Regional Planning Regulation of the Brussels Capital Region of 21/11/2006, Title IV: building accessibility for disabled			AGB 21/11/2006	Each new building with several apartments that has a ground floor + 4 or more floors, must be equipped with a lift. Spaces accessible to the public in buildings accessible to the public must have a ramp or a lift.	20 categories of buildings or installations accessible to the public are mentioned.
<b>Bulgaria 08/08/2011 Existing buildings</b>	National legislation for accessibility of public buildings			Natural Persons & Family Act (NPFA) + Civil Procedural Code (CPC)  State Gazette 120 of 29/12/2002		
<b>Bulgaria New buildings</b>	National legislation for accessibility of public buildings			NPFA + CPC		There are national norms in Bulgaria concerning access of disabled people, but these norms are only for administrative (not residential) buildings.

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<b>Cyprus Existing buildings 21/09/2012</b>	Persons with Disabilities Act 127 (I) from 2000, establishes disabled people's rights to non-discrimination.		2000	Disabled People's Act N.127 (I)2000	Only public buildings must be adapted.	<u>Recommendation</u> for building older than 2000 to apply the disabled legislation when possible. It is not much applied.
<b>Cyprus New buildings 21/09/2012</b>	Persons with Disabilities Act 127 (I) from 2000, establishes disabled people's rights to non-discrimination.		2000	Disabled People's Act N.127 (I)2000	All new buildings must be fully accessible for disabled (lift, platform lifts or ramp) if the building is 2 levels and more, or 5 apartments for residential buildings.	There is no official data on the accessibility of disabled people. The 2006 National Strategy Report notes that measures are being undertaken to improve access of disabled people to public buildings, sidewalks and public transport.
<b>Czech Republic 21/09/2012 Existing buildings</b>	National obligatory legislation Notice No. 398/2009 Coll.		Since 1998	Platform lift legislation + Public notice 398/2009 Sb.	From 2 levels for public buildings. For existing residential buildings, notice 398/2009 is valid if the building structural and technical conception make the change possible.	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90 % of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 90 % of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 60 % of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 100 % of single houses or small apartment blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum. Only 60% of Prague's metro stations are accessible. Accessibility is poor outside Prague.

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			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Czech Republic</b> <b>New buildings</b> <b>21/09/2012</b>	National obligatory legislation Notice No. 398/2009 Coll.		Since 1998	Platform lift legislation + Public notice 398/2009 Sb is compulsory for new buildings and modifications to existing buildings.	-For residential buildings: from 5 levels incl. ground floor. -For buildings accessible to the public: from 2 levels. -For commercial buildings: from 3 levels.	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 90% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 60% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 100% of single houses or small apartment blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.
<b>Denmark</b> <b>24/09/2012</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation BR10 (Danish building code) Legislation 1250 dated 13/12/2004 about accessibility requirements when "remodeling" existing buildings		Since 1995		For major remodeling, BR 10 applies.	Elevator equipped and minimum sized type 2 as described in EN 81-70 EN 81-82 is not mentioned in any Danish public document Applies to public and "professional" buildings. Residential buildings are not covered. For major remodeling, a lot of deviations are accepted in reality (e.g. smaller elevators than type 2 or even no lift), in the building permits delivered. For minor upgrades to existing public or professional buildings (not residential), the rule is to ask for a lift if the cost is less than 9% of total cost.

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			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Denmark New buildings 24/09/12</b>	Compulsory national legislation BR10 (Danish building code)  Legislation 1250 dated 13/12/2004 about accessibility requirements when "remodeling" existing buildings		Since 1995  Since 2004		A lift is compulsory from 3 levels (including ground floor). BRIO applies to all new buildings, including residential (but not private residences). (For major remodeling, see existing buildings). Legislation 1250 applies for minor upgrades to public buildings.	Elevator equipped and minimum sized type 2 as described in EN 81-70  Lifting platforms are NOT considered as sufficient to grant access to a new building.  EN 81-82 is not mentioned in any Danish public document  Applies to public and "professional" buildings. Residential buildings are not covered.
<b>Estonia Existing buildings</b>						
<b>Estonia New buildings</b>						

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			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Finland Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation			Statute 85A Building Decree Building norm accessibility code F1		
<b>Finland New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation		From 2005		A lift is compulsory from 3 floors (including ground floor)	<p>Legislation has made it easier to install a lift in an existing building.</p> <p>Building stock still to be upgraded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 0.5% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 2.5% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 100% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> <p>Link between <u>disability &amp; old age</u>: National research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES).</p>

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			Since	Law + reference		
<b>France</b> <b>08/08/2011</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation, covering public buildings and housing		Since August 1, 2006	Law 2005-102 11/02/05 Decree 2006/55 17/05/06 Arrest 26/02/07 o Arrest 21/03/07 Accessibility of persons with impaired mobility in buildings accessible to the public (ERP & IOP) in case of trans-formation.	For the residential existing buildings , the lifts is made compulsory only if construction works are done (depending on creation of new surfaces or on global cost of modifications/ value of the building).  Platform could be used but with a derogation.  For public buildings, rules of new public buildings to be applied depending on the type of buildings and according to a schedule from 2010 to 2015.  Platform could be used but with a derogation	Application decrees of the law from 2006 are among others: decree 2006-555 (17/05/06) indicating the works to be done and the application dates for adapting existing public buildings to the new accessibility demands. The legislation is valid for new buildings, but also for existing ones. It also covers apartment housing.  The accessibility rules need to be applied, depending on the type and category of building, between 31/12/2010 and 01/01/2015.  Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.  Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 50% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 50% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 100% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> For existing buildings, Decrees and "Arrêtés" refer to EN 81-70 but only take some requirements about indicators, tele-alarm and buttons.



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<b>France</b> <b>New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation, covering public buildings and housing		Since August 1, 2006	<b>Law 2005-102</b> 11/02/05 <b>Decree 2006/55</b> 17/05/06 <b>Arrest</b> 1/8/06 Accessibility of new buildings (residential + public buildings).	A lift is compulsory from 4 levels, including ground floor for residential buildings. Platforms are forbidden , no derogation allowed.  In Public Buildings if more than 50 persons are admitted to the upper floors, or if certain services are not available at the ground floor, a lift is compulsory and all floors shall be accessible. Platforms are forbidden , no derogation allowed.	Decrees and “Arrêtés” refer to EN 81-70 (full compliance including car dimensions) for all new buildings.
<b>Germany</b> <b>12/08/2011</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	General Equality Act (2006)					

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<b>Germany</b> <b>New buildings</b>	<p>Musterbauordnung MBO (Recommendation from the German government to the federal states on how to build correctly).</p> <p>Compulsory LandesBauordnungen LBOs (Regulation in each federal state on how to build correctly), different for heights and/or for floors.</p> <p>Additional regulations for specific buildings like public buildings, hotels, nursing homes, etc.</p> <p>General Equality Act (2006)</p>	DIN 18040	MBO since 2002.	MBO and LBOs	<p>The Musterbauordnung (MBO) demands a lift from more than 13 m height above ground.</p> <p>The LandesBauordnungen LBOs: Bavaria, Brandenburg Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vor., Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Thuringia. Baden-Württemberg and Niedersachsen demand 12,25 m, Bremen 10,25 m above ground. Nordrhein-Westf. and Rheinland-Pfalz demand a lift for more than 5 floors, Berlin more than 4.</p> <p>If lifts are required according to LBOs, at least one lift in the building must be able to transport pushchairs, wheelchairs, stretchers and loads and must have stops on all</p>	Accessibility courses are part of the Architects curriculum.

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<b>Greece 05/08/2011 Existing buildings</b>	Full accessibility compulsory in existing buildings				Public buildings: 2 floors (more than one level)	
<b>Greece New buildings</b>	<p>General Building Regulation: defines when a lift is compulsory (see relevant column). Defines also that when a lift is compulsory the minimum dimensions shall be 1,1m x 1,4 m.</p> <p>Ministry Recommendation 'designing for all'. This recommendation is based on EN 81-70 requirements.</p>		1989	<p>Decision 3046/304/3-2-1989 / article 29</p> <p>Law 2831 /2000</p>	<p>Public buildings: 2 floors (more than one level)</p> <p>Residential buildings: when the vertical distance between ground level and highest floor is more than 9 m. (equivalent of 3 levels)</p>	

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<b>Hungary 21/09/2012 Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation			253/1997. Governmental Decree about Building Rules  1998. XXVI. Law about Equality of Chances	From 5 levels (including ground floor) (or equal and above ≥ 10 m). Only public buildings must be upgraded.	Building stock still to be upgraded: - 50% of all existing public buildings - 100% of private houses and small apartment blocks Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.
<b>Hungary New buildings 21/09/2012</b>	Compulsory national legislation			253/1997. Governmental Decree about Building Rules  1998. XXVI. Law about Equality of Chances	-From 5 levels (including ground floor) (or equal and above ≥ 10 m).Compulsory for all buildings including residential. - Public buildings must be fully accessible.	Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.
<b>Iceland Existing buildings</b>						

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<b>Iceland</b> <b>New buildings</b>						
<b>Ireland</b> <b>21/09/2012</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	-Disability Act 2005 supplemented by code of practice on Accessible Public Services (July 2006) (National Disability Authority) -Building regulations 2012 (Doc. M.)				From 2 levels (public buildings of more than 200m <sup>2</sup> ).	See also Building regulations Doc M.: "Access and use of buildings". Applies also for extensions and material alterations to existing buildings, but not prior to 1/6/92. (Refers to EN81-1/2 and EN81-70)
<b>Ireland</b> <b>New buildings</b> <b>21/09/2012</b>	-Disability Act 2005 supplemented by code of practice on Accessible Public Services (July 2006) (National Disability Authority). -Building regulations 2012 (Doc. M.)			SI246 (Department of social protection 2010)	From 2 levels (public buildings of more than 200m <sup>2</sup> ). -From 2 levels in apartment buildings with 5 or more dwellings on any storey other than the entrance storey, or with dwelling having an entrance level more than 4.5m above or below main entrance level.	See also Building regulations 2010 Doc M,,: "Access and use of buildings" (Environment, heritage & local government) in operation since 1 January 2012. Refers to EN81-1/2 and EN81-70. Provision 2.3.4.1: "an enclosed vertical lifting platform should be provided when it is not practicable to provide a passenger lift" (EN81-41).

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Italy Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation + more restrictive regional Decrees (concerning doors, dimensions, number of floors, car sizes, etc.)			DPR 384, 1978, abrogated - replaced by DPR503/96  Law 41, 1986  Law 13, 1989  DPR 503, 1996  Law 68, 1999 (right to work for disabled people)	From 4 floors (including ground floor in public buildings)	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50%+ of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 50%+ of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 75%+ of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 90%+ of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Italy</b> <b>New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation + more restrictive regional Decrees (concerning doors, dimensions, number of floors, car sizes, etc.) <u>Legislation:</u> Law 41, 1986 Law 13, 1989 DM 236, 1989 Law 104, 1992 DPR 503, 1996		1989	The national legislation (Decrees) includes specific requirements for platform lifts	From 4 floors (including ground floor in public buildings)	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50%+ of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 50%+ of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 75%+ of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 90%+ of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum. Lift size at national level (DM 236, 1989): 80 x 120 cm minimum size in existing building 140 x 110 cm in new other buildings 135 x 95 cm in new residential buildings
<b>Latvia</b> <b>07/11/11</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	The Latvian legislation does not provide any international or local interest standards. With the exception of LB-208-08			The law applies only to public buildings	Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 2 levels	Generally the elevators do not have any standard, with the exception of LB-208-08, which provides for the elevator cab a minimum size of the access to public buildings, but it does not require an elevator control panel and equipment. And the size is 1400x1100mm
<b>Latvia</b> <b>New buildings</b>	The Latvian legislation does not provide any international or local interest standards. With the exception of LB-208-08	LB-208-08	July 21, 2008	The law applies only to public buildings	Obligation of lift in residential buildings of more than 2 levels	Generally the elevators do not have any standard, with the exception of LB-208-08, which provides for the elevator cab a minimum size of the access to public buildings, but it does not require an elevator control panel and equipment. And the size is 1400x1100mm.

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
Lithuania 09/08/2011 Existing buildings						
Lithuania New buildings	STR 2.03.01:2001				From 5 floors for housing to 2 floors for public buildings	
Luxemburg 18/10/2011 Existing buildings	Compulsory national legislation (29.03.2001), including platform lifts		Since 29.03.2001 but only for public buildings	Law from 29.03.2001. Concerning platform lifts, the legislation specifies that they can be used.	No compulsory regulation or recommendation on the number of floors	All new buildings are built in conformity with the legislation, which does not give a minimum number of floors for the compulsory installation of a lift. No official recommendation for private houses. The ADAPTH (Association for the Promotion of Accessibility) recommends platforms of a 1.1 x 1.4 m surface, in private houses. Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 60% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 80% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 97% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul>
Luxembourg New buildings	29/03/2001+23/11/2001+17/03/2008		29/03/2001	29/03/2001+23/11/2001+17/03/2008	All levels that are not accessible via a ramp in public.	Legislation on access, manoeuvring area, cabin size, control panels, mirror in cabins.
Malta Existing buildings						
Malta New buildings						



Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Netherlands Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation		Not applicable, depending on date of construction of building	Legislation applies to new buildings, built after Jan. 1, 2003 (granting date of the permit validates).	A lift is required from 0,02m above ground floor for larger residential buildings; A lift is required from 3,0 m for smaller residential buildings. For all other buildings, a ramp or lift (platform lift) is required from 0,02m.	
<b>Netherlands New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation		Not applicable, depending on date of construction of building	Legislation applies to new buildings, built after Jan. 1, 2003 (granting date of the permit validates).	A lift is required from 0,02m above ground floor for larger residential buildings; A lift is required from 3,0 m for smaller residential buildings. For all other buildings, a ramp or lift (platform lift) is required from 0,02m.	

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Norway 03/10/2011 Existing buildings</b>	<p>The compulsory national legislation, related to the regulations of the Building law, effective from July 1, 2010, do not cover existing building.</p> <p>However these regulations can be used by the local authority when a building is reconstructed, a change in the use of the building or when a building is expanded.</p>	See new building.	July 1, 2010	See new building	See new building	<p>The local authority can accept that the requirements for new building is not followed, when the cost for the requirements are not reasonable.</p> <p>The authority can also accept the requirements for new buildings partly fulfilled.</p>

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
Norway New buildings	Compulsory national legislation, related to the regulations of the Building law, effective from July 1, 2010. All buildings covered, except private houses.	National standards on accessibility: NS 11001-1:2009 and NS 11001-1:2009	July 1, 2010	Law id : LOV 2008-06-27 nr 71: Law related to requirements for building. Codes related to the law ( TEK) and guidelines related to the codes. ( VTEK)	<p>In public buildings and buildings for workers there is requirements for universal design and a lift must be installed for two and more floors. If there is minor traffic, a lifting platform can be used up to 3 floors.</p> <p>In residential buildings with three or more floors, a lift shall be installed. A lifting platform can be used in buildings with maximum 3 floors and serving maximum 6 apartments.</p> <p>The requirement for universal design must consider users with the same disabilities as mentioned in EN 81 – 70 table B.1. For residential building, the requirements are defined as accessibility,</p>	<p>The lift industry expects a higher use of lifting platform. Use of lifting platform accordance to EN 81-41 has created discussions regarding usability and safety related to the disabilities defined.</p> <p>A design of a lifting platform, with enclosed platform and equipped accordance to EN 81-70, is accepted as universal design. Private houses/residents are not covered.</p> <p>For universal designed building the size of the car must be 1,1 m x 2,1m ( WxD) from 3 floors. Up to 3 floors; 1,1 x 1,6 is acceptable when low traffic.</p> <p>For residential buildings the size of car must be 1,1 m x 2,1 m. When less than 6 apartments and up to 3 floors the size can be 1,1 m x 1,4 m.</p> <p>The new law and codes are complicated. This gives a high risk of a wrong design.</p> <p>The NS 11001- 1 and 2 have more detailed and clear requirements, but are not mandatory.</p>

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Poland Existing buildings 24/09/2012</b>	Compulsory national legislation (Building law), more demanding for public buildings Act of 7 July 1994 – Building law Charter of disabled persons rights 1997				No reference to levels but to height: from 9,5 m above ground	No statistics available. Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.
<b>Poland New buildings 24/09/2012</b>	Compulsory national legislation (Building law), more demanding for public buildings Act of 7 July 1994 – Building law Charter of disabled persons rights 1997		2008	The legislation includes specifics for the use of platform lifts.	No reference to levels but to height: from 9,5 m above ground	No statistics available. Accessibility courses are part of the Architects' curriculum.
<b>Portugal Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation				Compulsory from a height of 11,5 m	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 60% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 90% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 95% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are not part of the Architects curriculum.

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Portugal New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation		1951		Compulsory from a height of 11,5 m	Building stock still to be upgraded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 60% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 90% of apartment blocks</li> <li>- 95% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> Accessibility courses are not part of the Architects curriculum.
<b>Romania Existing buildings 11/10/2012</b>	First regulation in Romania: Government Resolution 102/1999 For existing buildings see remarks					There is a compliance schedule in place, by the end of 2013 public buildings should comply with Law 448/2006
<b>Romania New buildings 11/10/2012</b>	Law 448/2006 concerning protection and promoting the rights of people with disabilities- compulsory Article 62 related to Accessibility for people with disabilities	SR EN 81-70 (made compulsory by local regulation 506/2011)	2006	448/2006	No specification It's compulsory to "adapt the buildings" to facilitate the access for the disabled persons to the superior levels	No specification for residential buildings. The law refers only to "public buildings or edifices built with public funds".

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
Slovakia 21/09/2012 Existing buildings	<b>Existing buildings with present old elevator</b>	STN EN 81-1	2004 2010	No.571/2001 Government Decree STN EN 81-1+A2:2005 STN EN 81-1+A3:2010		Exchanging the elevator  Only in a case of public building, decree No. 532/2002 must be met.
	No. of Government Decree 571/2001 (alternative Lift directive 95/16/EC)  No.532/2002 – Decree					
	<b>Existing buildings without the elevator</b>	STN EN81-1	2004 2010	No.571/2001 Government Decree STN EN 81-1+A2:2005 STN EN 81-1+A3:2010		Installation of the elevator within free space or building up a new hoistway.  Only in a case of public building, decree No. 532/2002 must be met.
	No. Government Decree 571/2001 (alternative Lift directive 95/16/EC)  No. 532/2002 - Decree					

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
Slovakia New buildings	<p>No.532/2002- DECREE Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic setting General technical requirements for buildings and for buildings used by persons with limited mobility and orientation</p> <p>Date: 8.7.2002 No.237/2000 Building Act Date:01/08/2000</p> <p>No.94/2004- Decree Ministry of Home affairs of the Slovak Republic setting technical requirements for antfire building safety under reconstruction and in use</p> <p>Date: 12 February 2004</p>		2004	STN EN 81-70/A1:2004	In all buildings from 4 floors and more.	<p>Amendment A1 to STN EN 81-70: 2004 is the Slovak version of EN 81-70: 2003/A1: 2004.</p> <p>The European standard EN 81-70: 2003/A1: 2004 has the status of a Slovak Standard.</p> <p>EN 81-40:2008 Stairlifts and inclined lifting platforms intended for persons with impaired mobility</p> <p>EN81-41:2010 Vertical lifting platforms</p> <p>§47 c) General technical requirements for design of buildings. Building accessible to the public have to meet special requirements for persons with limited mobility and orientation.</p> <p>§58 – There should be an evacuation lift in buildings with two or more floors (or in building with underground floors) where there are usually or permanently more than 10 (or 5 in case of underground floors) persons with limited or no mobility with no other way for evacuation or regardless of floors</p>
			04/2011	STN EN 81-40:2011		
			07/2011	STN EN 81-40: 2011		

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
Slovenia 12/09/2011 Existing buildings	Construction Act buildings (OJ RS, No. 110/02) Regulation on the Safety of Lifts (OJ, No. 97/03, 83/07)		2003	Regulation concerning the requirements for barrier free access, entry and use of facilities in the public domain and multi residential buildings (OJ RS, No. 97/03)	3 floors including ground floor	



Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Slovenia</b> <b>New buildings</b>	Construction Act buildings (OJ RS, No. 110/02) Regulation on the Safety of Lifts (OJ, No. 97/03, 83/07)		2003	Regulation concerning the requirements for barrier free access, entry and use of facilities in the public domain and multi residential buildings (OJ RS, No. 97/03)	3 floors including ground floor	
<b>Spain</b> <b>13/9/2011</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	Residential Public transport stations Urbanized public areas	UNE EN 81-70	2010 2012 2019	Royal Decree 173/2010 Royal Decree 1544/2007 Royal Decree 505/2007 & Ministerial order 561/2010	 2 floors (3 levels) 2 floors (3 levels)	When the building is refurbished  Minimum requirement for new and existing lifts  Minimum requirement for new and existing lifts

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)		Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks							
				Since	Law + reference									
<b>Spain</b> <b>New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation, depending on the type of building	<b>Residential</b>	UNE-EN 81-70	2010	Royal Decree 173/2010	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Dwelling for wheelchair users</td> <td rowspan="3">Minimum requirement for new lifts Specifically states EN81-70 will fulfill all requirements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 floors (3 levels)</td> <td>4 (Shaft available)</td> </tr> </table>	Dwelling for wheelchair users		Minimum requirement for new lifts Specifically states EN81-70 will fulfill all requirements	Yes	No	2 floors (3 levels)	4 (Shaft available)	
		Dwelling for wheelchair users		Minimum requirement for new lifts Specifically states EN81-70 will fulfill all requirements										
		Yes			No									
2 floors (3 levels)	4 (Shaft available)													
<b>Public transport stations</b>	2009	Royal Decree 1544/2007	2 floors (3 levels)	Minimum requirement for new and existing lifts										
<b>Urbanized public areas</b>	2010	Royal Decree 505/2007 & Ministerial Order 561/2010	2 floors (3 levels)	Minimum requirement for new and existing lifts										

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (Including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Sweden Existing buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation			Platform lifts are accepted by legislation as a “normal” lift, if they are suitable for the purpose.	Compulsory from 3 floors for public and private residential buildings, from 2 floors for other public buildings.	<p>There is a recommendation for all residential buildings, with 2 levels.</p> <p>Building stock still to be upgraded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 0% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 45% of apartment blocks (of which 11% for public and private buildings with 3 floors or more</li> <li>- 100% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> <p>Accessibility courses are part of the Architects’ curriculum.</p>
<b>Sweden New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation		1966	Platform lifts are accepted by legislation as a “normal” lift, if they are suitable for the purpose.	Compulsory from 3 floors for public and private residential buildings, from 2 floors for other public buildings.	<p>There is a recommendation for all residential buildings, with 2 levels.</p> <p>Building stock still to be upgraded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0% of public buildings accessible to the public</li> <li>- 0% of public administrative buildings</li> <li>- 45% of apartment blocks (of which 11% for public and private buildings with 3 floors or more</li> <li>- 100% of single houses or small residential blocks</li> </ul> <p>Accessibility courses are part of the Architects’ curriculum.</p>

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			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Switzerland</b> <b>04.08.2011</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	See remarks	See remarks	See remarks	See remarks	See remarks	<p>The state law SR151.3 and the additional cantonal laws as well as the National Standard SIA 500:2009 for new buildings (see below) are also applicable for major alterations of existing buildings or different usage of existing buildings as long as these alterations require a formal authorization by the cantonal building authorities.</p> <p>However, there is currently no requirement (no law) of retrospective improvement of existing buildings within a certain timescale.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b> <b>New buildings</b>	<p>State law SR151.3 imposing accessibility (lifts). The 26 cantons are allowed to introduce cantonal laws which go beyond the minimum requirements set by the state law. Some cantons have used this possibility.</p>	National standard SIA 500:2009 (barrier-free buildings)	<p>Law from 2004. Different application date in the 26 cantons.</p>	<p>State law SR151.3 also covers platform lifts</p>	<p>Under the federal state law SR151.3, accessibility is compulsory (i.e. the presence of a lift) for public buildings, residential buildings with more than 8 housing units (flats) or buildings with more than 50 working places.</p>	<p>The legislation dates from 2004, so the rules are strictly applied since.</p> <p>No statistics available.</p> <p>There is a recommendation for all residential buildings in the new national standard SIA 500:2009.</p> <p>Accessibility courses are part of the Architects curriculum.</p> <p>Link between disability &amp; old age: Prof. Francois Höpflinger, Soziologie - Universität Zürich, Co-Leitung des Instituts Alter und Generationen (INAG), Sion/Lausanne. Forschungsfelder: Familiensoziologie, Demografie, Sozialpolitik, Alters- und Generationenfragen.</p>

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>Turkey 15/08/2011 Existing buildings</b>	Transition period of the new law will expire in July 2012. After July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2012 all public buildings must be fully accessible. It's a compulsory application.	TS EN 81 - 70 <b>TS 9111</b>	July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005 + Transition period : 7 Years	Disability And The Law On Amending Certain Laws And Decrees  Low No: 5378		No statistics available, but it is sure that many lifts, when there is a lift in the building, are not in conformity with the accessibility legislation.  Accessibility courses are part of the Architects curriculum, but the lift industry does not consider these courses as adequate.
<b>Turkey New buildings</b>	Compulsory national legislation. Public buildings with more than 1 level must have at least one elevator for the disabled.	TS EN 81 – 70 <b>TS 9111</b>	Different application date in each of the 81 municipalities /regions.. Valid at least since the 1980's.		A lift is compulsory for residential buildings above 4 floors (5 levels). For public buildings, a lift is compulsory if the building has one floor above ground floor.	

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>United Kingdom</b> <b>Existing buildings</b>	<p>Compulsory national legislation, depending on the type of building. Legislation does not cover private houses.</p> <p>Since 199, the Building Regulations have required that new buildings provide suitable access to and into buildings, and that there are suitable facilities within buildings.</p> <p>The Disability Discrimination Act 2005</p> <p>Building regulations Doc M. "Access to and use of buildings" (M1 to M2). (Office of the Prime Minister - UK)</p> <p><a href="mailto:Book.orders@tso.co.uk">Book.orders@tso.co.uk</a></p>	British Standard BS 8300:2009	Since 2000 Revised 2010	For platform lifts, a government guidance doc. States that for new buildings, platform lifts are the least preferred solution.	It depends on the type of building. No specified requirement for private residential buildings; it is up to the owner. If it is any other building, a lift is normally compulsory from 2 floors but this is not a specific requirement for a lift, but only for "vertical access provision". A lift is the obvious solution but one could use a ramp.	<p>Since the introduction of legislation, more lifts and platform lifts are being installed than previously.</p> <p>All buildings are covered by the existing legislation and recommendations, but the private housing.</p> <p>No statistics available.</p> <p>There is a recommendation to at least consider providing for the space to install a lift later in new private housing, but no requirement to do it.</p>

Member State	Existing national legislation & regulation (compulsory) or recommendation (optional)	Existing national standard(s)	Accessibility legislation (including legislation on platform lifts)		Number of floors (including ground floor) from which a lift is made compulsory	Remarks
			Since	Law + reference		
<b>United Kingdom</b> <b>New buildings</b>	<p>Compulsory national legislation, depending on the type of building. Legislation does not cover private houses (single occupancy dwelling).</p> <p>Since 1999, the Building Regulations have required that new buildings provide suitable access to and into buildings, and that there are suitable facilities within buildings.</p> <p>The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 helps to enforce the need for provisions to be made</p> <p>Building regulations Doc M. "Access to and use of buildings" (M1 to M2). (Office of the Prime Minister - UK)</p> <p><a href="mailto:Book.orders@tso.co.uk">Book.orders@tso.co.uk</a></p> <p>New building designs are subject to local planning approval and therefore local planning control officers look to see that suitable provisions are made.</p> <p>40</p>	British Standard BS 8300:2009	Since 2000 Revised 2010	For platform lifts, a government guidance doc. States that for new buildings, platform lifts are the least preferred solution.	It depends on the type of building but in general a lift is normally compulsory from 2 floors but this is not a specific requirement for a lift, but only for "vertical access provision". A lift is the obvious solution but one could use a ramp. In a newly built single family private house the designer is now required to provide as lift or at least provide space for one if required in future	<p>Since the introduction of legislation, more lifts and platform lifts are being installed than previously.</p> <p>All buildings are covered by the existing legislation and recommendations, but the private housing.</p> <p>No statistics available.</p> <p>There is a recommendation to at least consider providing for the space to install a lift later in new single family private housing, even if the lift is not provide on day one.</p>



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