

The European Accessibility Act

Inmaculada Placencia Porrero
Senior Expert
Unit C3 Disability and Inclusion
European Commission
DG EMPL

Inmaculada.placencia-porrero@ec.europa.eu





The EU and the UNCRPD

30 March 2007: the European Community signs the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

Conclusion and Optional Protocol 2008 proposal????

26 November 2009: Council Decision on the conclusion (ratification) of the UNCRPD by the EU

Adoption of the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020

22 January 2011: entry into force of the UNCRPD for the EU

August 2015: Dialogue with UN Committee on the implementation of the UNCRPD by the EU

September 2015: UNCRPD recommendations to the EU (Concluding Observations)

February 2017: Publication of progress report on the implementation of the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 – includes an overview of the UNCRPD recommendations' implementation



Concept of disability

The UN Convention recognises that **disability** is an **evolving concept**

"Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others"

(Article 1 UN CRPD)





ACCESSIBILITY EC European Disability Strategy 2010-2020

"The Commission proposes to use legislative and other instruments as standardisation, to optimise the accessibility of the built environment, transport and ICT [...]. Based on smarter regulations principles, it will explore the merits of adopting regulatory measures to ensure accessibility of products and services, including measures to step up the use of public procurement[...]. Following further consultations with Member States and stakeholders, the Commission will consider whether to propose a European Accessibility Act."



Why an European Accessibility Act? Legal obligations

- The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) entered into force for the EU in 2011
- Its obligations increase the risk of divergent accessibility legislations in MS
- The EAA helps to implement the obligations of article 9 on Accessibility
- Opening markets for being ready for global competitiveness



What is covered under the EAA?

- Accessibility requirements for carefully selected products and services
- Same accessibility requirements to be used in other EU law (for example Public Procurement)



Products & services in the scope of the EAA

- Computers and operating systems
- ATMs, ticketing and check-in machines
- Telephones and smartphones
- TV equipment related to digital television services
- Telephony services and related equipment
- Audio-visual media services (AVMS) and related equipment
- Air, bus, rail and waterborne passenger transport services
- Banking services
- E-books
- E-commerce



How does the EAA interact with other EU law?

- Same accessibility requirements as in existing EU law:
 - Public procurement
 - Structural and investments funds
 - Tenders for public passenger transport services
 - Transport infrastructure

What does the European Accessibility Act propose?

- Functional accessibility requirements
- Free movement of products and services meeting the accessibility requirements
- Self-declaration of conformity (lightest option)
- Market surveillance
- Defines accessibility under already existing obligations in other EU law



What the EAA does NOT do?

- does not prescribe to the level of technical details how to render a product or service accessible.
- does not set obligations for all manufacturers and service providers
- does not impose burdensome requirements
- does not amend existing EU sectorial legislation on accessibility



Accessibility related standardization work at EU level

Mandate 376 - 554: Accessibility requirements for public procurement of products and services in the **ICT** domain EN 301 549

Mandate 420: Accessibility requirements for public procurement in the Built Environment (including transport infrastructures)

Mandate 473 to:

- include Accessibility following Design For All in relevant standardization activities
- Develop standards addressing accessibility following Design for all in the manufacturing and service delivery processes.

Cooperation with the US



What is the timeline for implementation?

- Transposition period -> Two years after entry into force
- Enter into application -> Six years after entry into force
- Implementation report -> Five years after application



Useful weblinks

European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0636:FIN:EN:PDF

Initial plan to implement the Strategy: List of Actions 2010-2015: http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:520 10SC1324:EN:NOT

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: http://www.un.org/disabilities/