**Accessible election manifestos**

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

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**Are political parties’ manifestos and campaign materials accessible?**

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| **EUMS** | **Source and supporting information** |
| AT | The web campaign material of the Austrian green Party of the European Parliament Elections 2009 met the WACG 2.0 standards. The printed election campaign material was not accessible for persons with disabilities.[[1]](#footnote-1)The SPÖ replied that its website fulfils the Standards of the World Wide Web Consortium for barrier-free web content, and that for the European Parliament Elections, the election programme and further information were provided on the website. They could not provide information regarding municipal elections, as the municipal representatives of the party have a high degree of autonomy and there is no possibility to provide general information[[2]](#footnote-2). |
| BE | There is no information available on the accessibility of manifesto/campaign material. There is no requirement for political parties to ensure the accessibility of their material. This is only done on an ad hoc basis. Little effort is made by political parties to ensure that their campaign material is accessible, only some material from the Green Party was made accessible.[[3]](#footnote-3) For example, a candidate from the Green Party (Ecolo) has been reported as making her campaign material specifically accessible to persons with disabilities. Other ad hoc initiatives are taken by some political parties, such as the translation in sign language at large meetings of the political party (of 150 or more participants) and ensuring the accessibility of buildings where such meetings are held (such is the case of the political Party “Mouvement Réformateur”). The websites of some political parties have an option to increase the font of the website (such as the Open VLD). However, not all the campaign material is yet accessible mainly due to budget constraints[[4]](#footnote-4). |
| BG | There is no such information. No materials in the campaign were identified as being accessible to persons with disabilities.[[5]](#footnote-5) |
| CY | No political parties made their manifestations or campaign material in formats accessible to people with disabilities.[[6]](#footnote-6) |
| CZ | No information available. |
| DE | No information available.[[7]](#footnote-7) This data refers to the current Federal election only, but might be used as an indication- SPD: election programme versions in: a) easy to read, and b) acoustic: <http://www.spd.de/95466/regierungsprogramm_2013_2017.html> - CDU: election programme versions in: a) easy to read, b) for blind and visually impaired, and c) German Sign Language: <http://www.cdu.de/regierungsprogramm>- Bündnis90/die Grünen election programme versions in: a) easy to read, b) acoustic version, c) for blind and visually impaired and d) German Sign Language: <http://www.gruene.de/partei/gruenes-wahlprogramm-2013.html>- DIE LINKE: election programme versions in a) easy to read, b) acoustic version, c) for blind and visually impaired and d) German Sign Language: <http://www.die-linke.de/wahlen/startseite/wahlprogramm-2013/download-als-pdf-und-doc-kurzfassung-in-fremdsprachen-leichter-und-gebaerdensprache-audio/> -FDP: election programme version in easy to read: http://www.bundestagswahl-bw.de/wahlprogramm\_fdp.html |
| DK | No numbers available but at the latest elections there has been an increased awareness within the political parties on the subject of accessibility for people with disabilities, nonetheless with variation and without structured effort. But in general no political parties take united action to make their material accessible. The only ones found are from the Danish Social-Liberal Party (*Radikale Venstre*) and the Socialist People’s Party (*Socialistisk Folkeparti*)[[8]](#footnote-8).Furthermore there is a proposal for a parliamentary resolution on increased availability of participation in democracy (*Forslag til folketingsbeslutning om øget tilgængelighed i forbindelse med deltagelse i demokratiet*)[[9]](#footnote-9). The proposal has not yet been approved nor rejected. |
| EE | Party manifestos are not available in accessible formats on parties ‘websites.[[10]](#footnote-10) No data was available from political parties but following the Estonian Chamber of Disabled People parties don't take into account the special needs of the people with disabilities in forwarding their campaigns visually etc.[[11]](#footnote-11) |
| EL | No information is available. The webpages of the political parties represented in the current Parliament were visited and accessible manifestos were not identified[[12]](#footnote-12). Inquiries with most of the political parties represented in the Parliament (Nea Dimokratia, Syriza, Pasok, Dimar and KKE) confirmed that their manifestos and campaign material were not available in accessible formats. Syriza informed that sign language interpretation was available in major electoral events. |
| ES | In the Parliamentary Elections 2011 FEAPS[[13]](#footnote-13) sent a letter to all political parties encouraging them to use accessible formats and on the website <http://www.mivotocuenta.es/>, FEAPS posted an easy-to-read version of the following political parties’ platforms: PSOE, PP, IU and UPyD. After consulting the websites of the major political parties, only information referred to general and regional elections was found.The Permanent Specialized Office received a complaint from FIAPAS about the political parties not following their recommendations (nor article 13 of the Royal Decree 422/2011) for the local/municipal elections 2011.For the 2011 general elections, several parties offered an electoral programme adapted to persons with intellectual disabilities, such as Union, Progress and Democracy (UPyD)[[14]](#footnote-14) and the Socialist Party (PSOE).[[15]](#footnote-15) UPyD already did so during the previous local elections. The Catalan nationalist coalition CiU published its electoral programme for the 2012 regional elections in braille and on a CD including audio, subtitles and Catalan sign language interpretation.[[16]](#footnote-16) |
| FI | 16 political parties took part in the municipal elections of 2012 and 13 political parties in the European Parliament Elections of 2009. Seven parties answered our query concerning accessible campaign material. Five out of these seven parties had produced campaign material in the last European Parliament and municipal elections, all in braille.[[17]](#footnote-17) Furthermore, one of these five parties, the National Coalition Party (*Kansallinen kokoomus/Samlingspartiet*) has a practice of interpreting all major speeches during elections and party conferences in sign language.[[18]](#footnote-18) |
| FR | In the recent municipal elections no party made their manifesto/campaign accessible to persons with disabilities. For the last presidential election, eight candidates reported that they ensured full access for people with disabilities. All of them mentioned an access to their meeting for people in wheelchair, while the translation in sign language was provided by only five candidates. Others explained financial difficulties to implement it. Three candidates refer to their website and to audio access to documents for blind and visually impaired people.[[19]](#footnote-19) |
| HR | Official information is not available. For the purposes of this research, information was requested from 16 parties, including all parliamentary parties and those who received 2% or more of votes in the European Parliament elections either by themselves or in coalitions. Of those 16 parties, 7 responded.[[20]](#footnote-20) Of the 7 parties that responded, none made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities, either for European or for local elections.[[21]](#footnote-21) |
| HU | Following the MVGYOSZ, none of the political parties made their political campaign materials accessible to blind and visually impaired persons during the campaigns of the most recent European Parliament and municipal elections in 2009 and 2010.[[22]](#footnote-22) Following the SINOSZ, only one party (the Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance (*Fidesz – Magyar Polgári Szövetség*)) prepared campaign materials accessible for deaf and hearing impaired persons as well as provided sign language interpretation – in case of on-line broadcasts – or live subtitles -in case of campaign events- during the 2009 and 2010 European Parliament and municipal elections . The SINOSZ claims that other parties failed to comply with accessibility requirements even upon its request.[[23]](#footnote-23)It is to be noted that under Article 147 (4) of the Election Procedure Act (adopted in 2013), in case of political advertisements to be published via audio-visual media services, customers (i.e. parties, etc.) are obliged to ensure that subtitles or sign language interpretation is provided. |
| IE | Information not available[[24]](#footnote-24). |
| IT | Interviews of members of political parties and the so called “*messaggi autogestit*i” (videos produced by political parties and candidates, broadcasted by public and some private televisions), provide LIS only if requested by the political party/candidate. No data is available on the proportion of these videos produced with LIS.In general, production of accessible electoral material seems non-existent[[25]](#footnote-25). According to media reports, in the 2013 elections, two national candidates were accompanied during their campaign tours by sign language interpreters[[26]](#footnote-26). |
| LT | No manifestos/campaign materials of political parties were made accessible to persons with disabilities. |
| LU | Manifestos and other campaign materials were not provided in an accessible format.[[27]](#footnote-27) According to “Nëmme mat eis”, there was a specific meeting for persons with hearing impairments and political parties organised prior to the last municipal elections (2011). |
| LV | Programmes of the political parties participating in the most recent European Parliament elections were available in audio format.[[28]](#footnote-28) The audio versions of the party programmes can be found on the homepage of the CEC: <http://cvk.lv/pub/public/29378.html> During the last municipal election, there we 12 parties competing in the elections to the Riga City Council; in other 118 municipalities, the number of competing parties differed.[[29]](#footnote-29) Only one party (Green and Farmers Union) provided its programme also in audio format.[[30]](#footnote-30) |
| MT | However, broadcasts and rallies by the two major political parties (the only parties represented in Parliament) included Maltese sign language interpretation during the last general election held in 2013. Some parties provided their manifesto in an audio version for the 2013 General Election (Alternattiva Demokratika – Green Party[[31]](#footnote-31), Partit Laburista – Labour Party), a video version and a version adapted for people with hearing impairment (Partit Laburista- Labour Party).NB there are 3 main parties that run for elections in Malta, data for the last EP elections are not available, as the feedback sent by Alternattiva Demokratika related to the General Elections, 2013 and queries sent to the Nationalist Party remained unanswered. In addition, the website of the Nationalist Party does not contain any data relating to past electoral manifestos. The Labour party website contained information only relating to the past General Election held in 2013. |
| NL | The Documentation Centre on Dutch Political Parties (*Documentatiecentrum Nederlandse Politieke Partijen,* DNPP) which collects and archives all election programmes of Dutch political parties does not have accessible versions of the campaign material in its archives. It does point out that political parties often have an automated audio function on their websites which allows people to have the information read out to them.[[32]](#footnote-32)After consultation of the main political parties, three parties provided information on the accessibility of the campaign material. All three parties referred to audio versions of their election programmes for national or European Parliament elections. They also provide digital versions which have been formatted to be readable with a braille reader, or they provide election programmes in simple language. However, all three parties noted that they do not provide these services for municipal elections, due to the large number of party manifestos (around 140) which are drawn up by local party divisions.[[33]](#footnote-33) |
| PL | There is no comprehensive and reliable data concerning this matter. In 2009 European Parliament elections, 12 election committees registered the lists of candidates for deputies to the European Parliament. After verifying all the committees’ web sites 2 out of 12 manifestos and programs of the parties are available online. The documents are published in the PDF format without any particular adaption for accessibility for persons with disabilities. In 2010 municipal elections 12090 election committees were registered. There is no comprehensive and reliable data that any of those materials were prepared particularly for persons with disabilities. |
| PT | No reply on this topic was received from the BE, the CDS-PP – Popular Party (*CDS-PP –* *Partido Popular*), and the Socialist Party (*Partido* Socialista, PS). The PSD replied in writing that it always uses audio versions and sign language interpretation in its campaign material.The Green Party (*Partido Ecologista «Os Verdes»*) replied in writing that it always uses sign language interpretation in its broadcasting times. |
| RO | No statistical data could be identified. Requests for such information were sent to 11 political parties (which ran for the Romanian Parliament and the European Parliament on their own or in coalitions) and the minority organizations representing the biggest ethnic minorities in Romania. The Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (DAHR) replied that their webpage is designed in AA format and that their electoral materials, in audio format, have been uploaded on their website. The DAHR also expressed its wish to give more attention to this issue in view of the next EU Parliament election, and, invoking lack of expertise, welcomed any information or best practices the NFP could provide.[[34]](#footnote-34) No other party replied. |
| SE | In the report published by Handisam “Monitoring disability policy in Sweden” (*Hur är läget? Uppföljning av funktionshinderspolitiken)* published in2012[[35]](#footnote-35), results from the company Validerat.se regarding accessibility of websites in different sectors of society, were presented. The tests ranked municipalities and national authorities on average as having the best accessibility. State-owned companies, NGOs, and private businesses were among the sectors which overall reach a lower level of accessibility in their web interfaces.[[36]](#footnote-36)In 2010, the company Funka Nu, which is the market leader in accessibility in Sweden, published a report called “Accessibility Review of the parliamentary parties’ websites in 2010” (*Tillgänglighetsgranskning av riksdagspartiernas webbplatser år 2010*).[[37]](#footnote-37) The review was done by Funka’s accessibility experts combined with user tests. The websites were examined and tested by a group of persons with and without disabilities. During the review, the experts and the users tried to join the political parties online, searched for specific information and tried to use forms and functions.The websites were assessed in accordance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) and the Swedish public e-accessibility guidelines, the 24-hour web guidelines[[38]](#footnote-38). The results showed that the seven parliamentary parties' websites had extensive accessibility problems. They were difficult to use and almost impossible to use for people with special needs, people who use assistive devices when surfing online, those without technological knowledge, the elderly and people with a mother tongue other than Swedish.On several of the websites they had very old sign language films and the quality was very low. The Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*) and the Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*) had invested the most in films on the websites, but many of them had poor quality and difficult to find to.[[39]](#footnote-39)The Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*) had a text magnification function which only worked on the page the visitor was on. On the next page, the settings were lost, which in practice made it very difficult to use. The icons also had very bad contrasts. [[40]](#footnote-40)The Left Party (*Vänsterpartiet*) was reported to have a reading function that opens new windows for each click which simply reads the contents *“as if the user was listening to the radio.”*[[41]](#footnote-41)The report stated that technically, the parties had improved their websites since the elections in 2006. However, this seemed only to have improved as part of the modernization of systems and codes, and not with the intention to increase accessibility of the websites for all citizens. The parties were found to work very little with multimedia, audio and video on their websites. They only had texts, some with very long texts and difficult words, which made it difficult to comprehend the message. Moreover, the texts were formatted in a way that resulted in poor readability. Websites that were ranked “bad” in the report were the Christian Democrats (*Kristidemokraterna*) and the Social Democrats (*Socialdemokraterna*) as well as the Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*). These websites had problems, but less negative problems compared with the other websites. The “weak” websites were ranked as the Centre Party (*Centerpartiet*) and the Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*). These websites were ranked weak, since they had a larger number of problems. The Centre Party (*Centerpartiet*) was assessed as having the best linguistic accessibility but the score was pulled down due to the technical and pedagogical difficulties which were found to be extensive.  The Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*) was assessed as having the worst linguistic accessibility but is faring somewhat better than many other parties in the case of technical aspects. The websites ranked as “worst” were the Conservatives (*Moderaterna*) and the Left Party (*Vänsterpartiet*). They had the worst level of accessibilty with regards to technology, pedagogy and language. |
| SI | A request for information has been sent to nine political parties. Only two parties provided response. They did not produce their campaign materials in formats accessible to persons with disability.[[42]](#footnote-42) No further studies on this issue were identified in desk research. |
| SK | 2 in EP elections, 1 in municipal elections.Since Law No. 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information (*Zákon č. 211/2000 Z.z. o slobodnom prístupe k informáciám*) does not apply to political parties[[43]](#footnote-43), they are not obliged to reply to requests. With respect to this fact it was impossible to receive information from all political parties. Data collection was also hampered by the dissolution of political parties and invalid contact information. In the most recent EP elections, 17 political parties contested,[[44]](#footnote-44) out of which 3 parties ceased to exist and 1 party is in liquidation. Six political parties did not make their election manifesto and materials available, 5 parties failed to respond to the request for information. Only 2 political parties made election materials partially accessible to persons with disabilities, namely the Christian and Democratic Movement (hereinafter “KDH”) and SMER-Social Democracy (hereinafter “SMER-SD”).[[45]](#footnote-45)The election manifesto of KDH in the 2009 EP elections was available in both print and digital formats, in large and small form. The major part of the manifesto was presented in the media in audio version.[[46]](#footnote-46)Election manifesto of SMER-SD party in the 2009 EP elections was not available in Braille and the material as a whole was not presented in audio version; yet, selected materials were presented in large print, or in audio-video version.[[47]](#footnote-47)In municipal elections, election materials are not published centrally, as the campaign is led by individual candidates in polling districts and the headquarters of political parties do not have requested information available. In the municipal elections, 49 political parties contested,[[48]](#footnote-48) out of which 12 political parties ceased to exist and 2 parties are in liquidation, therefore it is impossible to contact them. Thirteen political parties did not make their election manifesto and materials available, 21 parties failed to respond to the request for information. Only 1 political party made election materials partially accessible to persons with disabilities, namely KDH.[[49]](#footnote-49)The election manifesto of KDH in the 2010 municipal elections was available in both print and digital formats, in large and small form. Major part of the manifesto was presented in both media and audio form.[[50]](#footnote-50) |
| UK | There is no information regarding the availability of accessible materials for the European and local elections.[[51]](#footnote-51) However, the main political parties have the following information available on their websites: General Election Manifestos: * Conservatives Manifesto available for download but no links to alternative formats.[[52]](#footnote-52)
* Green Party Manifesto available for download in alternative formats – including Easy Read, Audio, Arabic and Bengali.[[53]](#footnote-53)
* Liberal Democrats available for download in alternative formats – including Large Print, Easy Read, Audio, Bengali, Hindi, Somali, Urdu and Punjabi.[[54]](#footnote-54)
* Labour Manifesto available for download but no links to alternative formats.[[55]](#footnote-55) NB in the 2010 General Election Campaign, Labour were criticised for not providing their manifesto in an alternative format in a timely manner..[[56]](#footnote-56)

As part of the Polls Apart Campaign the participating NGOs (Capability Scotland and Disability Action Northern Ireland) evaluated the extent to which the political parties made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities.In Scotland, Capability Scotland supplemented the findings of the survey on the polling day, by requesting the manifesto materials in alternative formats from the main political parties. The results were as follows: * 3 disabled people requested the manifesto in their preferred format: audio, easy read and large print.
* Conservative Party provided manifestos in each of the formats requested within 2 weeks.
* Labour provided their manifesto on audio CD and in large print within 2 weeks.
* The Liberal Democrats provided an easy-read manifesto within 2 weeks.

However: * Labour sent out a flyer to a disabled voter instead of supplying an easy-read version as requested.
* The Greens and the Scottish National Party failed to provide their manifestos in alternative formats on request to disabled voters.
* The Liberal Democrats, the Greens and the Scottish National Party do not anticipate the needs of disabled voters by preparing manifestos in alternative formats in advance.[[57]](#footnote-57)

In Northern Ireland, Disability Action Northern Ireland audited the election information material for accessibility. For the Party Election Materials none of the printed materials provided by political parties met all the requirements of the audit. Details of the results of the audit are available on the Disability Action website.[[58]](#footnote-58)For other information, the following outlines the findings of the audit: * Audio Large Print - Only three of the five parties contacted were able to send information in the format requested. One party also had a large print version available for download on their website.
* Audio CD – a gap identified was that audio versions are often only available upon request which means that people often are not aware of its availability. The RNIB attempted to address this gap by approaching the political parties and asking for them to contribute to an audio CD which as then distributed to a mailing list of people who usually receive information in audio format.
* Easy Read – there was no indication that any political party had provided information in easy read format.
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1. Information provided by the Austrian Green Party *(Österreichische Grüne Partei)* on 28 June 2013 in a response to an information request.
Also the other parties (ÖVP, FPÖ, BZÖ) were asked in information requests, but those requests remained unanswered. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Information provided by the SPÖ on 19 July 2013 in response to an information request. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Information provided by the Equality Body – the Center for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism (*Centre pour l’égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racism – Centrum voor gelijkheid van kansen en voor racism bestrijding*). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Information provided by a political party representative. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Since 2009 the Institute for Public Environment Development monitors the election campaigns through an online platform presenting information for all the political parties and candidates participating in the elections and gathering data about their campaigns. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Information obtained from the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών) and from the political parties: DISY - Democratic Rally of Cyprus (Δημοκρατικός Συναγερμός), DHKO - Democratic Party (Δημοκρατικό Κόμμα) and AKEL – Progressive Party for the Working People (Ανορθωτικό Κόμμα Εργαζόμενου Λαού). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The Federal returning officer (*Bundeswahlleiter*), the State parliament and the Federal competence centre for accessibility (*Bundeskompetenzzentrum Barrierefreiheit e.V*., BKB) were consulted. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Hyperlinks accessed 11 September 2013: <http://www.lindakristiansen.dk/alle-har-ret-til-et-valg-pressemeddelelse>; <http://www.sf.dk/presse/nyheder/2011/09/08/sf-laver-valgvideoer-til-h%C3%B8reh%C3%A6mmede> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Forslag til folketingsbeslutning om øget tilgængelighed i forbindelse med deltagelse i demokratiet. Hyperlink accessed 11 September 2013: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=145788 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. See the website of Reform Party, for instance: <http://www.reform.ee/programm> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Information obtained from the Estonian Chamber of Disabled People [Eesti Puuetega Inimeste Koda]. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. New Democracy (Νέα Δημοκρατία) at: <http://www.nd.gr/web/guest>; PASOK (ΠΑΣΟΚ) at: <http://www.pasok.gr/>; Syriza (ΣΥΡΙΖΑ) at: <http://www.syn.gr/index.htm#.Ui7TzNJSi3I>; KKE (ΚΚΕ) at: <http://www.kke.gr/>; DIMAR (ΔΗΜΑΡ) at: <http://www.dimokratikiaristera.gr/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://www.fiapas.es/> (accessed on 02/01/2014). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See: [www.cadavotovale.es/programa\_lectura\_facil.html](http://www.cadavotovale.es/programa_lectura_facil.html) (accessed on 10/07/2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. See: [www.psoe.es/saladeprensa/docs/617003/page/programa-adaptado-para-las-personas-con-discapacidad-intelectual.html](http://www.psoe.es/saladeprensa/docs/617003/page/programa-adaptado-para-las-personas-con-discapacidad-intelectual.html) (accessed on 10/07/2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See: [www.ciu.cat/fitxa\_agendes.php?cal\_ID=24267&entities=272&type](http://www.ciu.cat/fitxa_agendes.php?cal_ID=24267&entities=272&type)= (accessed on 10/07/2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Information obtained from the Social Democratic Party, the National Coalition Party, the Centre Party, the Christian Democrats, the Communist Party of Finland, the True Finnsand the Left Alliance Party. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Information obtained from the National Coalition Party. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. *Etre handicap information*, March-April 2012, n° 118, available on the website:[dd91.blogs.apf.asso.fr/media/01/01/1007203019.pdf](http://www.dd91.blogs.apf.asso.fr/media/01/01/1007203019.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Two biggest parties in terms of parliamentary seats, Social Democratic Party of Croatia (*Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP))* and Croatian Democratic Union (*Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ)*) did not respond. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Information obtained from the [Croatian Labourists - Labour Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Labourists_-_Labour_Party) (*Hrvatski laburisti – Stranka rada*) , the [Croatian Peasant Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Labourists_-_Labour_Party) (*Hrvatska seljačka stranka*), the [Croatian People’s Party- Liberal Democrats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Labourists_-_Labour_Party) (*Hrvatska narodna stranka – liberalni demokrati*), the [Croatian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Labourists_-_Labour_Party) Social-Liberal Party (*Hrvatska socijalno-liberalna stranka*), the Independent Democratic Serb Party (*Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka*), the Istrian Democratic Assembly (*Istarski demokratski sabor*) and the Youth Action (*Akcija mladih*). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Information provided by the MVGYOSZ (15 July 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Information provided by the SINOSZ (19 July 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. A desk research review of available manifesto/campaign materials was done. None of the materials reviewed were in accessible formats but there was limited material available so it is not possible to reach a definitive conclusion on this issue. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Data were obtained monitoring websites and directly addressing requests to political parties’ representatives. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. [www.beppegrillo.it/listeciviche/forum/2013/03/riconoscimento-della-lingua-dei-segni-italiana.html](http://www.beppegrillo.it/listeciviche/forum/2013/03/riconoscimento-della-lingua-dei-segni-italiana.html); <http://bari.repubblica.it/cronaca/2012/11/24/foto/primarie_il_comizio_di_vendola_anche_nella_lingua_dei_segni-47336823/1/> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Information obtained from Nemme mat eis. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Information obtained from the Union of Disabled and their Friends "Apeirons"on 2 August 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Central Election Commission, The lists of deputy candidates registered for 1 June 2013 local government elections (2013.gada 1.jūnija pašvaldību vēlēšanām reģistrētie deputātu kandidātu saraksti), available in Latvian at: www.cvk.lv/cvkserv/pv2013/saraksti [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Information obtained from the Union of Disabled and their Friends "Apeirons"on 2 August 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Reply received in writing from the Spokesperson for Disability Issues and Sports, of Alternattiva Demokratika, 31 July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Information obtained from the Documentation centre on Dutch Political Parties (*Documentatiecentrum Nederlandse Politieke Partijen*, DNPP), 17 July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Information provided by e-mail by the following parties: GroenLinks (12 August 2013), SP (13 August 2013), PvdA (2 September 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Letter No. 423/FT/2013.08.20 from the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania, General Secretariat (*Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România, Secretariat General*) to the Centre for Legal Resources, . [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*), Monitoring disability policy in *Sweden ((Hur är läget? Uppföljning av funktionshinderspolitiken* ) (2012), p.66, available at: [www.handisam.se/Global/Engelska sidan/Monitroing the strategy.doc](http://www.handisam.se/Global/Engelska%20sidan/Monitroing%20the%20strategy.doc) [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Validerat.se på webben maj 2012 [www.validerat.se](http://www.validerat.se) [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Funka, Accessibility Review of the parliamentary parties’ websites in 2010 (*Tillgänglighetsgranskning av riksdagspartiernas webbplatser år 2010*), available at: [www.funkanu.com/PageFiles/580/Funkas-granskning-av-de-politiska-partiernas-webbplatser-2010.pdf](http://www.funkanu.com/PageFiles/580/Funkas-granskning-av-de-politiska-partiernas-webbplatser-2010.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
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