LU – Country information

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

DISCLAIMER: The background country information reports contain background material for the comparative report on *The right to political participation for persons with disabilities: human rights indicators* by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). The bulk of the information in the background country information reports comes from ad hoc information reports prepared under contract by the FRA’s research network FRANET. The views expressed in the background country information reports do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. These reports are made publicly available for information purposes only and do not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

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1. **STRUCTURE INDICATORS**

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| **Structure indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 29? Please give details of any reservation. | 26 Sep 2011[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 12? Please give details of any reservation. | 26 Sep 2011[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 9? Please give details of any reservation. | 26 Sep 2011[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| Please indicate the legislation which applies to European Parliament and municipal elections in your country. Please highlight possible amendments in view of the 2014 European Parliament elections.Does the same law apply for national, federal, local and regional elections, and referendums? | **The Electoral act** of the 18th of February 2003 (as coordinated on the 11th of February 2013) applies to EP and municipal elections. The same law applies for local, national and EP elections.[[4]](#footnote-4)The **Law of the 4th of February 2005** applies to referendums[[5]](#footnote-5). |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? If so, please specify the relevant legislation. | Following article 8 of the electoral act: -There is a requirement to register for foreigners (EU and non-EU): they have to register *once, i.e.* for the first participation in elections. Then, they automatically receive the call for elections and voting becomes compulsory.-There is no requirement for nationals: as soon as they turn 18, they automatically receive the call and voting becomes compulsory.Voting ceases being compulsory for those aged 75 and more.  |
| Is there any limitation foreseen by law which could affect the right of persons with disabilities to vote in European Parliament and municipal elections? Please give details of any restrictions on the right to vote of persons with disabilities, including any link between a particular type of impairment (e.g. psychosocial/intellectual disability) or substituted decision making (e.g. loss of legal capacity, placement under guardianship)and the right to vote in elections.Does the same law regarding voting rights apply for national, local/regional elections and referendums? | Currently, the Constitution does not allow persons under guardianship (mainly those with mental or intellectual disabilities) to participate in elections (art. 53): *“Majors under custody cannot vote or stand for elections”*[[6]](#footnote-6). This is also stated in article 6 of the Electoral Act as well as the Law of the 11th of August 1982 regarding ‘incapable adults’ applies.[[7]](#footnote-7) The national action plan (NAP, 2012[[8]](#footnote-8)) foresees within its measure number 1.3 the participation in elections of persons under guardianship, coupled to training regarding this participation as well as to the provision of ‘news’ in a simple language and in sign language according to ‘the principle of two senses’. The participation in elections is intended to empower disabled persons. The time line indicated by the NAP is 2012 to 2015. The reform will be implemented in a three steps process: 1. Article 53 of the Constitution has to be abolished.2. The section on guardianship of the civil Code has to be modified[[9]](#footnote-9)3. Article 6 of the Electoral Act has to be modified. Currently, an in depth revision of the constitution is n process; article 65 of the current draft still contains the same prohibition to vote. However, the government’s opinion (draft bill number 603005) as well as the opinion of the State’s Council (*Conseil d’Etat:* draft bill number 603006)[[10]](#footnote-10) refer to the UN-CRPD and propose to erase the article entirely[[11]](#footnote-11). |
| Is there legislation in place regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | There is no specific legislation regulating the vote of persons living in long term institutions. Postal voting is the principal way for persons in institutions to vote (articles 168 – 181 and 262-275 of the electoral act - coordinated text).  |
| Is there a duty under law to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in voting procedures? For example, is there a duty to provide assistance at the polling station (e.g. braille or large print ballot papers, independent support person to assist with voting chosen by the person with a disability) or to allow for alternative means of voting (e.g. postal ballots, voting in advance, home-based voting, voting at institutions, mobile voting)? | According to art. 79 of the Electoral Act citizens with visual impairment and physically disabled citizens are authorised to vote with a guide. According to the same article, a modification has been introduced in 2004 (Act of 10 February 2004) following which the guide does not necessarily need to be eligible to vote. Furthermore, the guide cannot be a candidate for elections or hold a mandate in a European, municipal and national elective office, including parents, family members and second degree relatives of these elected persons or candidates. The guide should be able to read and write. A frequently used alternative is the postal vote. |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of internet and web-based information to ensure that public information is subject to accessibility requirements (e.g. equivalent to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA standard) | Regarding the accessibility of public and private providers of internet and web-based information, there is no provision in the Act on accessibility of 2001 (including the grand-ducal decree of 2008), nor in the Electoral act of 2011. |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of media (including newspapers, TV, radio and internet) to ensure that their information and communications are subject to accessibility requirements? | Regarding the accessibility of media, there is no provision in the Act on accessibility of 2001 (including the grand-ducal decree of 2008), nor in the Electoral act of 2011.  |
| Are there mandatory accessibility standards for the construction and significant alternation of national and local authority buildings? | See the Accessibility Act of the 29th of March 2001 regarding the accessibility of public places.[[12]](#footnote-12)  |
| Is there legislation requiring that polling stations and voting processes be accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. a certain percentage of polling stations must be accessible, one polling station per electoral district must be accessible etc.)?Please indicate whether the legislation requires that polling stations and voting processes are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups (e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc). | There is no legislation requiring that polling stations and voting processes be accessible to persons with disabilities.However, according to Info-Handicap (the National Information and Meeting Centre Handicap)[[13]](#footnote-13) , 79 of 80 polling stations were accessible to all voters. These stations were equipped with ramps and railings as well as special booths with wheelchair access. For the station not equipped with ramps, alternative voting stations were recommended.Additionally, shuttle buses (Wahlbus) were organised by the city of Luxembourg in order to allow everyone to participate in the October 2011 elections.[[14]](#footnote-14) People with restricted mobility and the elderly had access to this service, as did people, for instance, with broken legs and pregnant women. The bus service was free of charge. Similar services had been introduced during the 2009 national elections. |
| Does the law foresee training for election authorities and election officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation? | No article of the Electoral Act defines such an obligation. No training regarding the principles of non-discrimination existed for the last elections (2009 and 2011), as there was no debate on this item until the ratification of the UN-CRDP and the publishing of the National Action Plan.  |
| Does the national strategy/action plan on disability cover the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | Chapter eight of the *Luxembourg National Action Plan on the Implementation of the CRPD*, [[15]](#footnote-15) of 2012, discusses equal recognition before the law and legal capacity changes in recent legislation to allow persons with disabilities under guardianship to vote and enjoy political participation.In accordance with the act of 28 July 2011 ratifying the UN-CRPD, the national action plan (NAP) foresees within measure number 1.3 that the participation in elections of persons with disabilities has to be coupled to training regarding this participation, as well as to the provision of ‘news’ in easy language and in sign language (according to the principle of two senses, the acoustic and the visual)[[16]](#footnote-16). The action plan itself is published in “easy read language”[[17]](#footnote-17).The Consultative Human Rights Commission (CCDH) provided strong criticism on the too vague National Action Plan, namely regarding art. 29 of the UN-CRPD.[[18]](#footnote-18) Furthermore, "Only with us” (*Nëmme mat eis*) together with the Young green party published a press release asking for unlimited access to elections for persons with disabilities[[19]](#footnote-19).Finally, a group of NGOs defending persons with disabilities highlighted the weakness of measures of the NAP: e.g. the fact that sign language will not be recognized in a legal text but is a purely administrative measure has been criticised; the non-access to elections has been highlighted and the abolishment of the aforementioned articles of the Constitution and the electoral act regarding the prohibition to vote of incapacitated persons has been required.[[20]](#footnote-20)  |
| Are all persons with disabilities, including those who have been deprived of their legal capacity, able to access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote? | Complaint mechanisms exist in the electoral act; they concern the registering on the voters’ list (thus they concern mainly foreigners, who have an obligation to register). Art. 15 concerns illiterate persons, but might also be considered for persons with an intellectual disability and states that “if the complaining person declares not to be able to write”, the complaint can be filed orally (“*à moins que le réclamant ne déclare être dans l’impossibilité d’écrire*”). Art 21 – 51 defines the judicialprocedure concerning the voters’ list. Art. 21 (2) states that the appeal can be lodged by the concerned person or by a person enjoying civic and political rights -thus also by a guardian (“*Le recours peut être exercé par la personne visée par la décision ou par toute autre personne jouissant des droits civils et politiques*” )A person under guardianship (also a minor) cannot initiate a complaint lodged to the administrative tribunal[[21]](#footnote-21). However, the guardian or the ad hoc administrator is entitled to do so. General mechanisms do exist, such as addressing the complaint to the Ombudsman and other mediating institutions. The Ombudsman is entitled to tackle each complaint which concerns the relation between a citizen and public services. |

1. **PROCESS INDICATORS**

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| **Process indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that disabled people’s organisations (DPOs) are consulted and involved in the development of laws and policies in electoral matters? Please give details of the mechanisms through which DPOs are involved. | There is a long-standing and firmly anchored tradition to consult social partners (unions and employers’ organisations) including NGOs and also DPOs. Thus, normally draft bills have in some way been ‘accepted’ by NGOs / DPOs.However, there is no legally defined obligation regarding NGOs’/DPOs participation, whilst Chambers (employers and unions) have to be consulted for each draft bill.[[22]](#footnote-22)Furthermore, the Superior consultative body for disabled persons (*Conseil supérieur pour personnes handicapées)* provides a broad representation of numerous actors in this area, such as NGOs active for all types of disabilities as well as general support organisations like Info-Handicap. The consultative body is attached to the Ministry of family and Integration. Its mission is to advise the Minister and to provide opinions on drafts bills on the item of disability.[[23]](#footnote-23) |
| Have national judicial redress mechanisms considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | Following consultation of the legal service of the specific department of the Ministry of family and Integration, Info-Handicap, “Only with us” (*Nëmme mat eis*), the Ombudsman, andthe CET (Centre for Equal Treatment), no complaints have been filed.The Prosecutor and the administrative tribunal (“*Tribunal administrative*”) do not hold statistics on precise categories like the political participation of persons with disabilities.  |
| Have national non-judicial redress mechanisms (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies, Ombuds institutions) considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | Following consultation of the legal service of the specific department of the Ministry of family and Integration, Info-Handicap, “Only with us” (*Nëmme mat eis*), the Ombudsman, and the CET (Centre for Equal Treatment), no complaints have been filed. |
| Is information about how and where to complain in the case of problems with exercising the right to political participation accessible to all persons with disabilities?  | Generally speaking, information concerning political participation is provided by the Ministry of Family and Integration or by several NGOs (for example Info-Handicap provides all type of information[[24]](#footnote-24)). However, there is no explicit information on how and where to complain about non-access to political participation.The websites of Info-handicap and of the department ‘disabled persons’ of the ministry of family are accessible; the website of the Equality Body (CET) is accessible with level AA; the website of the Ombudsman is not accessible.[[25]](#footnote-25)Neither the Ombudsman nor the Equality Body (CET) were aware of a complaint concerning political participation of persons with disabilities.[[26]](#footnote-26) |

1. **OUTCOME INDICATORS**

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| **Outcome indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent municipal elections and in the 2009 European Parliament elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population?What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent national elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population? | Regarding the municipal elections in October 2011 as well as the European Parliament and national elections in June 2009, no data exist concerning the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities.As participation in elections is compulsory in Luxembourg, the participation rate is always high; however no comparison is possible given the non-availability of data on this item, neither regarding voters nor candidates[[27]](#footnote-27). |
| How many members of the current national parliament identify as having a disability? | No official data exist regarding members of the current national parliament identifying as having a disability. According to different actors such as Nemme mat eis, Info-handicap, the respective department of the Ministry of family and integration, among the 60 deputies, none identifies as having a disability.  |
| How many members of current municipal governments identify as having a disability? | No official data is available. According to estimation by different institutions (the Ministry, Syvicol, NGOs)[[28]](#footnote-28), a maximum of 10 persons of the 106 municipal governments elected in 2011 with approximately 1,000 members of the 106 executives councils might identify as having a disability.One person with a disability has been elected for the *City of Luxembourg*’s council in October 2011 and should take up his task in 2014 under a rotation system (political party Dei Lenk - the Left). Probably he will be unable to fulfil his mandate as he would need personal assistance, which is not foreseen in Luxembourg.[[29]](#footnote-29) |
| What proportion of polling stations is accessible for persons with disabilities? Please indicate whether polling stations are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc.) | According to internal information provided by the City of Luxembourg, all polling stations for the European elections in May 2014 should be accessible for disabled persons as far as this is possible.However, due to an increase in numbers of eligible voters for EP elections (European foreigners are entitled to vote which is not the case for national elections), no guaranteehas been given for this yet.[[30]](#footnote-30)According to ‘Only with us’, the city of Luxembourg allows persons with physical disabilities to use one of the polling stations (which is not necessarily the one the person should use) where accessibility is fully provided. Normally, the polling stations are too small for wheel chairs and the desks are too high.[[31]](#footnote-31) |
| Does the website to provide instructions for voting and information on candidates run by the ministry responsible for organising elections meet accessibility standards (e.g. equivalent to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA standard)? | Each ministry is responsible for its web page and a central service (STIE) provides accessibility. All the ministries’ websites meet the AA standard.The following web pages should be mentioned: -[www.renow.lu](http://www.renow.lu): the Government’s web page on accessibility criteria.-[www.elections.lu](http://www.elections.lu): the Government’s official page on elections-<http://www.guichet.public.lu/citoyens/fr/index.html>: the Government’s page covering several areas, also elections -<http://www.mfi.public.lu/legislation/PersHand/>: the department for persons with disabilities of the ministry ‘Family and Integration’.-[www.info-Handicap.lu](http://www.info-Handicap.lu) : web page of the NGO Info-handicap with information on the « right to vote and postal voting » (*“Droit de vote et vote par correspondance”*). According to “Nëmme mat eis” these web pages are well organised, however, websites of political parties do not operate in that way. |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has national language subtitles? | RTL Luxembourg (private broadcasting business) provides news with subtitles in German once per day[[32]](#footnote-32) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has audio description? | None up to now. News programmes in Luxembourgish language have sub-titles for the second edition: for Luxembourgish no software exists which translates automatically the spoken texts into subtitles as this is the case for other languages. Thus after the first edition (live emission), a translator produces the subtitles for the second edition.34 |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has sign language interpretation? | None up to now.[[33]](#footnote-33) News and current affairs programmes do not have sign language interpretation.To include translation into sign language, two problems should be mentioned: the technical problem (live stream) and the availability of the unique Luxembourgish translator.Additionally, translation of all the meetings of the municipality council of the City of Luxembourg into sign language (German) is provided systematically since May 2012. All session of the council are broadcast on TV with sign language interpretation. |
| How many political parties, out of the total who participated in the most recent European Parliament and municipal elections, made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. large print, braille, easy-to-read, audio versions etc.)? | Manifestos and other campaign materials were not provided in an accessible format.[[34]](#footnote-34) 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). |
| What proportion of public authority national and municipal buildings is accessible to persons with disabilities? | No data exist on this issue. As set out in the Act on accessibility[[35]](#footnote-35), since 2001 there is a legal obligation for public buildings to respect the given standards for new buildings and for comprehensive renovation projects[[36]](#footnote-36). However, there is no obligation to adapt the current environment. |
| How many complaints related to infringements of the right to political participation of persons with disabilities were recorded in 2012? What proportion of these complaints was successful? | Following consultation of the legal service of the specific department of the Ministry of family and Integration, Info-Handicap, “Only with us” (*Nëmme mat eis*), the Ombudsman, the CET (Centre for Equal Treatment) and the Consultative Human Rights Commission (CCDH), no complaints have been filed. |

1. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166>; <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166>; <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166>; <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Luxembourg, Parliament (Chambre des Députés) (2013), Electoral act of 11 February 2013 (*Loi électorale, texte coordonné*), available at: <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/textescoordonnes/compilation/code_administratif/VOL_4/ELECTIONS.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Available at: <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/textescoordonnes/compilation/code_administratif/VOL_4/ELECTIONS.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Luxembourg, Parliament, Constitution, *«Ne peuvent être ni électeurs ni éligibles: […] les majeurs en tutelle”*, available at : <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/textescoordonnes/recueils/Constitution/Constitution.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Loi du 11 août 1982 des incapables majeurs. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (2012), National action plan of the government aiming at persons with disabilities : NAP (*Plan d’action du gouvernement en faveur des personnes handicapées*), 64 p., available at : [www.mfi.public.lu/publications/Handicap/AktionsplanDE\_leichte Sprache.pdf](http://www.mfi.public.lu/publications/Handicap/AktionsplanDE_leichte%20Sprache.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Luxembourg, Parliament, Civil code, section on guardianship, available at: <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/1975/0006/1975A02601.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Luxembourg, Government’s opinion n. 603005 and the State’s Council’s (*Conseil d’Etat*) (6.12.2012) opinion n. 603006, available at : <http://www.chd.lu/wps/PA_RoleEtendu/FTSByteServingServletImpl/?path=/export/exped/sexpdata/Mag/150/146/114495.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Luxembourg, Parliament (21.4.2009), draft Constitution (*proposition de Constitution),* draft bill n. 6030, translated art. 53, respectively art. 65: “Majors under custody cannot vote or stand for elections.” Luxembourg, available at : <http://www.chd.lu/wps/PA_RoleEtendu/FTSByteServingServletImpl/?path=/export/exped/sexpdata/Mag/013/820/081129.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Loi du 29 mars 2001 portant sur l’accessibilité des lieux ouvert au public [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *Centre National d’Information et de Rencontre du Handicap* [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. News release Info-Handicap (2011); Wort Newspapet (2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. National action plan on the implementation of the UN CRPD (2012) *Plan d’action / Aktionsplan der Luxemburger Regierung zur Umsetzung der UNO-Behindertenrechtskonvention*, 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. [Luxembourg,] Government of Luxembourg (28.3.2012), *Présentation du plan d’action luxembourgeois de mise en œuvre de la convention de l’ONU relative aux droits des personnes handicapées*, *measure 1.3*, p. 5s, Luxembourg, available at: [ [www.gouvernement.lu/salle\_presse/actualite/2012/03-mars/28-jacobs/index.html](http://www.gouvernement.lu/salle_presse/actualite/2012/03-mars/28-jacobs/index.html) ] [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. [Luxembourg,] Government of Luxembourg (28.3.2012), *Der Aktions-Plan in leichter Sprache (*“Easy language”), Luxembourg, available at:[ [www.mfi.public.lu/publications/Handicap/AktionsplanDE\_leichte\_Sprache.pdf](http://www.mfi.public.lu/publications/Handicap/AktionsplanDE_leichte_Sprache.pdf) ] [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Luxembourg, Consultative Human Rights Commission (*Commission consultative des Droits de l’Homme du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*), (January, 2013) opinion concerning the NAP implementing the UN-CRPD (*Stellungnahme der CCDH zum Aktionsplan der Luxemburger Regierung zur Umsetzung der UN-Konvention über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen*), 5 p., available at: <http://www.ccdh.public.lu/fr/avis/2013/Stellungnahme-CCDH-Aktionsplan.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Luxembourg, « Nemme mat eis », Dei jonk Green, (2013), Unlimted right to vote and to stand for elections for persons with disabilities available at : [http://www.codexnews.com/pcodex/contents1.nsf/WNPPrintArticles/DDE1170DC85D895BC2257B6A001EAF88/$file/djg-nme.pdf](http://www.codexnews.com/pcodex/contents1.nsf/WNPPrintArticles/DDE1170DC85D895BC2257B6A001EAF88/%24file/djg-nme.pdf) . Cf. also the webpage of Nëmme mat eis for art. 29 of the UN-CRPD, available at: <http://www.nemmemateis.lu/index.php/fr/articles-pleine-participation> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Luxembourg, Nëmme mat eis, ZAK, Daaflux (DPOs), OGB-L (social-democratic union) etc.(no year) DPOs claim ….. (*Behindertenorganisationen fordern eine Ausweitung der Behindertenrechte in der Verfassung* ) at: <http://www.ogbl.lu/blog/verfassungsreform-behindertenorganisationen-fordern-eine-ausweitung-der-behindertenrechte-in-der-verfassung/#sthash.GoGqEEJb.dpuf>, available at : <http://www.nemmemateis.lu/index.php/fr/articles-pleine-participation> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Luxembourg, Parliament (*Chambre des députés*) (2009), Act of 5 June 2009 on the profession of a lawyer (loi *sur la profession d’avocat,* Luxembourg: Memorial Official Journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg A-N°134, available at: www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2009/0134/2009A1889B.html?highlight= [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Luxembourg, Parliament (*Chambre des députés)*, Porcédure législative, available at : [http://www.chd.lu/wps/portal/public/!ut/p/b0/04\_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfGjzOJdjFzCgjxNjAzcw3wNDYycPI0DvQIsvcxMTfULsh0VAeiqIQ0!/](http://www.chd.lu/wps/portal/public/%21ut/p/b0/04_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfGjzOJdjFzCgjxNjAzcw3wNDYycPI0DvQIsvcxMTfULsh0VAeiqIQ0%21/) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Luxembourg, Parliament (2003), act of 12 September 2003 on disabled persons (art. 34-2) , available at : <http://www.info-handicap.lu/csph/> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Luxembourg, Info-handicap, Guide for disability (*Guide du handicap)* available at : <http://www.google.de/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCkQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.info-handicap.lu%2Findex.php%3Foption%3Dcom_docman%26task%3Ddoc_download%26gid%3D536%26Itemid%3D26&ei=rjUoUrHhHqzy7Aao8YCYBQ&usg=AFQjCNFj0cBnaet9kwlAeM4L60k8BKFaSQ> ; Info-handicap on the right to vote : <http://www.info-handicap.lu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=372&Itemid=9> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Information obtained from the Government on the 6th of September 2013 saying that all web pages of the government are accessible according to the criteria on <https://webmail.pt.lu/webmail/redirect?u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.renow.public.lu%2Ffr%2Fchecklists-renow%2Fchecklist-renow-1-1-05%2Findex.html> (a government’s web page) on a level of 2. Double AA. This has been confirmed by Info handicap (mail of 9 September 2013) in general terms . There is a regular control done by Info-handicap. One of the major problems are the three languages and each document which is new has to be prepared. Thus there is a certain fluctuation and not each document is immediately available. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Information obtained from the Ombudsman and CET in July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. No data exist concerning the rate of persons with disabilities among the general population. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Information obtained from Info-handicap and Only with us (*Nemme mat eis)* on the 17th of July 2013 and 23d July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Information obtained from Nemme mat eison the 28th of July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Information obtained from the city of Luxembourg, on the 30d of October 10 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Information obtained from ‘Only with us’ (*Nemme mat eis)* , on the 23d of July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Information obtained from Info-handicap and Only with us (*Nemme mat eis),*on 17 and 23 July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Information obtained from Info-handicap and Only with us (*Nemme mat eis),* on 17 and 23 July 2013; and of RTL on 21 and 24 September 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Information obtained from Nemme mat eis. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. See the Accessibility Act of the 29th of March 2001 regarding the accessibility of public places (loi du 29 mars 2001 portant sur l’accessibilité des lieux ouvert au public). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. See list of buildings in the GDD of March 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)