# Your rights in the European Union

Easy-to-read version

Easy-to-read is information

that is written in a simple way   
so that people with intellectual disabilities   
and all people can understand it.

You can find more information

about easy-to-read at:

[www.inclusion-europe.eu/easy-to-read](http://www.inclusion-europe.eu/easy-to-read)

## Who are we?

We are the **European Disability Forum**.

We are an organisation of people with disabilities

in Europe.

In short, we are called **‘EDF’**.

At EDF, we work to protect the rights

of all people with disabilities in Europe.

We think that people with disabilities

should have the same chances in life

and take part in the community as everyone else.

We also think that people with disabilities should decide about their lives.

**Nothing should be decided about us without us!**

## What is this booklet about?

We wrote this booklet to talk about

the rights of people with disabilities in Europe.

This booklet can help you learn:

* What the European Union is   
  and how it works,
* What the European Union does for people with disabilities,
* What still needs to be done   
  so that people with disabilities have better lives,
* Who you can contact if you feel that your rights are not respected and that you are treated unfairly.

This is a list of topics that you will find in the pages of this booklet.   
Clicking on a topic will take you to the page   
on which you can find more information about this topic.

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## What is the European Union?

The European Union is a group of 27 countries in Europe.

These countries came together   
to make things better, easier and safer for people.

They agreed to work together and help each other.  
  
These countries are:

* Austria
* Belgium
* Bulgaria
* Croatia
* Cyprus
* Czech Republic
* Denmark
* Estonia
* Finland
* France
* Germany
* Greece
* Hungary
* Ireland
* Italy
* Latvia
* Lithuania
* Luxembourg
* Malta
* Netherlands
* Poland
* Portugal
* Romania
* Slovakia
* Slovenia
* Spain
* Sweden

## How does the European Union work?

The European Union has 3 main bodies:

* **The European Commission**The people of the European Commission   
  suggest laws for the European Union.  
  They also manage the everyday work   
  of the European Union.
* **The European Parliament**   
  The people of the European Parliament   
  are elected by all people in Europe   
  to protect their rights.
* **The Council of the European Union**  
  People who make decisions   
  in every country of the European Union   
  come together and make   
  the Council of the European Union.

These 3 bodies are very important for the European Union.   
They work closely together to make things better in Europe:

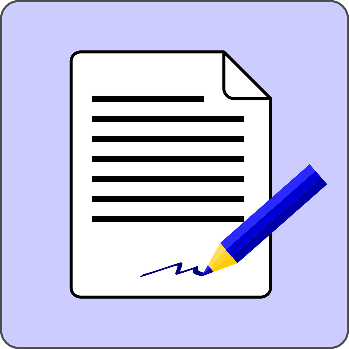
* The **European Commission** suggests laws.
* The **European Parliament**   
  and the **Council of the European Union**   
  discuss these laws and decide if they want these laws   
  to happen in Europe.
* If they decide that a law must happen in Europe,  
  all countries of the European Union   
  must work to make this law happen.

## How does the European Union protect people with disabilities?

The European Union should work to protect the rights of all people.

It should protect the rights of people with disabilities too.

It must make sure that they are treated fairly   
and they have the same chances in life as all other people.

* **The European Union and its countries****have signed the ‘UN Convention**

**on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities’.**

In short, we call it the **‘UN Convention’**.

The UN Convention is a document that says

what rights people with disabilities have

and how countries should protect these rights.

By signing the UN Convention,   
the European Union agreed to do what the UN Convention says

to protect people with disabilities.

For example, the European Union agreed to make sure

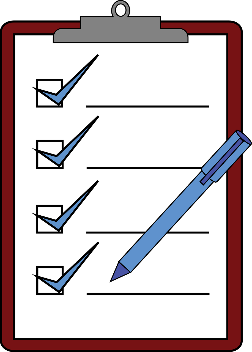
that all people with disabilities:

* + Have the same chances in life as all other people,
  + Are not treated unfairly or badly   
    just because they have a disability,
  + Can take part in the community like everyone else.
* **The European Union has made an important law**

**that protects the rights of all people.**

This law is called the **‘European Charter of Fundamental Rights’**.

This law protects people with disabilities too.

For example, it says that people with disabilities   
have the right to:

* + Live an independent life,
  + Have a job,
  + Be part of the community,
  + Take part in all things in life   
    like all other people.

It also says that it is against the law to treat people unfairly

just because they have a disability.

* **The European Union makes important plans   
  in order to better organise its work   
  on the rights of people with disabilities.**

We call these plans **‘Disability Strategies’**.

These strategies help the European Union

to plan their work ahead and make things better

for people with disabilities in Europe.

In March 2021, the European Union agreed

on the Disability Strategy for 2021-2030.

This is a plan of work for the next 10 years

to make sure that all people with disabilities in Europe:

* + Enjoy their rights,
  + Have the same chances in life as everyone else,
  + Make their own choices and live independently,
  + Move freely and get the right support   
    in any country of the European Union,
  + Are not treated differently or unfairly   
    just because they have a disability.
* **The European Union asks its countries**

**to use the European money for the good of all people.**

The European Union gives money to its countries.

The countries should spend this money

to make schools, streets and other things   
that are important for people.

This money is very important

for people with disabilities too.

It can be used to make things accessible

so that people with disabilities can use them.

For example, this money can be used

to make schools, offices, metros, buses and other things accessible. This way people with disabilities can study, work

and take part in life like everyone else.

To get this money from the European Union,

countries should agree to use this money

for the good of people with disabilities too.

They should not use this money for things

that leave people with disabilities out.

They should use this money to make things

accessible for them.

* **The European Union has made laws   
  that allow people and things**

**to move freely among its countries.**

We call this **‘Freedom of Movement’**.

Freedom of movement means that

all people in the European Union have the right to:

* Move, work, study and live   
  in any country of the European Union.  
  For example, a German person can move to France   
  to study or work.
* Buy and sell things and services in other countries   
  of the European Union more easily.  
  For example, a Spanish person can buy a computer from Italy without extra taxes.
* Transfer money, open a bank account or buy a house   
  in other countries of the European Union.  
  For example, a French person can buy a house in Greece  
  and pay the same price as people who live in Greece.

Freedom of movement is a very important right.

The European Union works to make sure

that people with disabilities enjoy freedom of movement too.



In the following pages, you will read

how the European Union tries to make freedom of movement

happen for people with disabilities

and what rights people with disabilities have in the European Union.

### Your rights when you travel

Did you ever have problems

when travelling in the European Union?

The European Union has laws that protect you.

For example:

* **Companies cannot refuse people**

**from entering a plane, a boat, a train or a bus**

**just because they have a disability.**

They can only refuse if travelling could be dangerous

for people with disabilities.

However, in practice there are exceptions

and people with disabilities are often left out.

* **People with disabilities have the right to get help**

**when they are travelling by plane, train, boat or bus.**

They have the right to get this help for free.

It is better if people with disabilities ask for this help in advance   
so that it is ready when they need it.

When travelling by plane, boat or train,

people with disabilities should say

they need help 48 hours before their trip.

When they travel by bus,

they should say they need help

36 hours before their trip.

This way,

the air, bus, train or boat companies

have enough time to prepare

and give people with disabilities

the help they need.

If people with disabilities

ask for help at the last moment,

companies should still try to help them

but there may not be enough time to do so.

* **If your wheelchair gets lost or damaged**

**by the company you travel with,**

**the company should pay for the cost to fix it or get a new one.**

* **When you travel by bus or boat,**

**you can have a person with you to help you.**

This person can travel with you for free.

[You can find more information about your rights when you travel](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights)

#### Travelling by plane

You have certain rights when you travel by plane.

If they don’t accept you in the plane

or if your flight is cancelled

or late for more than 3 hours,

the company should:

* Offer you another flight

or

* Give you your money back.

In some cases, the company should give you

250 to 600 euros for the trouble you had at your trip.

That happens only if the delay was the company’s fault.

If the delay was due to other problems like bad weather,

the company doesn’t pay you any money.

[You can find more information about your rights when traveling by plane](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/air)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/air)

#### Travelling by train

You have certain rights when you travel by train.

If your train is late for more than 1 hour, you can:

* Leave the train and ask the money of your ticket back.
* Take another train without any extra charge.
* Stay on the train and wait.  
  In this case, you have the right

to get back part of the money you paid for the ticket.

But if the delay was not the company’s fault,   
you don’t get money back.



[You can find more information about your rights when traveling by train](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/rail)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/rail)

#### Travelling by bus

You have certain rights when you travel by bus.

If you plan to take the bus for a long distance

and it is cancelled or late for more than 2 hours,

the company of the bus should:



* Give you back   
  the money you paid for the ticket

or

* Help you take another bus   
  with no extra cost.

If the company doesn’t help you with this,

you can make a complaint.

This way, you may get money for the trouble you had.

[You can find more information about your rights when traveling by bus](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/bus-and-coach)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/bus-and-coach)

#### Travelling by boat

You have certain rights when you travel by boat.

If you travel by boat and the boat is cancelled

or late for more than 1.5 hour,

the company of the boat should:

* Give you back the money you paid for the ticket

or

* Help you take another boat with no extra cost.

If you arrive at your destination late for more than 1 hour,

the company should pay you some money for the trouble you had.



[You can find more information about your rights when traveling by boat](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/ship)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/ship)

### The European parking card

The European Union has made a parking card

for people with disabilities.

With this card, you can have access to parking areas

for people with disabilities in all countries   
in the European Union.

You can get your parking card

from the responsible office in your country.

However, every country may have its own rules

about the use of the card.

For example, how long you can park using this card.

So if you want to use this card in another country of the European Union,

you should check the rules of that country.

[You can find more information about the European parking card](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/index_en.htm)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/index_en.htm)

### The right to work

The European Union has laws

that protect the right of people with disabilities to work.



The laws say that people with disabilities have the right to work

like everyone else.

They should not be treated badly or unfairly

just because they have a disability.

Offices and other things should be accessible for people with disabilities.

For example:

* Offices should have ramps

so that people in wheelchairs can go in.

* Blind or deaf people should have access to the right technology

so that they can work without problems.

Also, the European Union makes it possible

to move to another country of it and work there.

You will then have the same rights as the people who live in this country.

[You can find more information about   
the right to work in any country of the European Union   
by clicking here](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=25&langId=en)

### Social security benefits

**‘Social security benefits’** means that a country gives money

or other things to people in need.

For example, a country may:

* Give people with disabilities some money

to help them have a better life.

* Give poorer people some money or a house to live in.
* Give money to people who do not have work   
  or help them find a job.
* Pay for a person who is sick to go to the hospital.
* Give money to older people when they stop working.

These social benefits are really important for all people.

Anyone may need support sometime.

So it is important that all people have access to social benefits.



Thanks to the European Union, you can get these benefits

wherever you live in the European Union.

If you move to another country of the European Union,

you have the right to get social benefits from this country

like the people who live there.

[You can find more information about Social Security Benefits](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en)

[by clicking here](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en)

### The rights of young people

#### The right to study

The European Union gives people the right to study

at the university of any country in the European Union.

For example, a Belgian student can go study at a university in Romania and pay the same money as students in Romania.

The European Union has programmes that help students go study   
in other countries in the European Union.

For example, the **‘Erasmus+ programme’**.

With the Erasmus+ programme, the European Union

gives money to students to do part of their studies

in another country of the European Union.

This way, students have the chance

to get to know another country and its culture,

meet other students, learn and have a good time.



Students with disabilities should have this chance too.

They can also ask the European Union for more money

if they need to have a support person with them or another kind of help.

[You can find more information about the Erasmus+ programme](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/individuals/physical-mental-conditions_en)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/individuals/physical-mental-conditions_en)

#### Youth Guarantee

The Youth Guarantee is an agreement

that countries in the European Union have made

to help young people up to 30 years old to:

* Get a good job,
* Get training to learn new skills,

within 4 months of being without a job or finishing their studies.

[You can find more information about the Youth Guarantee](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079)

#### The European Youth Card

The European Union has made

the **European Youth Card**.

Young people up to 30 years old   
can get this card

and use it in many countries in Europe.

With this card, young people get discounts   
in many activities.

For example, they pay less to visit a museum,   
eat out or get a place to stay.

[You can find more information about the European Youth Card](http://www.eyca.org)

[by clicking here](http://www.eyca.org)

### The right to justice

The European Union has laws that protect people   
who have been treated badly or unfairly.

These people can go to court and report

the bad things that happened to them.

This way, the court can act to protect them.

In all this process,

people with disabilities and all people

should have the right to:

* Understand all steps and make their point clear,
* Be informed about their rights,
* Get the support they need for free,
* Be safe from the people who treated them badly

and from any other risk.

People who are taken to court   
because they did something against the law,   
also have certain rights.

For example, they have the right to:

* Be informed about their rights,
* Have a person to help them understand

if they do not speak the language,

* Have a lawyer to help them make their point clear at the court.

[You can find more information about the right to justice](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/criminal-justice_en)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/criminal-justice_en)

### The right to health care

As a person living in the European Union,

you have the right to health.

That means you can go to the hospital, see a doctor

and buy the medicine you need when you are sick.

If you travel in another country of the European Union,

you have this right too.

If you need to pay for the hospital or the doctor

in another country,

you may get the money back when you go back to your country.

[You can find more information about your right to health](https://ec.europa.eu/health/cross_border_care/overview_en)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/health/cross_border_care/overview_en)

You can also get a free   
**European Health Insurance Card**.

This card is really helpful

if you travel to another country in Europe

and you need to go to the hospital.

With this card, you can go to the hospital

in the same way and with the same cost

as the people who live in this country.

You can ask for this card at the responsible office in your country.

[You can find more information about   
the European Health Insurance Card   
by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=563&langId=en#nationalinfo)

### Buying things from other countries

The European Union protects your rights

when you buy things from other countries of the European Union.

For example, you have the right to:



* Get clear and right information   
  about the thing you want to buy

and how much it costs.

You should also get this information

in accessible ways that work for you.

For example,

people with intellectual disabilities

should get information in easy to read.

* Buy things at the same price   
  as the people of this country.   
  You should not pay more just because   
  you are from another country.
* Return a thing you bought online and get your money back   
  if it has a problem.
* Cancel your order or return a thing up to 14 days later.

[You can find more information about your rights](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/consumers/shopping/pricing-payments/index_en.htm)

[when you buy things or services in the European Union](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/consumers/shopping/pricing-payments/index_en.htm)

[by clicking here](https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/consumers/shopping/pricing-payments/index_en.htm)

### Accessible things and services

Things and services in Europe should be accessible

so that people with disabilities can use them

to take part in the community as all other people.

EDF has been asking the European Union

to make a strong law

that will make things and services accessible

so that all people can use them.

As a result of this work, in 2019 the European Union

made this law happen.

We call this law the **‘European Accessibility Act’**.

In the coming years, all countries in Europe should work

to make this law happen in each of them.

If that happens, many things and services in Europe

will become accessible for people with disabilities.

For example:



* Cash machines
* Computers
* Televisions
* Ticket machines

Right now, the countries of the European Union

work to change their laws to respect the rules

of the European Accessibility Act.

[You can find more information about the European Accessibility Act](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1202)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1202)

### Accessible websites

The European Union made a law that says that   
public websites in Europe should be accessible.   
For example, the website of your hospital or the community you live in should be accessible.

This way, people with disabilities and all people could use them

and find important information.

We call this law ‘the Web Accessibility Directive’.



[You can find more information about the Web Accessibility Directive  
by clicking here](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/web-accessibility)

### Accessible phones and internet

Today we use different kinds of technology to communicate.

For example, phones and the internet.

This technology should be accessible

so people with disabilities can use it like other people.

For example, blind people may need a system

that reads them the text messages they get on their phone.



The European Union has laws and rules to make sure that   
this technology is accessible so people with disabilities

can use it as everyone else.

In the coming years, all countries in Europe should work

to make technology, like phones and internet, accessible

so people with disabilities can use it.

The European Union has also made an emergency number you can call

from anywhere in Europe if you need to ask for help.

For example, if you have an accident in the street or if you are in danger. This number is 112 and you can call it for free

from anywhere you are in Europe.

[You can find more information about this emergency number  
by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/eu-rules-112)

### Access to television

The European Union works to make sure that

programmes we watch on television or on the internet

are accessible for people with disabilities.

For example, there should be subtitles and sign language

for deaf people and people who cannot hear well.



The European Union has made important laws to make these things more accessible for people with disabilities.

All countries in the European Union should respect these laws

and work to make them happen.

If the programmes on television or on the internet are accessible,

people with disabilities can watch the programmes they want

like all other people.

Also, these laws say it is forbidden to make fun or talk badly

about people with disabilities on television programmes.

[You can find more information about access to television   
and other services by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/policies/audiovisual-media-services)

### Access to books

Books should be accessible

so people with disabilities can read them too.

Blind woman reading a book in braille


Sadly, many books are not accessible and people with disabilities cannot read them like everyone else.

The European Union works to make more books accessible

for people with disabilities.

In 2018, the European Union signed the **‘Marrakesh Treaty’**.

This is a text that talks about what countries should do

to make access to books easier for blind people

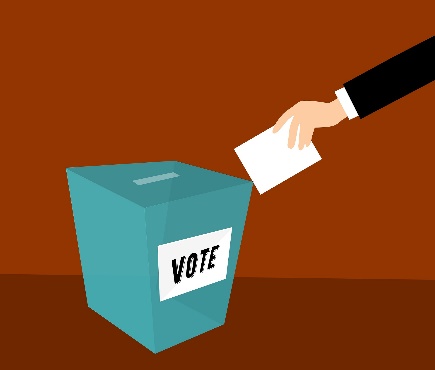
and other people with disabilities who cannot read.

By signing this text, the European Union agreed to work

to make access to books easier for these people.

[You can find more information about the Marrakesh Treaty   
by clicking here](http://www.euroblind.org/campaigns-and-activities/current-campaigns/marrakesh-treaty)

### The right to vote

The right to vote is very important.

All people in Europe

should have the right to vote and choose

who will make decisions and laws in Europe.

It is also important to stand for elections.

That means that people can vote

and choose you to make decisions in Europe.

All people with disabilities

should have the right to vote too.

Their voice counts like everyone else’s.

If you live in another country of the European Union,

you have the right to vote or stand for elections in this country

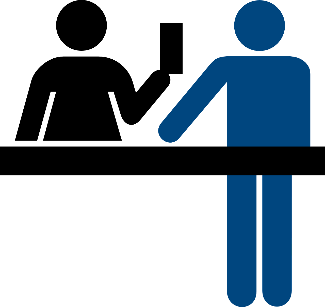
like all other people of this country.

You should not be left out from elections

just because you come from another country.

[You can find more information about the right to vote   
by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/eu-citizenship/electoral-rights_en)

### The European Disability Card

The European Union made

the **‘European Disability Card’**.

This card could make things easier

for people with disabilities

when they visit or live in another country

of the European Union.

The card gives people with disabilities

some advantages in culture, sports and other activities.

For example, people with disabilities can use this card

to pay less when they buy tickets for museums

or football matches.

Or people with intellectual disabilities can use this card

and get information that is easy to read and understand.

The European Commission promised that by 2023

there will be a common European Disability Card   
in all countries of the European Union.

But for the moment, only 8 countries in the European Union

use this card:

* Belgium
* Cyprus
* Estonia
* Finland
* Italy
* Malta
* Romania
* Slovenia

That means that the card can be used by people with disabilities

only if they are travelling among these countries.

For example,

a person with disability from Belgium who travels to Italy

can use this card.

[You can find more information about the European Disability Card   
by clicking here](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1139)

### COVID-19 certificate

**‘COVID-19’** is a new disease

that can pass easily from one person to another.

You may have heard it also as “Coronavirus” or ‘the Pandemic”.

Sadly, too many people in the world

have been ill from COVID-19.

Most of the people recover,

but many people die from it.

COVID-19 is very dangerous

because it can pass very easily

from one person to another.

In July 2021, the European Union made the ‘COVID-19 Certificate’.

This is a document that shows you have either:

* Got vaccinated again COVID-19,
* Had a test that shows you do not have COVID-19 or
* Recovered from COVID-19.

In these cases, you are less likely to spread COVID-19.

When you travel to another country of the European Union

you will be asked to show your COVID-19 certificate.

This certificate should be accessible for all people with disabilities too.

Otherwise, they will not be able to use it and will be left out.

[You can find more information about the COVID-19 Certificate](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/eu-digital-covid-certificate_en)

[by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/eu-digital-covid-certificate_en)

## Problems people with disabilities still face in Europe

The rights we talked about in the previous pages are very important.

The European Union has done much work to make things better

for people with disabilities.

But there are still many problems that make it hard   
for people with disabilities to enjoy their rights as all other people.

For example:

* **It is still hard for people with disabilities**

**to travel to another country**

**in the European Union to study or work.**   
This is because many things

are still not accessible   
so people with disabilities cannot use them.   
For examples, many trains and buses

may not be accessible,   
so people with disabilities cannot use them

to move around.

* **If you move to another country   
  of the European Union,   
  it may be hard**

**to get the support you need   
to have a good life in this country.**   
This country may take a long time

to recognise that you have a disability

and accept to give you the help you need.

* **Some people with disabilities have lost**

**their legal capacity.**

That means that they cannot take decisions

for their lives.  
Someone else is taking decisions for them.

They cannot vote in the elections either.   
That is really unfair.   
All people should have the right to decide for their lives.

* **Too many people with disabilities in Europe**

**do not have jobs.**   
Without a job,

it is hard to be independent   
and be part of the community.

Things are even harder

for women with disabilities.

But even if people with disabilities

have a job,   
they are often paid less

than people without disabilities.

This is unfair.

* **It is still hard for people with disabilities   
  to go to the police or to court  
  if they are treated badly or unfairly.**

That is because too many things

are still not accessible for them   
and they may not get the support

they need.

For example,

people with intellectual disabilities   
may not get information

in easy to read.   
This way, they may not be able

to understand the steps they have to take

to report something bad that happened to them.

* **The European Union does not always ask   
  for the views of people with disabilities   
  and their organisations,   
  when they make laws and decisions.**

Laws and decisions in Europe   
concern people with disabilities too,   
so their voices should be heard.

Things that concern the lives of people with disabilities   
should be decided together with people with disabilities.

Nothing should be decided about us without us!



## What else should the European Union do to protect people with disabilities?

The European Union should:

* Listen to people with disabilities

and their organisations.

**Nothing should be decided about us without us!**

* Make sure that people with disabilities are treated fairly and have the same chances in life

as everyone else.

* Work to make all things and services in Europe accessible   
  so that people with disabilities can use them like everyone else.
* Make sure that all people with disabilities enjoy their rights   
  and have access to health care, jobs, schools and other things.
* Make sure that people with disabilities have social security benefits wherever in Europe they decide to live.
* Make sure that transport like planes, boats, trains and buses   
  are accessible so that people with disabilities   
  can travel anywhere they want without problems.
* Make sure that the European money is spent on things   
  that are accessible for people with disabilities too.
* Understand the big impact COVID-19 had

on people with disabilities

and make sure all decisions take into account their needs too.

## What to do if your rights are not respected

If you feel that your rights are not respected

or that you are treated unfairly,

it is important to raise your voice.

There are many organisations you can send your complaint to.

They can help you deal with the problem you face.



For example:

* **The European Commission**[You can send your complaint   
  to the people of the European Commission   
  by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/assets/sg/report-a-breach/complaints_en/)  
    
  [Or you can contact the office   
  of the European Commission in your country   
  by clicking here](https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/contact/local-offices-eu-member-countries_en)
* **European Ombudsma****n**The European Ombudsman deals with complaints  
  against offices and bodies of the European Union.  
  If you think an office of the European Union   
  does not respect people’s rights,   
  [You can make a complaint to the European Ombudsman  
  by clicking here](https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/make-a-complaint)
* **‘Equinet’**.

‘Equinet’ is an organisation that fights

for the right of all people to be treated fairly.

‘Equinet’ has members   
in all European countries.

[You can find more information on Equinet’s website   
by clicking here](https://equineteurope.org/what-are-equality-bodies/european-directory-of-equality-bodies/)

* **The ‘UN Special Rapporteur   
  on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities’**.   
  This person is working to protect the rights   
  of all people with disabilities   
  and may be able to help you with your problem.   
  [You can find more information about the UN Special Rapporteur   
  by clicking here](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Disability/SRDisabilities/Pages/SRDisabilitiesIndex.aspx)
* **The European Disability Forum**

We can advise you on your rights   
and help you to find who to contact   
when you have a complaint.

You can send us an email at:   
[info@edf-feph.org](mailto:info@edf-feph.org).

You can also contact our members.

in different countries.

[You can find a list of our members   
on our website by clicking here](https://www.edf-feph.org/our-members/#category=43)