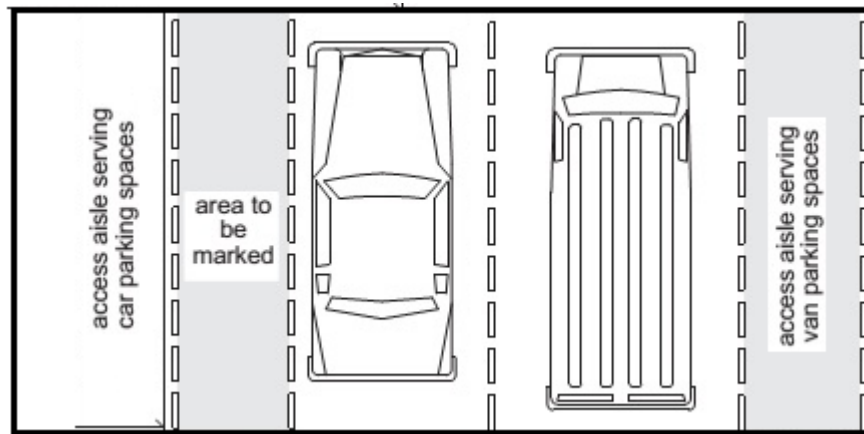


What are the types of parking lots for people with disabilities in terms of length, width, and geometric design?

Parking lots for people with disabilities, often referred to as accessible parking spaces, have specific design requirements to ensure they are usable by individuals with various disabilities. These requirements generally include specifications for length, width, and geometric design, which often governed by standards such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States or (WDU) world disability union. Here are the typical types and their specifications:



1. Standard Accessible Parking Spaces

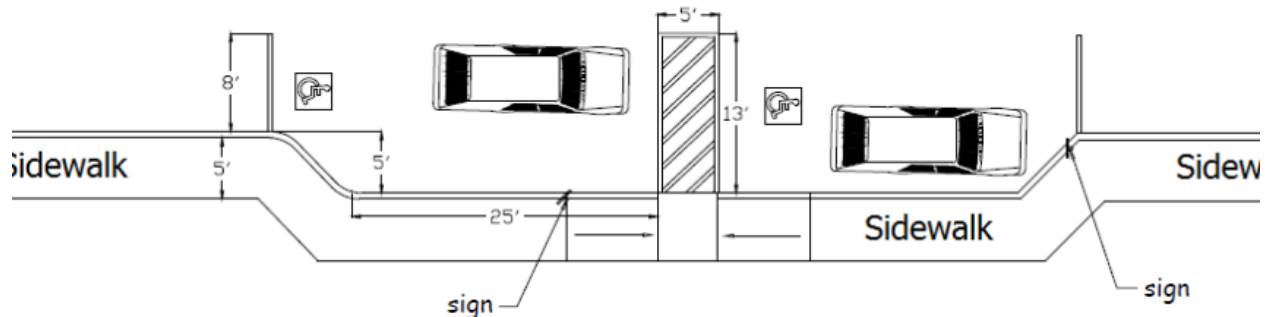
- **Width:** Typically 245 cm for the parking space.
- **Access Aisle Width:** An additional 150 cm wide aisle adjacent to the parking space.
- **Length:** Usually around 550cm to 600 cm, which is consistent with standard parking space lengths.
- **Geometric Design:**
 - The parking space and access aisle should be level with a maximum slope of 1:48 (2.08%).

- **The access aisle must be marked with diagonal stripes to prevent parking in this space.**
- **Spaces should be located on the shortest accessible route to the entrance of the building.**

2. Van-Accessible Parking Spaces

- **Width: Typically, 335cm for the parking space, although some standards allow for a narrower space 245 with a wider access aisle.**
- **Access Aisle Width: An additional 245cm wide aisle adjacent to the parking space.**
- **Length: Usually around 550cm to 600cm.**
- **Geometric Design:**
 - **Similar to standard accessible spaces but with a wider access aisle to accommodate van ramps and lifts.**
 - **The vertical clearance should be at least 250 cm to accommodate the height of vans with roof-mounted wheelchair lifts.**

- Located on the shortest accessible route to the entrance, often with additional signage indicating van accessibility.



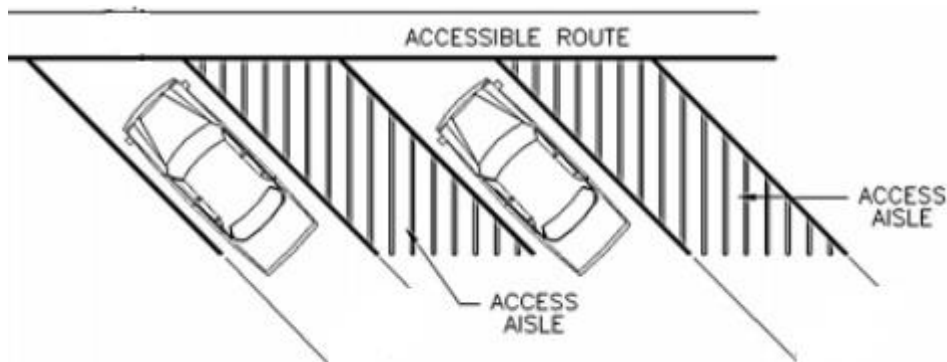
ON STREET ACCESSIBLE PARKING
-Shared curb ramp

3. Parallel Accessible Parking Spaces

- **Width:** Varies depending on the location and regulations, but the space should typically be at least 245 cm wide.
- **Access Aisle Width:** Not always required for parallel spaces, but when provided, an adjacent access aisle of 150 cm is common.
- **Length:** Generally longer than standard spaces, often about 670 cm to accommodate vehicle lengths.

- Geometric Design:

- Should be located where the street has curb ramps or the sidewalk is at street level.
- Marked to indicate accessibility and located on the shortest accessible route to the entrance.



4. Angle Accessible Parking Spaces

- Width: 250cm for the parking space.
- Access Aisle Width: 150cm wide for standard spaces, 250 cm wide for van spaces.
- Length: Varies based on the angle of parking, typically around 550 cm.
- Geometric Design:
 - The angle of the space affects the overall design and space utilization.

- **Should be positioned so that the access aisle is adjacent to the passenger side of the vehicle.**
- **Located close to accessible entrances.**

General Design Considerations:

- **Signage: Accessible spaces must be marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility (ISA).**
- **Pavement Markings: Access aisles must be clearly marked to prevent parking in these areas.**
- **Surface Slope: Both parking spaces and access aisles must have a slope no greater than 1:48 (2.08%) in all directions.**
- **Proximity to Entrance: Spaces should be located as close as possible to accessible building entrances.**

These specifications can vary slightly depending on local regulations and standards, but the principles of providing adequate space for maneuvering, ensuring proximity to entrances, and marking spaces clearly are consistent across different jurisdictions.

What are the conditions for parking in a disabled parking lot, and what disability can park in a disabled parking lot according to the laws of countries around the world?

The conditions for parking in a disabled parking lot and the types of disabilities that qualify for such parking vary by country, but there are common principles and conditions shared by many countries. Here is an overview:

General Conditions for Using Disabled Parking Lots:

1. Possession of a Disabled Parking Permit:

- A driver or passenger must have an official permit, often called a "disabled parking permit" or "handicap placard," issued by local authorities.

2. Presence of the Disabled Person:

- The disabled person must be in the vehicle when it parked in a designated disabled parking space. These spaces are not to be used if the disabled person is not present.

3. Proper Display of the Permit:

- The permit must clearly be displayed on the vehicle's dashboard or rearview mirror so enforcement officers can easily see it.

4. Use for Intended Purposes:

- Disabled parking spaces should only be used for purposes directly related to the disabled person, such as medical visits or daily activities that the disabled person needs to attend.

Types of Disabilities That Qualify:

Different countries have specific criteria, but the following types of disabilities are commonly recognized:

1. Mobility Impairments:

- Individuals who use wheelchairs, crutches, or other mobility aids, or those who have severe walking restrictions.

2. Visual Impairments:

- Individuals who are blind or have severe visual impairments.

3. Neurological Impairments:

- Conditions such as multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's disease, or other neurological disorders that affect movement.

4. Chronic Illnesses and Special Medical Conditions:

- Individuals with chronic illnesses or medical conditions that significantly impair mobility or require frequent medical

attention, such as severe arthritis, heart conditions, or respiratory conditions.

5. Elderly Individuals:

- In some countries, elderly individuals with significant mobility issues may also qualify for a permit.

Examples of Regulations in Different Countries:

- United States:

- Disabled parking permits are issued by state or local governments based on medical certification.
- Commonly recognized disabilities include mobility impairments, severe vision impairments, and certain chronic illnesses.

- United Kingdom:

- The Blue Badge scheme provides parking privileges to those with permanent or temporary mobility impairments or severe medical conditions.
- Eligibility includes individuals who are unable to walk or have considerable difficulty walking.

- Canada:

- Each province issues permits based on criteria similar to those in the U.S. and U.K., typically involving a medical certification.

- United Arab Emirates:

The “Persons of Determination” card is issued for disabled cars by the Ministry of Interior based on the People of Determination card issued by the Ministry of Community Development, which is usually issued for all types of disabilities and is required to benefit from designated parking.

- Australia:

- The Australian Disability Parking Scheme provides permits for individuals with mobility impairments or other severe disabilities affecting their ability to walk.

- European Union:

- The EU Blue Badge is recognized across member states and is issued to individuals with severe mobility impairments or severe visual impairments.

Conclusion

Adhering to the regulations for disabled parking ensures fairness and accessibility for those who genuinely need these spaces. It is essential to be aware of and comply with the local laws and conditions in the country where you reside or are visiting. Always consult the specific guidelines provided by local authorities to understand the exact requirements and eligibility criteria.

What is the difference in the laws of countries around the world regarding parking for people with disabilities, what disabilities are allowed to use these parking lots, and what are the fines imposed on people who do not adhere to these parking lots?

Laws regarding disabled parking, the disabilities that qualify for it and the penalties for misuse vary widely around the world. Here is a detailed look at these aspects in different regions:

Laws and Disabilities Allowed:

- **United States:**

- Regulations: States issue disabled parking permits based on medical certification.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Mobility impairments, severe vision impairments, chronic illnesses affecting mobility.
- Fines: Fines for misuse vary by state, often ranging from \$100 to \$500. Repeat offenders may face higher fines and vehicle towing.

- **United Kingdom:**

- Regulations: The Blue Badge scheme provides permits for those with severe mobility issues.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Individuals unable to walk or have severe difficulty walking, severe visual impairments.
- Fines: Misuse of a Blue Badge can lead to fines up to £1,000. Illegal parking in a disabled bay can result in fines of up to £70.

- **Canada:**

- Regulations: Each province issues permits based on criteria similar to those in the U.S.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Mobility impairments, severe medical conditions.
- Fines: Fines vary by province, typically between CAD 300 to CAD 1,000. Vehicles can be towed.

- **Australia:**

- Regulations: The Australian Disability Parking Scheme offers permits for severe mobility impairments.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Mobility impairments, severe chronic conditions.
- Fines: Fines range from AUD 100 to AUD 500, depending on the state. Repeat offenders can face higher penalties.

- **European Union:**

- Regulations: The EU Blue Badge is recognized across member states.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Severe mobility impairments, severe visual impairments.
- Fines: Penalties vary by country but can include fines ranging from €100 to €300, with the possibility of vehicle towing.

Country-Specific Examples:

- **Germany:**

- Regulations: Blue Badge recognized.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Severe mobility impairments.
- Fines: Fines up to €60 for misuse.

- **France:**

- Regulations: Blue Badge recognized.
- Qualifying Disabilities: Severe mobility impairments, chronic conditions.
- Fines: Fines up to €135 for misuse.

- **Japan:**

- Regulations: Disabled parking permits issued by local authorities.

World Disability Union

- Qualifying Disabilities: Mobility impairments, chronic conditions.
- Fines: Fines range from ¥10,000 to ¥20,000.

Summary of Penalties:

- Fines: Generally range from \$100 to \$1,000 depending on the country and severity of the offense.
- Additional Penalties: Repeat offenders may face higher fines, vehicle towing, and in some cases, criminal charges.
- Enforcement: Varies by country, but usually involves parking enforcement officers or police issuing fines and arranging for vehicle towing if necessary.

Conclusion:

While there are commonalities in how disabled parking permits are issued and used, the specifics of the laws, qualifying disabilities, and penalties for misuse differ from one country to another. It is crucial to be familiar with local regulations when traveling or moving to a different country to ensure compliance and avoid penalties.

Mr. Heidar Talleb Abdraboh Arabeh

- General Secretary