



SOC2.1

Design for all



Objective

Our objective is to make the entire environment we build around ourselves accessible to everyone and without restrictions on its use, whatever their personal situation.

Benefits

If the principles of barrier-free building have already been incorporated when planning the building work, irrespective of whether there are currently people with disabilities or impairments using the building, this foresight will largely eliminate any costs that adapting the building would require, as well as the complication of the work that these modifications would involve. Barrier-free design makes buildings more attractive to all user groups, especially to people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and cognitive impairments. With the current change in demographics, people's differences should be celebrated as something that opens up possibilities.

Contribution to overriding sustainability goals



CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GERMAN SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

 Significant	8.5	Appropriate work for all men, women, people with disabilities	
	10.2	Inclusivity facilitated	
	11.7	Access to public spaces and green spaces	
 Moderate			10.2 Distributive justice



Outlook

The requirements for barrier-free design are not expected to become stricter in the future.

Share of total score

	SHARE	WEIGHTING FACTOR
Office	3.1%	3
Education	3.6%	4
Residential	4.3%	4
Hotel	2.9%	3
Consumer market Shopping centre	4.5%	4
Business premises		
Logistics Production	0.0%	0



EVALUATION

The Barrier-free design criterion is an exclusion criterion in the DGNB certification system (this does not apply to the New logistics buildings and New production buildings schemes). If a building does not fulfil the minimum requirements for barrier-free design, it cannot be awarded a certificate.

The criterion is evaluated in both qualitative and quantitative terms based on how well it fulfils barrier-free design requirements. The more areas of the building that are barrier-free and are accessible to and can be used by people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and/or cognitive impairments without significant difficulty and generally without requiring help from other people, the better the outcome of the evaluation for the building.

For some schemes, additional points can be awarded within the quality levels. A maximum of 100 points can be awarded for this criterion.

NO.	INDICATOR	POINTS
1	Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement	
1.1	Degree of barrier-free design	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> Office Education Residential Hotel Shopping centre </div> <div style="text-align: right;">10</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> Business premises Consumer market </div> <div style="text-align: right;">Max. 20</div> </div>	
	<p>The requirements of the building regulations with regard to barrier-free design have been fulfilled. The following has been implemented as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal and external infrastructure: Access routes to entrances, entrances and areas in which to manoeuvre in front of the entrance door(s) (and lift, if installed) and the associated circulation and secondary areas and general areas of the building that are important for the use are barrier-free in accordance with the applicable MBO [German model building regulations]. ■ Barrier-free infrastructure for all the units in the building, regardless of whether these are used by one or a number of different users. ■ Dedicated circulation areas for disabled passenger car parking spaces ■ Operating information (e.g. for entrance doors, lift) provided in line with the "more-sense principle" ("at-least-two-senses principle" – visual, audible, tactile). ■ At least one barrier-free toilet cubicle can be accessed from a public area. Access is provided even where there are separate use areas in the building and is placed on an equal footing with other bathroom facilities in terms of its location (equal status for a barrier-free toilet cubicle on a basement storey is only achieved if, for example, other, standard toilet cubicles are also provided as part of the bathroom facilities and their furnishings match those in the overground building area). <p>Does not apply to Residential :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Barrier-free bathroom facilities must be installed in barrier-free housing units accordingly. <p>Does not apply to Business premises Consumer market :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A barrier-free toilet cubicle must be provided in rented areas of business 	



premises, department stores and consumer markets with a sales area ≥ 3000 m².

- **Additional points for quality level 1:** A barrier-free toilet cubicle has been provided in rented areas of business premises, department stores and consumer markets with a sales area < 3000 m². + 10

Also in **Business premises** **Consumer market** **Shopping centre** :

- Staff entrances have either been implemented in the form of dedicated barrier-free staff entrances or barrier-free access has been provided in the main entrance areas via the publicly accessible general areas (mall), provided that access to all units is barrier-free

Also in **Residential**:

- A barrier-free residential storey (alternatively, the equivalent number of dwellings from a single storey spread across multiple storeys) in accordance with the requirements of the model building regulations (in accordance with DIN 18040-2: "Barrier-free dwellings")
- General areas of the building (including the dwelling doors) must be designed to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs ("R" in the applicable DIN standard). This applies at least to the storeys with barrier-free dwellings.

2 Quality level 2

2.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Office	Education	Hotel	Shopping centre	Business premises	Consumer market		25
Residential							Max. 40

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 10% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Education

- All rooms/areas dedicated to teaching, including the associated circulation and secondary areas/rooms
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas (on each of the relevant storeys)

Residential

- At least 25% of all dwellings* ("WE" in the applicable DIN standard), including the associated circulation and secondary areas (can be horizontal or vertical)
- **Additional points for quality level 2:** Of this 25%, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs ("R" in the applicable DIN standard) + 15

Hotel

- 1% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) comply with the requirements of category B (1–7)



Shopping centre Business premises Consumer market

- At least 25% of the sales area ("VK" in the applicable DIN standard) (DIN 277-1: NUF 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 [NUF = usable area]) in the building plus all areas of the outdoor facilities that are a necessary part of the infrastructure

3 Quality level 3

3.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Office Education Hotel Shopping centre Business premises Consumer market
Residential

50
Max. 65

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 50% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Office Education Residential

- At least 25% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Education

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- At least 25% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas

Residential

- At least 50% of all dwellings* ("WE" in the applicable DIN standard), including the associated circulation and secondary areas
- **Additional points for quality level 3:** Of this 50%, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs ("R" in the applicable DIN standard)

+ 15

Hotel

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 5% of all rooms are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories A (1–7), C and D

Shopping centre Business premises Consumer market

- At least 50% of the sales area ("VK" in the applicable DIN standard) (DIN 277-1: NUF 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 [NUF = usable area]) in the building plus at least 25% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities

Also in Shopping centre :

All areas designated as workspaces for running the building (centre), including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas



Quality level 4

4.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Office **Education** **Residential** **Shopping centre** **Business premises** **Consumer market**

100

Hotel

75

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 95% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Office **Education** **Residential**

- At least 75% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Education

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- All areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas
- All areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities (where present)

Residential

- At least 95% of all dwellings* ("WE" in the applicable DIN standard), including the associated circulation and secondary areas. Of this percentage, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs ("R" in the applicable DIN standard)

Hotel

- 2% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) comply with the requirements of category B (1–7)
- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 8% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories A (1–7), C and D
- At least 50% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Shopping centre **Business premises** **Consumer market**

- At least 95% of the sales area ("VK" in the applicable DIN standard) (DIN 277-1: NUF 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 [NUF = usable area]) in the building plus at least 75% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities
- Also provided that: All areas designated as workspaces for running the centre, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas (may not apply to new business premises/new consumer markets)



- At least 2% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas (in new shopping centres: Based on the sum of all rented areas)
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas

5 Quality level 5

5.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Hotel

100

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.

Also: Barrier-free (in accordance with the applicable standard(s) and the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice) areas:

- 3% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) comply with the requirements of category B (1–7)
- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 10% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories A (1–7), C and D
- 100% of the areas that people can traverse in the outdoor facilities or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Does not apply to **Office** **Education** **Residential** **Shopping centre** **Business premises**
Consumer market

A linear interpolation between the individual quality levels is possible.

*Can be horizontal or vertical.



SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND SYNERGIES

Sustainability reporting

The percentage of the building that consists of barrier-free areas and the number of barrier-free bathroom facilities are good key performance indicators (KPIs) to report.

NO.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	UNIT
KPI 1	The percentage of barrier-free areas (or (housing) units) in the building, if appropriate differentiated by areas that allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs ("R" in the applicable DIN standard)	[%]
KPI 2	Number of barrier-free bathroom facilities	[number]
KPI 3	Percentage of barrier-free outdoor areas that people can traverse	[%]

Synergies with DGNB system applications

- **DGNB OPERATION:** Structural (and organisational) provisions that afford inclusive access and accommodate the needs of families and senior citizens are reflected positively in the evaluation under criterion SOC9.2 in the BIU scheme.
- **DGNB RENOVATED BUILDINGS:** There are high synergies with criterion SOC2.1 in the REN scheme.
- **DGNB INTERIORS:** There are synergies with criterion SOC2.1 in the IR scheme.
- **DGNB DISTRICT:** Barrier-free design for outdoor spaces is evaluated under criterion SOC2.1 of the UD and BD schemes.



APPENDIX A – DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Relevance

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II. Additional explanation

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III. Method

When evaluating the barrier-free design of a building, the extent to which all people have equal access to and use of the building is examined and assessed.

All buildings that are to be certified must fulfil the barrier-free design requirements of the building regulations in accordance with the applicable standard(s) and the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice; they must fulfil the "DGNB minimum requirement" as an absolute minimum. The DGNB minimum requirement is based on the most recent applicable model building regulations, which constitute standard and minimum building regulations and are used by states as the basis for their state building regulations. DIN 18040 is implemented through the MBO [German model building regulations].

It is advisable to use the latest version of the "Barrierefreies Bauen" [Barrier-free building] guide as an aid to planning and as a planning tool. This describes fields of action and potential solutions for implementing the objectives and requirements of DIN 18040, further generally accepted rules of good engineering practice and German technical regulations for workplaces ASR V3a.2, and can be used as a checklist throughout the planning process.

Barrier-free design at the planning and construction stages

The planning phase offers the greatest opportunities for influencing the implementation of barrier-free design in the form of structural measures. Due to the complexity of the various legal bases of barrier-free building, it is advisable to enlist the services of experts in order to implement the planning and provide specialist advice throughout the project.

In order to incorporate all relevant aspects of barrier-free design in the planning and construction phases, it is of paramount importance that the specific needs of the project are established at the outset. The requirements ascertained from this are generally based on the specifications agreed with the building owner as part of requirements planning (e.g. barrier-free workstations and workspaces), and are integrated into an overall barrier-free design concept and incorporated into draft and detailed designs.

From quality level 2 onwards, an overall barrier-free design concept must be devised. This should provide information on the scope of the building requirements that must be fulfilled, as well as any retrofitting work that may need to be carried out at a later date. Special barrier-free design requirements for workstations and workspaces that have been established, e.g. in consultation with the representative bodies for people with severe disabilities, should also be described and represented in the overall concept (where this exists). The concept can also include solutions that fulfil the objectives of DIN 18040 but that are not expressly stated in this DIN standard.



Barrier-free design measures for the building

In all publicly accessible and non-public areas of the building, all building requirements must be fulfilled essentially in line with the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice. This includes, for example, full accessibility, areas in which to manoeuvre, door and corridor widths, preparations for support rails near the toilet.

In areas that are not open to the public, aids such as a guidance system, contrasts, tactile elements, etc., can be retrofitted at a later date (provided these are not required immediately for performing certain activities when the building first enters into use). Full documentary evidence must be provided for all the retrofitting work in the form of plans with a well-conceived overall design concept (list of measures that are included in the plan but have yet to be implemented).

Barrier-free building areas:

Barrier-free use encompasses various areas, especially the "publicly accessible areas" and the areas designated as workspaces, including the associated circulation and secondary areas. Circulation areas and outdoor facilities are included in the assessment, since these generally form the outdoor infrastructure.

Other areas of the building are described in the usage-specific description.

Publicly accessible areas:

In accordance with Section 50 of German model building regulations, "publicly accessible areas" are areas of the building that are intended to allow anyone (the building's users and/or visitors) to travel across and/or use them, e.g.:

- Entrance areas and foyers
- Cloakrooms
- Sales rooms
- Public bathroom facilities
- Offices designed to accommodate visitors
- Counters and waiting areas
- Press and representation areas
- Rooms offering food and accommodation
- Exhibition rooms and event halls
- Reading rooms, open-access library areas
- Teaching and conference rooms
- Rooms for sport
- Associated infrastructure areas or corridors adjoining the rooms listed above

For the purposes of this criterion, it does not matter whether the services offered are public or private, and whether they are provided free of charge or for a charge.



Areas designated as workspaces:

Areas that are not open to the public are predominantly used as workspaces. Areas designated as workspaces are areas required for performing the normal range of activities, such as:

- Working rooms (e.g. office rooms, laboratories)
- Meeting and conference rooms
- Storage, machinery and ancillary rooms
- Break and ready rooms
- Kitchenettes and cafeterias
- First-aid rooms
- Bathroom facilities
- Internal infrastructure (circulation routes, ramps, stairways, doors, escape routes, emergency exits)

If additional areas are required for performing the normal range of activities, these must also be designed to be barrier-free. Barrier-free design must be implemented in all areas that are relevant for operational reasons.

Circulation areas and outdoor facilities:

Where there are areas that people can spend time in outdoors, documentary evidence must be provided of the extent to which these allow for barrier-free access and can be used for their intended purpose.



APPENDIX 1

Documentary evidence template

Confirmation of the planning and implementation of barrier-free design measures for the building:

Assurance by the appointed architect or expert that the building complies with the barrier-free design requirements listed in the criterion. The architect or expert must be suitably qualified.

We, _____, hereby confirm that the barrier-free design requirements in accordance with the quality level (as per DGNB criterion SOC2.1)

specified below of the _____ scheme

have been planned and implemented in the _____ project.

REQUIREMENT	POINTS (ENTER)	REQUIREMENT FULFILLED
Quality level 1 has been achieved. Documentary evidence has been appended.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality level: _____ for scheme: _____ has been achieved.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please note: The DGNB reserves the right to request individual pieces of documentary evidence on a random basis at a later date as part of the conformity inspection.		

Date

Signature of the appointed architect/expert

Stamp

The auditor hereby confirms that they have checked that the information contained in the relevant documents is a true and fair representation of the facts:

Date

Auditor's signature

Stamp



IV. Usage-specific description

Dwellings: Residential

DIN 18040-2 is the definitive standard for dwellings. Areas specific to the Residential category that are also relevant generally include:

- External infrastructure (including the building entrance)
- Internal infrastructure (after the building entrance) – stairwells, incl. lifts and doors, etc., including the entrance to individual dwellings
- Dwellings
- Ancillary rooms such as basement rooms, storage areas for wheelchairs/walking aids, assessed by quantity (number per housing unit "WE" in the applicable DIN standard) and quality

Accessibility aids for hotels: Hotel

The "Barrierefreiheit in Hotellerie und Gastronomie" [Barrier-free design in the hospitality, restaurant and catering industry] handbook issued by the DEHOGA Bundesverband [German hotel and restaurant association] stipulates a set of universally applicable minimum barrier-free design standards for hospitality businesses, restaurants and other food outlets in Germany.

Categories based on this handbook are used for the evaluation. Checklists can be used to check that the standards have been complied with:

- Barrier-free hospitality businesses, restaurants and other food outlets for guests with mobility impairments, including wheelchair users (categories A and B)
- Barrier-free hospitality businesses, restaurants and other food outlets for blind guests and guests with visual impairments (category C)
- Barrier-free hospitality businesses, restaurants and other food outlets for deaf guests and guests with hearing impairments (category D)

Trading spaces: Consumer market Shopping centre Business premises

Retail establishments are publicly accessible buildings with barrier-free building specifications that are covered in the state building regulations, the incorporated technical building requirements and the state-specific retail establishment regulations. Requirements with regard to circulation areas, changing rooms, floor coverings, check-out areas, service counters and the design of navigation systems, etc. can be found in DIN 18040 and must be fulfilled. Measures that must be planned and implemented by the tenant must be confirmed by the tenant. This confirmation must be included with the other documentary evidence submitted for the purposes of certification; where the tenant is not yet known, confirmation of these measures must be provided for in the form of a tenant interior finishing obligation in the tenancy agreement.

Furnishing requirements intended to facilitate use by people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and/or cognitive impairments are also beneficial in the overall barrier-free design concept that is to be devised from quality level 2 onwards, and should be incorporated from the planning stage. These include, for example, sales display cabinets, sales counters and shelving systems that allow goods in self-service areas to be reached.



APPENDIX B – DOCUMENTATION

I. Required documentation

Documentation that must be provided:

Documentation for "Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement":

General explanations and descriptions of the building's barrier-free design. Relevant excerpts from plans in which the areas in which to manoeuvre, clearance widths, etc. that are a necessary part of barrier-free design are clearly marked and represented with dimensions:

- Relevant plans (e.g. floor plans showing the circulation areas between all the use areas, ground floor plan with outdoor facilities and transition to the public space, including car parks).
- Relevant details (transitions, navigation systems, operating elements, fixtures, equipment, etc.)
- Photo documentation
- Confirmation by the appointed architect or expert (in accordance with Appendix 2) that the building complies with the minimum barrier-free design requirements listed in this criterion.

Documentary evidence and confirmation of the planning and implementation of barrier-free design measures for the building for quality levels 2–4:

The areas defined as barrier-free workspaces and the outdoor spaces in which people can spend time must be drawn and labelled on the floor plans and outdoor facilities plan, which must be submitted. In addition, assurance by the architect or expert that the building complies with the barrier-free design requirements listed in the criterion is acceptable as documentary evidence (see Appendix 2). The architect or expert must be suitably qualified.

The DGNB reserves the right to request individual pieces of documentary evidence on a random basis at a later date as part of the conformity inspection. The documentary evidence that is required in such cases is as follows:

Information on the building's barrier-free design

- Detailed description of the **overall concept** of the barrier-free design outside and inside the building, including all the barrier-free design measures. The concept must be defined by means of written text and drawings based on the "Barrierefreies Bauen" [Barrier-free building] guide (version: March 2014) issued by the Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit [German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety] (BMUB).
- Overall concept
- Documentary evidence of the individual measures as part of planned retrofitting work stipulated in the concept



The following must be submitted for the (indoor and outdoor) areas defined as barrier-free:

- Floor space list featuring the barrier-free working and use areas and specifying the proportion of barrier-free floor space (demonstrating compliance with the areas required in the quality level). Here, the proportion of barrier-free floor space is stated in relation to the usable area ("NUF" in DIN 277).
- Documentary evidence of barrier-free design based on plans and photos: The barrier-free rooms (incl. the barrier-free toilet cubicles), areas in which to manoeuvre, corridors, door widths, etc. must be drawn, marked and labelled with dimensions using photos or plans:
 - Relevant floor plans, e.g. for a standard floor, site plan (showing the outdoor facilities), attic and, if appropriate, basement floor/underground garage
 - Relevant sections and detailed drawings (transitions, navigation systems, operating elements, fixtures, equipment, etc.)
 - Photo documentation with explanations



APPENDIX C – LITERATURE

I. Version

Change log based on 2018 version

PAGE	EXPLANATION	DATE
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II. Literature

- DIN 18040-1: Construction of accessible buildings – Design principles – Part 1: Publicly accessible buildings (supersedes DIN 18024-2:1996-11). Berlin: Beuth Verlag, October 2010
- DIN 18040-2: Construction of accessible buildings – Design principles – Part 2: Dwellings, 2011-09
- DIN 18040-3: Construction of accessible buildings – Design principles – Part 3: Public circulation areas and open spaces, 2014-12
- MBO [German model building regulations], state building regulations and incorporated technical building requirements.
- Muster-Beherbergungsstättenverordnung [German model accommodation regulations] (MbeVO)
- DIN 1450: Lettering – Legibility, April 2013
- DIN 18041: Acoustic quality in small to medium-sized rooms, May 2004
- DIN EN 81-70: Safety rules for the construction and installations of lifts, September 2005
- DIN 32975: Designing visual information in the public area for accessible use, December 2009
- DIN 32976: Braille – Requirements and dimensions, August 2008
- DIN 32984: Ground surface indicators in public areas, October 2011
- DIN 33942: Barrier-free accessible playground equipment – Safety requirements and test methods, August 2002
- VDI 6008 sheet 1: Barrier-free buildings – Requirements and fundamentals, December 2012
- VDI 6008 sheet 2: Barrier-free buildings – Aspects of sanitary installation, December 2012
- VDI 6008 sheet 3: Barrier-free buildings – Aspects of electrical installation and building automation, January 2014
- VDI 6000 sheet 2: Provision and installation of sanitary facilities – Workplaces and work stations, November 2007
- VDI 6000 sheet 3: Provision and installation of sanitary facilities – Public buildings and areas, June 2011
- VDI 6000 sheet 5: Provision and installation of sanitary facilities – Housing for the elderly, old people's homes, nursing homes, November 2004
- VDI 6000 sheet 6: Provision and installation of sanitary facilities, November 2006
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008): Law on the United Nations Convention adopted on 13th December 2006 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol adopted on 13th December 2006 for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (21st December 2008)
- Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz [German Act on Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities] (BGG). 27th April 2002: Section 4 Barrierefreiheit [Barrier-free design], Section 8 Herstellung von Barrierefreiheit in den Bereichen Bau und Verkehr [Implementing barrier-free design in buildings and for travel]



- Technische Regeln für Arbeitsstätten [German technical regulations for workplaces] (ASR), August 2004
- Arbeitsstättenverordnung [German workplace regulation] (ArbStättV), 12th August 2004; last amended 19th July 2010
- Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations/globalgoals.org

The discussions regarding the incorporation of DIN 18040 into the state building regulations have not yet reached a conclusion.

With regard to the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice, please also consult the comprehensive information provided in the "Barrierefreies Bauen" [Barrier-free building] guide, (version: March 2014) issued by the Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit [German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety] (BMUB), part A.

DIN 277-1:2016-01: Areas and volumes of buildings – Part 1: Building construction, Berlin, January 2016