



# Disability Discrimination Act 1995

## 1995 CHAPTER 50

### PART III U.K.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN OTHER AREAS

##### *Goods, facilities and services*

#### 19 Discrimination in relation to goods, facilities and services. U.K.

- (1) It is unlawful for a provider of services to discriminate against a disabled person—
  - (a) in refusing to provide, or deliberately not providing, to the disabled person any service which he provides, or is prepared to provide, to members of the public;
  - (b) in failing to comply with any duty imposed on him by section 21 in circumstances in which the effect of that failure is to make it impossible or unreasonably difficult for the disabled person to make use of any such service;
  - (c) in the standard of service which he provides to the disabled person or the manner in which he provides it to him; or
  - (d) in the terms on which he provides a service to the disabled person.
- (2) For the purposes of this section and sections 20 and 21—
  - (a) the provision of services includes the provision of any goods or facilities;
  - (b) a person is “a provider of services” if he is concerned with the provision, in the United Kingdom, of services to the public or to a section of the public; and
  - (c) it is irrelevant whether a service is provided on payment or without payment.
- (3) The following are examples of services to which this section and sections 20 and 21 apply—
  - (a) access to and use of any place which members of the public are permitted to enter;
  - (b) access to and use of means of communication;
  - (c) access to and use of information services;

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- (d) accommodation in a hotel, boarding house or other similar establishment;
  - (e) facilities by way of banking or insurance or for grants, loans, credit or finance;
  - (f) facilities for entertainment, recreation or refreshment;
  - (g) facilities provided by employment agencies or under section 2 of the <sup>M1</sup>Employment and Training Act 1973;
  - (h) the services of any profession or trade, or any local or other public authority.
- (4) In the case of an act which constitutes discrimination by virtue of section 55, this section also applies to discrimination against a person who is not disabled.
- (5) Except in such circumstances as may be prescribed, this section and sections 20 and 21 do not apply to—
- (a) education which is funded, or secured, by a relevant body or provided at—
    - (i) an establishment which is funded by such a body or by a Minister of the Crown; or
    - (ii) any other establishment which is a school as defined in [<sup>F1</sup>section 4(1) and (2) of the Education Act 1996] or section 135(1) of the <sup>M2</sup>Education (Scotland) Act 1980;
  - (b) any service so far as it consists of the use of any means of transport; or
  - (c) such other services as may be prescribed.
- (6) In subsection (5) “relevant body” means—
- (a) a local education authority in England and Wales;
  - (b) an education authority in Scotland;
  - (c) the Funding Agency for Schools;
  - (d) the Schools Funding Council for Wales;
  - (e) the Further Education Funding Council for England;
  - (f) the Further Education Funding Council for Wales;
  - [<sup>F2</sup>(ff) the Scottish Further Education Funding Council established by an order under section 7(1) of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992;]
  - (g) the Higher Education Funding Council for England;
  - (h) the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council;
  - (i) the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales;
  - (j) the Teacher Training Agency;
  - (k) a voluntary organisation; or
  - (l) a body of a prescribed kind.

#### Extent Information

**E1** In its application to Northern Ireland, this section has effect subject to the modifications set out in Sch. 8; see s. 70(6)

#### Textual Amendments

**F1** Words in s. 19(5)(a)(ii) substituted (1.11.1996) by 1996 c. 56, s. 582(1), **Sch. 37 Pt. I para. 129** (with ss. 1(4), 561, 562, Sch. 39)

**F2** S. 19(6)(ff) inserted (S.) (1.1.1999) by 1998 c. 30, s. 38; S.I. 1998/3237, **art. 2(3)** (with s. 42(8))

#### Commencement Information

**I1** S. 19 partly in force; s. 19 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 70(3); s. 19(5)(c) in force (E.W.S.) at 6.6.1996 by S.I. 1996/1474, **art. 2(1)**, **Sch. Pt. I**; s. 19(5)(c) in force (N.I.) at 10.7.1996 by S.R.

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1996/280, art. 2(1), **Sch. Pt. I**; s. 19(1)(a)(c)(d)(2)(3)(4)(5)(a)(b)(6) in force (E.W.S.) at 2.12.1996 by S.I. 1996/1474, art. 2(3), **Sch. Pt. III**; s. 19(1)(a)(c)(d)(2)(3)(4)(5)(a)(b)(6) in force (N.I.) at 2.12.1996 by S.R. 1996/280, art. 2(2), **Sch. Pt. II**

#### Marginal Citations

**M1** 1973 c. 50.

**M2** 1980 c. 44.

## 20 Meaning of “discrimination” **U.K.**

- (1) For the purposes of section 19, a provider of services discriminates against a disabled person if—
  - (a) for a reason which relates to the disabled person's disability, he treats him less favourably than he treats or would treat others to whom that reason does not or would not apply; and
  - (b) he cannot show that the treatment in question is justified.
- (2) For the purposes of section 19, a provider of services also discriminates against a disabled person if—
  - (a) he fails to comply with a section 21 duty imposed on him in relation to the disabled person; and
  - (b) he cannot show that his failure to comply with that duty is justified.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, treatment is justified only if—
  - (a) in the opinion of the provider of services, one or more of the conditions mentioned in subsection (4) are satisfied; and
  - (b) it is reasonable, in all the circumstances of the case, for him to hold that opinion.
- (4) The conditions are that—
  - (a) in any case, the treatment is necessary in order not to endanger the health or safety of any person (which may include that of the disabled person);
  - (b) in any case, the disabled person is incapable of entering into an enforceable agreement, or of giving an informed consent, and for that reason the treatment is reasonable in that case;
  - (c) in a case falling within section 19(1)(a), the treatment is necessary because the provider of services would otherwise be unable to provide the service to members of the public;
  - (d) in a case falling within section 19(1)(c) or (d), the treatment is necessary in order for the provider of services to be able to provide the service to the disabled person or to other members of the public;
  - (e) in a case falling within section 19(1)(d), the difference in the terms on which the service is provided to the disabled person and those on which it is provided to other members of the public reflects the greater cost to the provider of services in providing the service to the disabled person.
- (5) Any increase in the cost of providing a service to a disabled person which results from compliance by a provider of services with a section 21 duty shall be disregarded for the purposes of subsection (4)(e).
- (6) Regulations may make provision, for purposes of this section, as to circumstances in which—

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- (a) it is reasonable for a provider of services to hold the opinion mentioned in subsection (3)(a);
  - (b) it is not reasonable for a provider of services to hold that opinion.
- (7) Regulations may make provision for subsection (4)(b) not to apply in prescribed circumstances where—
- (a) a person is acting for a disabled person under a power of attorney;
  - (b) functions conferred by or under Part VII of the Mental Health Act 1983 are exercisable in relation to a disabled person's property or affairs; or
  - (c) powers are exercisable in Scotland in relation to a disabled person's property or affairs in consequence of the appointment of a curator bonis, tutor or judicial factor.
- (8) Regulations may make provision, for purposes of this section, as to circumstances (other than those mentioned in subsection (4)) in which treatment is to be taken to be justified.
- (9) In subsections (3), (4) and (8) “treatment” includes failure to comply with a section 21 duty.

#### Extent Information

**E2** In its application to Northern Ireland, this section has effect subject to the modifications set out in Sch. 8; see s. 70(6)

#### Commencement Information

**I2** S. 20 wholly in force at 1.10.1999; s. 20 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 70(3); s. 20(6)(7)(8) in force (E.W.S.) at 6.6.1996 by S.I. 1996/1474, art. 2(1), **Sch. Pt. I**; s. 20(6)(7)(8) in force (N.I.) at 11.7.1996 by S.R. 1996/280, art. 2(1), **Sch. Pt. I**; s. 20(1)(3)(4) in force (E.W.S.) at 2.12.1996 by S.I. 1996/1474, art. 2(3), **Sch. Pt. III**; s. 20(1)(3)(4) in force (N.I.) at 2.12.1996 by S.R. 1996/280, art. 2(2), **Sch. Pt. II**; s. 20(2)(5)(9) in force (E.W.S.) at 1.10.1999 by S.I. 1999/1190, **art. 5(d)(e)(f)**; s. 20(2)(5)(9) in force (N.I.) at 1.10.1999 by S.R. 1999/196, **art. 4(d)-(f)**

VALID FROM 26/04/1999

## 21 Duty of providers of services to make adjustments. **U.K.**

- (1) Where a provider of services has a practice, policy or procedure which makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled persons to make use of a service which he provides, or is prepared to provide, to other members of the public, it is his duty to take such steps as it is reasonable, in all the circumstances of the case, for him to have to take in order to change that practice, policy or procedure so that it no longer has that effect.
- (2) Where a physical feature (for example, one arising from the design or construction of a building or the approach or access to premises) makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled persons to make use of such a service, it is the duty of the provider of that service to take such steps as it is reasonable, in all the circumstances of the case, for him to have to take in order to—
  - (a) remove the feature;
  - (b) alter it so that it no longer has that effect;

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- (c) provide a reasonable means of avoiding the feature; or
  - (d) provide a reasonable alternative method of making the service in question available to disabled persons.
- (3) Regulations may prescribe—
- (a) matters which are to be taken into account in determining whether any provision of a kind mentioned in subsection (2)(c) or (d) is reasonable; and
  - (b) categories of providers of services to whom subsection (2) does not apply.
- (4) Where an auxiliary aid or service (for example, the provision of information on audio tape or of a sign language interpreter) would—
- (a) enable disabled persons to make use of a service which a provider of services provides, or is prepared to provide, to members of the public, or
  - (b) facilitate the use by disabled persons of such a service,
- it is the duty of the provider of that service to take such steps as it is reasonable, in all the circumstances of the case, for him to have to take in order to provide that auxiliary aid or service.
- (5) Regulations may make provision, for the purposes of this section—
- (a) as to circumstances in which it is reasonable for a provider of services to have to take steps of a prescribed description;
  - (b) as to circumstances in which it is not reasonable for a provider of services to have to take steps of a prescribed description;
  - (c) as to what is to be included within the meaning of “practice, policy or procedure”;
  - (d) as to what is not to be included within the meaning of that expression;
  - (e) as to things which are to be treated as physical features;
  - (f) as to things which are not to be treated as such features;
  - (g) as to things which are to be treated as auxiliary aids or services;
  - (h) as to things which are not to be treated as auxiliary aids or services.
- (6) Nothing in this section requires a provider of services to take any steps which would fundamentally alter the nature of the service in question or the nature of his trade, profession or business.
- (7) Nothing in this section requires a provider of services to take any steps which would cause him to incur expenditure exceeding the prescribed maximum.
- (8) Regulations under subsection (7) may provide for the prescribed maximum to be calculated by reference to—
- (a) aggregate amounts of expenditure incurred in relation to different cases;
  - (b) prescribed periods;
  - (c) services of a prescribed description;
  - (d) premises of a prescribed description; or
  - (e) such other criteria as may be prescribed.
- (9) Regulations may provide, for the purposes of subsection (7), for expenditure incurred by one provider of services to be treated as incurred by another.

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- (10) This section imposes duties only for the purpose of determining whether a provider of services has discriminated against a disabled person; and accordingly a breach of any such duty is not actionable as such.

#### Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** S. 21(2) applied (N.I.)(1.10.1999) by S.R. 1999/202, **art. 2**  
 S. 21(2) applied (1.10.1999) by S.I. 1999/1191, **art. 3**
- C2** S. 21(2) modified (4.12.2006) by The Disability Discrimination (Transport Vehicles) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/3190), **reg. 8**
- C3** S. 21(4) applied (N.I.)(1.10.1999) by S.R. 1999/202, **art. 3**
- C4** S. 21(4) modified (4.12.2006) by The Disability Discrimination (Transport Vehicles) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/3190), **reg. 7**

#### Commencement Information

- I3** S. 21 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 70(3); s. 21(3)(5) in force at 26.4.1999 by S.I. 1999/1190, **art. 4** and S.R. 1999/196, **art. 3**; s. 21(1)(2)(d)(4)(6)(10) in force at 1.10.1999 by S.I. 1999/1190, **art. 5(g)** and S.R. 1999/196, **art. 4(g)**; s. 21(2) in force at 1.10.2004 to the extent that it is not already in force by S.I. 2001/2030, **art. 3(a)** and S.R. 2001/439, **art. 2(a)**

VALID FROM 30/06/2005

#### <sup>F3</sup>21ZA Application of sections 19 to 21 to transport vehicles **E+W+S**

- (1) Section 19(1) (a), (c) and (d) do not apply in relation to a case where the service is a transport service and, as provider of that service, the provider of services discriminates against a disabled person—
- (a) in not providing, or in providing, him with a vehicle; or
  - (b) in not providing, or in providing, him with services when he is travelling in a vehicle provided in the course of the transport service.
- (2) For the purposes of section 21(1), (2) and (4), it is never reasonable for a provider of services, as a provider of a transport service—
- (a) to have to take steps which would involve the alteration or removal of a physical feature of a vehicle used in providing the service;
  - (b) to have to take steps which would—
    - (i) affect whether vehicles are provided in the course of the service or what vehicles are so provided, or
    - (ii) where a vehicle is provided in the course of the service, affect what happens in the vehicle while someone is travelling in it.
- (3) Regulations may provide for subsection (1) or (2) not to apply, or to apply only to a prescribed extent, in relation to vehicles of a prescribed description.
- (4) In this section—
- “transport service” means a service which (to any extent) involves transport of people by vehicle;
- “vehicle” means a vehicle for transporting people by land, air or water, and includes (in particular)—

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- (a) a vehicle not having wheels, and
  - (b) a vehicle constructed or adapted to carry passengers on a system using a mode of guided transport;
- “guided transport” has the same meaning as in the Transport and Works Act 1992.]

#### Extent Information

**E3** This section extends to England, Wales and Scotland only; a separate s. 21ZA exists for Northern Ireland.

#### Textual Amendments

**F3** S. 21ZA inserted (E.W.S.) (30.6.2005) by [Disability Discrimination Act 2005 \(c. 13\)](#), s. 5, 20(3)-(6); S.I. 2005/1676, art. 2(1)(a)

#### Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C5** S. 21ZA(1) excluded (4.12.2006) by [The Disability Discrimination \(Transport Vehicles\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3190\)](#), reg. 3
- C6** S. 21ZA(2) excluded (4.12.2006) by [The Disability Discrimination \(Transport Vehicles\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3190\)](#), reg. 6
- C7** S. 21ZA(2)(b) restricted (4.12.2006) by [The Disability Discrimination \(Transport Vehicles\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/3190\)](#), regs. {4}, {5}

VALID FROM 03/07/2003

### [<sup>F4</sup>21A Employment services **U.K.**

- (1) In this Part, “employment services” means—
  - (a) vocational guidance;
  - (b) vocational training; or
  - (c) services to assist a person to obtain or retain employment, or to establish himself as self-employed.
- (2) It is unlawful for a provider of employment services, in relation to such services, to subject to harassment a disabled person—
  - (a) to whom he is providing such services, or
  - (b) who has requested him to provide such services;and section 3B (meaning of “harassment”) applies for the purposes of this subsection as it applies for the purposes of Part 2.
- (3) In their application to employment services, the preceding provisions of this Part have effect as follows.
- (4) Section 19 has effect as if—
  - (a) after subsection (1)(a), there were inserted the following paragraph—

“(aa) in failing to comply with a duty imposed on him by subsection (1) of section 21 in circumstances

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- in which the effect of that failure is to place the disabled person at a substantial disadvantage in comparison with persons who are not disabled in relation to the provision of the service;”;
- (b) in subsection (1)(b), for “section 21” there were substituted “ subsection (2) or (4) of section 21 ”;
  - (c) in subsection (2), for “sections 20 and 21” there were substituted “ sections 20, 21 and 21A ”.
- (5) Section 20 has effect as if—
- (a) after subsection (1), there were inserted the following subsection—
    - “(1A) For the purposes of section 19, a provider of services also discriminates against a disabled person if he fails to comply with a duty imposed on him by subsection (1) of section 21 in relation to the disabled person.”;
  - (b) in subsection (2)(a), for “a section 21 duty imposed” there were substituted “ a duty imposed by subsection (2) or (4) of section 21 ”;
  - (c) after subsection (3), there were inserted the following subsection—
    - “(3A) But treatment of a disabled person cannot be justified under subsection (3) if it amounts to direct discrimination falling within section 3A(5).”.
- (6) Section 21 has effect as if—
- (a) in subsection (1), for “makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled persons to make use of” there were substituted “ places disabled persons at a substantial disadvantage in comparison with persons who are not disabled in relation to the provision of ”;
  - (b) after subsection (1), there were inserted the following subsection—
    - “(1A) In subsection (1), “practice, policy or procedure” includes a provision or criterion.”.]

#### Textual Amendments

- F4** S. 21A inserted (E.W.S.) (3.7.2003 for specified purposes and otherwise 1.10.2004) by [The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 \(Amendment\) Regulations 2003 \(S.I. 2003/1673\)](#), regs. 1(2)(3), {19(1)} and same section inserted (N.I.) (21.2.2004 for specified purposes and otherwise 1.10.2004) by the [Disability Discrimination Act \(Amendment\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2004 \(S.R. 2004/55\)](#), regs. 1(2)(3), **19(1)**: Note - the reference to "Part 2" in s. 21A(2) in the E.W.S. text of the provision appears as "Part II" in the N.I. text



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