

## Past efforts

- ◆ In 1982, building design standards that consider the use of buildings by handicapped people were enacted.
- ◆ In 1983, guidelines to the provision of facilities for the use of handicapped people in public transportation terminals were enacted.
- ◆ In 1991, It was stipulated that in principle, newly constructed public rental housing must be barrier-free.
- ◆ In 1993, The Road Structure Regulations were revised to permit wheelchair users to meet and pass each other safely and smoothly.
- ◆ In 1994, The Act on Buildings Accessible and Usable by the Elderly and Physically Handicapped (Heartful Building Law) was enacted.
- ◆ In 2000, The Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation Infrastructure for the Aged and the Disabled (below called the “Transportation Barrier-Free Law”) was enacted.
- ◆ In 2006, The Integrated Barrier-Free Law was enacted.

## Concept

## Barrier-Free

### Physical Barrier

difference in level on the floor of transportation, physical environment

### Information Barrier

Limited access to information

### Conscious Barrier

Discrimination on the basis of disability

### Institutional Barrier

Obstacles to get qualification due to the disability

# Overview of Policy for Accessibility Improvement

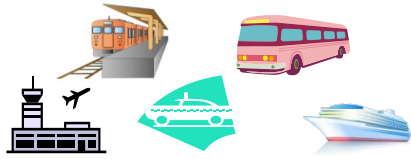
To improve usability and accessibility of passenger facilities and buildings, the Japanese government has created a Basic Policy on Accessibility and design standards for accessible buildings and passenger facilities.

## “The Barrier-free Law” (2006)

### Facilities Subject to Accessibility Standards

The Accessibility Standards Sets Targets of Improved Facilities for Elderly and Disabled People.

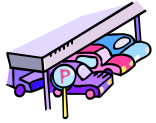
#### Passenger Facilities and Vehicles



#### Roadways



#### Parking Facilities



#### Parks



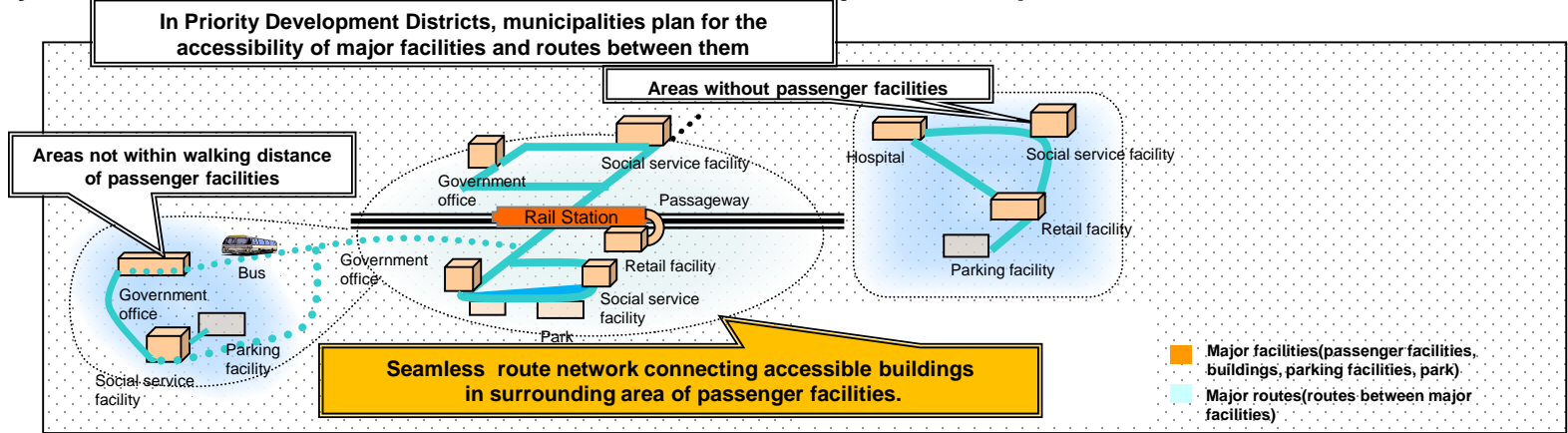
#### Buildings



### Seamless Accessibility in Priority Development Districts

Based on Local Accessibility Plans which municipalities created, accessibility projects are implemented.

#### Measures to Promote Early and Active Citizen Participation



### “Barrier-free Attitudes”

The government and the people must work to improve public understanding and cooperation.



# Railway Accessibility Improvements



## Accessible toilet

- The structure of the toilet is indicated by Braille signs, audio guidance, etc.
- Pictograms conforming to the JIS Standard

## Ticket sales, information desk

- Equipped with writing tools; the availability of writing tools is displayed



## Safety fence

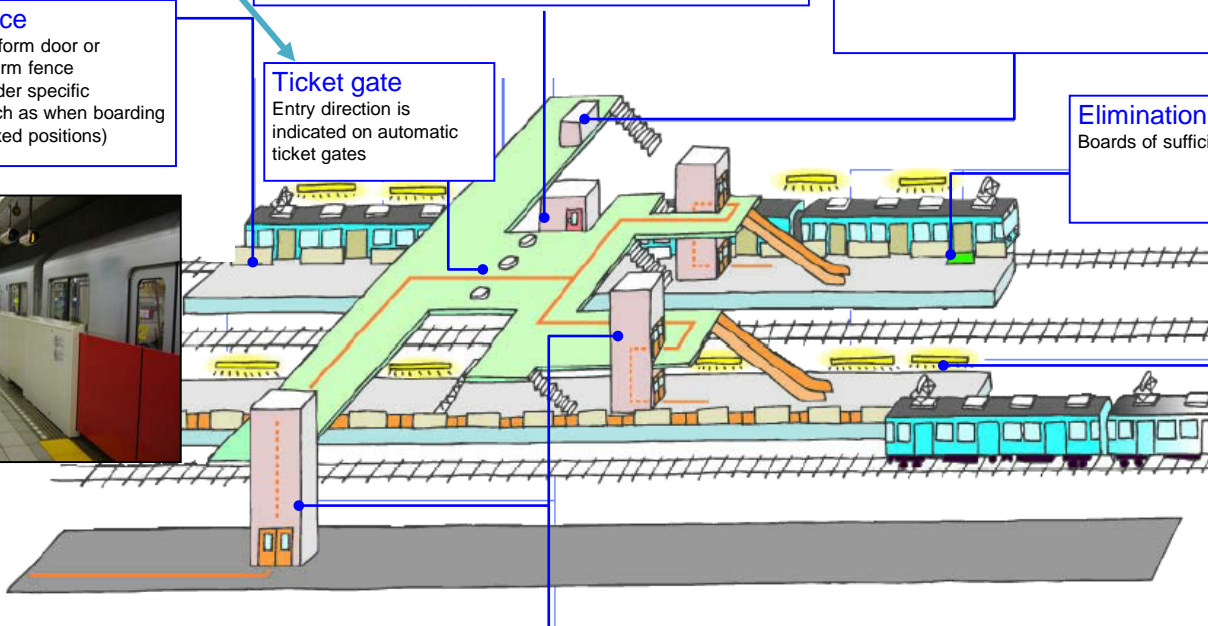
- Automatic platform door or movable platform fence (applicable under specific conditions, such as when boarding doors are in fixed positions)

## Ticket gate

- Entry direction is indicated on automatic ticket gates

## Elimination of gaps and clearances

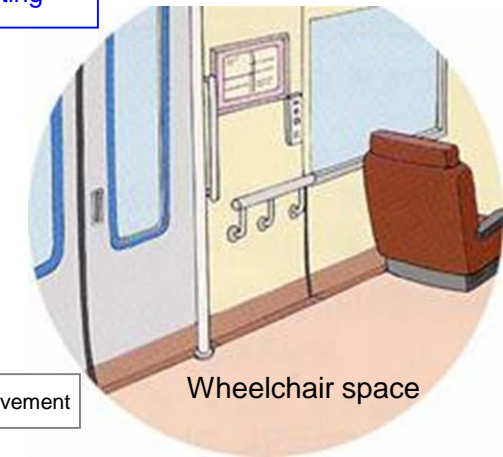
- Boards of sufficient length, width and strength



## Lighting

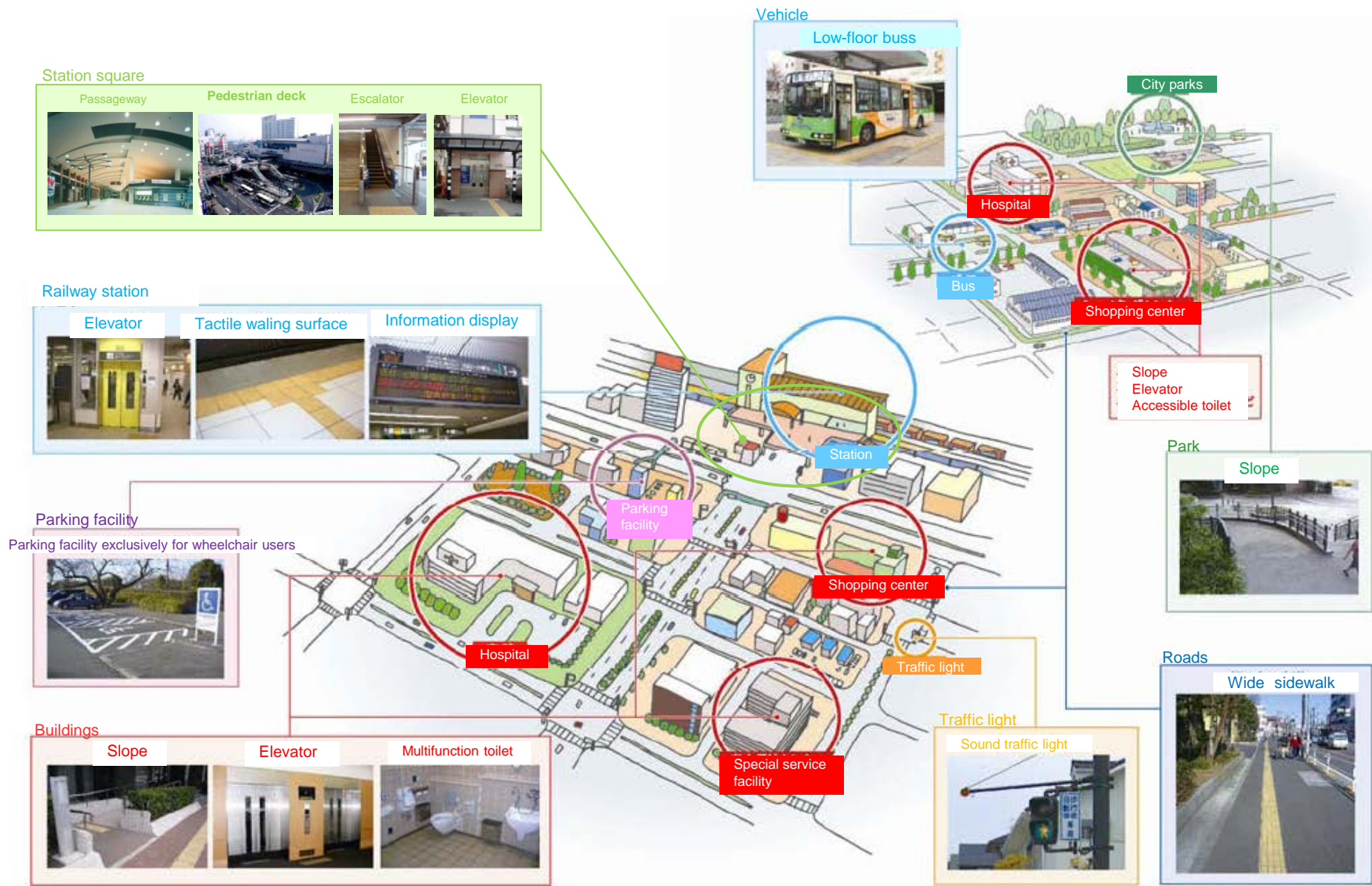
## Elevator

- Compartment size: at least 140 cm × 135 cm
- Audio guidance given upon arriving at a floor and opening/closing the door
- Pictograms conforming to the JIS standard



Wheelchair space

— Improved routes for easier movement



**Discuss accessibility plan in a committee\***

**Municipalities create local accessibility plan**

- Basic policy on accessibility in priority development districts
- Location and area in priority development districts
- Accessibility of daily life related facilities and access routes
- Specific business to implement the said accessibility plans

**Implement specific business\* (Facility managers)**

- Based on the policy, create accessibility plans and implement them

**Various supports**

\*Committee: Consists of municipality, business operators, the elderly and disabled and academic expert

\*Specific business: Business related to implement accessibility plan such as daily life related facilities where the elderly and disabled use for daily and social life) and routes that connect such facilities.

## Examples of specific businesses

### Public transportation

Implement low-floor step-free bus

Install movable platform door



### Roads

Install guiding blocks for the visually-impaired, lessening unevenness between roads and sidewalks, antislip pavement



### Buildings

Install elevators in a building and multifunction wheelchair toilet



### Traffic safety

Sound traffic lights, traffic lights indicating remaining times, guiding pattern tactile tiles



9:33 pm, May 18, 2018

Jiji PressTOKYO (Jiji Press) — The House of Councillors on Friday enacted a bill to revise a law for barrier-free transportation in preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics.

Raising the goal of creating an all-inclusive society, the revised law will oblige operators of public transportation services, such as railroads and buses, to draw up plans to improve the accessibility of their facilities to people with disabilities.

The operators will also be required to report progress with their plans, and encouraged to provide training to employees on how to help passengers who have disabilities.

Under the revised law, the central government will ask municipalities to map out accessibility improvement plans.

In regions with such municipal plans, public transport operators will be required to submit notifications to local governments before starting accessibility improvement work at their facilities.

Some measures in the revised law will be implemented within the current fiscal year ending in March 2019, and the remaining ones in the next year.