

Barrier Free Law in Japan
—How to create Age-Friendly
cities and communities—

Toyo University
Hiroko Mizumura

1. Current Barrier Free Policy in Japan

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The Law for Promoting Easy Mobility
and Accessibility for the Aged and
Disabled

(Barrier Free Law) enforced.

Background of Establishment of New Barrier Free Law

- Rapid aging population
- Shrinking community

Japanese government aims to built universal society, where all people, including the elderly and the disabled, can live comfortably and participate in social activities.

2. Process to establish New Barrier free Law

Former legal framework → There were 2 laws.

1. The Law for promoting the Construction of Easily Accessible and Useable Designated Building for the Aged and the Physically Disabled (**Heart Building Law**, 1994)
2. The Law for Promoting Easy Public Transport Mobility for the Aged and the Physically Disabled (**Barrier Free Transport Law**, 2000)

Heart Building Law

- Standards Compliance Obligation, Applicable for New Construction, etc.
- Building owner or like (special designated building)
- Standards compliance effort obligation for new construction, etc. of designated buildings
- Accreditation of Plan and Regulatory Exceptions for Designated Buildings Meeting Desirable Standards

Barrier Free Transport Law 1

- Basic Policy (Competent Minister)
- Standards Compliance Obligation, Applicable for New Construction, etc
- Standards Compliance Effort Obligation, Applicable for Existing Facilities
 - Public transport operators (passenger facilities, vehicles, etc)

Barrier Free Transport Law 2

- Targeted and Integrated Implementation of Easy Mobility and Accessibility Measures in Priority Development Districts
- Basic vision (municipal government)
 - Priority development district:
 - a railway station or other passenger facility and its surrounding area
 - Designated public transport project
 - Designated road project
 - Designated traffic safety project
 - Other Projects

Newly Incorporated Provision

- 1) Expansion of the scope of people targeted
- 2) Expansion of the scope of facilities targeted
- 3) Expansion of the basic vision system
- 4) Participation of stakeholders in the basic vision formulation process
- 5) Enhancement of software measures

3. New Barrier Free Law (2006)

1. Basic Policy (Competent Minister)

2. Standards Compliance Obligation, Applicable for New Construction, etc
Standards Compliance Effort Obligation, Applicable for Existing facilities

Public transport operators
(passenger facilities, vehicles, etc.)
• Addition of standards for disabled-friendly taxis

• Road administrators (roads)

• off-road parking space administrators and others (off-roads parking spaces)

• Parking administrations and others (Park facilities)

Building owner or like
(special designated building)

Standards compliance effort obligation applicable for new construction, etc. of designated buildings

3. Accreditation of Plan and Regulatory Exception for Designated Buildings Meeting Desirable Standards

4. Targeted and Integrated Implementation of Easy Mobility and Accessibility Measures in Priority Development Districts

▪Preparation and submission of proposals for the basic vision

▪Consultative committee

Agreement on easy mobility and access route

Submission

Consultation

Basic Vision (Municipal Government)

▪Priority development district ... A designated area in which a facilities used by the elderly, the disabled and others in their daily lives are located

Designated public transport project

Designated road project

Designated traffic safety project

▪Designated off-road parking space project

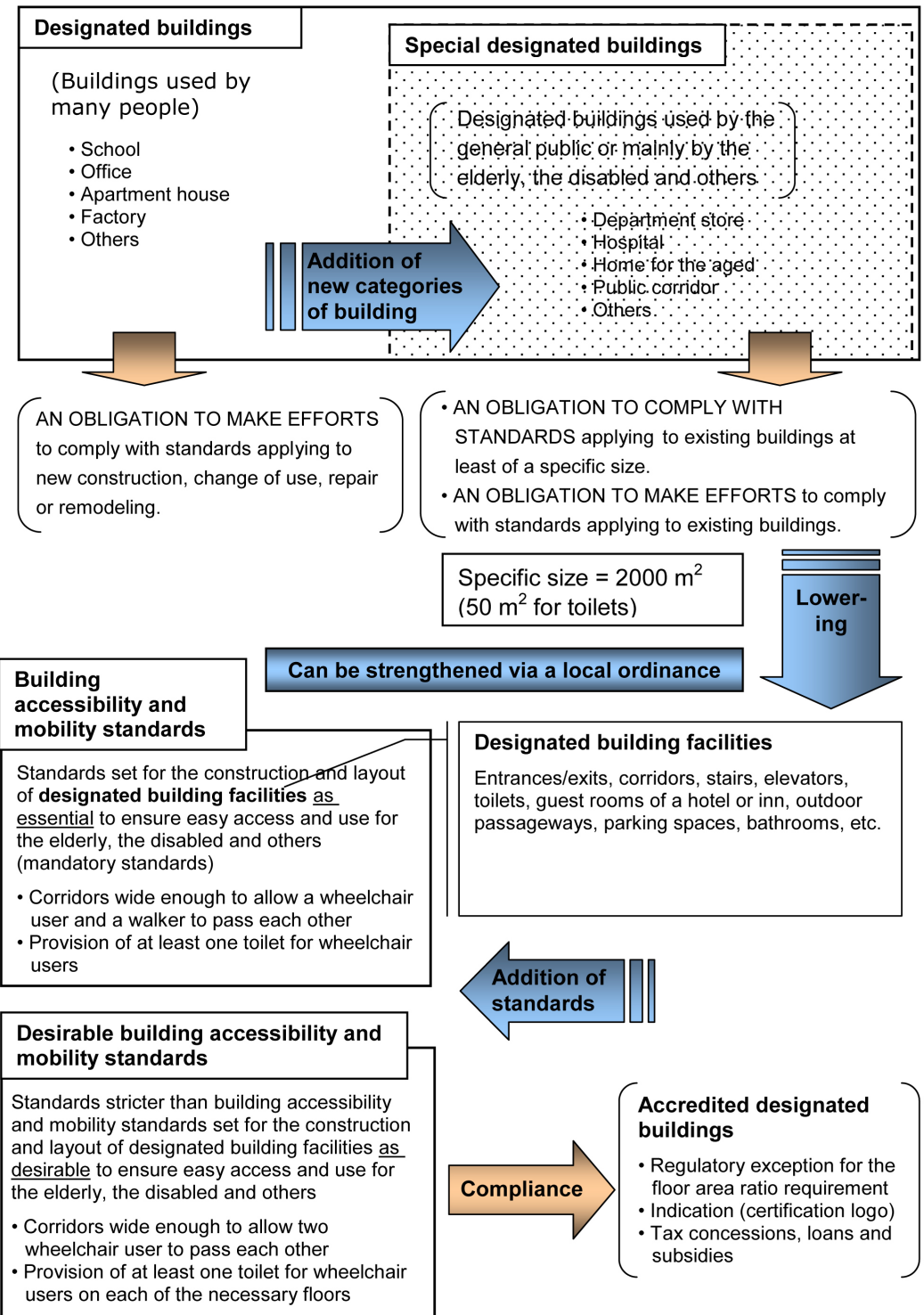
▪Designated urban park project

▪Designated building project

Other projects

Over View of Regulatory Provisions for Buildings

- Designated building
- Special designated buildings
- Designated building facilities
- Building accessibility and mobility standards
- Desirable building accessibility and mobility standards



4. Examples consideration for accessibility and usability

Parking for the Disabled



以下写真提供：東洋大学・高橋儀平



Useful parking for people with disability and wheelchair

Approach of Building Entrance



Consideration for accessibility of small shops





Accessibility in Macdonald



Convenience Stores are changing : 1F Shop、 2F Day nursery for children



Interior of Convenience Store



手すり
断面



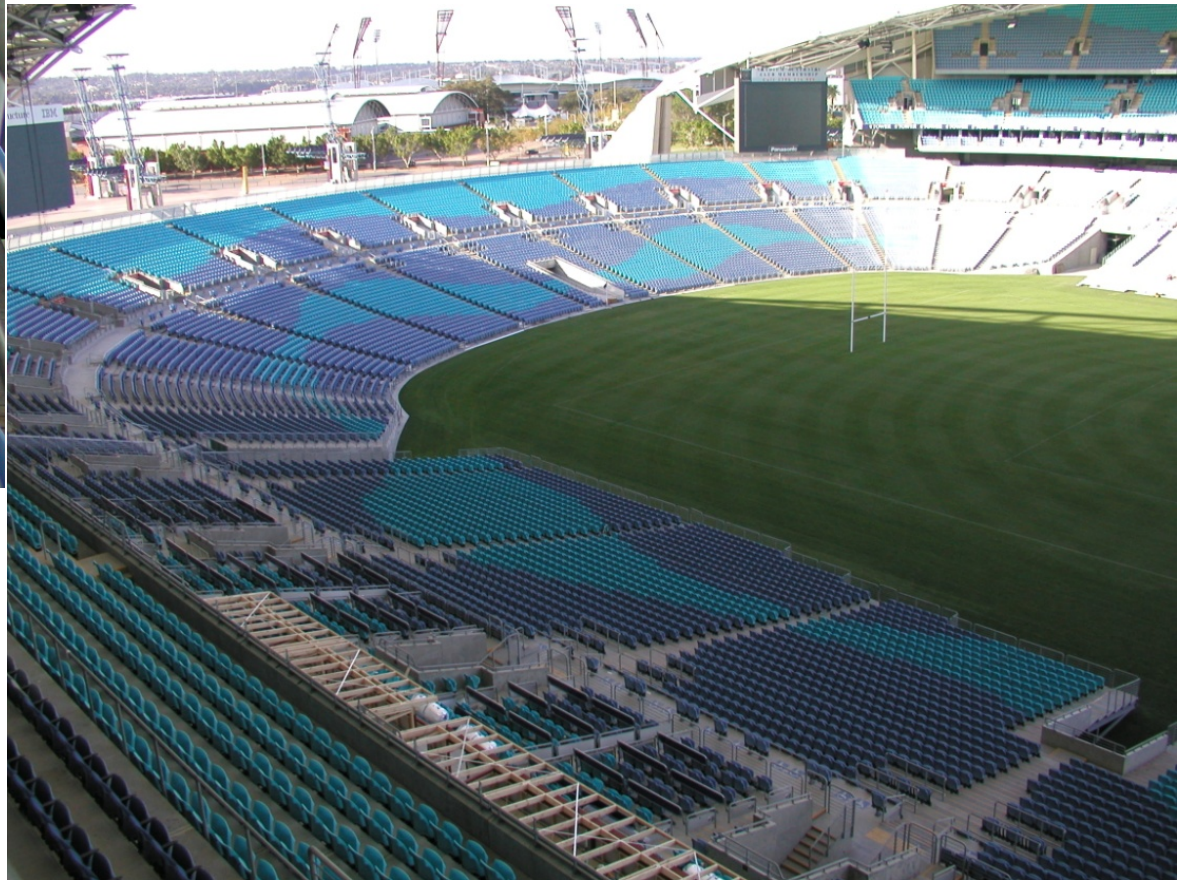
字 1 行の場合

Consideration of Stairs



Appreciation space for people use wheelchair in theater and baseball field







Public sidewalk
and pedestrian
deck around
station



Elevator



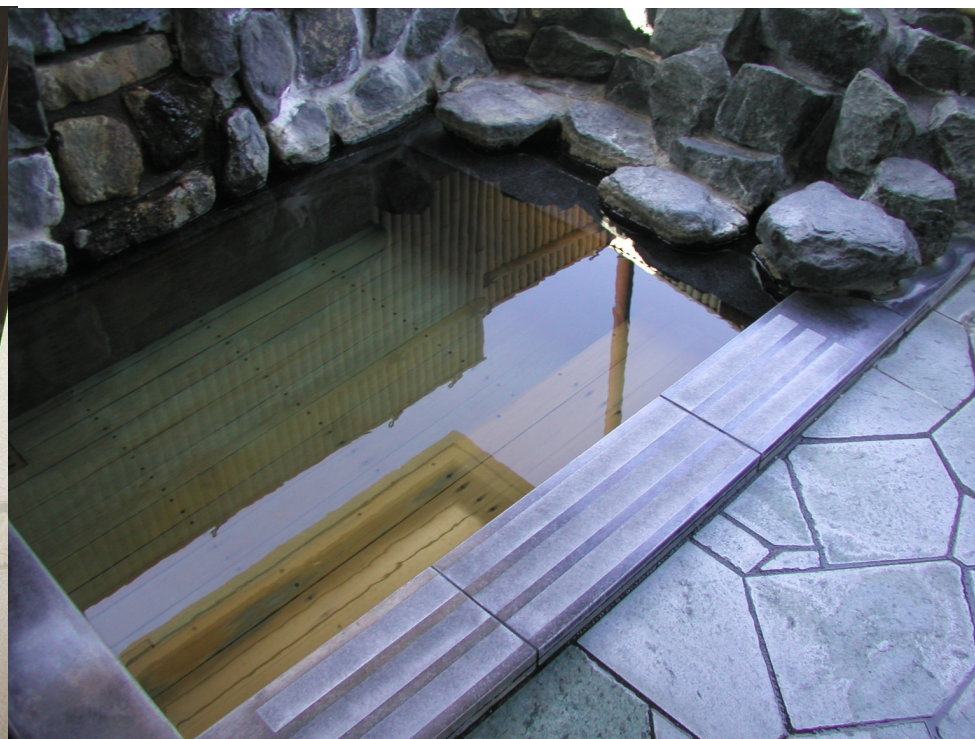
Consideration in bank





Hotel





Public bath in Hotel (Ryokan)



Multi purpose toilet



Standardization of equipment for multi purpose toilet



Sign for way finding



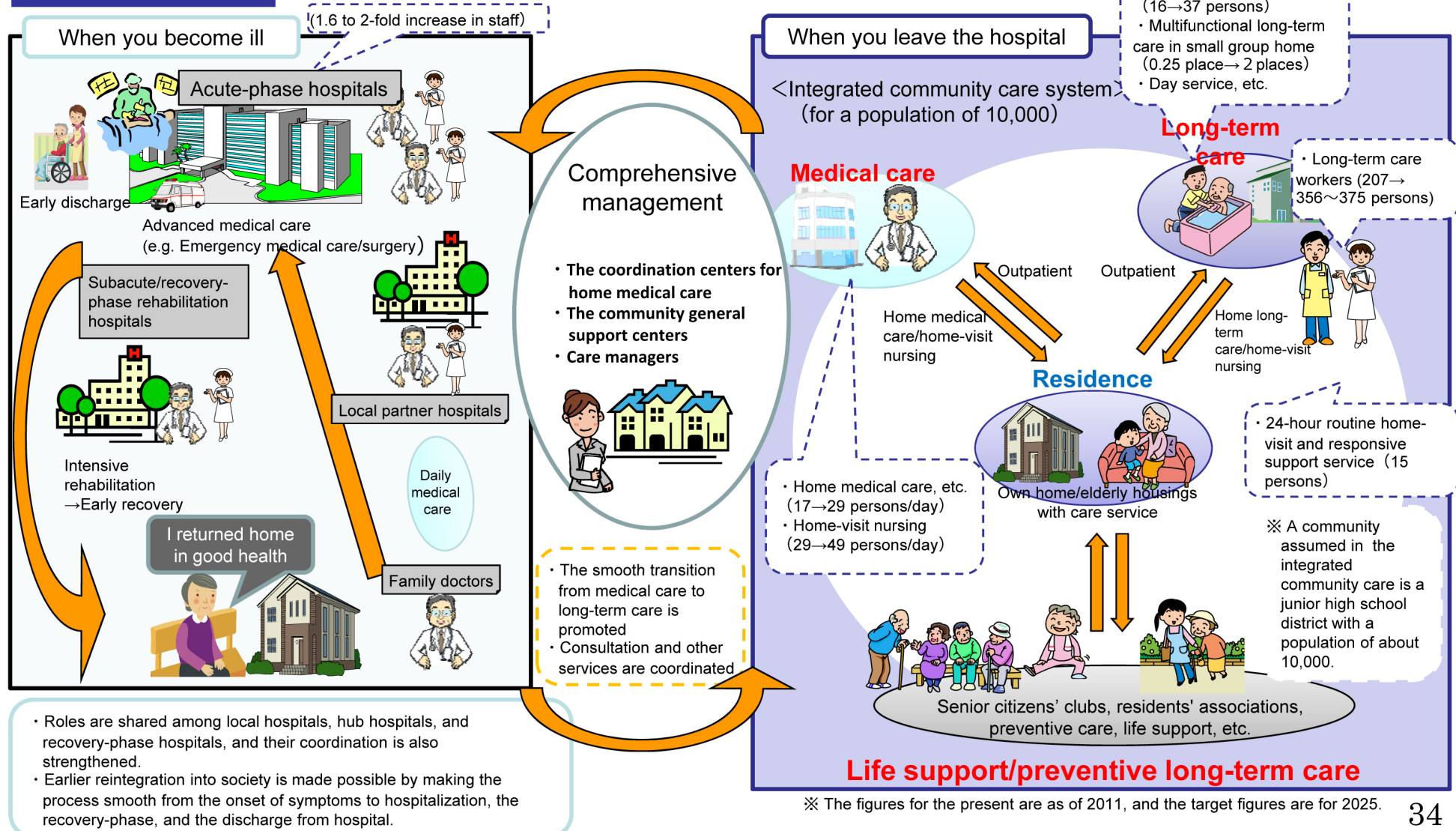
The direction of reform

Improved home medical care and the integrated community care system

- Medical resources are intensively allocated to the highly acute phase care in order to enhance inpatient medical care
- Home medical care is improved and the integrated community care system is set up

Towards a society where anyone can receive appropriate medical/long-term care services regardless of where they live

The image of reform



Consideration for
accessibility and usability
create age-friendly society