# Argentina

People with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different than in the United States.  The law mandates access to buildings for persons with disabilities, but while the federal government has protective laws, many provinces do not.

# Australia

* Australia enforces laws prohibiting discrimination with regard to access to premises, facilities, and accommodation.
* Many of the downtown areas of Australian cities were built in the 1800s. These areas often have narrow sidewalks crowded with pedestrians and tourists.
* Generally, most public transit, parking, streets, and buildings are accessible to disabled travelers.
* Tourist spots at the beach or in the Australian outback can have varying degrees of accessibility.
* Many accomodations and venues provide accessibility information on their websites.

# Austria

Accessibility and accommodation may be very different than in the United States. Austrian federal law mandates access to public buildings for persons with physical disabilities, so accessibility has improved greatly. While many stores and restaurants in Austria still lack ramp or elevator access, most tourist attractions are accessible. A comprehensive assessment of public buildings, including tourist sites, restaurants, cafes, and hotels in Vienna, is on the [Vienna Tourist Information website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Austria.html#ExternalPopup). Click [here](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Austria.html#ExternalPopup) for information about accessibility in other regions of Austria.

# Belgium

While in Belgium, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from in the United States.

* Belgian law requires that any **new** building with public or community space must be accessible for persons with disabilities.
* Many existing buildings as well as public transportation systems are less adapted to individuals with disabilities.
* General information on the accessibility of tourist accommodations, public transportation, museums, and other tourist facilities can be found on official tourism sites for Belgium’s three major regions, [Brussels](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Belgium.html#ExternalPopup), [Wallonia](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Belgium.html#ExternalPopup) and [Flanders](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Belgium.html#ExternalPopup).

# Botswana

The government mandates access to public buildings and transportation for persons with disabilities, but civil society sources report access for persons with disabilities is limited. Many privately owned buildings and business, and older government buildings remain inaccessible. The law does not specifically include air travel with other modes of transportation but in general, persons with disabilities are provided access to air transportation.

# Chile

Many public places and transportation are not adapted to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities. For information on handicap accessible locations in Santiago and other locations, visit the Chilean [National Disability Agency](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Chile.html#ExternalPopup) (SENADIS) or [MapCity.com](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Chile.html#ExternalPopup).

# China

U.S. citizens with mobility disabilities may face challenges while traveling in China. Sidewalks often do not have curb cuts and many streets can be crossed only via pedestrian bridges or underpasses accessible by staircase. Assistive technologies for blind people and those with other vision disabilities are unreliable, and access to elevators in public buildings can be restricted. In major cities, public restrooms in places visited by tourists usually have a least one accessible toilet.

# Costa Rica

Accessibility and accommodation is limited. Many buildings remain inaccessible and the Costa Rican Ombudsman’s Office has received several noncompliance reports regarding accessibility or malfunctioning of hydraulic wheelchair lifts for public transportation.

# Cuba

Individuals with mobility issues are likely to find accessibility difficult*.*Few facilities or services are available, and information is limited. Most roads and sidewalks are poorly maintained.

# Cyprus

* The People with Disabilities Law mandates that public buildings and tourist facilities built after 1999 be accessible to all.
* Older buildings frequently lack access for persons with disabilities.
* Narrow or nonexistent sidewalks and lack of transport, parking spaces, accessible toilets, and elevators all pose problems for persons with disabilities.
* Republic of Cyprus law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, or in the provision of other state services.

# Czech Republic

While in the Czech Republic, individuals may find accessibility and accommodation very different from what you find in the United States. The law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, and the provision of other state services. The government generally enforces these provisions.

* Many buses and streetcars—especially in Prague—are configured for special needs access.
* 72 percent of Prague’s metro stations are accessible to persons with disabilities, and work to expand barrier-free access is ongoing.
* Taxi services for persons with limited mobility exist. There are several companies offering such services in Prague, and some service areas outside Prague.
* Much of the center of Prague, most interesting to tourists, was built centuries ago with narrow cobblestone streets that may make accessibility difficult or impossible.
* Accessibility outside of Prague is generally less available.

# Dominican Republic

The law provides for physical access for persons with disabilities to all new public and private buildings, but the authorities do not enforce this provision and sidewalks are generally in disrepair and pose a hazard to all pedestrians.

# Ecuador

Travelers with disabilities might have difficulty accessing buildings.  Sidewalks in some areas are narrow and poorly maintained.

# Equatorial Guinea

Accommodation for individuals with disabilities is not mandated by Equatoguinean law, and travelers with disabilities are likely to encounter difficulties accessing transportation and public buildings. Although sidewalks often are available in major cities (especially in Malabo and Bata), road crossings are frequently uneven and curbs are usually in need of repair. Neither Malabo nor Bata has a public transportation system, and few vehicles are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Public buildings, including restaurants, bars, medical facilities, stores, and government offices, are rarely accessible and frequently have steps or partially obstructed entrances.

# France

Getting around French cities can be challenging for those with mobility issues. Many sidewalks are narrow and uneven, and cobblestone streets make access difficult, but the major tourist areas have better facilities.

* Although the Paris Metro is a very efficient method for traveling throughout central Paris, most stations are not readily accessible for people with disabilities. However, many Parisian buses and tramways are equipped with lowering platforms for travelers with limited-mobility, or sight- or hearing-disabled. Taxis are also a good mode of transportation.

The English-language [Paris Visitors Bureau website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/France.html#ExternalPopup) contains additional information specifically designed for travelers with special mobility needs. For further information, e-mail [U.S. Embassy Paris](mailto:Citizeninfo@state.gov) or [U.S. Consulate General Marseille](mailto:CitizenInfoMarseille@state.gov).

# Germany

Individuals with disabilities may find accessibilityand accommodation different from the United States. Many existing buildings and public transportation systems are less adapted to individuals with disabilities.

* Check your hotel or destination to learn more about options to accommodate disabled traveler needs before visiting Germany.
* The [German Hotel and Restaurant Association](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Germany.html#ExternalPopup) (DEHOGA) and the [German Hotel Association](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Germany.html#ExternalPopup) (IHA) maintain directories of accessible accommodations.
* German airports and [Lufthansa](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Germany.html#ExternalPopup) offer services for disabled travelers.
* German National Railway, [Deutsche Bahn](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Germany.html#ExternalPopup), maintains a mobility resource webpage.
* You can find more information on accessibility by visiting the [German National Tourist Board](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Germany.html#ExternalPopup) website.

# Ghana

You may find accessibility and accommodation very different from what you find in the United States. Ghana’s Persons with Disabilities Act (2006) explicitly prohibits discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental disabilities in employment, health care, air travel and other transportation, and other domains. The government does not systematically or overtly discriminate against persons with disabilities, but such persons may experience societal discrimination.

The law provides persons with disabilities access to public buildings “as far as is practical.” However, most buildings, transportation, and educational facilities do not provide for people with special needs. Because many streets are unpaved or not well maintained, and sidewalks are not prevalent, individuals in wheelchairs or who have difficulty walking face challenges.

# Greece

 While Greek law prohibits discrimination against persons with physical or intellectual disabilities and local law requires access to buildings, sidewalks, and public transportation, application and enforcement of these laws is lacking.

* Handicapped parking spaces and sidewalk ramps are often occupied or blocked by parked vehicles.
* Sidewalks often are narrow with broken paving stones and large holes and obstructed by trees and street signs.
* Buildings with ramps might lack accessible elevators or bathrooms.
* A small percentage of public buildings (primarily in Athens) have full accessibility.  Some buildings and intersections include accommodations for visually-impaired travelers.
* The Athens Metro and Athens International Airport are fully accessible with ramps and elevators.
* Ask your hotel about accessibility before booking.

# Hungary

Hungarian law requires that all government buildings be accessible to persons with disabilities. However, many buildings are still not up to standard. Most bus, trams, and metro stations are not equipped with lifts for travelers with disabilities.

# Iceland

Icelandic law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities and requires that public accommodations and government buildings, including elevators, be accessible to individuals with disabilities. All government buildings in Iceland are wheelchair accessible, as are most museums, malls, and large shopping centers in the capital area. The public bus system and taxis provide transportation services for individuals with disabilities.

* Many stores in the **old downtown area** in Reykjavik, such as around the popular shopping street of Laugavegur, are **not wheelchair accessible**.
* Many sidewalks in downtown Reykjavik lack curb ramps, and the streets are steep.
* Hotels outside Reykjavik and smaller hotels in the capital are not all accessible to individuals with disabilities.
* There are very few paths or marked trails at natural attractions found outside urban areas.

# India

While in India, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different than what you find in the United States. Despite legislation that all public buildings and transport be accessible for disabled people, accessibility remains limited. One notable exception is the Delhi metro system, designed to be accessible to those with physical disabilities.

# Ireland

While in Ireland, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from that in the United States.

* Irish law requires access to government buildings for persons with disabilities, and this requirement is enforced. Under Irish law, public service providers should ensure the service is accessible to those with mobility, sensory, and/or cognitive impairments.
* **Parking:** Local authorities and commercial premises, such as shopping outlets, have no legal obligation to provide external disabled parking facilities for their customers; however, on-street parking, public building parking lots, and internal parking lots always have a certain number of disabled spaces available. A permit is required to use these spaces.
* **Buses and Trains:** The majority of buses and trains in the main city areas of Ireland are now equipped for those with limited mobility, sight, or hearing disabilities, although some train stations and pathways may not be as easily accessible.
* Mainline and suburban trains require special portable ramps to permit boarding from platforms to the carriages. These ramps are available at all terminal points and major junctions and stations that have staff on duty**.**They are also available on some trains. Travelers are advised to contact [Irish Rail](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Ireland.html#ExternalPopup) in advance to ensure such facilities are available. The website for [Dublin Bus](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Ireland.html#ExternalPopup) provides information on its travel assistance scheme. Regional and intercity bus services are provided by [Bus Eireann](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Ireland.html#ExternalPopup).
* **Private businesses:** Accessibility in private businesses, such as hotels, bed and breakfasts, shops, and restaurants, varies widely. Travelers should inquire about accessibility issues with businesses before making reservations.
* People who live in Ireland and meet the medical conditions for a disability allowance may apply for free travel passes; there is also a blind/invalidity pension from the Irish Department of Social Protections for those who qualify.

# Israel

Individuals with mobility issues may find accessibility and accommodation in Israel very different from in the United States. Legislation mandates access to buildings and transportation, as well as accommodations for persons with disabilities in services and the work place. The government enforces the laws with only limited success, however. Societal discrimination and lack of accessibility persist in employment and housing. The law mandates accessibility to urban public transportation but not intercity buses. Most train stations maintain access for persons with disabilities; however, many buses still do not have such access. Television stations include subtitles or sign language, and the courts accommodate testimony from persons with intellectual disabilities or mental illness. Tourists will find restaurants, foot paths, and public transportation less accessible than in the United States.

PA law prohibits discrimination based on disability. The Palestinian Disability Law was ratified in 1999, but implementation has been slow. It does not mandate access to buildings, information, or communications. Palestinians with disabilities continue to receive uneven and poor quality services and care. Familial and societal discrimination against persons with disabilities exists in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

# Italy

The following conditions in Italy may prove challenging for travelers with mobility issues:

* Narrow, cobbled streets are pervasive in Italy;
* Many sidewalks lack ramps, and some streets lack sidewalks altogether or, as in Venice, feature stairs and narrow pedestrian bridges;
* Many hotels and attractions do not have ramps, elevators, or handicap-accessible bathrooms.

Advance planning can go a long way in making a difference in accommodation for travelers with disabilities. We recommend:

* Inform airlines and hotels of your disability when making reservations to allow them time to prepare accommodations;
* Call ahead to restaurants, museums, and other facilities to find out if they are wheelchair accessible;

Train stations in Italy have accommodations for those traveling in wheelchairs. With advance notice, a person with a disability can receive personal assistance when traveling through a particular station. More information is available at [Trenitalia's website addressing disabled travelers](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Italy.html#ExternalPopup).

Hand-controlled rental cars are available in Italy from major car rental companies. Contact the car rental company well in advance of your trip in order to reserve the vehicle.

**Italy functions on 220-volt current.** To recharge an electric wheelchair motor, you may need a transformer to convert 220 to 110 volts and a plug adapter to fit Italian electrical sockets.

Guide dog owners must present [the documentation required by European Union Member States in order to enter Italy with a dog](https://it.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/rome/sections-offices/fas/pet-travel-faqs-italy-u-s/?_ga=2.252848719.718971652.1525269809-1017369248.1498165760).

# Japan

Although Japan’s accessibility laws mandate that new construction projects for public use include provisions for persons with disabilities, older buildings are not likely to have been retrofitted for accessibility. At major train stations, airports, and hotels, travelers with disabilities should encounter few accessibility problems. Note that many smaller stations are inaccessible to those who cannot climb stairs.  Information on travel in Japan for travelers with disabilities is available at Tesco Premium Search Co., Ltd. website “ [the Travel Guide for Wheelchair Users](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Japan.html#ExternalPopup).”

# Jordan

While in Jordan, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from what is found in the United States*.*Outside of a few of the more upscale hotels in the capital, individuals with disabilities will find almost no accessible accommodations. Similarly there are very few accessible restaurants, shops, or historical sites. Transportation is not accessible and sidewalks and crosswalks, even in the main cities, are not accessible. Handicap-accessible toilets and bathrooms, even in major hospitals, are generally not available.

# Macau

Macau law prohibits discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, or the provision of other state services. The government generally enforces these provisions. The law mandates access to public buildings, usually in the form of a ramp, for persons with physical disabilities. Crosswalks are also required in Macau, and they generally include audible signals for hearing-impaired and raised-treading for visually-impaired pedestrians. Handicap-accessible parking is mandated in publically-owned parking lots. The [Social Welfare Bureau](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Macau.html#ExternalPopup) is primarily responsible for coordinating and funding public assistance programs to persons with disabilities.

For Macau residents who are mobility impaired, the [Social Welfare Bureau](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Macau.html#ExternalPopup) offers free transportation to medical appointments by accessible van through the [Caritas Rehabus](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Macau.html#ExternalPopup) or the [Red Cross’ Medical Transfer Service](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Macau.html#ExternalPopup). Accessible van rental and Macau tours for the mobility impaired are available through [Viagens Acessiveis](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Macau.html#ExternalPopup) (tel. +(853) 2840-3315, email: [barrierfreemacau@gmail.com](mailto:barrierfreemacau@gmail.com).

# Mexico

U.S. citizens with disabilities should consult individual hotels and facilities in advance of travel to ensure they are accessible.Mexican law prohibits discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental disabilities in employment, education, air travel, and other transportation, access to health care, and the provision of other services. Please visit our [Traveling with Disabilities webpage](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/before-you-go/travelers-with-special-considerations/traveling-with-disabilties.html) for more information.

# Morocco

While in Morocco, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from what is customary in the United States.

# Nepal

While in Nepal, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation difficult. Nepali law prohibits discrimination against persons who have physical and mental disabilities, including discrimination in employment, education, access to health care, and in the provision of other state services. The law mandates access to buildings, transportation, employment, education, and other state services, but these provisions generally are not enforced. Nepal’s poor infrastructure makes it impracticable in many cases for a mobility-impaired traveler to move around the country, including within the Kathmandu Valley. The government is largely ineffective in implementing or enforcing laws regarding persons with disabilities. Except for a few clinics and hospitals, Nepal mostly lacks accessible and appropriate accommodation for individuals with disabilities.

# Netherlands

Dutch law guarantees equality and the right to access for people with disabilities. Information about accessibility in the Netherlands for travelers with disabilities is available on the Netherlands main online portal for [visitors.](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Netherlands.html#ExternalPopup)

# New Zealand

While in New Zealand, individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from what they find in the United States.

* Every new building and major reconstruction in New Zealand must provide "reasonable and adequate" access for individuals with disabilities, but be aware that most buildings pre-date this requirement. Most facilities have wheelchair access.
* Some buses in towns and cities are equipped to cater to indvididuals with disabilities, but most public transport is not.
* If you are planning a holiday and need information on facilities for individuals with disabilities, please visit and the [New Zealand Tourism](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/NewZealand.html#ExternalPopup) website.
* Most transport operators can serve individuals with disabilities, but it is a good idea to phone ahead to tell them in advance what your needs are.
* Car parking allocated for individuals with disabilities is available in New Zealand. We suggest you bring a letter from your medical provider on his or her professional letterhead detailing your medical condition and your need for accessible parking. You can read more about how to qualify for accessible parking spaces on the [CCS Disability Action](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/NewZealand.html#ExternalPopup) website.

# Peru

Peruvian law prohibits discrimination against persons with physical and mental disabilities and mandates that public spaces be free of barriers and accessible to persons with disabilities. However, the government of Peru has devoted limited resources to enforcement and training, and little effort has been made to ensure access to public buildings and areas. In general, access to buildings, pedestrian paths, and transportation is difficult for persons with disabilities.

# Philippines

Streets, buildings, and public transportation may lack facilities for persons with disabilities. Government efforts to improve access to transportation for persons with disabilities are limited due to weak implementing regulations.

# Poland

Polish law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, and the provision of other state services. In Warsaw and other major cities, public buildings and transportation generally are accessible. Outside of major metropolitan areas, accessible public transportation is usually less prevalent.

# Portugal

General information on accessibility and accommodations is available on the website of the [Portugal Tourism Board](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Portugal.html#ExternalPopup).

* **Public transportation**: Public transportation vehicles in general have specially reserved seats for individuals with disabilities, but some vehicles may not be equipped to load and secure wheelchairs mechanically.
* **Trains**: The State Railway Operator, Caminhos do Ferro Portugueses, has a free service called “integrated mobility service” (SIM). English-speaking customer service representatives can be reached by phone at +351 808 208 746 (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Monday-Friday). SIM staff provide train and station accessibility; assistance during boarding/exiting or during the train ride; and assistance with trip planning. Some train stations are equipped with elevators. Requests for information or assistance must be made at least 48 hours before travel. For additional information, please visit Caminhos do Ferro Portugueses’ [website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Portugal.html#ExternalPopup).
* **Subway (Metro)**: Thirty-one of Lisbon Metro’s 52 stations offer full accessibility to people with disabilities. Elevators and moving walkways at main stations provide access from the platform to street level, as well as payment machines adapted for passengers with disabilities and/or visual impairment. Passengers with visual disabilities can travel with their guide dogs as long as their service animals are leashed and muzzled. Check [Lisbon Metro’s website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Portugal.html#ExternalPopup) for more information. Porto’s new metro system affords accessibility for passengers system-wide with a network of elevators, ramps, and spaces for wheelchairs onboard metro cars. Check [Porto Metro’s website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Portugal.html#ExternalPopup) for more information about accessibility.
* **Airports**: All Portuguese airports provide wheelchairs and bathrooms to accommodate disabilities.
* **Parking**: Designated parking with a wheelchair symbol is available in most supermarkets and commercial centers. The National Help Line for the Disabled (Linha Nacional de Apoio à Deficiência) can be reached by phone at +351 21 795-9545 (10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2 p.m. – 5 p.m. Monday – Friday). Assistance is only available in Portuguese.

# Russia

Getting around in Russia is often difficult for persons with mobility issues. In general, public transportation is not accommodating to people with disabilities. The Moscow Metro is generally not accessible to persons with disabilities.

* Many sidewalks are narrow and uneven.
* Mobility is usually easier in major cities such as Moscow and St. Petersburg.
* Crossing streets in large cities can be difficult, since it usually requires the use of a pedestrian underpass which includes stairs, steep ramps, and no elevators.

# Senegal

There are almost no accommodations made for individuals with disabilities in Senegal. The few that exist are inadequate or very different from what you will find in the United States.

# South Africa

South Africa law mandates access to buildings for persons with disabilities, but these laws are rarely enforced. However, many tourist attractions, and restaurants near tourist attractions, are equipped with ramps and other options to facilitate access.

# South Korea

 Korean law mandates access to transportation, communication, and public buildings. Cross walks typically have audio and visual signals. Older buildings and streets are generally less accessible than modern ones. Metro cars and buses in Seoul offer priority seating for the disabled and most metro stations have elevators. Metro platforms include Korean Braille information. Contact individual bus companies and subway associations for specific information.  Foreign residents are eligible for disability assistance from local ward offices; assistance varies by ward.

# Spain

Spanish law mandates access to buildings for persons with disabilities. The Spanish government generally enforces these provisions; levels of assistance and accessibility vary across Spain.

* Madrid, Barcelona, and many other major cities have made great strides in making public transportation, museums and other public buildings accessible to those with physical disabilities.
* Most buses have ramps to accommodate wheelchairs and many metro stations have elevators; taxis that can accommodate wheelchairs are available, but generally must be booked in advance.
* In historic areas and in some other areas, sidewalks can be narrow and have uneven surfaces. Take this into account when planning your visit.

# Sweden

Accessibility to public facilities and transpotation in Sweden is good. The Swedish Government actively funds programs promoting disability access to streets, public buildings, stores, restaurants, and public transportation. For more information on accessibility in Sweden, visit the [Tourist Bureau](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Sweden.html#ExternalPopup)’s website.

# Taiwan

Taiwan law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities and sets minimum fines for violations.  By law, new public buildings, facilities, and transportation equipment must be accessible to persons with disabilities.  See [Persons with Disabilities in the Human Rights Report for Taiwan (2015).](http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2015&dlid=252801)

# Thailand

Sidewalks and street crossings are not suitable for travelers with mobility issues. Newly constructed buildings, facilities, and transportation equipment should be accessible for persons with mobility issues. However, enforcement of these provisions is not uniform.

# United Kingdom

Individuals with disabilities may find accessibility and accommodation very different from the United States.

* UK law requires that all public service providers (except in the transportation sector) make “reasonable adjustments” to ensure their services are available to persons with disabilities. **Nevertheless, code exemptions permit many older buildings to have steps up from the street.**
* Getting around in cities may be difficult at times because sidewalks can be narrow and uneven.
* **Most London Underground and UK National Rail System stations are not readily accessible for people with disabilities.** Many stations do not have elevators, and have stairways and long corridors for changing trains or exiting to the street. On the other hand, many UK buses are equipped with lowering platforms for limited-mobility or sight- or hearing-disabled travelers.
* Many taxis have swivel-entry seats or retractable ramps to ease entry.
* Disabled parking permits (known as “blue badges”) are issued by local government councils throughout the country. Visit the [UK government website](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/UnitedKingdom.html#ExternalPopup) for contact information. Some councils may not offer permits to temporary visitors.

The [Transport for London](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/UnitedKingdom.html#ExternalPopup) and [National Rail](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/UnitedKingdom.html#ExternalPopup) websites provide information for passengers with disabilities.

# Sources and more countries

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages.html>

As of 7/2018