

# Legislation and the EU Web Accessibility Directive 2016/2102

(**Directive 2102**)



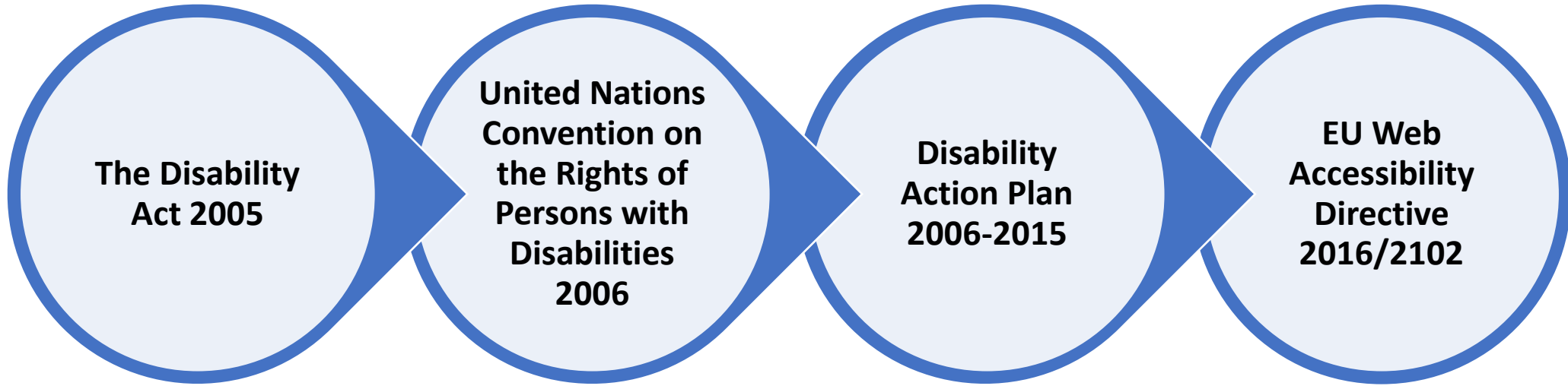
# Legislation Background

- Legislation in relation to accessibility has been in existence for 15 years.
- The Disability Act 2005 contains a specific accessibility requirement for public sector organisations:

Where a public body communicates in electronic form with one or more persons, the head of the body shall **ensure**, that as far as practicable, the contents of the communication are accessible to persons with a visual impairment to whom adaptive technology is available.

- The National Disability Authority Code of Practice further expands on the obligations of public sector organisation by providing accessible services.

# Policy Timelines



To advance and underpin the participation of people with disabilities in everyday life.

Legally binding standard to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities are guaranteed.

The principles of Universal Design are vital to the implementation of plans set out by the Council of Europe.

Requirements on public bodies in relation to their websites and apps being accessible.

# Rollout of Directive 2102

The rollout is staggered across 4 compliance deadlines.

1. **2018**, September 23 - EU member states had to transpose the **Directive into law**.  
**Public sector bodies became legally accountable** for the accessibility of their web and mobile applications.
2. **2019**, September 23 - covers any **new public sector website or app created after** the first deadline on September 23, 2018.
3. **2020**, September 23 covers **websites created before** the first deadline on September 23, 2018.
4. **2021**, June 23 – the Directive is applied to the **mobile apps of public sector bodies**.

# Website Evaluation

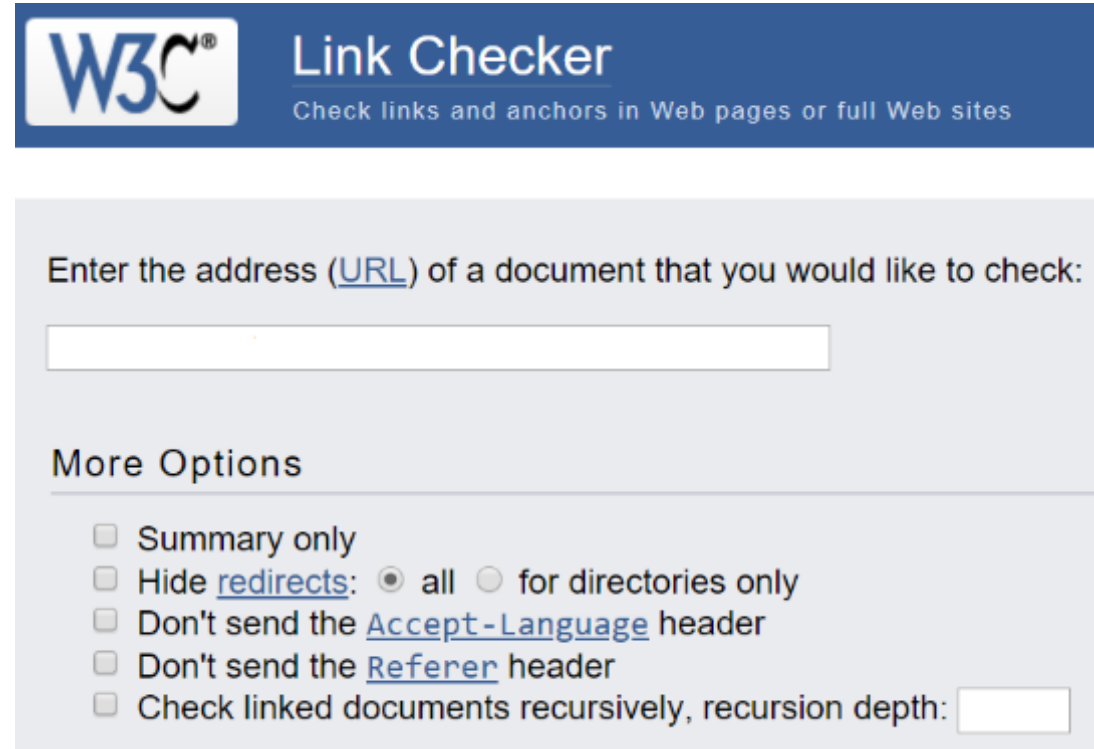
There are a number of tools that can be used to check the accessibility of a website such as [W3C Link Checker](#)

Other sites include:

[Tingtun Checker](#) (check PDFs online)

[WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool](#)

[W3C Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools List](#)



The screenshot shows the W3C Link Checker interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the W3C logo and the text "Link Checker" and "Check links and anchors in Web pages or full Web sites". Below the header, there is a light gray box containing the text "Enter the address (URL) of a document that you would like to check:" followed by a white input field. Below the input field, there is a section titled "More Options" with a list of checkboxes and radio buttons. The options are: "Summary only", "Hide redirects:" (with "all" selected and "for directories only" as an alternative), "Don't send the Accept-Language header", "Don't send the Referer header", and "Check linked documents recursively, recursion depth:" followed by a small white input field.

W3C® Link Checker  
Check links and anchors in Web pages or full Web sites

Enter the address (URL) of a document that you would like to check:

More Options

- ☐ Summary only
- ☐ Hide redirects: ☒ all ☐ for directories only
- ☐ Don't send the Accept-Language header
- ☐ Don't send the Referer header
- ☐ Check linked documents recursively, recursion depth:

# Supporting Tools

1. [Coblis – Online Colour Blindness Simulator](#)
2. [Colorable – Online Colour Contrast Tool](#)
3. [Tanaguru – Online Colour Contrast Finder](#)
4. [Paciello - Desktop Colour Contrast Analyser](#)

# WC3 Accessibility Fundamentals Overview

- <https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-intro/>

[https://www.w3schools.com/accessibility/accessibility\\_landmarks.php](https://www.w3schools.com/accessibility/accessibility_landmarks.php)

Also see the contrast ration section in Chrome developer tools