



Digital accessibility quick scan report Open Food Fact

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Introduction

The Accessibility Foundation is the center of expertise in the field of digital accessibility and based in the Netherlands. We research, test and develop digital accessibility solutions. We provide support, recommendations and audit services for websites, media, technology and apps. Through our work in W3C and the EU we are actively helping to set the standards that shape accessibility. We cooperate with (inter) national stakeholders and leading European partners. We participate in relevant working groups at national and international level. The Accessibility Foundation was founded in 2001 by Bartiméus, a large Dutch health and education organization for people with a visual disability. In Europe, Accessibility is an important provider of expertise in the digital accessibility domain and active in many European and local projects.

Read more about our foundation on our website: <https://www.accessibility.nl/english>.

Suggestions on how to use this quick scan evaluation

This quick scan evaluation describes how much of your widget is compliant to the requirements of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1 (WCAG). The result research also contains common failures. These can be used to recognize reoccurring problems. Websites that comply with these guidelines are accessible to people with disabilities as well as older individuals with changing abilities due to aging.

The result research below contains examples of problems that have been found in the evaluation. This is not a complete list of all the problems that were found. When upgrading the website or application based on this report it is important to remember to not only solve the problems given in the report but to also look at other pages. It is possible that despite targeted searches not all problems have been found. These problems might come up in a future evaluation. We would therefore advise that when improving the website, the focus should not be limited to the problems described in this report.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

WCAG 2 guidelines are divided over four principles (perceivable, operable, understandable and robust). These make up the core of WCAG 2. Every guideline is then divided into one or more measurable success criteria. Because WCAG 2 is designed independent of any specific technology, all web content, including file formats such as PDF and Microsoft Office Word can be evaluated with WCAG 2.

Result research

This accessibility quick scan was completed on **15-12-2020**. The standard for this quick scan audit is WCAG 2.1, level AA (see <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21>).

1.1.1 Non-text Content

The logo on the homepage of Open Food Facts is described in the alt = "" attribute as follows: "Open Food Facts". We would advise you to describe it in the following way, namely: "Logo Open Food Facts" to emphasize that it is a logo.

1.3.1 Info and Relationships

1. On the homepage (<https://world.openfoodfacts.org/>) the labels (where you log in) must be explicitly associated (with "for" and "id"). Implicit (<label> Username or password <input> text </input> </label>) is insufficient for the screen readers technologize.
2. On page (<https://nl.openfoodfacts.org/cgi/user.pl?userid=accessibility&type=edit&action=display>) where I want to edit my profile, I notice that the account settings are displayed / formatted in a table. The labels are not linked to the input fields, so that as soon as the focus is on the input field, one perceives: "text field" and no description what this text field is for. It is easier to create this in a <form> with a <label> & <input>, so you do not have to take into account the layout of the table in the correct way. (<https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/tables/>)
3. Under the heading "Account settings" you can join 3 teams. The input fields of teams 1, 2 and 3 do not contain a name, so it is not clear what the input field represents. Visually we see that it is for Team 1, 2 or 3, in the code that is not perceptible. (<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H44>)

1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose

The standard frequently occurring input fields (such as "name", "address", etc.) must have a correct autocomplete attribute when using HTML5. Example: The input field "surname" has the autocomplete attribute "family-name".

All fields from this list: (<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#input-purposes>) must have correct autocomplete attributes: (<https://www.w3.org/TR/html52/sec-forms.html#sec-autofill>) and the HTML version used supports this.

1.4.1 Use of Color

On the homepage (<https://nl.openfoodfacts.org/>) under the heading "Donate to support our work" two links are visible that can be seen in a different color. People with color blindness cannot perceive these links. We recommend that you provide the links with an underline so that the links are distinguished from the normal text.

1.4.3 Contrast (minimum)

On the homepage (<https://nl.openfoodfacts.org/>) you will find the buttons under the heading "Last added products" with the numbers 2, 3 and etc. The buttons are light gray compared to the white background; the contrast ratio is 2.6: 1 which should be at least

4.5: 1 for people with a visual impairment.

1.4.4 Resize Text

1. After the Dutch official language has been chosen on the homepage (<https://nl.openfoodfacts.org/>), the button "Add" that you can find on the left under the heading "Add product" is no longer fully legible. This is a nuisance for people with a visual impairment.
2. The top right button "Get the App" disappear when zooming in with 200% in an iPad size of 1024x768.

1.4.5 Images of Text

The image displayed at the top of the webpage on the home page (<https://en.openfoodfacts.org/>) asking for support and clicking the link to donate does not contain the link purpose and description of the image in the alternative text. For visually impaired visitors it is important that text is placed with HTML and not on images. Text in HTML can be formatted with its own style sheet according to their wishes. For example, they can choose their own foreground and background color, font or font size, so that the text reads best for their limitation.

1.4.10 Reflow

When zooming with 400% in the iPad format 1024x768 the button "Advanced search" disappears next to the search button and I can no longer find it anywhere on the rest of the webpage.

1.4.11 Non-text Contrast

The contrast of the button "Picture with barcode" under the heading "Add a product" contains just insufficient contrast. It is 3.0: 1 which must be at least 3.1: 1. All non-text contents such as buttons, icons, radio buttons, checkboxes, input fields and underlined links in running text must contain at least a contrast ratio of 3.1: 1

2.4.1 Bypass Blocks

The site does not use so-called skip links. Offering skip links makes navigation easier and faster for people who depend on the keyboard or auxiliary software. These skip links allow keyboard users to skip repeating content such as the main menu and navigate directly to the main content.

2.4.2 Page Titled

I agree, although the descriptions could sometimes be more clearly stated.

2.4.4 Link Purpose (in context)

The image displayed at the top of the webpage on the home page (<https://en.openfoodfacts.org/>) asking for support and clicking the link to donate does not contain a link target. With the screen reader you only hear: "link" and not where to or what the link is for.

2.4.6 Headings and Labels

In the footer there are 4 visual headers that are not formatted in the code as headings with for example `<h3>` element. If you place the header in a `<h3>` element, the user can

scan your web page more easily. For example, consider a tree structure and read the example on W3C:
(<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G130#examples>)

2.4.7: Focus Visible

If you depend on the keyboard operation and navigate with the tab key over the homepage (<https://world.openfoodfacts.org/>), the keyboard focus disappears for a while after you have passed the "Get the app" button at the top right. Because of this one does not know where one is with the keyboard and it causes disorientation.

3.1.2 Language of Parts

Approved

3.2.2 On Input

Approved

3.3.1 Error Identification

Error messages, for example, for input fields can be described more clearly. This is important for people with a visual or cognitive impairment and prevents people from giving up when requesting information. A good error message provides information about what went wrong and where the error is. To find out what a good error message is, ask yourself the following question: "Could this text be there if the entry was not wrong?". Standard HTML5 error messages are not sufficient as they are not secure, and the message is not passed to the screen readers sufficiently.

3.3.2 Labels or Instructions

Provide clear labels and instructions with form input fields, so that it is clear to all visitors what needs to be completed. Instructions must be retrievable for both sighted visitors and blind visitors. See explanation about this under success criteria 1.3.1.

4.1.1 Parsing

With the help of <https://validator.w3.org/> there are almost no errors worth mentioning. We warmly recommend this tool in your development.

4.1.2 Name, Role, Value

1. The hamburger menu, which becomes visible when zooming in by 200% in an iPad size of 1024x768, does not contain a value. It is not possible to observe with the help of assist software whether the menu is open or closed.
2. The login button, which becomes visible at the top left when zooming in with 200% in an iPad format of 1024x768, does not contain name, role and value. With the help of reading software, one cannot perceive what the button is for, and whether the sidebar is open or closed.

Evaluation information

Organisation	Open Food Fact
Evaluation type	Quick scan
Evaluation level	WCAG 2.1, level AA

Evaluation date 15-12-2020

User Agents

The following user agents have been used in this evaluation:

- *Chrome version 87.0.4280.88*

Scope

- <https://nl.openfoodfacts.org/>

Pages in the sample

- <https://world.openfoodfacts.org/editor/accessibility>
- <https://world.openfoodfacts.org/cgi/user.pl?userid=accessibility&type=edit&action=display>