ESGIsoftware.com Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 Compliance Report

This document provides an overview of the WCAG 2.1 compliance of the https://esgisoftware.com website. The site has been evaluated for conformance to WCAG 2.1 Level AA standards to show its level of readiness for users with disabilities access and use the content effectively. Below is the compliance checklist:

Certification Requirement	Level	Brief Description	Example	Certification Compliance
		Adaptable		
<u>Info and</u> <u>Relationships</u>	А	 Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text. Sighted users perceive structure and relationships through various visual cues — headings are often in a larger, bold font separated from paragraphs by blank lines; list items are preceded by a bullet and perhaps indented; paragraphs are separated by a blank line and so on. 	 Using proper HTML tags and attributes to convey the structure of content, such as using heading tags for titles and list tags for lists, ensuring assistive technologies can interpret the content correctly: A form with required fields A form that uses color and text to indicate required fields A bus schedule table where the headers for each cell can be programmatically determined A form where the labels for the checkboxes can be programmatically determined 	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Meaningful</u> Sequence	А	• Ensure the correct reading sequence of content can be programmatically determined, maintaining meaningful content order for all users.	 Example 1: In a multi-column document, the linear presentation of the content flows from the top of a column to the bottom of the column, then to the top of the next column. Example 2: CSS is used to position a navigation bar, the main story on a page, and a side story. The visual presentation of the sections does not match the programmatically determined order, but the meaning of the page does not depend on the order of the sections. 	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED

Already implemented:

Orientation	AA	 Avoid restricting content to a single display orientation, ensuring it can be viewed and operated effectively in both portrait and landscape orientations. 	 Example 1: Online video site A video is shown in either portrait or in landscape based on the user's chosen orientation. Example 2: Messaging website A messaging website can display messages in both portrait and landscape orientations. Example 3: eReader web app An eReader web app can display the contents of a book in both portrait and landscape orientation. 	Implemented by design
		Distinguishable		
<u>Use of Color</u>	А	• Ensure that color is not the only means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element.	• Instead of indicating required form fields solely by using red color, provide an asterisk (*) or other symbol next to the field label.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Contrast</u> (<u>Minimum</u>)	АА	 Ensure that text and images of text have a sufficient color contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 against their background to be easily readable by users with low vision or color blindness. Except for the following: Large TextLarge-scale text and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1; IncidentalText or images of text that are part of an inactive user interface component, that are pure decoration, that are not visible to anyone, or that are part of a picture that contains significant other visual content, have no contrast requirement. LogotypesText that is part of a logo or brand name has no contrast requirement. 	• Ensure that text on your website has a sufficient color contrast ratio against its background, such as black text on a white background or vice versa.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Reflow</u>	АА	 Content can be presented without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for: Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 <u>CSS pixels;</u> Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 <u>CSS pixels.</u> Except for parts of the content which require two-dimensional layout for usage or meaning. 	• Design your website using responsive design techniques so that content adjusts and reflows smoothly when viewed on different devices, such as desktops, tablets, and smartphones.	ESGI app supports only 744 pixels

<u>Non-text</u> <u>Contrast</u>	AA	 The visual presentation of the following have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s): User Interface Components - Visual information required to identify user interface components and states, except for inactive components or where the appearance of the component is determined by the user agent and not modified by the author Graphical Objects - Parts of graphics required to understand the content, except when a particular presentation of graphics is essential to the information being conveyed. 	• Ensure that buttons, icons, and graphical elements have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent backgrounds, making them easily perceivable for users with visual impairments.	ALREADY
Text Spacing	АА	 In content implemented using markup languages that support the following text style properties, no loss of content or functionality occurs by setting all of the following and by changing no other style property: Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size; Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size; Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size; Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size. 	 Allow users to adjust line spacing and letter spacing in the text settings of your website to accommodate their preferences for readability. 	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Content on</u> <u>Hover or Focus</u>	АА	• Ensure that content that appears on hover or focus can be dismissed by the user without causing additional changes to the page or interrupting their workflow	• If additional content appears on hover or focus, provide users with a way to dismiss or hide it without disrupting their browsing experience, such as a close button or clicking away from the content.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
		Navigable		
Page Titled	А	• Web pages have titles that describe the topic or purpose of the content	• Each webpage in a website has a descriptive title that accurately reflects its content, helping users understand the purpose of the page when navigating with a screen reader or browser tabs.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
Focus Order	А	• The sequence in which elements receive focus is consistent and logical.	• When navigating a form using the "Tab" key, the focus moves logically from one input field to the next in the order of their appearance on the page, ensuring a predictable tab order for keyboard users.	ALREADY
Link Purpose (In Context)	А	• The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from the link text together with its surrounding context	• A hyperlink with the text "Read more" is accompanied by additional descriptive text indicating what content will be accessed when the link is clicked, providing users with clear information about the link's purpose.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED

Headings and Labels	АА	• Headings and labels describe topic or purpose	• Each section of a webpage is marked up with descriptive headings, and form elements are associated with labels, ensuring that users can quickly understand the structure and purpose of the content.	ALREADY
		Input Modalities		
Pointer Cancellation	А	• For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true: No Down-Event, Abort or Undo, Up Reversal, Essential: If an action is reversible and initiated by mistake, the action can be undone	• A draggable item on a webpage can be canceled by releasing the mouse button or lifting the finger from the touchscreen, allowing users to abort the action if it was initiated accidentally.	ALREADY
Label in Name	А	• For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually	• A button with the label "Submit Form" has the accessible name "Submit Form," ensuring that screen reader users can identify the purpose of the button based on its accessible name	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Target Size</u> (<u>Minimum</u>)	АА	 The size of the target for pointer inputs is at least 24 by 24 CSS pixels Except when: Equivalent: The target is available through an equivalent link or control on the same page Inline: The target is in a sentence or block of text Inline: The target is in a sentence or its size is otherwise constrained by the line-height of non-target text; User-agent control: The size of the target is determined by the user agent and is not modified by the author; Essential: A particular presentation of the target is essential or is legally required for the information being conveyed. 	• The clickable area of a button on a touchscreen device is at least 24 by 24 pixels, ensuring that users with limited dexterity or precision can still interact with the button comfortably.	
		Readable		
Language of Page	А	• The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined	 The HTML tag <html lang="en"> specifies that the default language of the webpage is English, allowing assistive technologies to correctly interpret the language of the content.</html> 	ALREADY
Language of Parts	АА	• If the human language of each passage or phrase in the content can be programmatically determined except for proper names, technical terms, words of indeterminate language, and words or phrases that have become part of the vernacular of the immediately surrounding text, the human language of each such passage or phrase can be programmatically determined.	• Within a webpage that contains text in multiple languages, each language switch is properly tagged with the appropriate language attribute (e.g., Bonjour for French text), ensuring that screen readers announce the text in the correct language to users.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED

	Predictable				
<u>On Focus</u>	А	• When a user interface component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context	• In a web application, when a user navigates to a form field using the Tab key, the focus movement does not trigger automatic page reloads or changes in content, maintaining a consistent user experience.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
<u>On Input</u>	А	• Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behavior before using the component	• In an online shopping cart, changing the quantity of items in the cart does not automatically trigger a checkout process. Instead, users are informed that updating the quantity will not affect the checkout process until they explicitly proceed to checkout	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
<u>Consistent</u> <u>Navigation</u>	AA	• Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user	• A website's navigation menu consistently appears in the same order across all pages, allowing users to predict the location of specific sections or pages within the site	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
Consistent Identification	АА	• Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently.	• Buttons with similar functionality, such as "Submit" buttons on forms, are consistently labeled and styled throughout a website, ensuring users can easily recognize and interact with them		
Consistent Help	А	• Context-sensitive help is available for all user interface components	• A web application provides contextual help icons next to complex features or functions. When users hover over the help icon, a toolip appears with detailed explanations or links to relevant documentation, ensuring consistent access to help resources throughout the application.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
		Input Assistance			
Error Identification	А	• The system should clearly identify errors made by the user during interaction, providing feedback on what went wrong	• If a user submits a form with missing required fields, the system should highlight those fields and display an error message indicating the missing information.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
Labels or Instructions	А	• All form fields and interactive elements should be adequately labeled or accompanied by clear instructions to help users understand their purpose and how to interact with them	• A registration form includes labels next to each input field specifying the required information, such as "Email Address," "Password," and "Confirm Password."	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	
Error Suggestion	AA	• The system should offer suggestions or guidance to users on how to correct errors they have made, enhancing the user experience and reducing frustration	• When a user misspells a word in a search query, the system may suggest alternative spellings or provide auto-correction options.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	

Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)	АА	 Measures should be implemented to prevent critical errors related to legal, financial, or data-related actions, ensuring accuracy and compliance 	• Before finalizing a financial transaction, the system may prompt the user to confirm their action and provide additional information to verify the transaction's legitimacy	
<u>Redundant</u> <u>Entry</u>	А	• Users should not be required to enter the same information multiple times, minimizing redundancy and streamlining the user experience	• A checkout process should allow users to save their billing and shipping information for future purchases, eliminating the need to re-enter this data for each transaction.	
<u>Accessible</u> <u>Authentication</u> (<u>Minimum</u>)	AA	• Authentication processes should be accessible to users with disabilities, ensuring that everyone can securely access the system	• Providing alternative authentication methods, such as email or SMS verification, in addition to traditional password-based authentication	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
		Compatible		
<u>Name, Role,</u> <u>Value</u>	А	• Interactive elements such as form fields, buttons, and other controls should have programmatically determinable names, roles, and values, enabling assistive technologies to accurately interpret and interact with them	• A submit button on a form should have an accessible name such as "Submit" and provide a role indicating its function as a button. Additionally, its value attribute should accurately describe its purpose, such as "Submit Form."	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED
<u>Status</u> <u>Messages</u>	АА	• Status messages and alerts generated by the system should be programmatically determinable and available to assistive technologies, ensuring that users are notified of important updates or changes in the content	• When submitting a form, if there are errors in the input data, the system should generate a status message indicating the error and make it accessible to screen readers or other assistive devices.	ALREADY IMPLEMENTED

To Be Implemented:

Certification Requirement	Level	Brief Description	Example
Non-text Content	A	• Ensure all non-text content has a text alternative that conveys its purpose. Exceptions apply to certain situations, such as controls, tests, sensory content, and CAPTCHA.	 Providing descriptive alt text for images and descriptive identification for time-based media like audio and video.

<u>Info and</u> <u>Relationships</u>	А	 Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text. Sighted users perceive structure and relationships through various visual cues — headings are often in a larger, bold font separated from paragraphs by blank lines; list items are preceded by a bullet and perhaps indented; paragraphs are separated by a blank line and so on. 	 Using proper HTML tags and attributes to convey the structure of content, such as using heading tags for titles and list tags for lists, ensuring assistive technologies can interpret the content correctly: A form with required fields A form that uses color and text to indicate required fields A bus schedule table where the headers for each cell can be programmatically determined A form where the labels for the checkboxes can be programmatically determined
<u>Sensory</u> Characteristics	А	 Provide instructions and content understanding that do not rely solely on sensory characteristics, such as shape, color, size, visual location, orientation, or sound, ensuring accessibility for users with various sensory abilities Describe controls by name, not just by appearance or location 	 Using descriptive labels for controls instead of relying on visual cues like color or shape.
Identify Input Purpose	AA	 Ensure the purpose of each input field collecting user information can be programmatically determined, improving accessibility for users interacting with form elements. 	 A contact form using autofill A contact form auto-fills in the fields for name, street, post code, city, telephone number and email address from autofill values stored in the user's browser. An order form with separate billing and shipping address A product order form fills in the address fields for billing address and a separate set of address fields for the shipping address, using the autofill detail tokens 'billing' and 'shipping' A contact form using icons A browser plugin to add icons inserts icons representing the person's name, home address, telephone number and email address to identify the input purpose visually.
<u>Resize Text</u>	AA	 Allow users to resize text up to 200 percent using browser controls without causing text to become clipped, obscured, or unreadable. 	 Allow users to resize text using browser controls without causing text to overlap or become obscured.
Text Spacing	АА	 In content implemented using markup languages that support the following text style properties, no loss of content or functionality occurs by setting all of the following and by changing no other style property: Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size; Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size; Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size; Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size. 	 Allow users to adjust line spacing and letter spacing in the text settings of your website to accommodate their preferences for readability.

Keyboard	A	• All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints	• A web application allows users to navigate through menu items and interact with form fields using only the keyboard. Users can use the Tab key to move between interactive elements and the Enter key to activate them.
<u>No Keyboard</u> <u>Trap</u>	А	• If keyboard focus can be moved to a component of the page using a keyboard interface, then focus can be moved away from that component using only a keyboard interface, and, if it requires more than unmodified arrow or tab keys or other standard exit methods, the user is advised of the method for moving focus away	• After focusing on a modal dialog box using the keyboard, users can press the Escape key to close the dialog and return focus to the previous element on the page.
<u>Character Key</u> <u>Shortcuts</u>	А	• If a keyboard shortcut is implemented in content using only letter (including upper- and lower-case letters), punctuation, number, or symbol characters, then at least one of the following is true: 1) a mechanism is available to turn the shortcut off; 2) the shortcut can be remapped to use one or more non-printable keyboard characters (e.g., Ctrl, Alt, etc.); 3) the shortcut is only active when that component has focus	• In a web application, the shortcut "Ctrl+S" for saving content can be disabled or remapped by the user. Alternatively, the shortcut is active only when the relevant component, such as a text editor, has focus, preventing conflicts with browser or system shortcuts
Page Titled	А	• Web pages have titles that describe the topic or purpose of the content	• Each webpage in a website has a descriptive title that accurately reflects its content, helping users understand the purpose of the page when navigating with a screen reader or browser tabs.
Multiple Ways	AA	• More than one way is available to locate a web page within a set of web pages except where the web page is the result of, or a step in, a process	 A website provides both a main navigation menu and a search feature, allowing users to locate content using different methods based on their preferences or needs.
Focus Visible	AA	• Any keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible	• When navigating a webpage using the keyboard, a visible focus indicator, such as a highlighted border or change in color, is provided to indicate which element currently has keyboard focus, ensuring that users can track their location within the interface.
Focus Not Obscured (Minimum)	AA	• Keyboard focus is not lost or obscured due to changes in the user interface unless the user initiates the change	 When a user interacts with interactive elements, such as dropdown menus or modal dialogs, the keyboard focus remains on the active element, ensuring that users can continue to navigate and interact without interruption.
Dragging Movements	AA	 For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true: No Down-Event: The down-event of the pointer is not used to execute any part of the function Abort or Undo: Completion of the function is on the up-event, and a mechanism is available to abort the function before completion or to undo the function after completion. 	• A draggable element on a webpage can be moved by clicking and dragging with the mouse, but also provides an alternative method to move the element using keyboard controls, ensuring accessibility for users who cannot perform dragging movements.

<u>Name, Role,</u> <u>Value</u>	А	• Interactive elements such as form fields, buttons, and other controls should have programmatically determinable names, roles, and values, enabling assistive technologies to accurately interpret and interact with them	• A submit button on a form should have an accessible name such as "Submit" and provide a role indicating its function as a button. Additionally, its value attribute should accurately describe its purpose, such as "Submit Form."

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Not Applicable:

Certification Requirement	Level	Brief Description	Example	Certification Compliance
		Time-based Media		
<u>Audio-only</u> and Video- only (Prerecorded)	А	• Provide alternatives for audio-only and video-only content, ensuring equivalent information is presented for users who may not be able to access the original media.	 Providing audio descriptions or text transcripts for videos. 	NOT APPLICABLE
<u>Captions</u> (Prerecorded)	А	 Ensure synchronized captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content, enhancing accessibility for users who are deaf or hard of hearing. 	 Adding captions to prerecorded videos to convey spoken dialogue and relevant sounds. 	NOT APPLICABLE
<u>Audio</u> <u>Description or</u> <u>Media</u> <u>Alternative</u> (Prerecorded)	А	 Provide audio descriptions or alternatives for time-based media to assist users in understanding prerecorded video content. 	 Including audio descriptions for videos to describe visual elements and actions. 	NOT APPLICABLE
<u>Captions</u> (Live)	AA	 Ensure live audio content in synchronized media is accompanied by captions to improve accessibility for users in real-time situations. <u>Captions not only include dialogue, but also identify who is speaking and notate sound effects and other significant audio.</u> <u>Responsibility for providing captions would fall to the content providers (the callers) or the "host" caller, and not the application.</u> <u>Captions may be generated using real-time text translation service.</u> 	 Providing captions for live webcasts to assist viewers in understanding spoken content. 	NOT

<u>Audio</u> Description (Prerecorded)	AA	• Provide audio descriptions or alternatives for time-based media to assist users in understanding prerecorded video content.	 Including audio descriptions for videos to describe visual elements and actions.
		Distinguishable	
Audio Control	А	 Provide users with controls to pause, stop, or adjust the volume of audio content, especially for auto-playing audio or video elements. 	 Include a pause button for autoplaying videos on your website so users can stop or adjust the volume as needed.
<u>Images of</u> <u>Text</u>	АА	 Avoid using images of text wherever possible, as they may not be resizable or accessible to screen readers. Instead, use actual text styled with CSS to maintain accessibility. Except for the following: Customizable - the image of text can be visually customized to the user's requirements; Essential - a particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed. Logotypes - text that is part of a logo or brand name are considered essential. 	• Instead of using an image with text for a button, use actual text styled with CSS to maintain readability and accessibility.
		Enough Time	
<u>Timing</u> Adjustable	А	• For each time limit that is set by the content, users can adjust or extend the time limit before encountering it	• In an online quiz, users can adjust the time limit for answering questions from the default setting to accommodate varying needs, such as more time for users with disabilities.
Pause, Stop, Hide	А	 Users can pause, stop, or hide moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating content 	• On a website with auto-scrolling news headlines, users have controls to pause or stop the scrolling to read the headlines at their own pace.

Seizures and Physical Reactions			
<u>Three Flashes</u> or Below <u>Threshold</u>	А	• Web pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period, or the flash is below the general flash and red flash thresholds.	• A Web site has video of muzzle flash of machine gun fire, but limits the size of the flashing image to a small portion of the screen below the flash threshold size.
Navigable			
Bypass Blocks	A	• A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple web pages	• A "Skip to main content" link is provided at the beginning of a webpage, allowing keyboard users to bypass repetitive navigation menus and directly access the main content
Input Modalities			
Pointer Gestures	А	• All functionality that uses multipoint or path-based gestures for operation can be operated with a single pointer without a path-based gesture, unless a multipoint or path-based gesture is essential	• A website allows users to zoom in on images using pinch gestures on touchscreen devices, but also provides zoom buttons for users who cannot perform pinch gestures, ensuring accessibility for all users.
Motion Actuation	А	• Functionality that can be operated by device motion or user motion can also be operated by user interface components, and the motion can be disabled to prevent accidental actuation, except when: Supported Interface: The motion is used to operate functionality through an accessibility supported interface, Essential: The motion is essential for the function and doing so would invalidate the activity, or Balanced: The motion is used to operate functionality through an accessibility supported interface without affecting the underlying activity	• A webpage includes a game that can be controlled by tilting a mobile device, but also provides alternative controls using buttons or keyboard keys, allowing users with mobility impairments to participate in the game.

2. Conclusion

This document outlines the key WCAG 2.1 standards support status on the ESGIsoftware.com website. Full compliance with these standards ensures that the website is accessible to all users, including those with disabilities. This report is a part of ESGI's ongoing accessibility audit process.