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21st & 22nd
2025



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Testing for Inclusion: The European Accessibility Act and the Future of Software Quality

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VML Enterprise Solutions





disability and the EU law

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

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- Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of **public sector bodies**

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- Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for **products and services**
- European Standard EN 301 549

computers and operating systems



smartphones, telephony
services





banking services

air, bus, rail and waterborne
passenger transport services





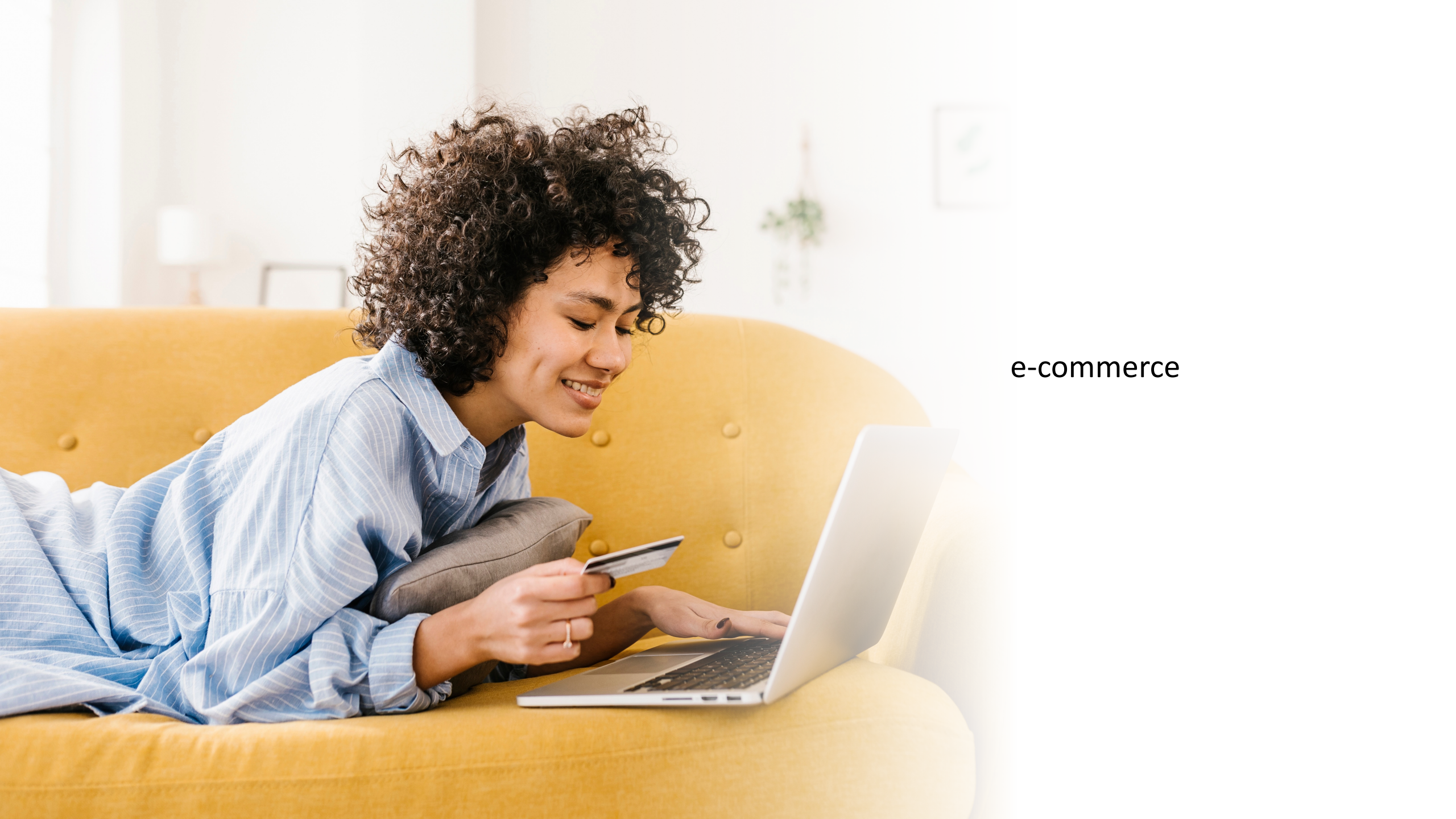
payment terminals, ATMs,
ticketing and check-in machines



TV equipment, audiovisual
media services

e-readers, e-books and
dedicated software





e-commerce



key resources related to the EAA



EUR-Lex

Access to European Union law

Experimental features

EUROPA > EUR-Lex home > Directive - 2019/882 - EN - EUR-Lex

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MENU

QUICK SEARCH

Search tips

Need more search options? Use the Advanced search

Document 32019L0882

Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services (Text with EEA relevance)

PE/81/2018/REV/1

OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 70–115 (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV)

In force

ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/882/oj>

Expand all Collapse all

Languages, formats and link to OJ

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Document 32019L0882

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Title and reference

National transposition measures communicated by the Member States concerning:

Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services (Text with EEA relevance)

PE/81/2018/REV/1

OJ L 151, 07/06/2019, p. 70–115 (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV)

The member states bear sole responsibility for all information on this site provided by them on the transposition of EU law into national law. This does not, however, prejudice the results of the verification by the Commission of the completeness and correctness of the transposition of EU law into national law as formally notified to it by the member states. The collection National transposition measures is updated weekly.

National transpositions by Member State

Collapse all / Expand all

Transposition deadline(s)

Number of measures

Belgium

28/06/2022

19

Text

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EN 301 549 V3 the harmonized European Standard for ICT Accessibility

[What is EN 301 549?](#) | [How is EN 301 549 structured?](#) | [A short history of EN 301 549](#)

WHAT IS EN 301 549?

EN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services" is a European Standard. It defines the requirements that products and services based on information and communication technologies (ICT) should meet to enable their use by persons with disabilities.

EN 301 549 is a [harmonised standard](#), that supports the [European Directive 2016/2102](#) on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies (the [Web Accessibility Directive](#)). Therefore, it can be used to demonstrate compliance with that Directive. Annex A of EN 301 549 provides information on how to do so.

The standard is planned to be updated to also support the European Directive 2019/882 on the accessibility requirements for products and services.

APPLICABILITY OF EN 301 549

EN 301 549 can be applied to any type of ICT-based products and services. This includes software (web pages, mobile applications, desktop applications...), hardware (smartphones, personal computers, information kiosks...) and any combination of hardware and software.

To that end, the requirements of the standard are self-scoping. This means that they consist of two parts; the first part is a precondition for the second part, which holds the actual requirement. If the precondition is met by a product or service, then the product or service must conform to the second part of the requirement.

HOW IS EN 301 549 STRUCTURED?

The standard contains, among other contents:

- A description of the needs of persons with disabilities, written as functional performance statements, explaining the functionality that is needed to enable users with different abilities to locate, identify and operate functions in technology (chapter 4).
- The accessibility requirements, organised by functions or product features, rather than by commercial product or service categories (chapters 5 to 13).



EN 301 549 V3.2.1 (2021-03)



Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services





the consequences of not complying with the EAA



how to begin addressing accessibility

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Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.2

**W3C Recommendation** 12 December 2024**► More details about this document**See also [translations](#).Copyright © 2020-2024 World Wide Web Consortium. W3C® liability, trademark and document use rules apply.

Abstract

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.2 covers a wide range of recommendations for making web content more accessible. Following these guidelines will make content more accessible to a wider range of people with disabilities, including accommodations for blindness and low vision, deafness and hearing loss, limited movement, speech disabilities, photosensitivity, and combinations of these, and some accommodation for learning disabilities and cognitive limitations; but will not address every user need for people with these disabilities. These guidelines address accessibility of web content on any kind of device (including desktops, laptops, kiosks, and mobile devices). Following these guidelines will also often make web content more usable to users in general.

WCAG 2.2 success criteria are written as testable statements that are not technology-specific. Guidance about satisfying the success criteria in specific technologies, as well as general information about interpreting the success criteria, is provided in separate documents. See [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) Overview](#) for an introduction and links to WCAG technical and educational material.

WCAG 2.2 extends [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1 \[WCAG21\]](#), which was published as a W3C Recommendation June 2018. Content that conforms to WCAG 2.2 also conforms to WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1. The WG intends that for policies requiring conformance to WCAG 2.0 or WCAG 2.1, WCAG 2.2 can provide an alternate means of conformance. The publication of WCAG 2.2 does not deprecate or supersede WCAG 2.0 or WCAG 2.1. While WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 remain W3C Recommendations, the W3C advises the use of WCAG 2.2 to maximize future applicability of accessibility efforts. The W3C also encourages use of the most current version of WCAG when developing or updating web accessibility policies.

Status of This Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the [W3C technical reports index](#) at <https://www.w3.org/TR/>.

To comment, [file an issue in the W3C WCAG GitHub repository](#). Although the proposed success criteria in this document reference issue tracking discussion, the Working Group requests that public comments be filed on

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1. Perceivable

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 - 1.3.4 Orientation
 - 1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose
 - 1.3.6 Identify Purpose
- 1.4 Distinguishable
 - 1.4.1 Use of Color
 - 1.4.2 Audio Control
 - 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)
 - 1.4.4 Resize Text

§ Guideline 1.1 Text Alternatives

Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language.

[Understanding Text Alternatives](#)

[How to Meet Text Alternatives](#)

§ Success Criterion 1.1.1 Non-text Content

(Level A)

All **non-text content** that is presented to the user has a **text alternative** that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below.

[Understanding Non-text Content](#)

[How to Meet Non-text Content](#)

Controls, Input

If non-text content is a control or accepts user input, then it has a **name** that describes its purpose. (Refer to [Success Criterion 4.1.2](#) for additional requirements for controls and content that accepts user input.)

Time-Based Media

If non-text content is time-based media, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content. (Refer to [Guideline 1.2](#) for additional requirements for media.)

Test

If non-text content is a test or exercise that would be invalid if presented in **text**, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.

Sensory

If non-text content is primarily intended to create a **specific sensory experience**, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.

CAPTCHA

If the purpose of non-text content is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided, and alternative forms of CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception are provided to accommodate different disabilities.

Decoration, Formatting, Invisible

If non-text content is **pure decoration**, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by **assistive technology**.

§ Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

[Understanding Time-based Media](#)

[How to Meet Time-based Media](#)

Understanding [SC 1.1.1](#):

Non-text Content (Level A)

In Brief

Goal

Non-text information is available to more people.

What to do

Create a text alternative for visual and auditory content.

Why it's important

People who can't fully see or hear content can understand it.

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Success Criterion (SC)

All [non-text content](#) that is presented to the user has a [text alternative](#) that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below.

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[Understanding Text Alternatives](#)

[How to Meet Text Alternatives](#)

§ Success Criterion 1.1.1 Non-text Content

(Level A)

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[Understanding Non-text Content](#)

[How to Meet Non-text Content](#)

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If non-text content is a control or accepts user input, then it has a **name** that describes its purpose. (Refer to [Success Criterion 4.1.2](#) for additional requirements for controls and content that accepts user input.)

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If non-text content is time-based media, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content. (Refer to [Guideline 1.2](#) for additional requirements for media.)

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If non-text content is **pure decoration**, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by **assistive technology**.

§ Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

[Understanding Time-based Media](#)

[How to Meet Time-based Media](#)

How to Meet WCAG (Quick Reference)

A customizable quick reference to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2 requirements (success criteria) and techniques. [Show About & How to Use](#)

Contents **Filter** < Hide

Changing filters will change the listed Success Criteria and Techniques.

WCAG Version

WCAG 2.2

Note: Clear Filters will not change the selected version.

Tags [x Clear tags](#)

Developing

Interaction Design

Content Creation

Visual Design

animation audio

auto complete autoplay

blinking buttons captcha

captions carousels

[SHOW ALL TAGS](#)

Levels [Select all](#)

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Sufficient Techniques

Advisory Techniques

Failures

Technologies [Select all](#)

HTML

CSS

ARIA

Client-side Scripting

Server-side Scripting

Selected Filters: **WCAG 2.2**: all success criteria and all techniques. [Clear filters](#) [Expand all sections](#) [Share](#)

Principle 1 – Perceivable

Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.

Guideline 1.1 – Text Alternatives

Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language.

1.1.1 Non-text Content — Level A

All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below. [Show full description](#)

Understanding 1.1.1

[Show techniques and failures for 1.1.1](#)

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Guideline 1.2 – Time-based Media

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) — Level A

For prerecorded audio-only and prerecorded video-only media, the following are true, except when the audio or video is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such:

Understanding 1.2.1

[Show full description](#)

[Show techniques and failures for 1.2.1](#)

SHARE | BACK TO TOP

1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) — Level A

Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media, except when the media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such.

Understanding 1.2.2

[Show techniques and failures for 1.2.2](#)

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1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) — Level A

An alternative for time-based media or audio description of the prerecorded video content is provided for synchronized media, except when the media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such.

Understanding 1.2.3

[Show techniques and failures for 1.2.3](#)



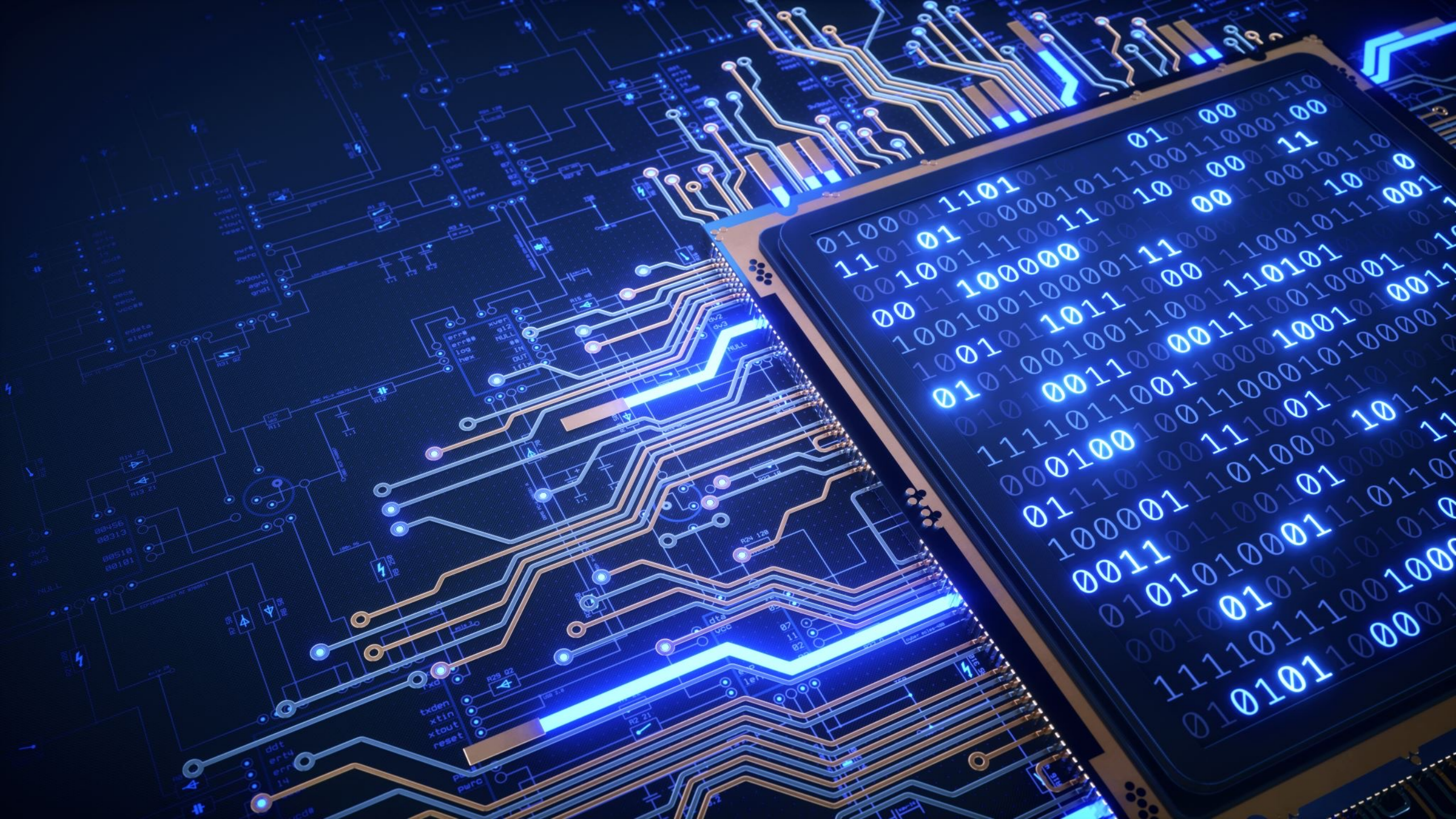
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Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services







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