



**Zugang für alle
Accès pour tous
Accesso per tutti
Access for all**

Accessibility Audit WCAG 2.1

Final results report 'OneDS Accessibility Web Application'

Tested website:	https://accessibility-app.oneds.roche.com/
Basic techniques:	(X)HTML, CSS, JavaScript, DOM-Scripting, GIF, JPEG, PNG
Additional techniques:	PDF (simple test included)
Contracting client:	Roche Diagnostics SL RIS Platform Engineering Av. de la Generalitat, 171-173 E-08174 Sant Cugat del Vallès
Test organisation:	Foundation «Access for all» (A4a) Friedheimstrasse 8, CH-8057 Zurich Tel. +41 (0)44 515 54 20 contact@access-for-all.ch www.access-for-all.ch
Date, version:	Zurich, 20.07.2026
Testers:	Andreas Uebelbacher, Head of Accessibility Services, A4a Mo Sherif, blind Accessibility Consultant Petra Ritter, Accessibility Consultant with multiple disabilities Regina Reusser, blind Accessibility Consultant

Content

I. Summary.....	3
WCAG 2.1 AA certification achieved.....	3
Resource: Accessibility Developer Guide.....	4
II. Accessibility assessment (conformity levels).....	4
Level A.....	4
Level AA.....	4
Level AAA.....	4
III. Test Method.....	5
WCAG 2 Compliance Requirements.....	5
Partial conformity according to WCAG 2.....	5
Swiss and international requirements.....	5
Basic techniques and advanced techniques according to WCAG.....	5
Further information.....	5
IV. Test Procedure.....	6
Test Environment.....	6
Assisting technologies.....	6
User-specific settings.....	6
Test tools.....	6
Test Scope.....	7
V. Rating and symbols.....	7
Principle 1: Perceivable.....	7
Guideline 1.1: Text Alternatives.....	7
Guideline 1.2: Time-based Media.....	8
Guideline 1.3: Adaptable.....	10
Guideline 1.4: Distinguishable.....	13
Principle 2: Operable.....	15
Guideline 2.1: Keyboard Accessible.....	15
Guideline 2.2: Enough Time.....	17
Guideline 2.3: Seizures.....	17
Guideline 2.4: Navigable.....	17
Guideline 2.5: Input Modalities.....	20
Principle 3: Understandable.....	20
Guideline 3.1: Readable.....	20
Guideline 3.2: Predictable.....	21
Guideline 3.3: Input Assistance.....	22
Principle 4: Robust.....	23
Guideline 4.1: Compatible.....	23
VI. Declaration of Conformity.....	24
Accessibility Declaration of Conformity.....	24
VII Appendix.....	24
Important terms in WCAG 2.....	24

I. Summary

The **Roche OneDS Accessibility Web Application** was tested for accessibility on behalf of the client **Roche Diagnostics**. Test criteria were the **WCAG 2.1** ([Web Content Accessibility Guidelines](#) of the W3C), **conformity levels A and AA** (recommended accessibility). The requirements of WCAG at level AA are referenced by valid guidelines and standards in many regions of the world, including Switzerland, the EU, the US and Australia. In Switzerland, they are binding, for example, for offers by the Confederation, cantons and municipalities (see [eCH-0059 Accessibility Standard](#)). As all requirements of previous WCAG versions were included in unchanged form in the updated WCAG, this report also references earlier versions of WCAG for transparency reasons.

The tests were carried out using assistive technologies (screen reader software JAWS and NVDA) and various testing tools. In addition, user tests were conducted by employees of the «Access for All» foundation, who are themselves affected by disabilities.

The accessibility of the web application was fully checked including all pages. The results are summarised in this report; it is structured according to the requirements of WCAG 2.1 and records the current state of the website. Wherever possible, concrete well-proven measures for improvement are proposed (but alternative technical solutions are possible in most cases).

Where the identified problems are page-specific, relevant URLs are specified. However, it can be assumed that most of the interface elements are used on different pages, or that there are other analogue elements and problems. **The identified problems require consistent adaptation on all pages where the corresponding (or analogous) elements occur, not only for the problem examples listed.**

After the revision, the documented problem areas should be reviewed again.

WCAG 2.1 AA certification achieved

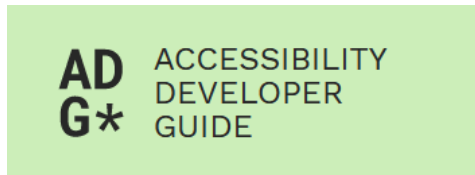
It is evident that for the Roche One DS web components **many precautions for good accessibility** have been taken. Text alternatives are present, the semantic structure is very good, keyboard operability and focus visibility work well, and dynamic widgets are understandable with a screen reader.

After several test iterations between March and June 2026 **WCAG 2.1 AA compliance has been achieved** and we issue a certification for the system.



Resource: Accessibility Developer Guide

The [Accessibility Developer Guide](#) offers easy and free access to a comprehensive and application-oriented knowledge database on the topic of accessibility. The aim of the platform is to share knowledge about accessibility and to pass it on to all project participants, thereby bridging the gap between website providers and their users with special needs.



Logo of the Accessibility Developer Guide

The guide is structured in the parts: [Introduction](#), [Setup](#), [Knowledge](#) and [Examples](#). The guide is an initiative of the foundation «Access for all»; it is developed and maintained as an Open Source project in cooperation with renowned Swiss web agencies. All content is strictly based on the [W3C](#) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ([WCAG 2.1](#)). In this report, thematically relevant contents of the guide are linked. It is a good basis for optimising the shortcomings identified in the report.

II. Accessibility assessment (conformity levels)

Level A



Conformity level A met

In order to comply with level A (lowest accessibility), the website must meet all the success criteria of level A.

Level AA



Conformity level AA met

For the AA level (recommended accessibility) compliance, the website must meet all the success criteria of A and AA levels.

Level AAA



Conformity level AAA not verified

In order to comply with the AAA (highest accessibility) level, the website must meet all the criteria for success at levels A, AA and all the applicable AAA level criteria. Assessment and evaluation is optional, but usually not required. As helpful hints, some of the criteria are further specified in the report.

III. Test Method

The test method of the «Access for All» foundation is based on the international «Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1» by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):
<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>.

WCAG 2 Compliance Requirements

For the compliance of one of the levels A (lowest), AA (recommended) or AAA (highest), the whole website must meet all success criteria of the corresponding level(s) or an alternative version will be provided. The conformity logo must be accompanied by a short [declaration of conformity](#) on the website.

Partial conformity according to WCAG 2

If the website meets all the criteria and uncontrollable content of it is not accessible by the provider (e.g. the integrated stock exchange indices of an external supplier), this can be pointed out by means of a [declaration of partial conformity](#). The prerequisites are:

- The content is not subject to the author's control.
- All parts (pages and areas) are listed and marked in a way that is easy to understand.

Swiss and international requirements

WCAG is the most relevant accessibility standard worldwide. The Swiss e-government standard [eCH-0059 Accessibility Standard](#) explicitly refers to WCAG 2.1 since June 2020. In the EU, the European Accessibility Act (EAA) refers to the EN 301 549, which incorporates the WCAG standard fully. Beyond that, many national accessibility laws also declare WCAG as mandatory, e.g. in the US, Australia India and in many other countries (see <https://www.w3.org/WAI/policies/>).

Basic techniques and advanced techniques according to WCAG

The basic and advanced techniques are designed to support accessibility. Other techniques used must not interfere with accessibility. A test environment is defined below for this test procedure.

WCAG techniques (<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/> resp. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/>) are intended as orientation aids for web development. Their use is not mandatory. Success criteria can also be met with techniques that are not included in the technical document.

Further information

- Guidelines: <https://access-for-all.ch/en/web-content-accessibility-guidelines-wcag-2-1/>
- Certification: <https://access-for-all.ch/en/services/accessibility-certification/>

IV. Test Procedure

Each success criterion has defined test steps that are carried out as follows:

1. Expert based testing with test tools,
2. by users with representative assistive technologies,
3. by analyzing HTML, CSS and script code.

Test Environment

- Operating System: Microsoft Windows 11
- Java Runtime Environment: latest version (no Java applications are tested in the standard test, but the usability within the website)
- Browser: latest versions of Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge (for Win HCM)
- Enabled in the browser: JavaScript, Java, Cookies
- Standard QWERTZ keyboard

Assisting technologies

- JAWS screen reader, latest version: <http://www.freedomsci.de/prod01.htm>
- NVDA screen reader, latest version: <http://www.nvaccess.org>

Supported screen reader and browser combinations

The following screen reader and browser combinations must be supported for a website to be certified:

- JAWS on Firefox and Google Chrome
- NVDA on Firefox and Google Chrome

According to [WebAIM Screen Reader User Survey #10 \(2024\)](#), this covers the largest user groups.

User-specific settings

These user-specific settings are also used to test:

- Increase text size: Chrome zoom functionality, 200%
- View with custom colour settings: in Microsoft Edge using Windows High Contrast Mode (HCM), (testable using Shift + Alt + PrtScr in Windows 10), see [Use high contrast mode](#)

Test tools

These test tools are used among others:

- For testing the contrast ratios of used colours according to the algorithm of the W3C, the Color Contrast Analyser is used: <https://www.paciellogroup.com/resources/contrastAnalyser>.
- For testing the correct visual display in high contrast mode: Win HCM (in Microsoft Edge)

Test Scope

Important: The following problems and examples of the website are not complete. When solving accessibility problems, make sure that not only the examples listed but all problems of this type are improved. All pages of the website should offer the same accessibility.

In particular, this test report is not to be understood as the only relevant catalogue of requirements. The relevant, complete requirements have always been documented in WCAG 2 as a web standard of the W3C.

V. Rating and symbols

**** Symbol****

Meaning	Description
 Success criterion fulfilled	If a success criterion is fulfilled, all cases found were correctly implemented. No further measures are necessary.
 Success criterion not fulfilled	If a success criterion is not fulfilled, then cases were found which do not fulfil the criterion in the required way. Examples of problems are listed. Necessary measures are listed or further sources are referred to.
 Success Criterion not applicable	If a success criterion is not applicable, no cases have been found to which the criterion can be applied.
 Consider instructions	For some criteria, additional recommendations and/or notes are provided.

Important: The result “Success criterion fulfilled” means that no violation of the success criterion could be found in the (although extensive but random) audit. This does not guarantee that effectively no violation exists or can exist. In this case, it is the responsibility of the operator to identify and remedy potential problems.

Principle 1: Perceivable

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

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Principle 1: Perceivable](#).

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.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 1.1](#).

1.1.1 Non-text Content - A



Success criterion passed

Graphical content (such as `<img>` or `<svg>` elements) cannot be interpreted by many assistive technologies that do not support visual output (such as screen readers). Therefore, all graphically conveyed information must be provided with equivalent text alternatives. For `<img>` elements this is provided using the `alt` attribute; for `<svg>` elements the `<title>` attribute is used (which in addition needs to be associated using `aria-labelledby` because of current screen reader incompatibilities, see <https://css-tricks.com/accessible-svgs/>).

Write alternative texts in a concise and precise way, avoiding proliferating descriptions. Decorative graphics must be ignored by the screen reader. If images have an unsuitable text alternative, this leads to confusion for screen reader users.

The basic rules are:

- If the graphic is an informative graphic, photo or symbol (e.g.: print, PDF), the displayed content must be described in the alternative text.
- Decorative graphics and layout graphics (e.g. spacers) must not be labelled as long as there is no useful information on the image. So that screen readers can ignore them, the following must be ensured:
 - For `<img>` elements, the `alt` attribute must remain empty (`alt=""`). Note: an `alt` attribute should always be present, otherwise some screen readers will read the file name of the respective graphic aloud, which is very annoying.
 - For `<svg>` elements, the `<title>` attribute is omitted. Additionally, `aria-hidden="true"` should be set to the element.
- If the image is a graphical control element (e.g. a linked graphic or switch), the alternative text must provide information about the target of the link or about the action that is triggered when the graphic control element is clicked, e.g.: “To main text”, “Print page”, etc.
- Alternative texts should be as short and precise as possible. Make sure that no redundancies are created in the formulation. Screen readers, for example, tell an existing graphic of their own, so it is advisable to avoid repeating it in the alternative text “Graphics...”, “Picture...” (negative example: “Graphics of a sunset”). Photos or cartoons, for example, are an exception to this rule (positive example: “Paintings of a Sunset”).
- If an informative graphic is a diagram or an organizational chart, a short description in the alternative text is often not sufficient. It should be supplemented by an additional long description.
- Captcha: Graphical captchas must offer accessible alternatives, such as an audio captcha.

For more information, see the [HTML specification for text alternatives](#).

Guideline 1.2: Time-based Media

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 1.2.](#)

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



Success criterion not applicable

For pre-recorded audio-only and pre-recorded 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: (Level A)

- **Pre-recorded Audio-only:** An alternative for time-based media is provided that presents equivalent information for pre-recorded audio-only content.
- **Pre-recorded Video-only:** Either an alternative for time-based media or an audio track is provided that presents equivalent information for pre-recorded video-only content.

1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) - A



Success criterion not applicable

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. (Level A)

1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) - A



Success criterion not applicable

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. (Level A)

Note: If certification at level AA is desired, the success criterion “1.2.5 Audio Descriptions (Recorded)” must be achieved anyway, whereby “1.2.3 Audio Descriptions or Media Alternatives” becomes optional.

1.2.4 Captions (Live) - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Captions are provided for all live audio content in synchronized media. (Level AA)

1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media. (Level AA)

Guideline 1.3: Adaptable

Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 1.3](#).

1.3.1 Info and Relationships - A



Success criterion passed, consider information

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Headings structure:
 - The headings convey the structure of the document.
 - [Significant headlines -> SC 2.4.6]
- Enumerations are formatted as a list (, , <dl>)
 - Enumerations are correctly nested, no one-point lists.
- Form relations:
 - Complex forms are grouped using the <fieldset> element.
 - <label> elements are used for linking labels to input fields.
 - Notes (e. g. error messages or other descriptions related to the form) are linked to the form elements via aria-labelledby or aria-describedby.
- Tabular data
 - If information requires a tabular arrangement, data tables with correct table markup are used (<th> elements for column and row headings, for complex data tables supplemented by the scope attribute or by headers and ID).
 - If large or complex data tables, they have a <caption> element or summary attribute or both.
 - No markup in layout tables.
- Semantically correct markup:
 - Separation of information with structure (content and HTML) and presentation (CSS).
 - Quotes are marked with the <cite> attribute and the <blockquote> element, but <q>, and , <sup>, <sub> are also used.

- If font variations have a meaning in terms of content, this must be accessible to all (e. g. italics are not comprehensible for screen readers).
- Do not use spaces for layout routing, do not use <pre> elements for layout routing.
- No markup (e. g. header) is used for layout and display purposes only.
- Headlines are formatted as <hx> not only with CSS bold and large.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Semantics and their importance for accessibility](#).

1.3.1e Proper Semantic Markup

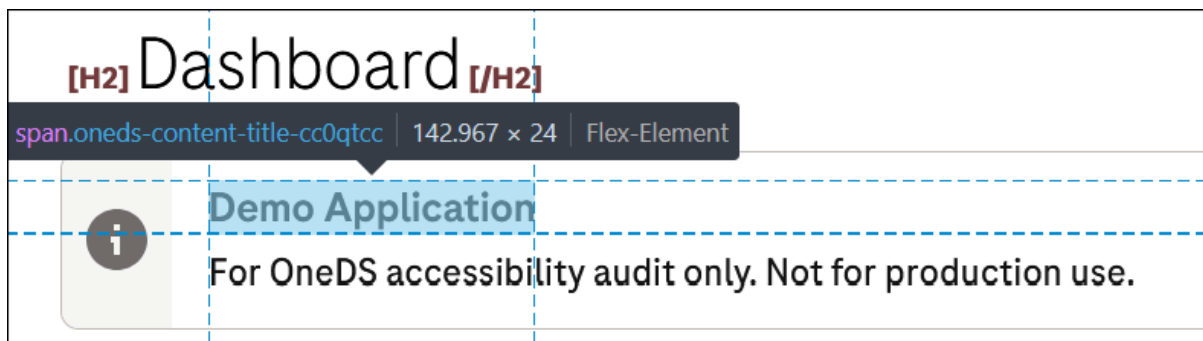
- Separation of information with structure (content and HTML) and presentation (CSS).
- No text content in semantically irrelevant HTML containers (<div>,)
- Quotations are tagged with the <cite> attribute and the <blockquote> element, but also <q>, and , <sup>, <sub> are used.
- If font variations have a meaning in terms of content, this must be accessible to all (e.g. italic fonts are not comprehensible for screen readers).
- Do not use spaces for layout, do not use <pre> element for layout.

Requirement: Content must be located within semantically significant HTML elements

Content must always be in semantically meaningful containers (e.g. <h#>, <p>, , , etc.), using only <div>- or -elements (without semantic relevance) is not sufficient. Assistive technologies (e.g. screen readers) cannot correctly process such content due to the lack of semantic information, and users cannot access it efficiently (using the usual keyboard shortcuts, etc.). In addition, user-defined styles are no longer applied, which can lead to visually impaired users no longer being able to perceive this content.

Finding #14 (Recommended)

URL: <https://accessibility-app.oneds.roche.com/dashboard>



Screenshot #14

Dashboard: There is various content which is not included in semantically relevant containers, but only in div/span, e.g. "Demo Application For...", "63% operational", "3 machines need attention", "All sample quantities are adequate", "© 2026 F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd", etc. The text in the cookie banner is also only included in a div.

Update 06-2026: OPEN, remediation required (but not critical any longer)

Mostly resolved, but some cases remain, e.g. the text “Issue Updated” in the corresponding notification (after Issue Edit; or “Validation Error” in case of a form error) is still not coded semantically correctly (either a heading or part of the paragraph). Also, the current page in the breadcrumb is only a div (e.g. “Issues” on the Issues page; should be a list actually), also “Settings” in the Account flyout, “Backend validation demo” in the New Analysis Request overlay.

Action

Always tag content correctly according to the HTML specification by placing it in semantically significant containers (e.g. in <h#>, <p>, , , in tables, links, etc.). Include this requirement in your editorial guidelines. We also recommend that web editors visit workshops to ensure the quality of your website. This requirement can easily be checked visually by using the bookmarklet “[Contents structured](#)”.

1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence - A



Success criterion passed

When the sequence in which content is presented affects its meaning, a correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined. (Level A)

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Contents in tables are correctly linearized, no empty cells.
- No space characters for spatial presentation.
- No content confusion due to positioned content with CSS.

1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- No visual or acoustically audible instructions, e.g. “Push the button on the left”.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Screen readers do not convey visual attributes](#) und [Colour is not enough](#).

1.3.4 Orientation - AA



Success criterion passed

1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Guideline 1.4: Distinguishable

Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 1.4](#).

1.4.1 Use of Color - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Information is not conveyed by colour alone, but also through text.
- If colour differentiation is used alone (e.g. for links in a text), the elements to be distinguished have a contrast ratio of at least **3:1** to the environment.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide**: [Screen readers do not convey visual attributes](#) und [Colour is not enough](#).

1.4.2 Audio Control - A



Success criterion not applicable

If any audio on a Web page plays automatically for more than 3 seconds, either a mechanism is available to pause or stop the audio, or a mechanism is available to control audio volume independently from the overall system volume level. (Level A)

Note: Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether or not it is used to meet other success criteria) must meet this success criterion. See [Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference](#).

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) - AA



Success criterion passed

People with impaired vision rely on the requirement that elements stand out clearly visible from the background. Therefore, text must have a sufficiently high contrast ratio to the background. The same applies to symbols with meaning, to which no text is provided. There is no distinction between “more important” and “less important” texts, all text presented must meet the contrast requirements equally.

Relevant text is content and labelled control elements, in which all states (focus and hover) must always meet the requirements. The relevant aspect is the colour code, not pixel colours that may have been changed by anti-aliasing.

Required minimum contrast

- Standard font: Contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1.
- Large font (from 18pt or 14pt + bold, which is equal to 24px and 18.5px + bold): Contrast ratio of at least 3:1 (also applies to texts in informative graphics, but not to logos)

Important: These contrast ratios are minimum values, they are not suitable for the display of larger texts.

Exceptions

There are a few exceptions to this rule, e.g. logos or inactive elements (e.g. non-selectable switches) are not subject to contrast requirements. In addition, there are no contrast requirements for decorative elements (e.g. icons with provided text). See [Contrast \(minimum\): Understanding SC 1.4.3](#).

Test tools and further information

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Colour Contrast Analyser](#) and [Colour contrast for text](#).

1.4.4 Resize text - AA



Success criterion passed

Except for captions and images of text, text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality. (Level AA)

1.4.5 Images of Text - AA



Success criterion passed

If the technologies being used can achieve the visual presentation, text is used to convey information rather than images of text except for the following: (Level AA)

- **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.

Note: Logotypes (text that is part of a logo or brand name) are considered essential.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Colour Contrast Analyser](#) and [Colour contrast for text: "Real" text vs. text images](#).

1.4.10 Reflow - AA



Success criterion passed

1.4.11 Non-Text Contrast - AA



Success criterion passed

1.4.12 Text Spacing - AA



Success criterion not validated

1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Principle 2: Operable

User interface components and navigation must be operable.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Principle 2](#).

Guideline 2.1: Keyboard Accessible

Make all functionality available with a keyboard.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.1](#).

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Introduction to keyboard only usage](#).

2.1.1 Keyboard - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Each page can be fully operated by keyboard: all links and elements can be operated (e. g. form controls, widgets, and switches)
- Keyboard-triggered event handlers are used

Physically handicapped people are often unable to operate a mouse or similar pointing devices and depend on the keyboard. It is therefore necessary that all the functionalities of a page can also be operated with just one keyboard. Therefore, make sure that all functions can only be operated with the keyboard.

Use the Tab key to move from element to element:

- Activating an element typically happens with the Enter or Space key (e. g. activating a button)
- Further interaction possibilities are often provided by the arrow keys (e. g. selecting a value in a selection field)
- With Shift + Tab you can navigate backwards

In principle, almost all keystrokes can be intercepted by JavaScript and used for your own purposes; however, this needs to be done wisely in order not to override standard commands of the web browser or screen reader.

2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- The keyboard focus is not blocked on any element of the web page.
- The user can control, operate and leave each element with the keyboard.

2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts - A



Success criterion not applicable

Guideline 2.2: Enough Time

Provide users enough time to read and use content.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.2](#).

2.2.1 Timing Adjustable - A



Success criterion not applicable

2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide - A



Success criterion not applicable

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Are there any moving elements, e. g. a news ticker?
- Is there a mechanism to pause or stop the movement or does it stop automatically after 5 seconds?

Guideline 2.3: Seizures

Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.3](#).

2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold - A



Success criterion passed

Guideline 2.4: Navigable

Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.4](#).

2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- There is at least one skip link directly “to the content” of pages.
- Content blocks are introduced by headings (and if necessary grouped by additional markup)
- Accesskeys are optional, but are recommended

See **Accessibility Developer Guide**: [Hiding elements visually by moving them off-screen: Toggling visibility on focus](#).

2.4.2 Page Titled - A



Success criterion passed

2.4.3 Focus Order - A



Success criterion passed

If a webpage can be navigated sequentially and the navigation sequences affect meaning or operation, focusable components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability. (Level A)

Orientation for this success criterion:

The tab order is logical, in comparison to the visual appearance of the webpage.

2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) - A



Success criterion passed

The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general. (Level A)

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Link targets in general
- Link texts to files
- “New window” information (no longer required, since screen readers now recognize and announce this)

Examples

- More on subject xy
- Summary (PDF, 34 KB)
- Order Form (New Window)

2.4.5 Multiple Ways - AA



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- A search function or
- A sitemap / a table of contents / an overview or both is available

2.4.6 Headings and Labels - AA



Success criterion passed

Headings and labels describe topic or purpose. (Level AA)

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Does the website have headings in the page content?
- Do the headings clearly and concisely describe the following part of the content? -[Visually Hidden](#) headings if necessary?
- <label> in forms available and meaningful? (required input fields perceivable for everybody -> SC 3.3.2 A)

2.4.7 Focus Visible - AA



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Visibility of focus when tabbing in Chrome and Firefox
- Skip links become visible

Example: www.sbs.ch

Guideline 2.5: Input Modalities

2.5.1 Pointer Gestures - A



Success criterion passed

2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation - A



Success criterion passed

2.5.3 Label in Name - A



Success criterion passed

2.5.4 Motion Actuation - A



Success criterion not applicable

Principle 3: Understandable

Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Principle 3](#).

Guideline 3.1: Readable

Make text content readable and understandable.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 3.1](#).

3.1.1 Language of Page - A



Success criterion passed

3.1.2 Language of Parts - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Language change specification in the markup (e. g.: `<span lang="en">`)
- Only for longer quotes or text passages in other languages
- Only for single ambiguous or incomprehensible words

Guideline 3.2: Predictable

Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 3.2.](#)

3.2.1 On Focus - A



Success criterion passed

When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context. (Level A)

3.2.2 On Input - A



Success criterion passed

Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behaviour before using the component. (Level A)

3.2.3 Consistent Navigation - AA



Success criterion passed

Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple pages or screens occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user. (Level AA)

3.2.4 Consistent Identification - AA



Success criterion passed

Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently.
(Level AA)

Guideline 3.3: Input Assistance

Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 3.3](#).

3.3.1 Error Identification - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Automatically detected input errors in the error message give a clear indication of the incorrect element in text form.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide**: [Validation messages](#) and [HTML 5 client side validations](#).

3.3.2 Labels or Instructions - A



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Labels or notes are given when user input is expected.
- Required fields are recognizable by screen reader (e.g. due to aria-required).

3.3.3 Error Suggestion - AA



Success criterion passed

Guidance for this success criterion:

- Correction recommendations are given when incorrect user input is made.

3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) - AA



Success criterion not applicable

Guidance for this success criterion:

Entries that have legal or financial consequences can be checked, modified or deleted and confirmed before they are sent.

Principle 4: Robust

Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Principle 4](#).

Guideline 4.1: Compatible

Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.

Source: [WCAG 2.0 Guideline 4.1](#).

4.1.1 Parsing - A



Success criterion passed

According to the W3C as of September 2023, the success criterion 4.1.1 is considered as always satisfied for any system using HTML or XML, and it is not tested in this case (see <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/parsing.html>).

4.1.2 Name, Role, Value - A



Success criterion passed

Orientation guide for this success criterion:

- Markup is used in a way that supports accessibility. Especially for generated content that generates controls such as form elements, frame titles, page elements, and so on.

See **Accessibility Developer Guide:** [Semantics and their importance for accessibility](#) and [ARIA - when HTML simply is not enough](#).

4.1.3 Status Messages - AA



Success criterion passed

VI. Declaration of Conformity

As soon as your website meets the listed criteria of a conformity level (A, AA or AAA) and «Access for all» has certified this, a conformity label or notice may be published on the website. In this note, WCAG 2 requires the following information.

Accessibility Declaration of Conformity

The following contents should be published on the website (e. g. in the imprint):

Conformity with levels A and AA of the “Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, WCAG 2.1” has been established on the basis of a defined sample for the website. The tests were carried out in a defined test environment with representative assistive technologies.

- Website:...
- Conformity level: AA
- Date:...
- Accessibility supported web technologies: HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- WCAG 2.1 accessibility guidelines: <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>
- Test Organization: «Access for all», www.access-for-all.ch foundation.

VII Appendix

Important terms in WCAG 2

WCAG 2 contains important terms, which are briefly introduced below and defined in more detail in the glossary.

Website

It is important to note that in this standard the term “website” contains much more than static HTML pages. It also increasingly includes dynamic web pages that appear on the web, including “pages” that can display complete virtual, interactive communities. For example, the term “website” includes a comprehensive, interactive film-like experience that can be found on a single URI.

User agent

Any software that retrieves and displays web content for the user. Example: Web browsers, media players, plug-ins and other applications - including assistive technologies such as screen readers - that help retrieve, render, and interact with web content.

Determined by software

Various success criteria require that content (or certain aspects of content) can be “determined” by software. This means that content is delivered in such a way that user agents, including assistive technologies, can extract this information and present it to the user in various ways.

Accessibility supported

While previous versions of WCAG referred explicitly to certain technologies - primarily HTML and CSS - the normative part of WCAG 2 (i.e. the principles, guidelines and success criteria) is expressed in a technology-independent way as far as possible. Therefore, they can be applied to other web content formats, such as e.g. PDF. However, the prerequisite for WCAG 2 conformity is that the technology used is and will be “accessibility supported”.

For a technology to be considered accessibility supported, it must be supported by browsers and assistive technologies. The support must be specified, but its scope is not specified. A single assistive device is usually not enough, the distribution and availability of the assistive device should be taken into account, and it also depends on the environment in which the technology is to be used - i.e. whether it is generally distributed over the Internet or used in a company network.

Glossary: <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#glossary>

Additional information: <https://www.access-for-all.ch/ch/richtlinien-barrierefreiheit.html>

«Access for All» foundation