



Technology Accessibility Selection Tool



Accessible ICT Procurement

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Key roles and purpose

1.1 How to use this Tool and Accessibility Questions

1.1.1 Overview

This tool should be used for ICT Procurement of hardware, software, IT professional services and externally hosted services (web). An organisation can use this short set of questions to establish the accessibility of a supplier's goods and/or services.

Accessible ICT is technology that can be used by people with a wide range of abilities and disabilities. It incorporates the principles of universal design. Each user is able to interact with the technology in ways that work best for them. Accessible technology is either directly accessible - in other words, it is usable without assistive technology - or it is compatible with standard assistive technology.

This tool has been based on the initial work by Business Disability International, further developed by AND's Procurement Taskforce and distributed with their kind joint permission. All questions are aligned to AS EN 301 549 standards and WCAG 2.1.

1.1.2 How-to

These questions can be provided either via an Excel spreadsheet or Word document, as part of a formal tender process, depending on how the purchasing process is run. Do not remove the scoring mechanism, it needs to be visible to suppliers. The ideal outcome for is that all suppliers score as well as possible in this area and as such suppliers being able to see what goods looks like is critical to achieving this outcome.

A supplier is asked to self-evaluate by marking down the appropriate response to each question. As explained in each tab a Yes = 5 points, a No = 0 points and there is a range of points for another response.

Supplier's responses to the accessibility questions should be turned into their contractual commitment. This should be done by making their response a schedule and creating commitment to delivering the schedule in the main body of the contract.

The easiest way to make the supplier's response a schedule is by cut and pasting the whole table.

1.1.3 Process overview of key actions

The below outlines the Key Tasks in the process and who should undertake these tasks. A detailed process map is also available for each of the steps.

1.1.4 Step 1 – Scope Definition

- Process Order:
 - Engagements via tender: Activity occurs prior to tender release.
 - Engagements directly with one supplier: Activity normally occurs prior to initial supplier discussions.
- Key Accessibility Assessment Activities of the Contract Owner
 - 1. Confirm that accessibility is relevant to scope
 - 2. Determine if all accessibility questions in the tool are relevant
 - 3. Agree minimum acceptable question scores
 - 4. Agree accessibility weighting in the scoring matrix
- Key Supplier Actions
 - Be visible by publishing which accessibility standards products and services meet e.g. VPAT.
 - Know if products and services meet stated minimum accessibility requirements.
- Key Procurement Actions
 - 1. Include accessibility questions identified by the Contract Owner into scope document.
 - 2. Finalise scoring matrix and minimum acceptable scores.

1.1.5 Step 2 – Scope Clarification

- Process Order:
 - For engagements via tender, this activity occurs after the tender is released but prior to supplier submissions.
- Key Accessibility Assessment Activities of the Contract Owner
 - 1. Run Q&A session for suppliers
 - 2. Resolve any specialist accessibility questions that are raised.

- 3. Internally discuss any policy conflicts raised e.g. if it seems a supplier will not meet minimum acceptable score.
- Key Supplier Actions
 - Clarify uncertainties.
 - Internally agree the remediation approach to any “No” response.
- Key Procurement Actions
 - 1. Formally release scope document and relevant questions to supplier(s).
 - 2. Coordinate Q&A.

1.1.6 Step 3 – Evaluation

- Process Order:
 - Upon receiving the supplier’s formal written response.
- Key Accessibility Assessment Activities of the Contract Owner
 - 1. Resolve any policy conflicts i.e. discuss with stakeholders and agree to remove suppliers who do not meet minimum accessibility scores.
 - 2. Score supplier’s response
- Key Supplier Actions
 - Formally respond to accessibility scope questions.
- Key Procurement Actions
 - 1. Coordinate evaluation scoring.
 - 2. Confirm time/cost of remediating any gaps between policy and supplier solution.
 - 3. Supplier communications include clarification of responses.
 - 4. Initiate negotiations e.g. remediation costs.

1.1.7 Step 4 – Contracting

- Process Order:
 - This is the final negotiation step to document the formal response in a contract.
- Key Accessibility Assessment Activities of the Contract Owner
 - 1. Agree the detail behind any remediation activity.
 - 2. Test supplier's solution delivers required accessibility requirements (as committed).
- Key Supplier Actions
 - Contractually commit to accessibility scope and any remediation actions.
 - Maintain compliance.
- Key Procurement Actions
 - 1. Include clauses to enshrine accessibility commitments.
 - 2. Outcome comms to supplier(s).

What is an externally hosted service?

For Web, Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and other services where the solution is hosted externally.

E.G., services accessed via a web portal, or application on a phone or tablet.

The below questions should be answered in consideration of, but not limited to, the following range of impairments:

Dexterity; mobility; deaf or hearing impaired; blind, vision impaired or colour blindness; neurodiverse conditions (including dyslexia, cognitive impairments, and epilepsy); small stature.

1.2 Scoring template for Externally hosted services

This template is to capture a supplier's responses against your required ratings. The final score of the supplier's response scores are calculated by the following matrix:

- Yes = 5
- Resolved by a release delivered in less than one year = 4
- Resolved through configuration = 3
- Resolve via customisation (free of charge) = 2
- Resolve via customisation (charged for) = 1
- No = 0

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
Q1. Assistive Technology. Is the user interface natively compatible with assistive technology?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.5 - Interoperability with assistive technology			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
<p>Q2. Standards. Are all user interfaces rendered using HTML compliant WCAG to minimum AA standard?</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11 - Software WCAG 2.1, UAAG 2.0			
<p>Q3. Activation of accessibility features. Where there are accessibility features, is it possible to activate those features that are required to meet a specific need without relying on a method that does not support that need? (For example: Activation of large-size font should not require you to first have to read small-size font)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.2 - Activation of accessibility features			
<p>Q4. Biometrics. Where biometrics is used, do they use more than one type of biometric as the means of user identification or for control? (For example: In addition to voice recognition, can they also be activated using iris recognition?)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.3 - Biometrics			
<p>Q5. Use of sensory modalities. Where information is conveyed by sound, touch, text or visual notification, is there an equivalent notification that uses another modality? (For example: If there is a beep, is there also a text notification?)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1 Perceivable, 4.2 Functional Performance Statements, 5.6.1 Locking or toggle controls, Tactile or auditory status EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, Section 2 (a) provide for communication and			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
	orientation via more than one sensory channel			
<p>Q6. User controls for captions and audio description. If video content is included, does the user have the option to easily switch on subtitling and audio description? (Easily means in same number of steps to complete the task as using the primary media controls).</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 7.3 - User controls for captions and audio description			
<p>Q7. UI visual. Are all elements of the UI accessible to people with low or no vision?</p>	AS EN 301 549 4.2.1 Usage without vision and 4.2.2 Usage with limited vision. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, 2 (c) provide for flexible magnification and contrast;			
<p>Q8. UI consistency. Where multiple screens are used, is there consistency of the user interface across all screens? (For example: 'Save' button located in same place)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.3.2 - Predictable, Section 11.3.2.3 - Void. WCAG 2.1 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation			
<p>Q9. Personalisation. Is it possible to personalise the user interface (colour, font, size etc.?)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.7 - User preferences			
<p>Q10. Audio outputs. When there are audio outputs, is the output controllable?</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 4.2.5 Usage with limited hearing,			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
	5.1.3.11 Private listening volume			
<p>Q11. Colour. Where there are aspects that use colour to visually convey information/indicate an action/prompt a response/distinguish a visual element, is there an alternative (not just colour) to convey the same information? (This is essential for colour-blindness)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1.4 - Distinguishable, WCAG 2.1 1.4.1 - Use of Color			
<p>Q12. Controls and operation. Are controls adequately sized and sufficiently spaced to be operated by people with limited dexterity or only one hand?</p>	WCAG 2.1 2.5.5 - Target Size (AAA), WCAG 2.2 2.5.8 - Target Size (Minimum) (AA)			
<p>Q13. Frequency. If there are any flashing displays, is the flashing limited to a maximum of 3 flashes per second? (This is to prevent photo-induced epilepsy)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.2.3 - Seizures and physical reactions. WCAG 2.1 2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold			
<p>Q14. Speed of use. Is sufficient time allowed to accommodate the slowest users? (For example: log-in time out must be long enough to allow for use of assistive technology)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.2.2 - Enough time, WCAG 2.1 2.2.1 - Timing adjustable			

Purchasing hardware?

For physical devices that have a user interface, E.G. telephones, printers, kiosks, ticket systems, automatic tellers.

The below questions should be answered in consideration of, but not limited to, the following range of impairments:

Dexterity; mobility; deaf or hearing impaired; blind, vision impaired or colour blindness; neurodiverse conditions (including dyslexia, cognitive impairments, and epilepsy); small stature.

1.3 Scoring template for hardware

This template is to capture a supplier's responses against your required ratings. The final score of the supplier's response scores are calculated by the following matrix:

- Yes = 5
- Resolved by a release delivered in less than one year = 4
- Resolved through configuration = 3
- Resolve via customisation (free of charge) = 2
- Resolve via customisation (charged for) = 1
- No = 0

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
<p>Q1. Hardware: Activation of accessibility features</p> <p>Where the technology has accessibility features, is it possible to activate the features required to meet a specific need, without relying on a method that does not support that need? (For example: Activation of large-size font on a printer display should not require you to first have to read small-size font on that display)</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 5.2 - Activation of accessibility features</p>			
<p>Q2. Hardware: Biometrics</p> <p>Where the technology uses biometrics, does it use more than one type of biometric as the means of user identification or for control? (For example: In addition to fingerprint recognition, can it also be activated using iris recognition?)</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 5.3 - Biometrics. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (l) provide an alternative to biometrics identification and control</p>			
<p>Q3. Hardware: Use of sensory modalities</p> <p>Where the technology conveys information by sound, touch, text or visual notification, does it have an equivalent notification that uses another modality? (For example: If there is a beep, is there also a vibration and/or text notification?)</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 9.1 - Perceivable. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (a) provide for communication and orientation via more than one sensory channel</p>			
<p>Q4. Hardware: Operable parts discernibility</p> <p>Where the technology has operable parts, is it possible to discern each operable part</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 5.5.2- Operable parts discernibility</p>			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
without requiring vision and without needing to perform the action associated with that operable part?				
<p>Q5. Hardware: Colour</p> <p>Where the technology has aspects that use colour to visually convey information/indicate an action/prompt a response/distinguish a visual element, does it have an alternative (not just colour) to convey the same information? (This is essential for colour-blindness)</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 8.1.3 - Colour. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (d) provide an alternative for colour</p>			
<p>Q6. Hardware: Numeric keys</p> <p>If physical numeric keys are arranged in a rectangular keypad layout, is the number five key tactilely distinct from the other keys of the keypad?</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 8.4.1 - Numeric keys</p>			
<p>Q.7 Hardware: Sound volume range</p> <p>Where the technology has speech output, does it provide a means to adjust the speech output volume level over a range?</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 8.2.1.1 - Speech volume range, 8.2.1.2 incremental volume control. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (g) provide for user control of volume and speed, and enhanced audio features</p>			
<p>Q.8 Hardware: Means of operation</p> <p>Where the technology has operable parts that require grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate, does it have an accessible alternative means of operation that does not require these actions?</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 5.5.1 - Means of operation, Section 8.4.2 - Operation of mechanical parts</p>			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
<p>Q9. Hardware: Controls and operation Are controls adequately sized and sufficiently spaced to be operated by people with limited dexterity or only one hand?</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 4.2.7 Usage with limited manipulation or strength. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (h) provide for sequential control and alternatives to fine motor control, (i) provide for modes of operation with limited reach and strength</p>			
<p>Q10. Hardware: Reach and display height Are all displays and operable parts reachable by people of all heights and people sitting in a wheelchair or motorised scooter?</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 8.3 - Stationary ICT. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (i) provide for modes of operation with limited reach and strength</p>			
<p>Q11. Hardware: Frequency If the technology has any flashing displays, is the flashing limited to a frequency of 2Hz or below? (This is to prevent photo-induced epilepsy)</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 9.2.3 - Seizures and physical reactions. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex I, Section I, 2 (j) avoid triggering photosensitive seizures</p>			
<p>Q12. Hardware: Standard connections Where the technology provides user input or output device connection points, does it provide at least one input and/or output connection that conforms to an industry standard non-proprietary format, directly or through the use of commercially</p>	<p>AS EN 301 549 Section 8.1.2 - Standard connections</p>			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
available adapters? (This is to support connectivity of assistive tech devices)				

Applications and other software

For software that is made available as an application on a desktop, mobile or other device. E.G., operating system, utility programs, device drivers.

The below questions should be answered in consideration of, but not limited to, the following range of impairments:

Dexterity; mobility; deaf or hearing impaired; blind, vision impaired or colour blindness; neurodiverse conditions (including dyslexia, cognitive impairments and epilepsy); small stature.

1.4 Scoring template for software

This template is to capture a supplier's responses against your required ratings. The final score of the supplier's response scores are calculated by the following matrix:

- Yes = 5
- Resolved by a release delivered in less than one year = 4
- Resolved through configuration = 3
- Resolve via customisation (free of charge) = 2
- Resolve via customisation (charged for) = 1
- No = 0

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
Q1. Software: Assistive Technology. Is the software natively compatible with assistive technology?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.5 - Interoperability with assistive technology			
Q2. Software: Standards. Are all user interfaces rendered using HTML compliant WCAG to minimum AA standard?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11 - Software WCAG 2.1, UAAG 2.0			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
<p>Q3. Software: Activation of accessibility features. Where the software has accessibility features, is it possible to activate those features that are required to meet a specific need without relying on a method that does not support that need? (For example: Activation of large-size font in a database should not require you to first have to read small-size font)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.2 - Activation of accessibility features			
<p>Q4. Software: Biometrics. Where the software uses biometrics, does it use more than one type of biometric as the means of user identification or for control? (For example: In addition to voice recognition, can it also be activated using iris recognition?)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.3 - Biometrics			
<p>Q5. Software: Use of sensory modalities. Where the software conveys information by sound, touch, text or visual notification, does it have an equivalent notification that uses another modality? (For example: If there is a beep, is there also a text notification?)</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1 Perceivable, 4.2 Functional Performance Statements, 5.6.1 Locking or toggle controls, Tactile or auditory status. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, Section 2 (a) provide for communication and orientation via more than one sensory channel			
<p>Q6. Software: User controls for captions and audio description</p>	AS EN 301 549 Section 7.3 - User controls for			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
If the software includes video content, does the user have the option to easily switch on subtitling and audio description? (Easily means in same number of steps to complete the task as using the primary media controls).	captions and audio description			
Q7. Software: UI (visual). Are all elements of the UI accessible to people with low or no vision?	AS EN 301 549 4.2.1 Usage without vision and 4.2.2 Usage with limited vision. EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, 2 (c) provide for flexible magnification and contrast			
Q8. Software: UI consistency. For software with multiple screens, is there consistency of the user interface across all screens? (For example: 'Save' button located in same place)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.3.2 - Predictable, Section 11.3.2.3 - Void. WCAG 2.1 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation			
Q9. Software: Personalisation. Is it possible to personalise the software (colour, font, size etc.?)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.7 - User preferences			
Q10. Software: Audio outputs. When software has audio outputs, is the output controllable?	AS EN 301 549 Section 4.2.5 Usage with limited hearing			
Q11. Software: Colour. Where the software has aspects that use colour to visually convey information/indicate an action/prompt a response/distinguish a visual element, does it have an alternative (not just	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1.4 - Distinguishable. WCAG 2.1 1.4.1 - Use of Color			

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
colour) to convey the same information? (This is essential for colour-blindness)				
Q12. Software: Controls and operation. Are controls adequately sized and sufficiently spaced to be operated by people with limited dexterity or only one hand?	WCAG 2.1 2.5.5 - Target Size (AAA), WCAG 2.2 2.5.8 - Target Size (Minimum) (AA)			
Q13. Frequency. If there are any flashing displays, is the flashing limited to a maximum of 3 flashes per second? (This is to prevent photo-induced epilepsy)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.2.3 - Seizures and physical reactions. WCAG 2.1 2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold			
Q14. Software: Speed of use. Is sufficient time allowed to accommodate the slowest users? (For example: log-in time out must be long enough to allow for use of assistive technology)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.2.2 - Enough time. WCAG 2.1 2.2.1 - Timing adjustable			

Gaining IT Professional Services and contractors to help

For providers of service for web, hardware, software or any other ICT related services E.G. design, deployment, change management, data analytics.

The below questions should be answered in consideration of, but not limited to, the following range of impairments:

Dexterity; mobility; deaf or hearing impaired; blind, vision impaired or colour blindness; neurodiverse conditions (including dyslexia, cognitive impairments and epilepsy); small stature.

1.5 Scoring template for IT professional services

This template is to capture a supplier's responses against your required ratings. The final score of the supplier's response scores are calculated by the following matrix:

- Yes = 5
- Resolved by a release delivered in less than one year = 4
- Resolved through configuration = 3
- Resolve via customisation (free of charge) = 2
- Resolve via customisation (charged for) = 1
- No = 0

Question	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score
<p>Q1. Technology Services: Accessibility policy Do you have an Accessibility Policy in place to consider the needs of persons with disabilities when designing products and/or delivering services? Yes/No + provide evidence</p>			
<p>Q2. Technology Services: Accessibility standards and processes Do you have accessibility standards and/or processes in place to consider the needs of persons with disabilities when designing products and/or delivering services? Yes/No + provide evidence</p>			

Example of Expected Response

This template is to capture a supplier's responses against your required ratings. The final score of the supplier's response scores are calculated by the following matrix:

- Yes = 5
- Resolved by a release delivered in less than one year = 4
- Resolved through configuration = 3
- Resolve via customisation (free of charge) = 2
- Resolve via customisation (charged for) = 1
- No = 0

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score	
Q1. Software: Assistive Technology. Is the software natively compatible with assistive technology?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.5 - Interoperability with assistive technology	4	Release 4.5 due in October which includes a fix so that the product is natively compatible with all assistive technology.	4	5
Q2. Software: Standards. Are all user interfaces rendered using HTML compliant WCAG to minimum AA standard?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11 - Software WCAG 2.1, UAAG 2.0	5		5	5
Q3. Software: Activation of accessibility features. Where the software has accessibility features, is it possible to activate those features that are required to	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.2 - Activation of accessibility features	3	Configuration is required to enable accessibility features to be activated from the login screen	3	5

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score	
meet a specific need without relying on a method that does not support that need? (For example: Activation of large-size font in a database should not require you to first have to read small-size font)					
Q4. Software: Biometrics. Where the software uses biometrics, does it use more than one type of biometric as the means of user identification or for control? (For example: In addition to voice recognition, can it also be activated using iris recognition?)	AS EN 301 549 Section 5.3 - Biometrics	Not Applicable	Removed before sending to supplier as not applicable to scope	Not Applicable	
Q5. Software: Use of sensory modalities. Where the software conveys information by sound, touch, text or visual notification, does it have an equivalent notification that uses another modality? (For example: If there is a beep, is there also a text notification?)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1 Perceivable, 4.2 Functional Performance Statements, 5.6.1 Locking or toggle controls, Tactile or auditory status	4	This product can only provide visual notification when data is entered correctly (field turns from red to green).	4	5
Q6. Software: User controls for captions and audio description If the software includes video content, does the user have	EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, Section 2 (a) provide for communication and	5	Subtitling is available for the introduction video but is not available for videos in Help articles	5	5

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score	
the option to easily switch on subtitling and audio description? (Easily means in same number of steps to complete the task as using the primary media controls).	orientation via more than one sensory channel"				
Q7. Software: UI (visual). Are all elements of the UI accessible to people with low or no vision?	AS EN 301 549 Section 7.3 - User controls for captions and audio description	3		3	5
Q8. Software: UI consistency. For software with multiple screens, is there consistency of the user interface across all screens? (For example: 'Save' button located in same place)	"AS EN 301 549 4.2.1 Usage without vision and 4.2.2 Usage with limited vision.	2		2	5
Q9. Software: Personalisation. Is it possible to personalise the software (colour, font, size etc.?)	EU Accessibility Act (2019) Annex 1, 2 (c) provide for flexible magnification and contrast; "	4		4	5
Software: Audio outputs. Q10. When software has audio outputs, is the output controllable??	"AS EN 301 549 Section 11.3.2 - Predictable, Section 11.3.2.3 - Void.	4		4	5
Q11. Software: Colour. Where the software has aspects that use colour to visually convey information/indicate an action/prompt a	WCAG 2.1 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation"	5		5	5

Question	Alignment to WCAG 2.1	Response	Other explanatory text if response is 1- 4	Score	
response/distinguish a visual element, does it have an alternative (not just colour) to convey the same information? (This is essential for colour-blindness)					
Q12. Software: Controls and operation. Are controls adequately sized and sufficiently spaced to be operated by people with limited dexterity or only one hand?	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.7 - User preferences	5		5	5
Q13. Frequency. If there are any flashing displays, is the flashing limited to a maximum of 3 flashes per second? (This is to prevent photo-induced epilepsy)	AS EN 301 549 Section 4.2.5 Usage with limited hearing	5		5	5
Q14. Software: Speed of use. Is sufficient time allowed to accommodate the slowest users? (For example: log-in time out must be long enough to allow for use of assistive technology)	AS EN 301 549 Section 11.1.4 - Distinguishable, WCAG 2.1 1.4.1 - Use of Color	5		5	5
			Total	54 out of a possible 65	65

Disclaimer

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