

Accessibility of Information and Communication Technologies

Alejandro Moledo, EDF New Technologies and Innovation officer ICT Accessibility Workshop, Budapest, 13 November 2017

About the European Disability Forum

- Umbrella organisation
- 80 million Europeans with disabilities in Europe (15% EU population)
- Organisation of persons with disabilities, run by persons with disabilities
- Fight against discrimination and promote the Human Rights of persons with disabilities
- Full implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities
- Advocacy organisation at European level
- Closely work with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations

ICT as key enabler for persons with disabilities (1/2)

- Gateway to social participation and independent living
- Overcome existing barriers
- More easily adaptable
- Mainstream and assistive technologies / solutions
 Triple A conditions:
 - available,
 - affordable
 - accessible

ICT as key enabler for persons with disabilities (2/2)

ITU – "The ICT opportunity for a disability-inclusive development framework". The most valuable areas:

- Web
- Mobile
- Audiovisual media

Now everything converges!

Barriers:

- Cost of assistive technologies
- Lack of accessible ICT goods and services

Accessibility

- Non-discrimination
- Beneficial to all
- Is not black or white (nor a backyard entrance!)
- Soft approach to accessibility failed
- Accessibility is not sufficiently addressed in national legislations in many EU countries
- Legislation is essential and standards are needed, including on quality aspects
- Labels and raising awareness help
- Enforcement, monitoring and redress mechanism are essential
- Cost-effective when incorporated from the outset

EDF twin track approach to EU policy

- 1. Disability specific (empowerment):
 - Web Accessibility Directive
 - European Accessibility Act
- 2. Societal (mainstreaming disability)
 - Audiovisual Media Services Directive
 - European Electronic Communication Code (Directive)

Accessibility should be a core aspect of the ICT like privacy, data protection or security

UN CRPD & ICT

- 1st International Human Rights Treaty addressing ICT
- Ratified by the EU in 2010, and 27 Member States
- Article 3: Accessibility as a General Principle
- Article 9 on Accessibility "on an equal basis with others", including to ICT
- Article 21 on Freedom of expression
- Article 30 on Participation on cultural life

See: CRPD Committee General Comment nº 2

Key EU initiatives for ICT accessibility

- 1. Web Accessibility Directive (adopted)
- 2. Audiovisual Media Services Directive (in progress). <u>EDF</u> agreement with public and commercial boradcasters
- 3. European Accessibility Act (in progress)
- 4. European Electronic Communication Code (in progress)
- 5. European Standard EN 301 549 on ICT accessibility (under revision)

European Accessibility Act

UN CRPD Article 9 Accessibility:

"State Parties shall also take appropriate measures (...) to ensure that **private entities** that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities"

Proposal for a **European Accessibility Act**

- Directive with legal base of Internal Market
- Mainstream products and services covered
- Disproportionate burden and fundamental alteration
- Use of harmonised standards or Common Technical Specifications
- Implementation and enforcement mechanisms by market surveillance authorities
- CE marking
- Functional specifications (accessibility requirements)

Scope of the **European Accessibility Act**

- Computers and operating systems
- ATMs, ticketing and check-in machines
- Telephony services and smartphones
- Audiovisual media services and TVs
- Services related to air, bus, rail and waterborne passenger transport
- Banking services
- e-books
- e-commerce

Complementing other EU legislations:

- Public Procurement Directive
- Structural Funds
- Trans-European Transport Networks

EDF position

- Crucial step towards end-to-end accessibility
- Limited scope: Built environment, transport, household appliances
- Clarification of exemptions (Art. 12)
- Participation of Disabled Persons' Organisations (DPOs)
- More robust and clearer accessibility requirements
- Complementing sectorial legislation (AVMSD, EECC, etc.) on how to fulfil their accessibility provisions

Parliament position adopted on September 14

- Blanket exemption of microenterprises
- Audiovisual Media Services out (only webs and mobile apps). TV specific requirements as examples
- Reinsertion of the link to other Union Acts
- Inclusion of built environment when new or substantially renovated
- Broadened scope for transport services
- Enhanced enforcement mechanism

Example: Accessibility requirements for telephony & emergency services (1/2):

- Products shall comply with accessibility requirements (both general & specific)
- Information about the functioning of the service and about its accessibility characteristics
- Content information
- Websites and mobile apps
- Information on complementarities with assistive services

Example: Accessibility requirements for telephony & emergency services (2/2):

Functions, practices, policies and procedures and alterations in the operation of the service targeted to address the needs of persons with functional limitations and ensure interoperability; which must be achieved by supporting voice, video and real time text communication, alone or in combination (total conversation), between two users, or between a user and an emergency service.

Electronic Communications

UN CRPD Article 9 on Accessibility: "Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services"

The EU electronic communications framework

2009 revision – success of the disability movement

- Good example of mainstreaming disability in EU legislation
- Follows the UN CRPD

Article 23a of the Universal Service Directive Equal <u>access</u> and <u>choice</u> to, and affordability of:

- Electronic communication services "equivalent to that enjoyed by the majority of end-users"
- Terminal equipment

Further barriers encountered by EDF members:

- Lack of interoperability and common approach towards the accessibility provisions of the 2009 Telecoms Package
- PwD living in remote areas less choice of accessible services and/or not aware of the their availability
- Lack of accessible mainstream products
- Lack of involvement of organisations representing persons with disabilities in the NRA's
- Non-accessible information, e.g. websites of Telecoms providers – no requirement by NRA's
- NRA's lack of guidance for users and providers in understanding accessibility provisions
- Lack of regular monitoring regarding accessibility

EDF objectives for the European Electronic Communication Code (EECC) Recast

- 1. Equal access and choice for end-users with disabilities
- 2. Availability and interoperability of Total Conversation (voice, video and RTT) across the EU
 - It's not about voice communication anymore! Real Time Text (RTT), another way of calling, <u>a reality in the US</u>
- 2. Availability, affordability and compatibility of
 - Text relay services
 - Video relay services
 - Assistive technologies
- 3. Affordability of electronic communication services
- 4. 112 and 116000 services on equal basis with others
- 5. Must carry obligations for TV access services

EECC vs EAA:

EECC	EAA
Availability & affordability of <u>special</u> equipment	Accessibility requirements for mainstream products (smartphones). E.g. able to support Total Conversation
Availability & affordability of <u>Universal Services obligations</u> + Total Conversation + TRS and VRS Accessible 112 services across EU	Harmonised functional accessibility requirements for those
Interoperability for RTT and video call through NRA action	Interoperability for RTT through Harmonised Standards (preferred)
NRA's tasks regarding equal access and choice for end-users with disabilities	Accessible Information, websites and mobile apps of electronic communication providers



THANK YOU

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