VPAT Accessibility Conformance Report

(Based on ITI VPAT©)

Name of Product	**E-PIC**
Date Last Updated	**June 22, 2024**
Completed by	**Karen Marks** (Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team)
Applicable Standards/Guidelines	This document rates E-PIC according to the W3C WCAG 2.1 A and AA requirements.
Contact for More Information	Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team accessibility@elsevier.com
Testing Tools and Methods	• Hands-on keyboard operation • DevTools/Code inspection • Chrome **Version 149.0.7827.54** on Windows 11 • NVDA screen reader version: 2025.3.3 (2025.3.3.54605) • ANDI Bookmarklet • Check Keyboard Focus bookmarklet • HeadingsMap browser extension • Text Spacing Editor browser extension • TPGi ARC Toolkit browser extension • TPGi Color Contrast Analyzer • Wave Exension browser extension • W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Pages • Elsevier Accessibility Checklist
Document Sections	This review document includes all WCAG 2.1 A and AA checkpoints, organized into 7 logical sections: • Visuals • Keyboard • Headings and Structure • Labeling • Multimedia • Usability • Mobile User Experience
Pages Covered	• **User:** Counter COP 5.1, ClinicalKey Usage, Reaxys Usage, ScienceDirect Usage, and Leapspace Usage • **Administrator:** Dashboard
Terms	• **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation. • **Partially supports**: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria. • **Does not support**: Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria. • **Supports (N/A):** According to W3C on conformance, "If there is no content to which a success criterion applies, the success criterion is satisfied."

Notes/Terminology	• "AT" stands for Assistive Technology such as screen readers, voice input, etc.

Conformance Summary

WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion	Level	Evaluation
1.1.1: Non-text Content	A	Partially supports
1.2.1: Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded)	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.3: Audio Description or Full Text Alternative	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.4: Captions (Live)	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.2.5: Audio Description	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.3.1: Info and Relationships	A	Partially supports
1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence	A	Supports
1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics	A	Supports
1.3.4: Orientation (2.1)	AA	Supports
1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.1: Use of Color	A	Partially supports
1.4.2: Audio Control	A	Supports (N/A)
1.4.3: Contrast (Minimum)	AA	Supports
1.4.4: Resize text	AA	Partially supports
1.4.5: Images of Text	AA	Supports
1.4.10: Reflow (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.12: Text Spacing (2.1)	AA	Supports
1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus (2.1)	AA	Supports
2.1.1: Keyboard	A	Partially supports
2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap	A	Supports
2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts (2.1)	A	Supports (N/A)
2.2.1: Timing Adjustable	A	Supports (N/A)
2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide	A	Supports (N/A)
2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold	A	Supports
2.4.1: Bypass Blocks	A	Does not support
2.4.2: Page Titled	A	Partially supports
2.4.3: Focus Order	A	Supports
2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context)	A	Supports
2.4.5: Multiple Ways	AA	Supports
2.4.6: Headings and Labels	AA	Partially supports
2.4.7: Focus Visible	AA	Partially supports
2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (2.1)	A	Supports
2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (2.1)	A	Supports
2.5.3: Label in Name (2.1)	A	Partially supports
2.5.4: Motion Actuation (2.1)	A	Supports
3.1.1: Language of Page	A	Supports
3.1.2: Language of Parts	AA	Supports

WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion	Level	Evaluation
3.2.1: On Focus	A	Supports
3.2.2: On Input	A	Supports
3.2.3: Consistent Navigation	AA	Supports
3.2.4: Consistent Identification	AA	Supports
3.3.1: Error Identification	A	Supports
3.3.2: Labels or Instructions	A	Supports
3.3.3: Error Suggestion	AA	Supports
3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)	AA	Supports
4.1.1: Parsing	A	Supports
4.1.2: Name, Role, Value	A	Partially supports
4.1.3: Status Messages (2.1)	AA	Supports

WCAG 2.1 A and AA Success Criteria

Visuals

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.1.1: Non-Text Content (A) Provide text alternatives for non-text content (e.g. images)	Partially supports	All non-text content presented to users has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose. Meaningful images, including informational graphics, icons, and photographs, carry descriptive text alternatives that convey the same information a sighted user would receive from viewing the image. Decorative images that add no informational value are implemented in a way that allows assistive technologies to ignore them, preventing unnecessary noise for screen reader users. Exceptions: • E-PIC Dashboard, Non-text content graphic: <img> Elsevier Product Insights for Customers, Researcher Academy, and RELX Group in header and footer: All non-text content visually presented to the user must have text alternative serving the equivalent purpose.
1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics (A) Do not rely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound	Supports	Instructions provided for understanding and operating content do not rely solely on sensory characteristics such as shape, color, size, visual location, orientation, or sound. Where the product directs users to interact with or locate content, those instructions include references that do not depend on a user's ability to see, hear, or perceive content in a specific sensory way.
1.4.1: Use of Color (A) Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying info	Partially supports	Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element throughout the product. Where color is used to communicate meaning, such as in charts, alerts, form validation, or links within body text, a secondary visual indicator such as a label, pattern, icon, or text formatting is also present to convey the same information. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC COP51, SD, and Reaxys Usage, Table column headers: Table column headers not reading with ambiguous row data. • E-PIC Dashboard, Utilities navigation - Admin and Profile Settings buttons: Use of color should not solely show focus visible state. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Form Error text: Errors should not use only colored text. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages (including footer), Inline links: Inline links need to be identified by more than just color.
1.4.3: Color Contrast (Minimum) (AA)	Supports	The visual presentation of text and images of text throughout the product maintains a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 against their

Text has enough contrast with the background (4.5:1 for small text and 3:1 for large text)		background, with large-scale text meeting a minimum contrast ratio of 3:1. Color contrast has been verified across all states of interactive components, including default, hover, focus, and disabled states, to ensure that all users, including those with low vision, can read and understand content reliably.
1.4.4: Resize Text (AA) Text can be enlarged up to 200% without loss of functionality.	Partially supports	Text throughout the product can be resized up to 200 percent without the use of assistive technology and without loss of content or functionality, ensuring that users who need larger text can adjust their reading experience through standard browser controls. No technologies have been used that prevent text from scaling correctly when a user adjusts their browser or operating system text size settings. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC COP51, Input Labels: Text must be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality.
1.4.5: Images of Text (AA) Text is used rather than images of text, except where the presentation of text is essential, such as logos.	Supports	Where text is used to convey information, real text is used rather than images of text, ensuring that users can adjust text appearance such as font size, color, and spacing to meet their individual needs.
1.4.10: Reflow (AA) 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 CSS pixels; • Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels.	Partially supports	Content throughout the product reflows to a single column when viewed at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels, allowing users who rely on zoom or larger display settings to read and interact with all content without scrolling in two dimensions. No loss of content or functionality occurs because of reflow, and content that requires two-dimensional layout to function correctly, such as data tables and certain map interfaces, is recognized as an accepted exception under this success criterion. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage, Inputs, labels, buttons, page content: Content is not presented without loss of info or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for reflow.
1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (AA) User interface components and graphical objects have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s).	Partially supports	The visual presentation of user interface components and graphical objects throughout the product maintains a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent colors, ensuring that controls, input fields, focus indicators, and meaningful graphics are visually distinguishable for users with low vision. Exceptions: • E-PIC Dashboard, Toggle Mobile menu button: Non-Text Contrast of the Mobile menu icon of the button does not have

		a contrast ratio of 3 to 1 against adjacent color(s) of the internal button background. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Download Dialog content Opens in a new window/tab icon: Non-Text Contrast of the Download Dialog - open in new tab icon does not have a contrast ratio of 3 to 1 against the dialog background.
1.4.12: Text Spacing (AA) In content implemented using markup languages that support the following text style properties, no loss of content or functionality occurs by setting all 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.	Supports	No loss of content or functionality occurs when users override text spacing properties, including line height, letter spacing, word spacing, and spacing following paragraphs, to the values specified in the success criterion. All text-based content and interactive components accommodate user-defined text spacing adjustments without content becoming clipped, truncated, or overlapping in a way that prevents access.
1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus (AA) Where receiving and then removing pointer hover or keyboard focus triggers additional content to become visible and then hidden, the following are true: • Dismissible • Hoverable • Persistent	Supports	Additional content that appears on hover or focus is dismissible, hoverable, and persistent in line with Content on Hover or Focus.
2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold (A) No more than three flashes in a 1-second	Supports	Visual content does not include anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period, and any incidental flashing remains below the general flash and red flash thresholds.

period, or the flashes are below the defined thresholds		

Keyboard

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence (A) The correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined	Supports	Content that relies on sequence is presented in a meaningful sequence that can be programmatically determined, so the correct reading sequence is preserved for user agents and assistive technologies.
2.1.1: Keyboard (A) All functionality is available from a keyboard, except for tasks such as drawing	Partially supports	All functionality is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes. Users can reach and operate controls using Tab, Shift plus Tab, Enter, Space, and Arrow keys, including navigation menus, form fields, buttons, dialogs, and carousels, with a predictable tab order that matches the visual sequence. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Highchart Line graph data information: Keyboard users cannot access Information that is accessed via mouse of the graph. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Navigation Profile Account Menu Button (Avatar Button): Button using aria-control to menu listbox is not keyboard accessible, missing id reference. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, About Executive Summary dialog content : Keyboard user cannot scroll the dialog window to see all the content using arrow keys unless there is an interactive element in the content.
2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap (A) The user can use the keyboard to move through page elements and is not trapped on a particular element	Supports	Interactive components do not create a keyboard trap, and focus can be moved away using only a keyboard with standard keys such as Tab and Shift plus Tab in accordance with No Keyboard Trap. When modals, menus, side panels, and carousels open, focus moves to a logical starting point, users can close or exit with Escape or by tabbing to the next or previous focusable element, and focus returns to the triggering control when the component closes.
2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts (A) 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:	Supports (N/A)	Character key shortcuts are not implemented in this product.

• Turn off • Remap • Active only on focus		

2.4.3: Focus Order (A) Users can tab through the elements of a page in a logical order	Supports	When pages can be navigated sequentially, focusable components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability in alignment with Focus Order. The tab sequence follows the visual and reading order, focus moves to a logical starting point when modals, menus, and side panels open and returns to the triggering control on close, and off screen or disabled items are removed from the tab sequence, so users do not encounter dead ends.
2.4.7: Focus Visible (AA) The page element with the current keyboard focus has a visible focus indicator	Partially supports	Any keyboard operable user interface presents a keyboard focus indicator that is visible so users can see which component has focus as they navigate in alignment with Focus Visible. We show a clear focus indicator on links, buttons, form fields, menus, and dialog controls, and while we sometimes customize the default focus ring for consistency with our design system, we ensure it remains highly visible, clearly positioned on the focused element, and does not rely on color alone. Exceptions: • E-PIC COP51 page, Button - Run COP5.1 report now: Missing focus visible indicator ring for Run COP5.1 report now button.
3.2.1: On Focus (A) When a UI component receives focus, this does not trigger unexpected actions.	Supports	Interactive components do not cause a change of context on focus in alignment with On Focus. When a field, link, or control receives focus, it does not submit a form, navigate to a different page, open a new window, start media, or move focus to another component, those actions occur only after an explicit user action such as Enter, Space, or click.

Headings and Structure

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.1: Information and Relationships (A) Info, structure, and relationships can be programmatically determined	Partially supports	Information and relationships are conveyed through semantic structure, so they are programmatically determinable for user agents and assistive technologies. Exceptions: • E-PIC COP51 page, Reports Input error: Error is not programmatically associated to the input for screen readers to know the input has the error. • E-PIC COP51 page, Report retrieval status and usage reports: No announcement occurs that the reports were generated or available. • E-PIC SD Usage page, About Executive Summary dialog <b> content : Content behaving like a heading but not coded as a heading. • Global - E-PIC CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Headings - Leapspace, CK, and Reaxys monthly usage report at ETH Zurich and Executive Summary decreased and increased % numbers: Content is not behaving as a heading and should not be a heading. • Global - E-PIC CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Account Summary Table button and table contents: Info and relationship of heading and radiogroup is not programmatic.

		• Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Dialog heading level 4 content: Content conveyed as headings are not visually or functionally behaving as headings. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Headings: Heading level one must describe topic or purpose of each page; all headings should follow proper order structure. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Errors - Please review the fields above: Errors not announcing when they appear on the page. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Report retrieval status report Download buttons: Info, structure, and relationships visually presentated must be programmatically determined or available in text. • Global - E-PIC COP51, SD, and Reaxys Usage, Table column headers: Table column headers not reading with ambiguous row data.
2.4.1: Bypass Blocks (A) Users can bypass repeated blocks of content.	Does not support	A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple pages. Keyboard users can use a visible Skip to main content link that appears on focus at the top of each page, and pages include landmarks for navigation, search, main, and footer so assistive technologies can jump directly to the main content and other regions. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC Dashboard, COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage, Skip to main content link: Skip to main content Link is missing for v2 pages and is not providing a means to bypass blocks of the upper navigation. The existing Skip to main content link is broken for the Dashboard.
2.4.6: Headings and Labels (AA) Headings and labels are clear and consistent.	Partially supports	Headings and labels describe topic or purpose so users can understand content and controls. Exceptions: • E-PIC SD Usage page, Heading total_item_requests: Headings and labels must describe topic or purpose and be presented visually (without underscores). • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Help-tooltip-link button that launches dialog modal: Help-tooltip-link button has no accessible purpose name.
3.1.1: Language of Page (A) The language of the page is specified	Supports	Each page sets the default human language so it can be programmatically determined. The primary language is declared on the HTML element using the lang attribute based on the selected locale.
3.1.2: Language of Parts (AA) Specify the language of text passages that are in a different language than the default language of the page.	Supports	Passages or phrases that differ from the page language are identified so the human language of each part is programmatically determined.

4.1.1: Parsing (A) Use valid, error-free HTML	Supports	Markup conforms to HTML and ARIA specifications so content can be parsed reliably by user agents and assistive technologies.

Labeling

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (AA) The purpose of each input field collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when: • The input field serves a purpose identified in the Input Purposes for User Interface Components section; and • The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data.	Partially supports	Input fields that collect information about the user are marked so their purpose can be programmatically determined in alignment with Identify Input Purpose. We use semantic input types, and the HTML autocomplete attribute to identify common fields. Exceptions: • E-PIC CK Usage page, Content Type Label: Label of data-breakdown-dropdown does not describe input purpose.
2.4.2: Page Titled (A) The page has a title describing its topic or purpose	Partially supports	Each page provides a page title that describes the topic or purpose. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Page Title: Web pages need unique titles that describe topic or purpose.
2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context) (A) The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text or surrounding context.	Supports	The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from its programmatically determinable context.
2.5.3: Label in Name (A) For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually.	Partially supports	Accessible names contain the text that is presented visually in corresponding labels so speech input users can activate controls using the same words they see. Buttons, links, and form fields use accessible names that match their visible labels, any added context such as type or scope is placed after the visible text. Exceptions: • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Navigation Profile Account Menu Button (Avatar Button): User interface component with label that includes

		text, accessible name does not contain the text presented visually or a purposeful label.
3.2.4: Consistent Identification (AA) UI components used across the web site are identified consistently on every page.	Supports	Components that have the same functionality are identified consistently so users see the same names, labels, and icons for the same actions across pages and views.
3.3.1: Error Identification (A) Input errors are clearly marked and described to the user.	Supports	When an input error is automatically detected, the item in error is identified and the error is described in text. Forms show clear inline messages next to the field and associate the text with the control through labels and programmatic descriptions.
3.3.2: Labels or Instructions (A) Items requiring user input are clearly labeled or have clear instructions.	Supports	When content requires user input, labels or instructions are provided so users understand what information is needed and how to provide it.
3.3.3: Error Suggestion (AA) When the user makes an input error, give suggestions for valid input.	Supports	When an input error is automatically detected and a suggestion for correction is known, we provide a text suggestion that helps the user fix the error.
4.1.2: Name, Role, Value (A) For all UI components, the name, value, and role can be programmatically determined.	Partially supports	User interface components have an accessible name and role that can be programmatically determined, and their states, properties, and values are available to user agents including assistive technologies, with changes announced when they occur. Exceptions: • E-PIC Leapspace Usage pages, Export Data as accessible name in Export menu: Name and role is not accessible to screen reader. • E-PIC CK Usage page, Visual heading level 2 for Input role Combobox with listbox : Visual labels presented are not programmatically determined for accessibility to a screen reader. • E-PIC CK, Reaxys, and SD Usage pages, Grouped menu items - Export: Content not reading with screen reader as list with grouped options. • E-PIC Dashboard, s for Profile Settings: The aria-label attribute is not allowed on the generic roles. • E-PIC SD Usage pages, Accordion Apply Filter buttons: Buttons have no accessible labels. • Global - E-PIC COP5.1, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Loading icon: Name and role is not accessible to screen reader. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK usage pages, Input type button and text labels coded as heading level 3: Incorrect role of heading, should be labels for the input text and input radio buttons.

		• Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Input type radio button fieldsets and legends: Fieldset and legend without accessible content. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Dialog role: Help-tooltip-link button launched dialog role has no accessible name. • Global - E-PIC COP51, CK, SD, Reaxys, and Leapspace Usage pages, Heading - Select export format: Incorrect role of heading used, should be legend for the input radio button.
4.1.3: Status Messages (AA) In content implemented using markup languages, status messages can be programmatically determined through role or properties such that they can be presented to the user by assistive technologies without receiving focus.	Supports	Status messages are programmatically determined through roles and properties so they can be presented by assistive technologies without receiving focus.

Multimedia

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.2.1: Audio-only or Video-only (Prerecorded) (A) Provide alternatives for pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content.	Supports (N/A)	Prerecorded audio only and video only content is provided with an alternative for time-based media, so the same information is available without relying on the original format.
1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded) (A) Provide captions for pre-recorded audio	Supports (N/A)	Captions are provided for prerecorded audio content in synchronized media in alignment with Captions Prerecorded so users can read spoken dialogue and important nonspeech audio information.
1.2.3: Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (A) Provide alternatives for pre-recorded synchronized audio/video	Supports (N/A)	For prerecorded synchronized media we provide audio description or an alternative for time-based media so that information conveyed visually in prerecorded video content is available to users who cannot see it.
1.2.4: Captions (Live) (AA) Provide captions for live audio in	Supports (N/A)	This product does not serve any live audio or video content.

synchronized audio/video.		
1.2.5: Audio Description (Prerecorded) (AA) Provide an audio description of pre-recorded video.	Supports (N/A)	Audio description is provided for prerecorded video content in synchronized media so that visual information is available to users who cannot see it.
1.4.2: Audio Control (A) Audio can be paused and stopped, or the audio volume can be changed.	Supports (N/A)	When audio plays automatically for more than three seconds, a mechanism is available to pause or stop the audio or to control the audio volume independently of the overall system volume in alignment with Audio Control.
2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide (A) Users can stop, pause, or hide moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information.	Supports (N/A)	Moving, blinking, or scrolling content that starts automatically and lasts more than five seconds is provided with a control to pause, stop, or hide it so users can focus on other content.

Usability

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
2.2.1: Timing Adjustable (A) Users are warned of time limits shorter than 20 hours and time limits can be turned off or extended	Supports (N/A)	Throughout this product, time limits are adjustable. Users can turn off a time limit, adjust its length, or extend the time before it expires after a warning of at least twenty seconds.
2.4.5: Multiple Ways (AA) More than one way is available to navigate to other web pages.	Supports	Users can locate a web page in more than one way within a set of web pages in alignment with Multiple Ways. We provide global navigation and local menus, site search, breadcrumbs, sitemaps, and contextual links such as related items or a table of contents.
3.2.2: On Input (A) Changing the setting of a checkbox, radio button, or other UI component does not trigger unexpected changes in context.	Supports	Changing the setting of a user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context. Major changes such as navigation or form submission require explicit action like Submit or Apply.
3.2.3: Consistent Navigation (AA) Navigation menus are in the same location and order on every web page.	Supports	Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple pages occur in the same relative order within a set of web pages, unless a change is initiated by the user.

3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (AA) For web pages with legal or financial commitments, input can be reviewed and corrected before final submission, and submissions can be reverted.	Supports	For pages that create legal commitments or financial transactions, or that allow users to change or delete data or submit test responses, we implement error prevention by providing reversible actions, checked entries, or confirmed submissions.

Mobile User Experience

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.4: Orientation (AA) Content does not restrict its view and operation to a single display orientation, such as portrait or landscape, unless a specific display orientation is essential.	Supports	Content does not restrict its view and operation to a single device orientation such as portrait or landscape.
2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (A) 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.	Supports	Any feature that might rely on multipoint or path-based gestures can be operated with a single pointer without a path-based gesture unless the complex gesture is essential.
2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (A) 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	Supports	Functionality that can be operated with a single pointer follows Pointer Cancellation by avoiding activation on the down event, completing actions on the up event, and allowing users to abort or undo before completion unless the down event is essential.
2.5.4: Motion Actuation (A) Functionality that can be operated by device motion or user motion	Supports	This product does not use motion actuation, and all functionality is available through user interface controls.

can also be operated by user interface components and responding to the motion can be disabled to prevent accidental actuation, except when: • Supported Interface • Essential		