# VPAT Accessibility Conformance Report

(Based on ITI VPAT©)

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| Name of Product | **Science Direct** |
| Date Last Updated | June 24, 2026 |
| Completed by | **Jean Ducrot** (Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team)<br>**Madison Russell** (Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team) |
| Applicable Standards/Guidelines | This document rates Science Direct according to the W3C WCAG 2.1 A and AA requirements. |
| Contact for More Information | Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team<br>accessibility@elsevier.com |
| Testing Tools and Methods | • Hands-on keyboard operation<br>• DevTools/Code inspection<br>• Chrome 144 on Windows 11 24H2<br>• NVDA screen reader 2025.2<br>• ARC Toolkit v 5.7.10<br>• HeadingsMap v 4.10.6<br>• Color Contrast Analyzer v 3.5.5<br>• W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Pages<br>• Elsevier Accessibility Checklist |
| Document Sections | This review document includes all WCAG 2.1 A and AA checkpoints, organized into 7 logical sections:<br>• Visuals<br>• Keyboard<br>• Headings and Structure<br>• Labeling<br>• Multimedia<br>• Usability<br>• Mobile User Experience |
| Pages Covered | Home, journals & books, advanced search, journal, journal – all issues, journal – latest issue, journal – special issues, book, search results, search history, my library, topics, single topic, new article, author, and purchase |
| Terms | • **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation.<br>• **Partially supports**: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.<br>• **Does not support**: Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.<br>• **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 | Supports |
| 1.2.1: Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) | A | Partially supports |
| 1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded) | A | Supports |
| 1.2.3: Audio Description or Full Text Alternative | A | Supports |
| 1.2.4: Captions (Live) | AA | Supports (N/A) |
| 1.2.5: Audio Description | AA | Partially supports |
| 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 (N/A) |
| 1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (2.1) | AA | Supports |
| 1.4.1: Use of Color | A | Supports |
| 1.4.2: Audio Control | A | Supports |
| 1.4.3: Contrast (Minimum) | AA | Supports |
| 1.4.4: Resize text | AA | Supports |
| 1.4.5: Images of Text | AA | Supports |
| 1.4.10: Reflow (2.1) | AA | Supports |
| 1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (2.1) | AA | 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 | 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 |
| 2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide | A | Supports |
| 2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold | A | Supports (N/A) |
| 2.4.1: Bypass Blocks | A | Supports |
| 2.4.2: Page Titled | A | 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 | Supports |
| 2.4.7: Focus Visible | AA | Supports |
| 2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (2.1) | A | Supports (N/A) |
| 2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (2.1) | A | Supports |
| 2.5.3: Label in Name (2.1) | A | Supports |
| 2.5.4: Motion Actuation (2.1) | A | Supports (N/A) |
| 3.1.1: Language of Page | A | Supports |
| 3.1.2: Language of Parts | AA | Partially supports |
| 3.2.1: On Focus | A | Supports |

| WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion | Level | Evaluation |
|---|---|---|
| 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)<br>Provide text alternatives for non-text content (e.g. images) | Supports | All non-text content, including images and icons, have text alternatives that serve the equivalent purpose so that information and functionality are available to users who rely on assistive technologies. |
| 1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics (A)<br>Do not rely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound | Supports | Instructions, cues, and required actions are provided using clear text, not just sensory characteristics such as shape, size, color, or location, ensuring that all users can understand and complete tasks regardless of how they perceive content. |
| 1.4.1: Use of Color (A)<br>Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying info | Supports | The product does not rely on color alone to convey information, indicate actions, or prompt user responses. |
| 1.4.3: Color Contrast (Minimum) (AA)<br>Text has enough contrast with the background (4.5:1 for small text and 3:1 for large text) | Supports | The product maintains a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 for normal text and 3:1 for large text against their backgrounds, ensuring that text and images of text are easy to read for users with low vision or color deficiencies. All visual elements are designed to meet the color contrast requirements, supporting readability and accessibility across the platform. |
| 1.4.4: Resize Text (AA)<br>Text can be enlarged up to 200% without loss of functionality. | Supports | The product supports resizing of text up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality. All text, menus, and controls remain readable, usable, and visually clear when zoomed, ensuring that users with low vision or those who need larger text can access information without difficulty. |
| 1.4.5: Images of Text (AA)<br>Text is used rather than images of text, except where the presentation of text is essential, such as logos | Supports | The product does not rely on images of text to convey information, except for essential cases such as logos. All meaningful content is presented using actual text, ensuring that users can adjust font size, color, and style as needed for readability. |
| 1.4.10: Reflow (AA)<br>Content can be presented without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for: | Supports | The product supports reflow by allowing content to be presented without loss of information or functionality when viewed at up to 400 percent zoom. In most cases, users do not need to scroll horizontally to access content, and all text, images, and interactive elements remain visible and usable. Layouts adapt to different screen sizes and zoom levels, ensuring that information and functionality are preserved for all users. |

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| • Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels;<br>• Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels.. | | |
| 1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (AA)<br>User interface components and graphical objects have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s). | Supports | In most instances, user interface components and graphical objects have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent colors, ensuring that non-text content is clearly distinguishable for users with visual impairments. |
| 1.4.12: Text Spacing (AA)<br>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:<br>• Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size;<br>• Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size;<br>• Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size;<br>• Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size. | Supports | The product supports text spacing adjustments, allowing users to modify line height, letter spacing, word spacing, and paragraph spacing without loss of content or functionality. All essential information remains visible and usable when text spacing is increased, ensuring that users with different reading needs can access and interact with content comfortably. |
| 1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus (AA)<br>Where receiving and then removing pointer hover or keyboard focus triggers additional content to become visible and | Supports | All content that appears on hover or focus is easily dismissible, remains visible while the pointer or keyboard focus is on it, and is accessible without requiring complex interactions. Users can reliably access and dismiss additional content that appears on hover or focus, ensuring that important information is available and does not interfere with the use of the page. |

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| then hidden, the following are true:<br>• Dismissible<br>• Hoverable<br>• Persistent | | |
| 2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold (A)<br>No more than three flashes in a 1-second period, or the flashes are below the defined thresholds | Supports (N/A) | The product does not include any content that flashes more than three times in any one second period. |

## Keyboard

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
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| 1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence (A)<br>The correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined | Supports | The product presents content in a meaningful sequence, ensuring that information and instructions are organized logically both visually and programmatically. Users can read and interact with content in an order that makes sense, with no loss of understanding or functionality when using assistive technologies or keyboard navigation. |
| 2.1.1: Keyboard (A)<br>All functionality is available from a keyboard, except for tasks such as drawing | Supports | All functionality is operable using only a keyboard, without requiring a mouse or other input device. In most instances, all interactive elements can be accessed and activated through standard keyboard commands. |
| 2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap (A)<br>The user can use the keyboard to move through page elements and is not trapped on a particular element | Supports | The product is designed to prevent keyboard traps, ensuring that users can move to and from all interactive elements using only the keyboard. At no point are users confined to a component or area, and they can always navigate away from any part of the interface without requiring a mouse or special actions. |
| 2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts (A)<br>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:<br>• Turn off<br>• Remap<br>• Active only on focus | Supports (N/A) | This product does not use character key shortcuts, ensuring that users will not encounter unexpected actions triggered by single key presses. This approach helps prevent accidental activation of features and supports a consistent and accessible user experience for all. |

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| 2.4.3: Focus Order (A)<br>Users can tab through the elements of a page in a logical order | Supports | This product ensures that the focus order is logical and intuitive, allowing users to navigate through interactive elements in a sequence that preserves meaning and operability. All keyboard users can move through menus, forms, and controls in a predictable order, making it easy to locate and use content without confusion or loss of context. |
| 2.4.7: Focus Visible (AA)<br>The page element with the current keyboard focus has a visible focus indicator | Supports | This product provides clear and visible focus indicators for all interactive elements, ensuring that users can easily identify which item is currently focused as they navigate with a keyboard. The focus indicator is consistently displayed and stands out from the background, making it straightforward for users to follow their position on the page and interact with menus, links, buttons, and form controls. |
| 3.2.1: On Focus (A)<br>When a UI component receives focus, this does not trigger unexpected actions. | Supports | The product ensures that when any user interface component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context. Users can move through menus, forms, and interactive elements without unexpected navigation, automatic submission, or shifts in content, maintaining a stable and predictable experience. |

## Headings and Structure

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
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| 1.3.1: Information and Relationships (A)<br>Info, structure, and relationships can be programmatically determined | Partially supports | In most instances, this product uses semantic HTML elements to ensure that information, structure, and relationships are clearly conveyed both visually and programmatically. Headings, lists, tables, and form fields are properly marked up so that assistive technologies can accurately interpret the content and its organization.<br><br>**Exceptions:**<br>• Journal & books page - search results: The search results are contained within nested list elements, resulting in confusing announcements for screen reader users.<br>• Journal page - headings: Some elements on journal pages are programmatically identified as headings but do not function as headings.<br>• Journal page - journal footer section: Some structural elements in each journal footer are visually presented as headings but are not programmatically marked as headings.<br>• Journal special issue page - article links: The collection of special issues links is not organized using semantic list elements.<br>• Journal all issues page - link structure within each volume accordion: The links for volumes within the accordion widgets are not structured using semantic list elements.<br>• Journal all issues page - headings: Volume dates are marked with heading elements instead of appropriate semantic markup.<br>• Topics page - headings: The heading structure on the page changes when filtering is applied.<br>• Single topic page - Lists of topic links: Multiple groups of links are presented within a single unordered list, and the |

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| | | corresponding letter for each group is displayed visually but is not programmatically associated with its respective group.<br>• Single Topic page - Filter radio group: The Filter radio group does not have a group label to identify its purpose to screen reader users.<br>• New article page - "what do these dates mean?" button: Button lacks semantic attribute to describe its behavior to screen readers.<br>• New article page - page controls: Cite and share buttons have extraneous semantic attributes that do not accurately describe their behavior to screen reader users.<br>• Author page - Author Metrics list: The list of Author Metrics data lacks a programmatic label.<br>• Book page - page navigation link: The active link is not marked with semantic attributes or elements that indicate its active state.<br>• Book page - search in book button: The button does not include attributes that describe the action it will trigger when activated.<br>• Book page - h1 heading: The h1 heading is duplicated on the page. |
| 2.4.1: Bypass Blocks (A)<br>Users can bypass repeated blocks of content. | Supports | The product provides a clear and consistent mechanism to bypass blocks of repeated content, such as navigation menus, enabling users to quickly access the main content of each page. This ensures that keyboard and assistive technology users can efficiently navigate and locate primary information without unnecessary repetition. |
| 2.4.6: Headings and Labels (AA)<br>Headings and labels are clear and consistent. | Supports | All headings and labels in the product are clear and descriptive, making it easy for users to understand the topic or purpose of each section and control. This helps users, including those using assistive technologies, navigate the content efficiently and locate information without confusion. |
| 3.1.1: Language of Page (A)<br>The language of the page is specified | Supports | The default human language of each page in the product is clearly semantically and visually identified using appropriate language information. This ensures that assistive technologies can accurately interpret and present content to users, supporting clear communication and accessibility for people who use screen readers and other tools. |
| 3.1.2: Language of Parts (AA)<br>Specify the language of text passages that are in a different language than the default language of the page. | Partially supports | Text content in the product that use a language different from the default page language are programmatically identified with the correct language attribute.<br><br>Exception:<br>• Journal special issue page - article links: Article link text in languages other than English is not semantically identified with appropriate language attributes.<br>• Journal latest issue page - text in languages other than English: Text presented on the page in a language other than English is not programmatically identified with the appropriate language attribute.<br>• Book page - book cover: When the alt text of images is provided in a language other than English, the language of the text may not be programmatically identified. |

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| 4.1.1: Parsing (A)<br>Use valid, error-free HTML | Supports | |

## Labeling

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
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| 1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (AA)<br>The purpose of each input field collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when:<br>• The input field serves a purpose identified in the Input Purposes for User Interface Components section; and<br>• The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data. | Supports | The product ensures that input fields collecting user information, such as name, email, or address, are clearly identified with visible and programmatically associated labels. |
| 2.4.2: Page Titled (A)<br>The page has a title describing its topic or purpose | Supports | Each page in the product has a unique and descriptive page title that clearly identifies its purpose or topic. |
| 2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context) (A)<br>The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text or surrounding context. | Supports | All links built into this product are provided with descriptive link text that clearly identifies their purpose and destination. Users can reliably understand where each link will take them, even when links are read out of context by assistive technologies. |
| 2.5.3: Label in Name (A)<br>For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually. | Supports | The product ensures that all label text is presented as visible labels on the screen and matches the accessible name programmatically assigned to each user interface component. |
| 3.2.4: Consistent Identification (AA) | Supports | This product ensures that when any component receives focus, it does not automatically trigger a change of context. Users can navigate through interactive elements without unexpected page loads, pop-ups, |

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| UI components used across the web site are identified consistently on every page. | | or other context changes, supporting a predictable and accessible experience for everyone. |
| 3.3.1: Error Identification (A)<br>Input errors are clearly marked and described to the user. | Supports | This product clearly identifies input errors by providing visible error messages and guidance whenever users enter incorrect or incomplete information. Error identification is provided in text, making it easy for all users, including those using assistive technologies, to understand what went wrong and how to correct it. This ensures users can complete forms and other input tasks with confidence. |
| 3.3.2: Labels or Instructions (A)<br>Items requiring user input are clearly labeled or have clear instructions. | Supports | This product provides clear labels and instructions for all user input fields, helping users understand what information is required and how to complete each form accurately. Controls and interactive elements are clearly identified, reducing the risk of errors and supporting a smooth user experience for everyone, including people using assistive technologies. |
| 3.3.3: Error Suggestion (AA)<br>When the user makes an input error, give suggestions for valid input. | Supports | The product provides clear error suggestions whenever users make a mistake while entering information. If an input error is detected, users receive helpful guidance that identifies the issue and offers suggestions for correction, making it easier to complete forms and tasks successfully. |
| 4.1.2: Name, Role, Value (A)<br>For all UI components, the name, value, and role can be programmatically determined. | Partially supports | In most instances, user interface components in the product are built using standard HTML elements with appropriate names, roles, and states. The product ensures that assistive technologies can accurately identify, interpret, and interact with controls, forms, and other interactive elements. Changes in state, value, or properties are programmatically communicated, supporting reliable use for people with disabilities.<br><br>Exceptions:<br>• Global - Mobile navigation: The mobile navigation container visually resembles a dialog but allows focus to move to elements outside its bounds and is assigned a navigation role, creating confusion about its intended function and interaction.<br>• Journal & books page - search options container: The container for search options is assigned a search landmark role even though it does not contain any search fields.<br>• Journal & books page - search options: The dynamically updated visible label on the button that triggers the search results display on mobile or when content is magnified may cause confusion for some users.<br>• Advanced search page - all inputs: All inputs in the search form are assigned the same incorrect role, which can cause confusion for non-sighted users relying on assistive technologies.<br>• Advanced search page - search form: Fields that are already grouped within the form are redundantly grouped inside a region with the confusing accessible name "quick search," which may mislead assistive technology users. |

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| | | • Journal all issues page - accordions: Accordion widgets are implemented using tab roles and properties instead of appropriate accordion semantics.<br>• Journal latest issue page - article preview abstract trigger element: An element is incorrectly coded as a button but does not trigger any action or event on the page.<br>• Topics page - header landmarks: Multiple header landmarks are present on the page.<br>• New article page - journal and published by links: Both links lead to the journal page but have different accessible names. |
| 4.1.3: Status Messages (AA)<br>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 | The product provides status messages that are programmatically determined and communicated to assistive technologies without moving focus. Important updates, such as form submission results or confirmation messages, are announced to users of screen readers and other assistive technology, ensuring that status messages are accessible and do not interrupt the user's workflow. |

## Multimedia

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1.2.1: Audio-only or Video-only (Prerecorded) (A)<br>Provide alternatives for pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content. | Partially supports | The product provides an alternative for all prerecorded audio-only and video-only content. For audio-only materials, a text transcript is available that includes all spoken information and relevant sounds. For video-only materials, a text description is provided that explains all important visual content. |
| 1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded) (A)<br>Provide captions for pre-recorded audio | Supports | Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media. All videos with prerecorded audio include captions that accurately represent all spoken dialogue and important non-speech information, such as sound effects and music cues. Captions are synchronized with the audio and are available to users through the media player, ensuring that the product addresses this requirement for accessibility. |
| 1.2.3: Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (A)<br>Provide alternatives for pre-recorded synchronized audio/video | Supports | Audio descriptions or a full text alternative for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media. All essential visual information that is not conveyed through audio is included either as an audio description track or as a clearly available text alternative. This ensures that users who cannot see the video can still access all important information, as required by this criterion. |
| 1.2.4: Captions (Live) (AA) | Supports (N/A) | This product cannot be used to display live video or audio content. |

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| Provide captions for live audio in synchronized audio/video. | | |
| 1.2.5: Audio Description (Prerecorded) (AA)<br>Provide an audio description of pre-recorded video. | Partially supports | Audio descriptions are provided for most prerecorded video content in synchronized media. All important visual information that is not presented in the existing audio track is included through audio description, ensuring that users who are blind or have low vision can access the full content of the video as required by this criterion. |
| 1.4.2: Audio Control (A)<br>Audio can be paused and stopped, or the audio volume can be changed. | Supports | The product meets this criterion by ensuring that any audio that plays automatically for more than three seconds includes a clearly visible control for pausing or stopping the audio, or for adjusting the audio volume independently from the overall system volume. |
| 2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide (A)<br>Users can stop, pause, or hide moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information. | Supports | This product ensures that any moving, blinking, or scrolling information that starts automatically and lasts more than five seconds can be paused, stopped, or hidden by the user. All carousels, auto-updating content, and animated elements include visible controls that allow users to pause, stop, or hide the content at any time. |

## Usability

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 2.2.1: Timing Adjustable (A)<br>Users are warned of time limits shorter than 20 hours and time limits can be turned off or extended | Supports | this product does not set time limits on user activities, or if a time limit is required, users are provided with options to extend, adjust, or disable the time limit in most instances. This ensures that all users, including those who may need more time to interact with content, can complete tasks without unnecessary restrictions or interruptions. |
| 2.4.5: Multiple Ways (AA)<br>More than one way is available to navigate to other web pages. | Supports | The product provides multiple ways for users to locate and navigate to different pages and sections, such as consistent menus, search features, and clear links. This ensures that users can efficiently find information and move through the content, supporting a flexible and accessible navigation experience for everyone. |
| 3.2.2: On Input (A)<br>Changing the setting of a checkbox, radio button, or other UI component does not trigger unexpected changes in context. | Supports | The product ensures that when users interact with form elements or input fields, changing the setting does not automatically cause a change of context, such as submitting a form or navigating to a new page. Any changes in context only occur when users are clearly informed and have control, supporting a predictable and accessible user experience. |

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| 3.2.3: Consistent Navigation (AA)<br>Navigation menus are in the same location and order on every web page. | Supports | The product ensures that navigation menus and interactive components remain consistent throughout the application. Users experience uniform navigation and functionality on every page. |
| 3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (AA)<br>For web pages with legal or financial commitments, input can be reviewed and corrected before final submission, and submissions can be reverted. | Supports | The product provides clear and accessible mechanisms for users to review, confirm, and correct information before finalizing any submissions. Users are given the opportunity to check their entries and make changes if needed, which helps prevent mistakes and ensures that submitted information is accurate. |

## Mobile User Experience

| WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint | Conformance Level | Remarks |
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| 1.3.4: Orientation (AA)<br>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 (N/A) | The product supports both portrait and landscape orientation, allowing users to view and interact with content in the orientation of their choice. Content and functionality remain fully available and usable whether the device is held vertically or horizontally. |
| 2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (A)<br>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 (N/A) | This system does not rely on pointer gestures, such as swiping or multi-finger actions, for any operation. All functionalities can be accessed using simple, single-point activation methods, ensuring that users do not need to perform complex gestures to use the product. This approach supports accessibility for users with a wide range of abilities and input devices. |
| 2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (A)<br>For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true:<br>• No Down-Event<br>• Abort or Undo<br>• Up Reversal | Supports | The product is designed so that actions triggered by pointer input, such as clicking or tapping, are only completed when the pointer is released. This approach helps prevent accidental activation and ensures users can cancel or adjust their actions before finalizing them. |

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| • Essential | | |
| 2.5.4: Motion Actuation (A)<br>Functionality that can be operated by device motion or user motion can also be operated by user interface components and responding to the motion can be disabled to prevent accidental actuation, except when:<br>• Supported Interface<br>• Essential | Supports (N/A) | No feature in this product relies on device motion or user movement to operate. All functionalities can be accessed using standard controls, so users are not required to tilt, shake, or move their device or themselves to use any part of the product. This ensures accessibility for users with limited mobility or those who use assistive technologies. |