

A hand holding a camera lens against a blurred background of a lake and mountains. The lens is held in the foreground, and the background is a soft-focus landscape with a blue lake and green mountains under a blue sky with white clouds. The lens itself shows a clear view of the same landscape through its opening.

Korean Web Content Accessibility

BACKGROUND OF DISABILITIES ACT

Prohibition law (obligation of complying with web content accessibility by stages between Apr. 2008 and Apr. 2015) regarding discrimination against the disabled and protection of rights has been established in order to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap and protect the rights of disabled people with increasing number of disabled people and their will to become a part of the society growing rapidly.

Article 21 of Disabilities Act and Article 14 of its implementing ordinance entails that everyone must have equal access to the contents on internet websites regardless of technical conditions.

In other words, this is about web accessibility. It means that not only the disabled, but also the elderly and children must be guaranteed an equal access to and understanding of the information online.

REMEDY FOR VIOLATION OF DISABILITIES ACT

In the case of an infringement of the Disabilities Act, Chapter 4 of the Act defines the proper measures for the correction and protection of rights. First, as discrimination remedy department, National Human Rights Commission provides an advisory service. It has an exclusive committee that investigates discriminatory practice and undertakes recovery work where those who have been victims of discrimination or else those who know someone else who has been a victim can file a complaint. If there are any reasonable grounds to believe that there are other serious discriminatory practices, the committee can investigate the cases with authority and make recommendations as appropriate.

In the event that the committee concludes that is a case of discrimination to answer yet the advice from National Human Rights Commission Act is disregarded without sufficient justification and the damage and impact on public interest is serious, the Minister of Justice may comply with the victim's request or else issue a course of corrective action for immediate compliance.

- 1) Cessation of discriminatory practice
- 2) Restoration to the original state for the victim
- 3) Measures to prevent further discriminatory practice
- 4) Other measures for the prevention of further discrimination

Failure to follow the three measures above will result in a fine of imprisonment. Item 50 in the Article 6 of Disabilities Act fines a penalty of maximum 30 million KRW. If someone is found to be guilty of discrimination with malicious intent, the court is licensed to pass a sentence of a maximum 3 years in prison or a penalty of not more than 30 million Won according to Item 49. Malice is defined by intentionality, continuity, repeatability, vindictiveness and the details and scale of the damage wrought.

KOREAN WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES 2.0

On December 31 of 2010, Korea Communications Commission enacted the Korean Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 as a standard for web accessibility.

It details a raft of guidelines governing the creation of web contents in such a way that the disabled and elderly can have equal access to the web and are not impinged from doing so to such an extent as may infringe upon their accessibility relative to the young or able-bodied. This standard fully incorporates Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 and is designed to be appropriate for society in Korea. Highly accessible web contents in this context means any web contents that are accessible, regardless of visual impairment, amblyopia, hearing impairments, physical disabilities, learning disabilities, cognitive disabilities, brain lesions, photosensitive disorders or multiple disabilities.

Web contents that meet these guidelines will be helpful in aiding the elderly and people with disabilities to enjoy easier access to the web so as to be able to use it easily. They will not only help non-disabled people in various environments such as quiet or noisy environments, or computer system with low specification to access the Web content, but will also bring about search engine optimization, such as through image or video searches.

This standard suggests guidelines for content creators, developers and web site designers to maintain web accessibility. It has 22 items of inspection on the basis of ease of perception, operation, understanding, and the robustness.

Ease of perception means that all users can perceive all the web contents equally from a website, regardless of whether the user is disabled. For example, a picture or a photo must provide a text as an alternative and subtitles must be provided for video or sound.

Ease of operation means providing all the functions on the website for everyone to be able to use. You must be able to move a page with a keyboard and control the time limit on content such as entering a password in 30 seconds. For those with light sensitive epilepsy, content that flashes 30 to 50 times a second should not be posted.

Easiness of understanding means that everyone has to be able to understand the contents. Not only should users be able to understand the contents itself, but users also should also be able to reasonably expect what is to come after. For example, a window for membership registration has to appear when the button for membership registration is clicked.

Robustness means every user must be able to have access to the contents regardless of the technology. Simply put, contents that work with Internet Explorer 6.0 should work with IE 10.0 and also Chrome and Opera.

4 Principles	13 Guidelines	22 items of inspection
(Perceivable)	1.1(alternative text)alternative text has to be provided for contents that are not text.	1.1.1(appropriate alternative text is provided) alternative text has to be provides for contents that are not text in order to understand the meaning or purpose of the contents.
	1.2(alternative for multimedia) alternative measures must be provided in order to understand multimedia contents such as a video or audio.	1.2.1(subtitles are provided) for multimedia contents, subtitles, manuscript or sign language have to be provided.
	1.3(clarity) contents have to be delivered clearly.	1.3.1(perception of contents regardless of their color) contents must be perceived regardless of their color.
		1.3.2(clear direction is provided) directions must be able to be perceived regardless of their shape, size, location, direction, color or sound.
		1.3.3(brightness contrast of text contents)brightness contrast between text and the background has to be at least 4.5 to 1.
		1.3.4(background music is prohibited) background music should not be automatically played.
	(Operable)	2.1(accessibility with keyboard) contents have to be accessible with a keyboard
2.1.2(focus movement) focus by a keyboard has to move logically and has to be visually discernible.		
2.2(plenty of time is provided) plenty of time should be provided for reading and using the contents		2.2.1(controllable response time) should be able to control the response time with contents that have time limits.
		2.2.2(stop function)should be able to control the movement of automatically changed contents
2.3(prevention of light sensitive epilepsy)contents that may cause light sensitive epilepsy should not be provided.		2.3.1(restriction on flashes) content that flashes 30 to 50 times a second should not be posted.
2.4(simple navigation) contents should be easily navigable		2.4.1(skipping repeated parts) should be able to skip repeated parts of the content.
		2.4.2(title) appropriate title has to be provided on a page, frame, and content block.
		2.4.3(appropriate link text) link text must be provided with appropriate use and purpose.

4 Principles	13 Guidelines	22 items of inspection
(Understandable)	3.1 (readability) contents should be easy to read and	3.3.1 (linearization of contents) contents should be provided in a logical sequence.
	3.2 (predictability) the function and what is to come after an action should be able to predict.	3.2.1 (action of user requirement) function not of user's intention (new window, focus change) should not be executed.
	3.3 (logicality of contents) contents have to be composed logically	3.3.1 (linearization of contents) contents should be provided in a logical sequence.
		3.3.2 (composition of table) table should be composed for easy understanding
	3.4 (help with typing) should be able to p	3.4.1 (label) labels should be provided for typing formats.
		3.4.2 (correction) there should a be way to correct what has been typed
(Robust)	4.1 (correct grammar) web contents should follow the grammar of markup language.	4.1.1 (prevention of markup error) markup language should not have open & close, overlapping relationship, nor property disjunction.
	4.2 (accessibility to web application) should be accessible to web application	4.2.1 (accessibility to web application) any web application included in the contents should be easily accessible.

22 ITEMS OF INSPECTION FOR KOREAN WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES 2.0

1.1.1 (Appropriate alternative text is provided) alternative text has to be provided for contents that are not text in order to understand the meaning or purpose of the contents.

when non-text contents such as images are used, appropriate text has to be provided as an alternative in order to understand the meaning or purpose such that it matches that of the image.

To provide content that can be provided in the text as non-text, content such as an image is undesirable and should be avoided.

1.2.1(Subtitles are provided) for multimedia contents, subtitles, manuscript or sign language have to be provided

In order to create multimedia contents that the disabled and non-disabled can perceive equally, manuscript or sign language have to be provided. The most important element of alternative means is providing the same content as the multimedia content. The most desirable way is to provide closed caption synchronized with audio.

When only video is provided without a dialogue, alternative descriptive, such as text, audio, and manuscript, have to be provided. When only audio is provided, caption, manuscript or sign language should be provided.

1.3.1(Perception of contents regardless of their color) contents must be perceived regardless of their color

All the information provided in the contents should be perceived the same even when a user who may not be able to discern certain colors, someone with black and white display, and some user with prints in black and white exclude the colors.

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1.3.2(Clear direction is provided) directions must be able to be perceived regardless of their shape, size, location, direction, color or sound

This item of inspection is applied to contents that indicate only certain elements or deliver directions. They cannot be provided in such a way that they solely rely on certain senses such as sight or hearing.

1.3.3(Brightness contrast of text contents) brightness contrast between text and the background has to be at least 4.5 to 1.

Sufficient contrast has to be provided between the main text and the background on the web page in order for those with low vision, color vision defectives, and elderly people to be able perceive the contents. However, content whose brightness contrast grows when a ruler, mouse or keyboard is used only for decoration is an exception.

1.3.4(Background music is prohibited) background music should not be automatically played.

Background music that plays automatically on a web page(video, audio, music, etc.) should not interrupt content perception. However, those that play for less than 3 seconds are an exception. If you use background music that plays for more than 3 seconds, you need to provide a shortcut link to go to a control panel that can control the background music(pause, pause, volume control, etc.) (refer to 2.4.1) Adjusting the volume of background sound should not affect the volume of screen-reading programs.

22 ITEMS OF INSPECTION FOR KOREAN WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES 2.0

2.1.1(Use of keyboard is guaranteed) all functions have to operable when only using the keyboard

- You need to provide all the functionality that is provided by the web pages so that you can use the keyboard alone. However, brushing is an important element of reaction rate and persistence(Painting),such as helicopters or airplanes to be used in the training of simulation content, and geographic information content, virtual reality, which are accessible only by visual content, can be an exception.

2.1.2(Use of a keyboard is guaranteed) all functions have to operable when using only the keyboard.

Even when using only the keyboard, the focus should follow a logical sequence without any break or sudden change in the page. Also, contents need to be visually represented such that users with low vision and handicaps can perceive such content visually.

2.2.1(Focus movement) keyboard-specified focus has to move in a logical sequence and has to be visually discernible.

When creating web contents, it is desirable to provide those without time limits.

It is recommended to find alternative means in cases where a time limit is absolutely necessary for reasons such as security.

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2.2.2(Stop function) should be able to control the movement of automatically changed contents

You need to provide a way to pause web content which scrolls and is automatically updated such that users with disabilities can use it.

2.3.1(Restriction on flashes) content that flashes 30 to 50 times a second should not be posted.

This is to prevent epilepsy.

2.4.1(Skipping repeated parts) should be able to skip repeated parts of the content.

People who use a screen-reading program will hear a repeated menu on every page. To prevent this inconvenience, users should be able to skip repeated parts such as the menu and go straight to the main content.

2.4.2(Title) an appropriate title has to be provided for each page, frame, and content block.

Appropriate titles should be provided for each page, frame, and content block such that the web content is easy to operate by a user. The title should be clear and simple, and should help the users guess the corresponding page, frame and content block.

2.4.3(Appropriate link text) link text must be provided with appropriate use and purpose.

You must use or state the destination of the link so that it can be clearly understand, regardless of the surrounding context of the link text.

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3.1.1(Appropriate link text) link text must be provided with appropriate use and purpose.

Language of the web page is indicated: web browser represents the text contents on the screen on the basis of language information that composes web page.

If you are using a screen reader program, you can control the screen-reading program to correct pronunciation. Therefore, the default language of the web page must be specified.

3.2.1(Action of user requirement) functions – including new window, focus change - should not be executed unless expressly and clearly intended so by the user.

Content must be developed with unintended functions that do not automatically run when the user input or control receives the focus. A function must be executed after the user types an input using the keyboard or a mouse. In unpredictable situations, you should not provide any unexpected information. Especially, you should not provide a new window or pop-up window if the user is not aware.

3.3.1(Linearization of contents) contents should be provided in logical order.

Contents that compose the web page should be linearly aligned so that they can be logically understood through auxiliary equipment

22 ITEMS OF INSPECTION FOR KOREAN WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES 2.0

3.3.2(Composition of table) table should be composed for ease of understanding

If you want to configure the data table, the content and structure must be clearly understood. The table should provide a title or summary information so that you can estimate the contents of the table. In the case of HTML, use the CAPTION element as it provides a title for the table.

3.4.1(Label) label should be provided for typing formats.

If you use the input format, the label must be provided so visually impaired users can understand the formatting. You must provide the control and the corresponding label that should correspond in a form that the user enters any data in the vicinity of the control. When the label is provided as only in text instead of responding to formatting controls and programs to be recognized, the label of the control cannot be recognized through auxiliary equipment.

3.4.2(Correction) there should a be way to correct what has been typed

If an error occurs in the online form, you should provide the information for the reason that caused the error and where the error occurred. For example, if a user tries to submit an online form that requires the name, address, and telephone number and does not fill in one of the items, you should let the user know which item was omitted.

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4.1.1(Prevention of markup error) markup language should not have open & close, overlapping relationship, nor property disjunction.

When using the markup language, the grammar should be correct. Especially, there should not be errors such as open & close, overlapping relationship, or property disjunction.

4.2.1(Accessibility to web application) any web application included in the contents should be accessible

Web applications are software configured to perform certain functions included in the web content. They are also referred to as a Rich Internet Applications. Web applications with this standard applied are limited to web applications built for multiple web browsers. Thus, such applications are plug-in content and production program with JavaScript. It is recommended that you do not use web applications that are not accessible with domestic auxiliary equipment such that no secondary means need to be provided.

Optimize Online Business

Thank you

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