

資訊科技界如何回應視障人士 之上網需要

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AGENDA

- Brief introduction of ISOCHK
- Why universal web accessibility
- Government's role in web accessibility
- Other countries' experiences (Asia Pacific region)
- Role of IT sector in web accessibility



INTERNET SOCIETY (ISOC)



The Internet Society is an international cause-related organization that works for the open *development* and *evolution* of the Internet for all people.

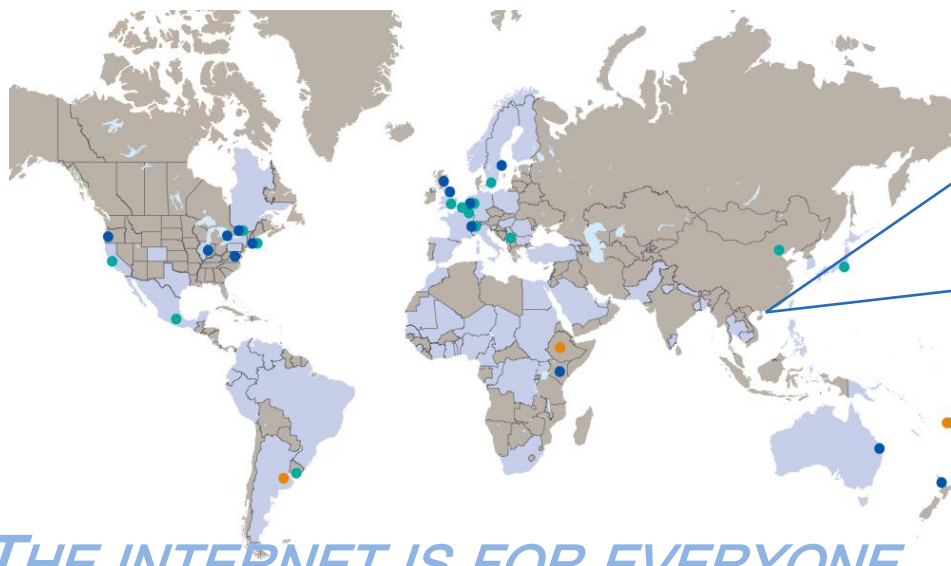
The Internet is for everyone...

*and the Internet Society is for everyone
who cares about the Internet!*



INTERNET SOCIETY

- Founded in 1992 by Internet Pioneers as an international non-profit organization
 - 100+ organization members
 - Tens of thousands of individual members
 - 85+ chapters worldwide
 - Regional Bureaus: Africa, Europe, Latin America & Caribbean, North America, South & South East Asia



THE INTERNET IS FOR EVERYONE.



INTERNET SOCIETY: WORKING TO SUPPORT THE NEXT BILLIONS ONLINE

The Internet Society is working on

- Strategic Development Initiatives
 - Technical Capacity Building
 - **Promoting Access-Enabling Policy and Regulatory Environments**
 - Developing Communities of Practice and Multi-stakeholder Participation
- Next Generation Leaders Programme/Internet Institute
 - Unique blend of coursework and practical experience to help prepare young professionals from around the world to become the next generation of Internet technology, policy, and business leaders



WHY UNIVERSAL WEB ACCESSIBILITY

○ Utilitarianism

- It is just to sacrifice minority for maximizing the benefits of majority.
- People with disability is minority. Able bodied is the majority. We can benefit the able bodied at the expenses of the minority.
- When building the Internet, we do not need to take care of the minority.



WHY UNIVERSAL WEB ACCESSIBILITY

○ Libertarianism

- Every one has freedom and rights to manage his properties.
- We do not want government or others to intrude my rights and freedom.
- I set up a web site. It is mine. Please do not tell me any rules and regulations. I have the rights to build it according to my wish.



WHY UNIVERSAL WEB ACCESSIBILITY

- John Rawl – Justice as Fairness
 - The Liberty Principle states that every individual has an equal right to basic liberties.
 - The Equality Principle states that social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are both to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged.
 - The Difference Principle regulates inequalities: it only permits inequalities that work to the advantage of the worst-off.



GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN WEB ACCESSIBILITY

- If the Internet is a public space, government has the following roles:
 - To ensure every citizen has the right to access it.
 - To ensure the disadvantaged is also accessible to the Internet.
 - To tolerate the inequalities in the Internet provided that they benefit the disadvantaged.
- Guidelines vs Legislation



OTHER COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES (ASIA PACIFIC REGION)

○ Japan

- No legislation that governs web accessibility
- Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) X 8341 or “Guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities—Information and communications equipment, software and services”.
- Web Content JIS is an industry standard developed by the Japanese Standards Association (JSA)
- Private companies are not mandated to use it, but they are encouraged to abide by it.



OTHER COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES (ASIA PACIFIC REGION)

○ Singapore

- Infocomm Development Authority introduced the Web Interface Standards (WIS) in 2004 for government wide implementation.
- In the WIS , IDA does recommend that government websites be accessible, but does not require it.



OTHER COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES (ASIA PACIFIC REGION)

○ South Korea

- Disability Discrimination Act (2007) – provides rights, reasonable accommodations, agencies and defines web accessibility obligations
- Informatization act (2009) covers ICT access and usage for PWDs and the elderly
- Guidelines based on WCAG 1.0 and 2.0
- 5 policy groups - Developing and supplying assistive technologies for PWD, operating ICT accessibility programs, developing ICT accessibility standards, conducting research; and increasing awareness



OTHER COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES

○ UK

- The Equality Act came into force in October 2010, replacing the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) in England, Scotland and Wales.
- It may be unlawful for a website to:
 - have links on that are not accessible to a screen reader
 - have application forms (for instance, for bank accounts or job application forms) in a PDF format that cannot be read by a screen reader
 - have core service information (for instance, timetables on a public transport website) that is not in a format accessible to screen readers.



ROLE OF IT SECTOR IN WEB ACCESSIBILITY

- To bear in mind the Internet is for everyone
- To strike a balance between profit and web accessibility
- To include web accessibility concept in their internal procedures.
- To educate customers on web accessibility.





THANK YOU!

www.isoc.hk



THE INTERNET IS FOR EVERYONE.