

How is Web Content in Easy Language Localised? Current Trends and Open Questions

Silvia Rodríguez Vázquez

Jesús Torres-del-Rey

Lucía Morado Vázquez

International Conference on Translation and Interpreting of Specialized Discourses:
Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Accessibility

3-4 December 2021

Universidad de Málaga (UMA) – Online - Spain



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DE GENÈVE
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About today's talk

- **Research context and motivation**
- **Easy Language for (and on) the Web**
 - W3C Recommendations
 - Content selection and adaptation
- **Easy Language in the Multilingual Web**
 - EL localisation strategies
 - Challenges and open questions

About today's talk



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Information for all



Access to information is a universal right
UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP)

Understanding Easy Language (EL)

Easy Language can be considered a controlled language variety that aim at improving the readability and comprehensibility of texts.

Umbrella term for all variants:
easy-to-read
easy-to-read-and-understand
oral communication

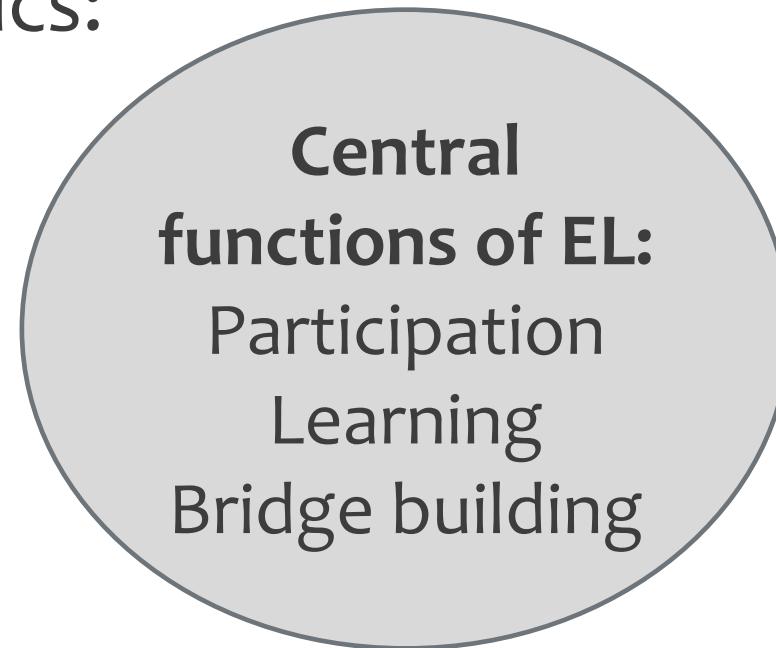
Easy Language

Target group: people with intellectual disabilities and learning difficulties
+
people with dementia, hearing impairments and aphasia; functional illiterates and second language users

Hansen-Schirra et al. 2020

Adequate EL texts must have the following characteristics:

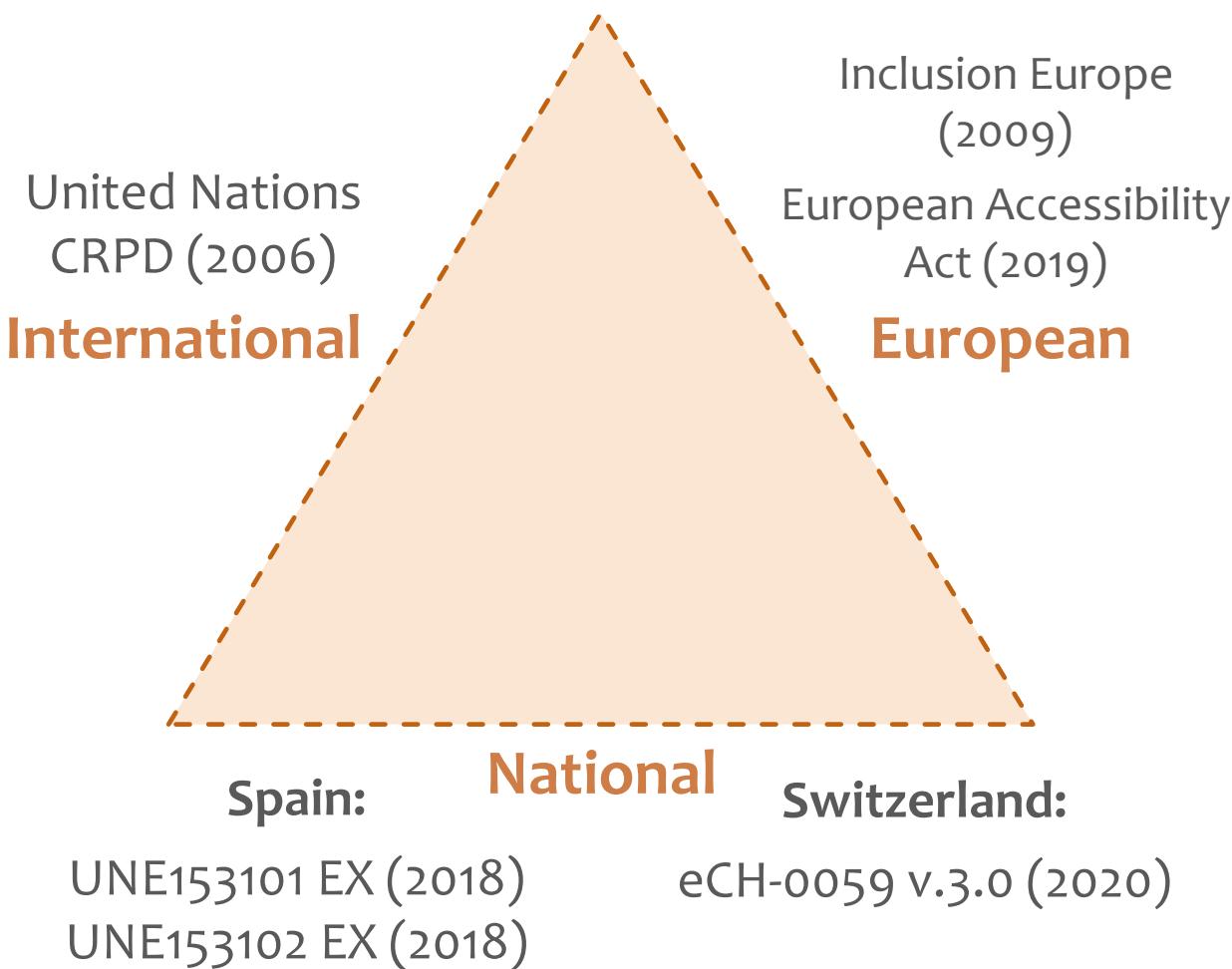
- retrievable
- perceptible
- comprehensible
- acceptable
- action-enabling



Maaß & Rink (2020)



EL recommendations, norms and standards



Their main focus is on:

- **Written text**, generally regardless of the format (e.g. the Spanish norm)
 - Some recommendations by IE (2009) for electronic formats, such as the Web
- General **language guidelines** on limitations in the lexicon; reduced complexity on the morphological, phrasal, syntactic and textual layers; and integration of pictures.
- Some procedural recommendations (e.g. Spanish norm for **EL validators**)

About today's talk



Research context and motivation



Easy Language for (and on) the Web

- W3C Recommendations
- Content selection and adaptation
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W3C Recommendations (I)

"Elements related to cognitive disability are given lower priority in web accessibility guidelines due to limited understanding of the requirements of neurodiverse web users."

Eraslan et al. (2017)

"Easy to Read on the Web is often seen secondary to more technical questions of accessibility" and only "general recommendations" are provided.

(WAI 2014)

When it comes to EL ...

1. WCAG 2.1 (Kirkpatrick et al. 2018) and 2.2 (Adams et al. 2021)

- Guideline 3.1 "Readable" under principle 3 (Understandable)
 - Relevant success criteria for EL are Level AAA; i.e.:
 - a) Not essential
 - b) Not satisfiable for all websites and content types
 - c) They require skills beyond those reasonably achievable by content creators
 - d) They might impose limits on the "look and feel" or function of the page
 - e) There might be workarounds if they are not met

WCAG = Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WAI, W3C)

W3C Recommendations (II)

"Elements related to cognitive disability are given lower priority in web accessibility guidelines due to limited understanding of the requirements of neurodiverse web users."

Eraslan et al. (2017)

"Easy to Read on the Web is often seen secondary to more technical questions of accessibility" and only "general recommendations" are provided.
(WAI 2014)

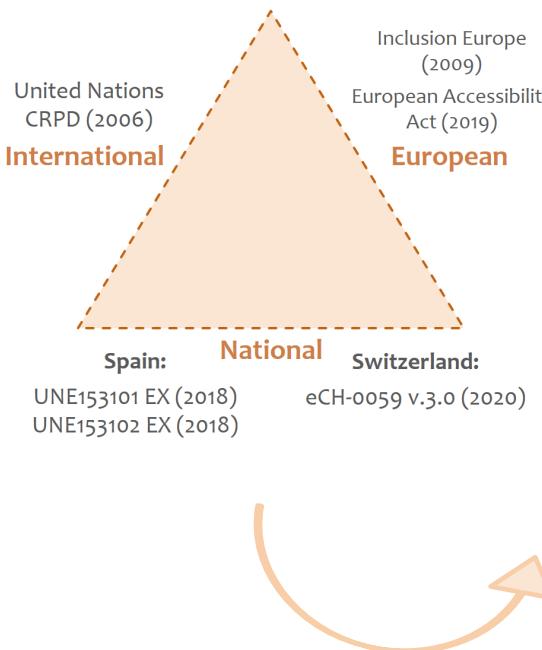
When it comes to EL ...

2. Cognitive and Learning Disabilities Accessibility Task Force (COGA) documents (Seeman-Horwitz et al. 2018; Seeman and Cooper 2019)

- **Advice on design patterns in websites. For instance:**
 - Make the purpose of your page clear (through page titles, headings, and other signposts), including helpful icons (Objective 1)
 - Make the site hierarchy easy to understand and navigate (Objective 2)
 - Avoid too much content (Objective 5)
 - Support simplification (Objective 8)

Content selection

What to publish in EL?



International and European levels:

- voting procedures, facilities and materials (CRPD 2006)
- consumer banking services; installation, maintenance and disposal of technological products (EU)

In Switzerland:

- Information linked to the most important life areas (e.g. rights and obligations, health, laws targeting interested population groups)

In Spain:

- No norm specifying which knowledge areas to cover in EL

2.4.1 Informations relatives aux domaines centraux de la vie en langue facile à lire / langue des signes

Les informations suivantes relatives aux domaines centraux de la vie doivent être disponibles sous forme de langue facile à lire et de vidéos en langue des signes:

- Informations ayant une incidence sur la vie et la santé (conduite en situation d'urgence, sécurité publique etc.)
- Informations relatives à l'exercice des droits politiques et individuels (accès à la justice, informations électorales et sur les votes etc.)
- Informations relatives à la prévention de la violence et de la santé
- Informations relatives à l'exercice des droits et obligations
- Informations pour lesquelles les personnes handicapées constituent le public cible principal (AI, loi sur la protection des adultes etc.)

2.4.2 Informations relatives aux autres domaines de la vie en langue facile à lire / langue des signes

Les informations suivantes relatives à d'autres domaines doivent être disponibles sous forme de vidéos en langue facile à lire et en langue des signes dans le cadre de la proportionnalité:

- Informations relatives au système éducatif
- Informations relatives au travail
- Informations relatives à l'organisation de la famille
- Informations relatives au logement
- Informations relatives à l'organisation des loisirs: Culture et sport
- Informations relatives aux principales prestations fournies par la collectivité

Pour de plus amples renseignements à l'attention du grand public, il est conseillé de fournir des informations dans des vidéos en langue facile à lire ainsi qu'en langue des signes.



Content selection eCH-0059 v.3.0 (2020)

Content adaptation

How to publish it?

- No clear guidelines published on the matter
- Based on our own observation of sites containing EL content:

file formats

- Power Point
- PDF
- XML/HTML
- Audio

location in the web page /site

- Main navigation menu
- Secondary navigation menu
- Isolated web page
- Language version (subsite) within a main website
- Standalone website

Compliance with WCAG

- Headings and titles
- Meaningful links
- Text alternatives for images

Content adaptation

Example 1

Contactar / Mapa web / Accesibilidad / Anúnciate en Discapnet

f t

DISCAPNET
El Portal de las Personas con Discapacidad

Fundación ONCE

Portada Quiénes somos Áreas Temáticas Participa Actualidad y Eventos Premios Discapnet

inicio / áreas temáticas / salud / enfermedades /

Actualidad Salud
Discapacidades
Enfermedades

Información sobre el coronavirus en Lectura Fácil

Enfermedades Discapacitantes
Enfermedades Endémicas
GRIPE A (H1N1)

Enciclopedia
Educar en Salud
Los riesgos Psicosociales

■ [¿Qué es el coronavirus?](#)

The screenshot shows the Discapnet website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Contactar', 'Mapa web', 'Accesibilidad', and 'Anúnciate en Discapnet'. Below the logo, there's a main menu with categories like 'Portada', 'Quiénes somos', 'Áreas Temáticas', 'Participa', 'Actualidad y Eventos', and 'Premios Discapnet'. A search icon is also present. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Actualidad Salud', 'Discapacidades', and 'Enfermedades'. Under 'Enfermedades', a submenu titled 'Información sobre el coronavirus en Lectura Fácil' is expanded, showing items like 'Enfermedades Discapacitantes', 'Enfermedades Endémicas', and 'GRIPE A (H1N1)'. The main content area features a large image with people wearing masks and washing hands, with the text 'Información sobre Coronavirus en lectura fácil'. At the bottom of this section, there's a link '■ [¿Qué es el coronavirus?](#)'. A large black arrow points down to the 'Enfermedades' menu item, and a large orange arrow points to the '¿Qué es el coronavirus?' link.

Discapnet, El Portal de las Personas con Discapacidad (Spain)

- Submenu under main left navigation menu
- All text in web format

Content adaptation

Example 2

The screenshot shows the official website of the Junta de Castilla y León's Department of Health (Portal de Salud). The top navigation bar includes links for Sacyl, the Junta de Castilla y León, social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube), a lock icon, a search bar, and a magnifying glass icon. Below the navigation is a blue header bar with four main categories: Ciudadanos, Profesionales, Institución, and Transparencia. A large banner for 'Nuevo Coronavirus COVID-19' is prominently displayed. On the left, there is a vertical sidebar titled 'OPCIONES DE ACCESIBILIDAD' with icons for accessibility features. The main content area shows the breadcrumb path: INICIO > CIUDADANOS > Nuevo Coronavirus COVID-19 > Información para la población > Información complementaria > Documentos en lectura fácil. Below this, the title 'Documentos en lectura fácil' is followed by a section titled 'Ficheros disponibles' which lists two PDF documents: 'Información sobre aislamiento en casa' (11 páginas) and 'Recomendaciones en centros de salud-urgencias' (1 página). The file sizes are listed as 354 KB and 228 KB respectively. Social sharing icons for email, Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn are located above the document list.

Consejería de Sanidad,
Junta de Castilla y León
(Spain)

- Secondary submenu (5th level)
- PDF documents

Content adaptation

Example 3

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Plena inclusión website. At the top left is the logo 'Plena inclusión' with a green four-leaf clover icon. To the right is a search bar with the placeholder 'Buscar ...' and a magnifying glass icon. Further right are links for 'Otras webs' (with a dropdown arrow) and 'Intranet' (with a user icon). The main navigation menu below the header includes 'Conócenos', 'Te ayudamos', 'Participa', 'Guía', 'Noticias', 'Agenda', 'Publicaciones', and 'Formación'. On the left, a sidebar features the heading 'Hitos y retos' and text about December 3rd being the Day of Disability. On the right, there is a large, colorful illustration of three people walking along a path through orange and green hills under a sky with white clouds and green trees.

Plena inclusión

Buscar ...

Otras webs ▾ Intranet

Conócenos ▾ Te ayudamos Participa Guía Noticias Agenda Publicaciones Formación

Hitos y retos

El 3 de diciembre es el Día de la Discapacidad. Es una fecha para celebrar y reivindicar.

Escogemos 5 hitos para celebrar y 5 retos por conseguir.

Plena inclusión (Spain)

- Standalone website
- Combination of different formats (PDF, web, audio)

Limitations of existing support resources

EL and the Web

- Unspecific indications about **how to publish EL content on the Web**
 - Preference for a limited number of knowledge areas
 - What is translated into EL and what is not remains discretionary: no regulation body and/o monitoring and control mechanisms in place
 - Mention of formats, but what is better?
 - Lack of evidence-based recommendations
 - What about other web elements (not main text) such as menus, footers) or structure preferences?
- Not **legally binding**
- Not **well known** among web content creators
- No reference to **interlingual translation** mechanisms
- **What to do in multilingual websites?**

About today's talk



Research context and motivation



Easy Language for (and on) the Web

- W3C Recommendations
- Content selection and adaptation



Easy Language in the Multilingual Web

- EL localisation strategies
- Challenges and open questions

EL localisation strategies

- No clear patterns on how to localise EL content in existing documentation
- If EL considered as another language, then:
 - EL localisation strategies may depend on the localisation level of the website (Jiménez-Crespo 2013), as per:
 - Commissioner instructions
 - Knowledge and know-how of localisation stakeholders
 - Resource availability
- Other solutions also possible?



EL localisation strategies

Example 1

The screenshot shows the Inclusion Europe website. At the top, there's a yellow banner with the text "Help us keep doing our work." Below it is a teal header bar with social media icons (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) and links for "Library", "Contact", and "Donate". The main navigation menu includes "What we do", "What you can do", "Self-advocacy", "Explainers", "About us", and a language selector set to "English". A search icon is also present.

inclusion europe (with a star icon)

Easy-to-read

Easy-to-read information is important for people with intellectual disabilities.

Checklist on easy-to-read texts
More details about how to use the logo (.pdf).

Read our easy-to-read magazine
Inclusion Europe publishes a magazine in easy-to-read.
The newsletter is called "Europe for us".
Europe of us is published in 7 languages.
Subscribe to Europe of us here.

Easy-to-read explanations
Inclusion Europe also writes explanation of words in easy-to-read.
We have explanations in

- English
- français
- Deutsch
- español

A black arrow points from the "Donate" button in the header to the "Easy-to-read" section. An orange arrow points from the "Easy-to-read explanations" section to the "Europe for us" magazine cover.

A thumbnail image of the magazine cover titled "Europa para todos" (Number 4 / 2019). The cover features a group photo of people and the tagline "Si tú te atreves a decir lo que piensas, hay inclusión!"

Inclusion Europe

- No systematic use of language selector
- List of documents/pages in other languages (localisation level 1 – Jiménez-Crespo 2013)
- Combination of different formats (PDF, web)

EL localisation strategies

Example 2

The screenshot displays two views of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) website. At the top, a dark header bar includes the German eagle logo, the text 'Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales', and language links for English, Leichte Sprache (with a book icon), and Gebärdensprache (with a hand icon). Below this is a navigation bar with links for ARBEIT, SOZIALES, EUROPÄISCHE UND DIE WELT, MINISTERIUM, SERVICE, and SUCHEN. A banner features a woman wearing a mask and the text 'Coronavirus: Informationen zu Kurzarbeit und Sozialschutz'. The main content area shows a large image of a woman in a mask, the title 'ARBEITSRECHT' (with a timestamp '24. November 2021'), and the beginning of an article titled 'Weiterhin Schutz und Unter-'. The bottom section is a subsite for 'Leichte Sprache', featuring its own header with the eagle logo and language links, a breadcrumb trail ('Leichte Sprache'), and two columns of text. The left column defines 'Was ist Leichte Sprache?' as 'Leichte Sprache können alle besser verstehen.' The right column explains that the site contains simplified versions of BMAS content and links to other sites. A large orange arrow points from the 'Leichte Sprache' header in the main content area down to the 'Leichte Sprache' header in the subsite.

Federal Ministry of
Labour and Social Affairs
(BMAS), Germany

- Subsite under main site, treated as another language version (~Level 3, Jiménez-Crespo 2013)
 - English version in standard language only
- Combination of different formats (PDF, web)

EL localisation strategies

Example 3

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) in Switzerland. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to 'The federal Council', 'FDHA', and 'FOPH'. Below this is the Swiss coat of arms and the text 'Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft', 'Confédération suisse', 'Confederazione Svizzera', and 'Confederaziun svizra'. The main header 'Federal Office of Public Health FOPH' is displayed. In the top right corner, there are links for 'Contact', 'Media', 'Jobs', 'Easy-to-read language', 'Sign language', and language selection ('DE', 'FR', 'IT', 'EN'). A search bar and a dropdown menu for 'Terms A-Z' are also present. The main menu includes 'The FOPH', 'Healthy living', 'Diseases', 'Medicine & research', 'Insurances', 'Strategy & policy', 'Health professions', 'Laws & licenses', and 'Figures & statistics'. Below the menu, a breadcrumb trail shows the path: 'Federal Office of Public Health FOPH > Diseases > Infectious diseases: Outbreaks, Epidemics, Pandemics > Current outbreaks and epidemics > Coronavirus >'. A link to 'Barrier-free content' and 'Easy-to-read language' is also shown. The main content area features a heading 'Corona virus: information in easy-to-read language'. To the left is a sidebar with links to various COVID-related topics. The main content area contains several sections with icons and text, such as 'Information about the coronavirus', 'Information about rules and prohibitions', and 'Information about the COVID certificate'. A large orange arrow points from the 'Easy-to-read language' link in the top navigation to the 'Easy-to-read language' section in the sidebar. A large grey arrow points from the 'Information about the COVID certificate' section in the sidebar to the same section in the main content area.

Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), Switzerland

- Subsite under main site, treated as another language version (~Level 3, Jiménez-Crespo 2013)
 - EL content available for all languages (DE, FR, IT, EN)
 - Only info about COVID-19 pandemic
- Combination of different formats (PDF, web)
- Non-compliance with other web accessibility recommendations (link “Find out more here”)

EL localisation strategies

Example 4

The screenshot shows a website for the Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs (BFEH). At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Le Conseil fédéral' and 'Département: DFI'. Below this is the Swiss coat of arms and the text 'Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft' in four languages. The main header 'Département fédéral de l'intérieur' is followed by a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word 'Recherche'. A red arrow points from the left towards the search bar. Another orange arrow points from the right towards the search bar. The page title is 'Informations en langue facile à lire'. The main content area contains text about the BFEH being the federal equality body for disabled people, mentioning coronavirus information, and a sidebar with links for 'BFEH', 'Informations en langue facile à lire', 'Informations sur le coronavirus en langue facile à lire', 'Le BFEH', 'Reconnaissance des langues des signes', 'Politique en faveur des personnes handicapées', 'Lois', and 'Projets'. A large red icon of an open book with a thumbs-up is displayed. The footer text says 'Ces informations sont rangées dans des rubriques.'

Federal Bureau for the Equality of People with Disabilities, Switzerland

- Dedicated section in main site for EL
 - Section fully available in 3 languages
- Combination of different formats (PDF, web)

EL localisation strategies

Example 5

The screenshot shows the homepage of the EASIT website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to English, Català, Español, Galego, Deutsch, Italiano, Slovenščina, and Svenska. Below this is the UAB logo and the title "Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training (EASIT)". A large blue banner features the "EASIT" logo. The main content area has a grey header with links to Dissemination, Inicio (highlighted in blue), Socios, Asesores, Resultados, Eventos, Vídeos, Cursos, and Contacto. Below this is a video player showing a play button, a progress bar at 0:00 / 0:00, and a download icon. The main text on the page reads: "EASIT es un proyecto para crear información **fácil de comprender**. Para crear información fácil de comprender podemos usar la Lectura Fácil y el Lenguaje Llano. EASIT son las iniciales de las palabras en inglés **Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training**. En español significa **Formación en Acceso Fácil para la Inclusión Social**." On the right side, there's a sidebar with the SEPIE logo, a "Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union" logo, a "Disclaimer" link, and a "Download the EASIT Fact-sheet [here](#)" link.

EASIT Project
Fully multilingual website
Highlights:

- All pages written in EL
- Audiodescription of the page
 - Including contact info of the translator
- Use of breadcrumbs
- Use of target language names for language selector

EL localisation strategies

Example 5

The screenshot shows the homepage of the EASIT website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to English, Català, Español, Galego, Deutsch, Italiano, Slovenščina, and Svenska. Below this is the UAB logo and the title "Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training (EASIT)". A large blue banner features the "EASIT" logo. The main content area includes a video player showing a document icon, a text section about the project's goal of creating easy-to-understand information using Simple Text and Plain Language, and a footer with logos for SEPIE and Erasmus+, a "Disclaimer" link, and a "Download the EASIT Fact-sheet [here](#)" link.

English | Català | Español | Galego | Deutsch | Italiano | Slovenščina | Svenska

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training (EASIT)

EASIT

Dissemination **Inicio** Socios ▾ Asesores Resultados ▾ Eventos ▾ Vídeos Cursos Contacto

0:00 / 0:00

EASIT es un proyecto para crear información **fácil de comprender**. Para crear información fácil de comprender podemos usar la Lectura Fácil y el Lenguaje Llano.

EASIT son las iniciales de las palabras en inglés **Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training**. En español significa **Formación en Acceso Fácil para la Inclusión Social**.

sepie
SERVICIO ESPAÑOL PARA LA INTERNACIONALIZACIÓN DE LA EDUCACIÓN
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Disclaimer

Download the EASIT Fact-sheet [here](#)

EASIT Project
Fully multilingual website

Potential challenges (for people with cognitive or other types of disabilities):

- Untranslated content
- Disclaimer page
- Non-compliance with other web accessibility recommendations (link “here”)

EL localisation strategies

Example 5

English | Català | Español | Galego | Deutsch | Italiano | Slovenščina | Svenska

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training (EASIT)



[Home](#) [Partners ▾](#) [Advisors](#) [Results ▾](#) [Events ▾](#) [Videos](#) [News](#) [Courses](#) [Dissemination](#) [Contact](#)

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English
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What is missing to keep moving forward?

Practical Resources

- **Definition of clear EL guidelines for the Web**
 - Combination of linguistic and technical recommendations.
 - Clear narratives. Personalization.
 - Evidence-based documentation
- **Training materials for localisation stakeholders**
 - In line with work done by EASIT project for audiovisual translation (EL for subtitling and audiodescription)
 - Focus on the translation process and tools

Research Work

- **Usability and Web Design Studies**
 - Evaluation of text comprehension by end users taking into account other variables (specific web features)
 - Eraslan et al. (2020): study on the visual complexity of web pages and the distinguishability of web page elements by people with autism
 - Schmutz et al. (2019): usability aspects measured in conventional vs. EL versions

Thank you
Gracias
Merci



Silvia Rodríguez Vázquez, Jesús Torres-del-Rey and Lucía Morado Vázquez

silvia.rodriguez@unige.ch ~ jtorres@usal.es ~ luciamorado@unige.ch

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FACULTÉ DE TRADUCTION
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Notes

- **The last access** to all the **websites** shown in this presentation was November 28th 2021.
 - Discapnet, El Portal de las Personas con Discapacidad, Spain - <https://www.discapnet.es/>
 - Consejería de Sanidad, Junta de Castilla y León, Spain - <https://www.saludcastillayleon.es/en>
 - Plena inclusión, Spain - <https://www.plenainclusion.org/>
 - Inclusion Europe - <https://www.inclusion-europe.eu/>
 - Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS), Germany - <https://www.bmas.de/DE/Startseite/start.html>
 - Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), Switzerland - <https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/en/home/krankheiten/ausbrueche-epidemien-pandemien/aktuelle-ausbrueche-epidemien/novel-cov/barrierefreie-inhalte/leichte-sprache.html>
 - Federal Bureau for the Equality of People with Disabilities, Switzerland - <https://www.edi.admin.ch/edi/fr/home/fachstellen/bfeh/informationen-in-leichter-sprache.html>
 - EASIT, Easy Access for Social Inclusion Training - <https://pages.uab.cat/easit/es>
- Due to a cyberattack, the **EASIT website** and platform are down since 11 October 2021. The screenshots used for this presentation were taken from a legacy website stored in the Internet Archive that dates from July 2021. **The website might have undergone changes since that date.**

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