



Údarás Náisiúnta Míchumais
National Disability Authority



Centre for Excellence
in Universal Design



Summary of Ireland's Monitoring 2022- 2024 EU Web Accessibility Directive



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National Disability Authority



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List of Acronyms

ETB – Education and Training Board

EN – European Norm

EU – European Union

HTML – Hypertext Markup Language

NDA – National Disability Authority

SC – Success Criteria

SI – Statutory Instrument

TFI – Transport for Ireland

WAD – Web Accessibility Directive

WCAG – Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

Executive Summary

"Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies" (the Directive) requires Member States to ensure that websites and mobile applications (apps) of public sector bodies are fully accessible to persons with disabilities.¹

The National Disability Authority (NDA) is named as the National Monitoring Body for Ireland in the 2020 Regulations and is required under the Directive's Implementing Decision 2018/1524 to provide monitoring data in a national report to the European Commission every three years.²

NDA has published three annual reports for the monitoring period 2022-2024. Collectively, these reports fulfil NDA's reporting obligations under the Directive's Implementing Decision and are available on the [NDA website](#). The current report provides a brief summary of the monitoring under the Directive conducted by NDA. It highlights interesting findings and identifies key trends in NDA's monitoring data for the past three years beyond that required under NDA's reporting obligations.

The section "Reviews conducted 2022-2024" outlines the number of websites and mobile apps subject to monitoring and describes NDA's In-depth Review and Simplified Review processes.

The section "Key data and trends" presents findings from monitoring data that NDA considers useful and informative. This includes the most commonly identified accessibility errors, trends in total numbers of detected errors from year to year and which public bodies are taking steps to improve compliance.

Summary of key data and trends

NDA took 'snapshot' data annually from each website subject to Simplified Review. Simplified Reviews are fully automated reviews on a large number of webpages. Aggregated data from Simplified Reviews conducted in 2023 and 2024 show an increase in the percentage of web pages with no errors from 22.8% in October 2023 to 58.9% in October 2024. The data also shows a reduction in the average number of errors per site from 5,209 per site in October 2023 to 4,200 per site in October 2024.

The average Accessibility Score, which is calculated based on the number of automated errors and their user impact, is also trending in the right direction. It improved from 31.3% in 2023 to 46.1% in 2024.

¹ <https://nda.ie/publications/communications/eu-web-accessibility-directive/>

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018D1524&rid=1>

This indicates an overall improvement across all websites in Ireland subject to Simplified Review from 2023 to 2024.

For the first year since NDA monitoring began, NDA took a smaller snapshot of Simplified Review data across a six-month period in 2024. This snapshot focused on the number of critical errors on HTML pages in April and again in September 2024. This enabled us to analyse progress by public bodies. Forty six percent of websites reviewed have eliminated all critical errors or are on track to do so shortly based on their progress over the 6 month period (Figure 1). For these public bodies, their efforts should now turn to eliminating all other errors detected in their Simplified review and conducting more manual testing and remediation to ensure continued progress towards reaching compliance.

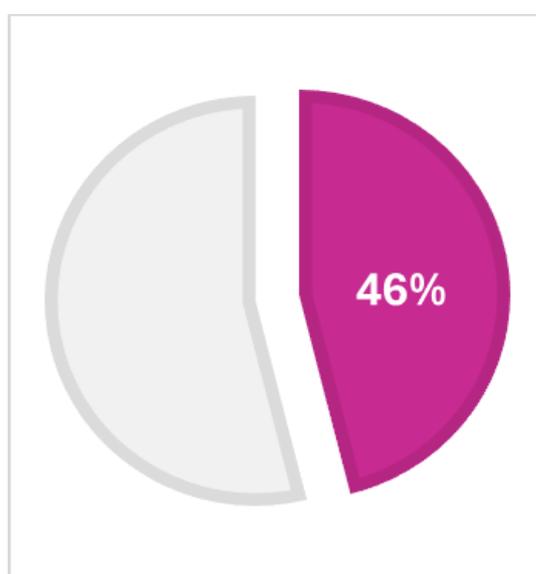


Figure 1: Percentage of websites have already or are on track to eliminate critical errors

The section “Six-month snapshot” provides a more detailed breakdown of progress by all 221 websites reviewed.³

In-depth Reviews produce much smaller quantities of data compared with Simplified Reviews and this data is less useful in tracking global trends. However, In-depth Review results can demonstrate a website’s or mobile app’s level of compliance with EN 301 549. In general, NDA observed a high level of commitment to addressing accessibility by the majority of public bodies subject to In-depth Review over the monitoring period. Websites such as the HSE.ie and GOV.ie which were subject to In-depth Reviews in more than one year have significantly improved their level of

³ Twelve sites subject to Simplified Review in 2024 are not included in this sample due to data for that site not being available in either April or September.

compliance.⁴ New "Transport for Ireland" mobile apps developed by the National Transport Authority have similarly improved over the monitoring period. A small number of public bodies subject to In-depth Review have yet to commence their remediation work but have committed to doing so.

⁴ HSE.ie is the main website of the Health Services executive. GOV.ie is the main government information website

Introduction

“Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies” (the Directive) requires Member States to ensure that websites and mobile applications (apps) of public sector bodies are fully accessible to persons with disabilities.

The National Disability Authority (NDA) is named as the National Monitoring Body for Ireland in the 2020 Regulations and is required under the Directive's Implementing Decision 2018/1524 to provide monitoring data in a national report to the European Commission every three years.

The following sections provide a brief summary of the monitoring conducted by NDA. It highlights interesting findings and identifies key trends in NDA's monitoring data for the past three years beyond that required under NDA's reporting obligations.

Summary of reviews conducted 2022-2024

NDA conducts two types of monitoring review: In-depth and Simplified Reviews.

How NDA conducts In-depth and Simplified Reviews

The In-depth Review and Simplified Review methodologies and tooling is explained in detail in the [2021 monitoring report](#) and largely remained consistent for the 2022-2024 monitoring period.⁵

In-depth Reviews are conducted on a small number of website pages or mobile app screens for ALL relevant clauses of the harmonised standard EN 301 549 “Accessibility Requirements for ICT Products” v3.2.1.⁶ They were conducted using a mix of automated and manual tests.

Simplified Reviews were conducted on a larger sample of up to 400 web pages and PDFs per website against a subset of the Web Content Accessibility Guideline (WCAG) 2.1 clauses from the standard based on the axe-core rule set. We conducted these Reviews weekly using automated tools.

All review reports provide information about each issue identified and detailed remediation advice.

Table 1 that follows provides a comparison of the two types of reviews.

Table 1: Types of reviews	Simplified Review	In-depth Review
Method and Frequency	Automated, weekly	Manual and automated, annually
Coverage	Up to 57% of WCAG 2.1 AA	100% of WAD EN 301 549 clauses, including WCAG 2.1 AA
Digital Asset Types	Webpages and PDFs	Webpages, PDFs, mobile apps
Can confirm compliance?	No. Additional manual testing required	Yes, for those pages and components tested
Scope	400 pages, including PDFs	8-20+ pages plus 1 PDF

⁵ In 2022 the In-depth Review methodology and tooling was updated to include the additional EN 301 549 clauses beyond WCAG 2.1 Success Criteria

⁶ EN 301 549 is the minimum standard against which compliance with the essential requirements of the WAD is confirmed.

Numbers of reviews

The total number of reviews NDA conducted for the current monitoring period are set out in Table 2.

Table 2:

Year	Simplified Reviews	In-depth - web	In-depth – mobile apps
2022	230	21	10
2023	231	21	10
2024	232	23	8

The cohort of websites and mobile apps differed from year to year. Twelve of the websites selected for In-Depth Reviewed were reviewed twice over the monitoring period. This provided useful information to the public body on their remediation efforts. No repeat reviews were conducted on a mobile app due to the low numbers of mobile apps provided by public bodies in Ireland. Certain cohorts of websites such as Local Authority, higher education and transport provider websites were included from year to year for Simplified Review. NDA varied the other websites for Simplified Review from year to year while ensuring they were priority websites for persons with disabilities.

These reviews provided a large amount of data, some of which is analysed in the following section.

Key data and trends

The following tables show the most commonly detected errors for each year of monitoring from both In-depth and Simplified Reviews.

Most commonly detected errors

Data from In-depth Reviews conducted in the monitoring period provides the top three highest number of WCAG 2.1 A/AA errors detected across all all sites (Table 3).

Table 3: Top three highest number of WCAG 2.1 A/AA errors

Year	First WCAG 2.1 AA issue	Second WCAG 2.1 AA issue	Third WCAG 2.1 AA issue
2022	Colour Contrast (34%)	Info & Relationships (16%)	Name, Role, Value (11%)
2023	Name, Role, Value (30%)	Colour Contrast (28%)	Non-Text Content (7%)
2024	Name, Role, Value (45%)	Info and Relationships (12%)	Colour Contrast (9%)

The following Simplified Review data shows the numbers of sites which have the highest number of errors in common (Table 4). For example, errors with PDFs accounted for the most or second most commonly detected issue on a majority of sites across all monitoring years.

Table 4: Most common errors detected per website subject to Simplified Review

Year	Most common issue	Second most common issue	Third most common issue
2022	Colour Contrast (on 100 sites)	PDF (on 68 sites)	Name, Role, Value (on 19 sites)
2023	PDF (On 137 sites)	Colour Contrast (on 40 sites)	Parsing (on 17 sites)
2024	PDF (on 139 sites)	Colour Contrast (on 38 sites)	Name, Role, Value (on 17 sites)

Although data from In-depth and Simplified Reviews are not directly comparable, they show a range of errors in common. In-depth Reviews are more attuned to identifying errors with interactive HTML elements on websites, which are typically recorded under the WCAG 2.1 Success

Criteria 4.1.2 "Name, Role, Value".⁷ "Name, Role, Value" accounted for the highest number of errors identified in both 2023 and 2024.

Errors with "Colour Contrast" and "Information and Relationships"⁸ accounted for high numbers of errors across both In-depth and Simplified reviews. NDA's "[Web accessibility techniques](#)" provide guidance on the design and development of websites that address these errors.⁹

Simplified Reviews are attuned to identifying errors that repeat across large numbers of pages such as the high volume of PDF documents on public sector websites. Inaccessible PDFs were the most common issue for the highest number of websites reviewed in 2023 and 2024. From engagement with public bodies, NDA is aware that Communications Officers and IT personnel face challenges when striving to improve the accessibility of PDFs published to the website. These include low awareness of the errors among staff and low capacity among design agencies on creating accessible PDFs. NDA has supported multiple training events on PDF accessibility during the 2022-2024 monitoring period.¹⁰

Simplified Review trends

NDA took snapshots of data from all Simplified Reviews at a point in time each year. This data is presented in Section 3 of each annual report. The following data is based on two snapshots taken in October 2023 and October 2024 for those years' annual monitoring reports.¹¹ It demonstrates common errors and trends across these two years.

Percentage of pages with no errors

The percentage of pages with no errors detected by automated tools rose from 22.8% in October 2023 to 58.9% in October 2024 (Figure 1). This positive trend reflects efforts made by some public bodies in addressing the errors identified by automated tools through their Simplified Reviews.

⁷ [Success Criteria 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value](#) Mark-up (HTML) is not used in a way that facilitates accessibility. This includes following the HTML specifications and using forms, form labels, frame titles, etc. appropriately.

⁸ [WCAG 2.1 Success Criteria 1.4.3 Colour contrast](#). (Level AA). This requires that text and images of text have a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1.

[WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion 1.3.1 Info and Relationships content](#). (Level A). This requires that content such as headings, lists, tables and labels used correct semantic mark-up to convey correct information to assistive technology.

⁹ [Web Accessibility Techniques](#)

¹⁰ [Recordings of NDA supported training events](#)

¹¹ Simplified Review snapshots were taken in March 2023 (for the 2022 monitoring report), October 2023 and October 2024. Due to the lateness of the snapshot for 2022, this data is not used in the analysis of annual trends.

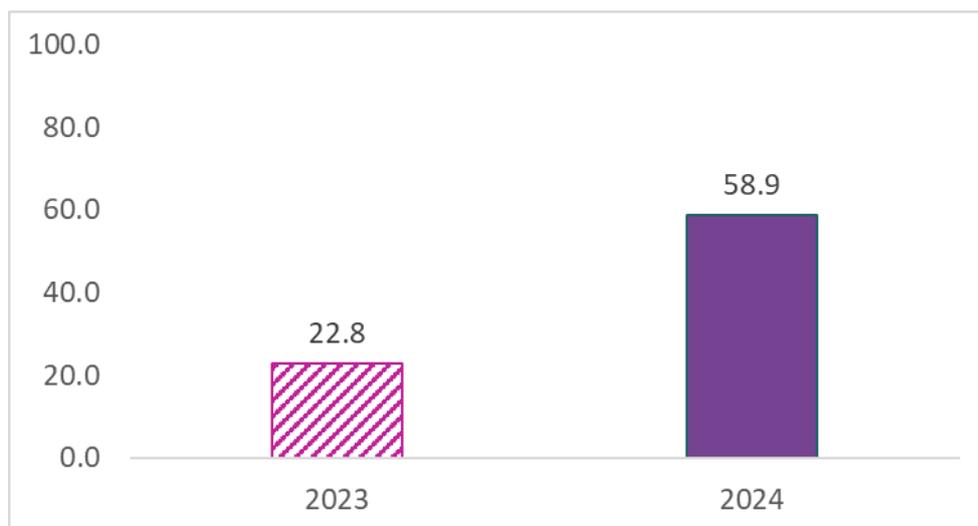


Figure 1: Percentage of pages with no errors

Average number of errors per site

The average number of errors per site fell from 5,209 per site in November 2023 to 4,200 in October 2024 (Figure 2).

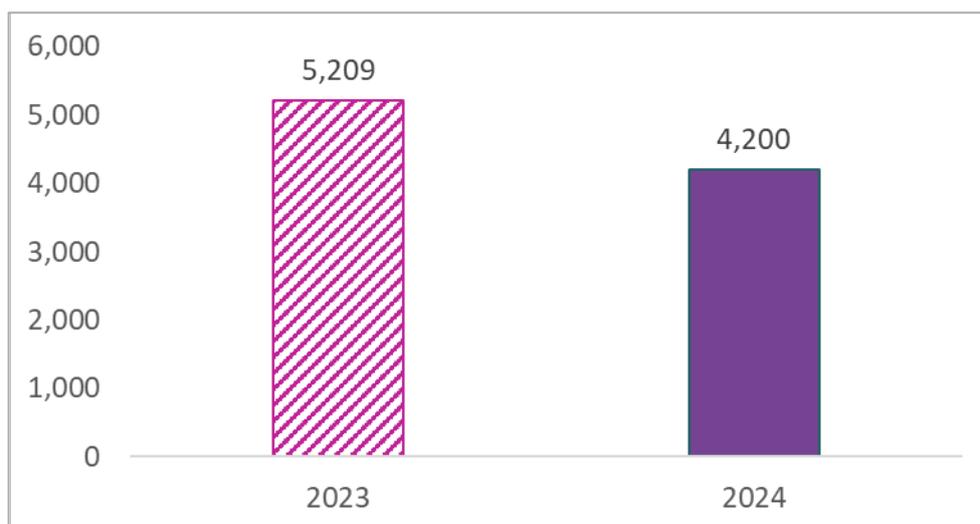


Figure 2: Average number of errors per site

The average number of errors categorised as having a “critical” impact on users fell from 1,310 in October 2023 to 1,174 in October 2024. The average number of serious errors per site fell slightly from 3,340 to 3,026 (Figure 3).

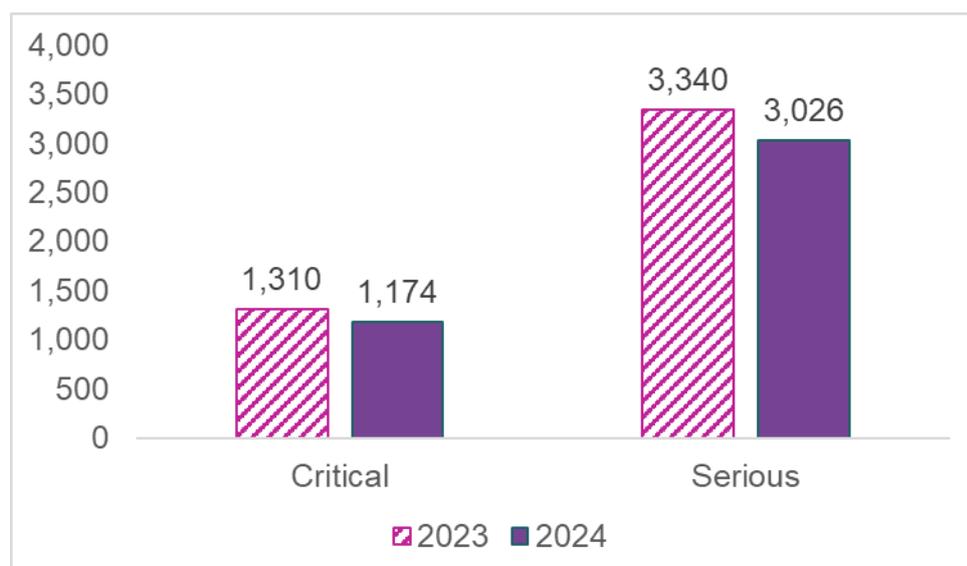


Figure 3: Errors by severity level

Accessibility scores

Categorising errors by their impact on users allows us to produce an Accessibility Score. This score assigns a weighting to the user impact for each error. An Accessibility Score provides public bodies with a useful way to prioritise their remediation efforts and identify errors across common templates and components.

Using the Accessibility Score metric, we see that there are some improvements across all sites subject to Simplified Review (Table 5).

The percentage of sites with an Accessibility Score of 90% or higher rose from 8.2% in November 2023 to 16% in October 2024. While this represents a significant percentage increase in the number of sites achieving this Accessibility Score range, it accounts for a total of 17 websites. This is a modest if welcome upward trend.

At the other end of the Accessibility Score scale, the percentage of sites with a score less than 10% fell from 34.6% in 2023 to 23.7% in 2024. While this again is a welcome trend, nearly one quarter of all sites still have a large number of errors.

Table 5: Accessibility Score ranges

	2023	2024
% of sites with score > 90	8.2%	16%
% of sites with score <10	34.6%	23.7%

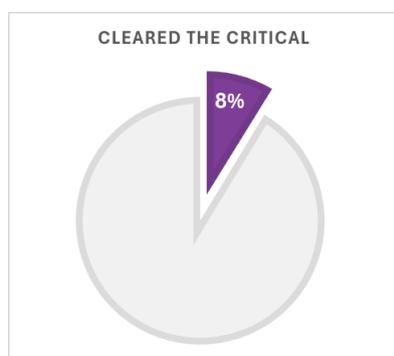
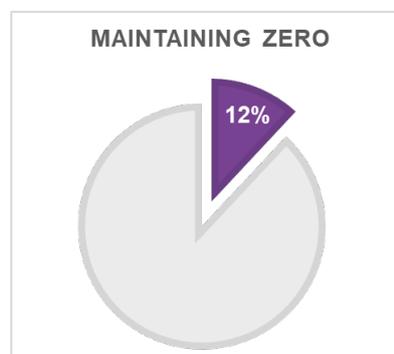
While the above figures demonstrate trends across all websites subject to Simplified Review, it is also useful to consider how Simplified Review data at a per website level is trending.

Six-month snapshot

In 2024, NDA conducted two additional snapshots of Simplified Review data in April and September on 221 websites to track progress over time. Public bodies were informed that these snapshots were taking place and encouraged to focus on addressing errors in their Simplified Review results. These snapshots gathered data on the number of critical errors on HTML pages identified by automated means. The aim of this exercise was to motivate public bodies subject to Simplified Review to focus on addressing the most critical errors on their websites and track progress over time. It also aimed to inform NDA's monitoring process going forward. The six-month snapshot provides comparative data that helps identify which and how many websites:

- have begun to address automated accessibility errors,
- are actively working on improving accessibility, and
- are remaining static or have disimproved.

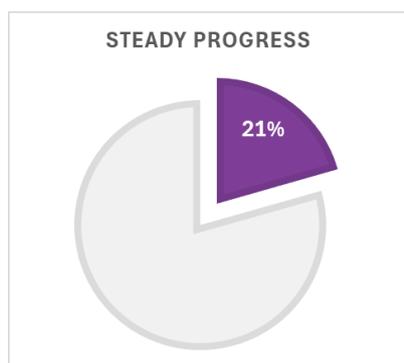
Maintaining zero: Twelve percent (12%) of websites maintained a total of zero critical errors across the six month period. This demonstrates a commitment to managing and maintaining accessibility. [See all sites in this category.](#)



Cleared the critical: Eight percent (8%) of websites have removed all or nearly all critical errors across the six months. They are now ready to tackle any remaining serious errors and conduct in-depth manual reviewing and remediation. [See all sites in this category.](#)

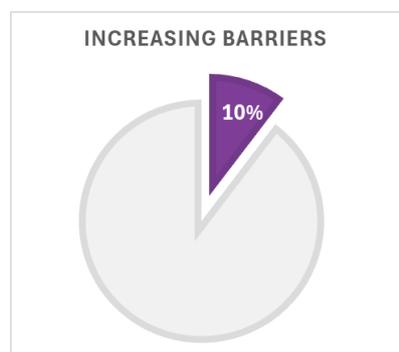
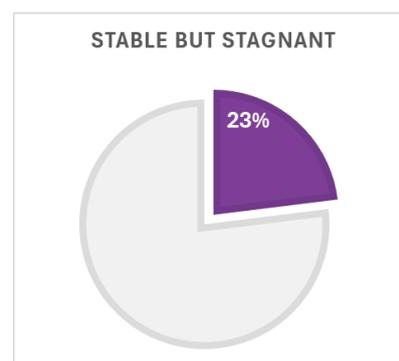
Accelerated success: Twenty six percent (26%) of the websites reviewed are on track to join those at the top. Many have very few errors left to fix. For others, at their current pace, they are on target to eliminate all critical errors within the next six-months, with some already clearing thousands of errors. [See all sites in this category.](#)





Steady progress: Twenty one percent (21%) of the websites reviewed have made some progress but need to accelerate efforts if they are to reduce their critical errors to zero within the next six months. [See all sites in this category.](#)

Stable but stagnant: Twenty three percent (23%) of websites reviewed had a similar number of critical errors across the six months and do not appear to have commenced remediation work. Some have a relatively small number of errors to deal with, while others are maintaining many critical errors and should move to swiftly address this situation. [See all sites in this category.](#)



Increasing barriers: Ten percent (10%) of websites reviewed have actually seen an increase in critical errors during the six-month period. This trend directly contradicts the goal of reducing accessibility barriers and creating a more inclusive web experience. [See all sites in this category.](#)

This six-month snapshot is provided to assist discussions among the European Commission and National Monitoring Bodies in other Member States on how best to present monitoring data and track progress.

Engagement and capacity building

NDA invested significantly in providing support to public bodies over the monitoring period. All review results include detailed guidance on remediating errors. In addition, NDA published guidance on a range of topics including web accessibility techniques, writing accessibility statements and the procurement of accessible websites and mobile app development services.¹²

¹² <https://universaldesign.ie/communications-digital/web-and-mobile-accessibility>

Securing engagement by public bodies was a very time consuming and resource intensive activity for NDA's monitoring team at the initial stages of the monitoring period. Many public bodies were unaware of the Directive and did not initially respond to NDA requests for engagement and Notices of Monitoring. As NDA supported more digital accessibility training and held more awareness raising events, levels of awareness grew. Throughout 2023 and 2024 NDA was increasingly contacted by public bodies wishing to know more about their obligations under the directive or seeking advice on improving compliance.

In 2024 NDA structured its monitoring activities to ensure public bodies received their monitoring results in a timely and efficient way. All public bodies subject to monitoring were notified in January and NDA held a series of seminars in February and March 2024 to inform them of their obligations under the Directive and advise how to use their Review results to best effect. In general, public bodies subject to In-depth Review engaged well with the process and made significant efforts to improve compliance based on their Review results. Many public bodies subject to Simplified Review were motivated by the Accessibility Score metric and having their progress tracked by the six-month snapshot, as data in the previous section demonstrates.

In partnership with the Irish Computer Society NDA supported sixteen training and information seminars for this monitoring period, details of which are contained in the Executive Summary of each annual report. Topics covered included introduction to the Directive, PDF accessibility, mobile app accessibility and testing accessibility and recordings are available on the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design's website.¹³ Each public body subject to monitoring was offered a free licence to an online learning resource, Deque University, which provides an extensive curriculum of self-guided online courses on digital accessibility. Many public bodies use this resource in their internal training efforts.

NDA is the national contact point for the AccessibleEU Centre.¹⁴ In June 2024 NDA held its first hybrid event on the Web Accessibility Directive as part of its ongoing programmes of events with the Centre.¹⁵ Participants

¹³ <https://universaldesign.ie/communications-digital/web-and-mobile-accessibility#ics>

¹⁴ [AccessibleEU](#) is one of the flagship initiatives proposed by the European Commission Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030. It is a resource Centre on accessibility working on areas such as built environment, transport, information and communication technologies to ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of life on equal basis with others.

¹⁵ <https://universaldesign.ie/news/from-compliance-to-excellence-using-accessibility-to-create-great-digital-services-for-all>

from the public, private and disability sectors were very enthusiastic about the opportunity to meet and share experiences.

NDA engaged with many persons with disabilities and Disabled Persons Organisations over the monitoring period. NDA is grateful to members of this community who shared their experience of using public sector websites and mobile apps and who contributed at NDA's events. NDA is aware that some public bodies actively engage with persons with disabilities to inform their design and development work. This goes to the spirit of the Directive which seeks to ensure that persons with disabilities are the centre of accessibility efforts and that public bodies take a Universal Design approach. The HSE Digital team is notable in this regard.

NDA encourages public bodies to engage with digital accessibility professionals to support their accessibility efforts. There is a nascent community of accessibility professionals in Ireland and NDA is grateful for the support received from networks such as UX Dublin, Accessibility Ireland and the Irish Accessibility Network. NDA worked closely with its accessibility partner Deque Systems to develop an impactful monitoring and reporting methodology and conduct reviews for this monitoring period.

Conclusion

NDA monitoring data shows that compliance with the EU Web Accessibility Directive is trending in the right direction, albeit at an inconsistent rate across public bodies. Simplified Review data shows the number of pages with no automated errors dropped significantly from 2023 to 2024. The six-month snapshot demonstrates that many public bodies are actively addressing accessibility. The six-month snapshot also appears to have had the effect of motivating many public bodies to begin their remediation efforts. The overall reduction in the number of critical errors is a positive.

Monitoring alone is not sufficient to bring about the pace of change necessary to improve compliance. Metrics such as Accessibility Scores and number of critical errors identified through automated monitoring tools should be considered as the starting point for remediating accessibility errors. NDA recommends public bodies undertake their own detailed reviews of their websites and mobile apps and address accessibility in a planned and systematic way, in consultations with persons with disabilities. Public bodies should also ensure that the digital design agencies they use have sufficient competence in accessibility.

Public bodies should consider accessibility at the earliest stage possible in design and development of websites, online content such as PDFs and mobile apps. NDA's guidance on public procurement of websites and

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mobiles app can assist public bodies specify accessibility requirements that will support compliance.

While engaging with public bodies subject to monitoring is a resource intensive activity, it is crucial that public bodies are provided with the support, training and guidance needed to keep momentum and move forward. NDA's engagement with public bodies subject to In-depth Review demonstrates that most public bodies are committed to accessibility once they are supported to begin their journey.

Larger public bodies with responsibility for key online services such as the Office of the Government Chief Information Office, HSE Digital and the Department of Social Protection have begun embedding accessibility in their design, development and testing processes. All Public bodies should ensure that PDFs and website and development work carried out by external agencies is fully accessible and complies with the accessibility standard required by the Directive.

This Summary Report highlights a number of metrics that NDA has developed during this monitoring period to report on compliance and track progress. NDA recommends that the European Commission in conjunction with National Monitoring Bodies in Member States and professional bodies such as the International Association of Accessibility Professionals continue efforts to produce a unified methodology for tracking progress and reporting on compliance with the Directive.

Annex

Maintaining zero

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April 2024	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
Cavan County Council	0	0	0
Citizens Information	0	0	0
Commission for Public Services Appointments	0	0	0
Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (CICA)	0	0	0
Constituency Commission DHLGH	0	0	0
Dublin Bus	0	0	0
ETB Galway and Roscommon	0	0	0
ETB Longford & Westmeath	0	0	0
Fís Éireann (Screen Ireland)	0	0	0
Garda Síochána Inspectorate	0	0	0
Higher Education Authority	0	0	0
Houses of the Oireachtas	0	0	0
Housing Assistance Payment DHLGH	0	0	0
International Protection Appeals Tribunal	0	0	0
Leitrim County Council	0	0	0
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee DHLGH	0	0	0
Local Government Management Agency (LGMA)	0	0	0
Mayo County Council	0	0	0
Meath County Council	0	0	0
Motor Tax	0	0	0
National Disability Authority	0	0	0
National Screening Service	0	0	0
Office of the Commissioner for Environmental Information	0	0	0
Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General	0	0	0
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	0	0	0
Ombudsman for Children's Office	0	0	0
StateBoards.ie	0	0	0

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Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI)	0	0	0
Westmeath County Council	0	0	0

Cleared the critical

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April 2024	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
Central Bank of Ireland	4	0	4
Coimisiún na Meán	4	0	4
Data Protection Commission	11	0	11
Discover Ireland	11	0	11
Dublin Commemorative Sites	410	0	410
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly	185	0	185
ETB Cavan and Monaghan	1	0	1
ETB Donegal	81	0	81
ETB Kilkenny and Carlow	2	0	2
Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI)	24	0	24
Gas Networks Ireland	503	0	503
Heritage Ireland (OPW)	222	0	222
Institute of Public Administration (IPA)	860	0	860
Irish Statute Book (Attorney General) 2024	446	0	446
MABS (Monetary Advice & Budgeting Service)	232	0	232
National Council for Special Education	1	0	1
Office of the Attorney General	4	0	4
Office of the Information Commissioner	119	0	119
Office of the Protected Disclosures Commissioner	7	0	7
St. Stephen's Green Park	45	0	45
Visit Dublin	1	0	1

Accelerated success

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April 2024	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
AHEAD	15	2	13
An Post	120	25	95
Backontrack.ie	5	5	0
Battle of the Boyne	1	1	0
Birth Information & Tracing	2	2	0
Bus Éireann	2449	58	2391
Central Statistics Office (CSO)	189	10	179
Centre for Excellence in Universal Design	2	2	0
Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg)	392	108	284
Commission for Railway Regulation	1	1	0
Cork City Council	840	191	649
Cork County Council	7	7	0
Cork University Hospital	7	7	0
Decision Support Service	4	3	1
Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment	10	1	9
Dublin City Council	1	1	0
ETB City of Dublin	35	1	34
ETB Cork	26	5	21
ETB Dublin Dún Laoghaire	182	4	178
ETB Kerry	65	20	45
ETB Waterford & Wexford	99	7	92
Fingal County Council	1	1	0
Health Research Board	5	1	4
Iarnrod Eireann (Irish Rail)	15	10	5
Institute of Art Design & Technology Dún Laoghaire	365	162	203
JobsIreland.ie	749	35	714
Labour Court	3	7	-4
Louth County Council	1750	824	926
Mental Health Commission	1	1	0
Monaghan County Council	43	3	40
National Advocacy Service	9	8	1
National College of Art & Design	1898	323	1575
National Museum of Ireland	3	2	1

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National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI)	318	40	278
Northern & Western Regional Assembly	4	4	0
Offaly County Council	2	2	0
Office of the Revenue Commissioners	5	5	0
Public Jobs - Public Appointments Service	36	4	32
Register of Irish Sign Language Interpreters	18	3	15
Safefood	1	1	0
Science Foundation Ireland	257	61	196
Skillnet Ireland	2	2	0
Sligo County Council	7	3	4
Someone Like Me Art Competition	2	1	1
Southern Regional Assembly	3761	1779	1982
Stem Craft	3	3	0
Supporting SMEs	7	7	0
Tailte Éireann	2	4	-2
Teagasc	1	1	0
Tipperary County Council	1	1	0
Transport for Ireland	198	20	178
TU Dublin	5	4	1
TUSLA	4	4	0
Waterways Ireland	1630	12	1618

Steady progress

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April 2024	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
Atlantic Technological University	1875	1225	650
Bus Connects	283	268	15
Clare County Council	32	21	11
daa PLC	81	58	23
Dublin Airport	2647	1837	810
Dublin Castle (OPW)	602	561	41
Dublin City Council Library	104	76	28
ESB International	201	158	43
ETB Mayo, Sligo & Leitrim	532	479	53

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eTenders Office of Government Procurement 2022-2023	609	518	91
Financial Services & Pensions Ombudsman	47	28	19
Health Information & Quality Authority (HIQA)	474	463	11
Health Products Regulatory Authority	1217	1008	209
HSE	33	22	11
Kilkenny Castle	410	389	21
Léargas	200	178	22
Libraries Ireland	448	369	79
Medical Council	1113	997	116
Meet in Ireland	74	57	17
Met Éireann	893	517	376
MTU - Cork I.T.	842	581	261
National Gallery of Ireland	238	148	90
National Parks of Ireland	352	327	25
Phoenix Park	367	309	58
Royal Victoria Eye & Ear Hospital	167	156	11
SETU (South East Technological University)	374	210	164
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	95	66	29
Tourism Ireland	785	559	226
Uisce Éireann	215	122	93
University College Cork (UCC) *	510	393	117
University of Dublin Trinity College	178	147	31
University of Galway	49	32	17
University of Limerick	292	255	37

Stable but stagnant

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April 2024	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
Adoption Authority of Ireland (AAI) 2024	222	221	1
An Bord Pleanála	18	21	-3

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An Coimisinéir Teanga	48	48	0
An Garda Síochana	134	135	-1
ATU Letterkenny I.T.	123	128	-5
ATU Sligo IT	1312	1309	3
Bord Bia	1592	1592	0
Charities Regulator	384	390	-6
Chester Beatty Library	49	40	9
City Edge Project	23	23	0
Climate Toolkit 4 Business	32	32	0
Clonburris	15	15	0
Coillte	64	64	0
Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	39	41	-2
Courts Service of Ireland	139	137	2
Defence Forces of Ireland	142	142	0
Donegal County Council	25	25	0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	76	77	-1
ESB Networks	137	139	-2
ETB Laois and Offaly	39	41	-2
ETB Limerick Clare	227	229	-2
ETB Louth & Meath	19	24	-5
ETB Tipperary	14	17	-3
Flooding.ie (OPW)	38	38	0
Galway City Council	24	24	0
Galway County Council	706	698	8
Health & Safety Authority	13	11	2
Informing Families	797	801	-4
Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission	111	109	2
Irish Research Council	636	627	9
Irish Universities Association (IUA)	50	47	3
Kerry County Council	20	14	6
Kilmainham Gaol Museum	104	104	0
Laois County Council	108	109	-1
licences.ie	52	52	0
Limerick City and County Council	4	12	-8
Lobbying.ie	387	384	3
Mary Immaculate College	17	21	-4

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MerrionStreet.ie	12	12	0
MetroLink	56	62	-6
Millitary.ie	142	141	1
MTU - I.T. Tralee	65	66	-1
Munster Technological University (MTU)	20	18	2
National Shared Services Office	26	26	0
National Transport Authority	396	396	0
Personal Injuries Assessment Board	201	204	-3
Policing Authority	270	271	-1
Probation Service	253	253	0
Roscommon County Council	570	562	8
Skills for Better Business	17	17	0
Sport Ireland	139	137	2
TFI Leap	486	494	-8
The Great Blasket Centre and Island	132	132	0
University College Dublin (UCD)	178	170	8
Waterford City and County Council	21	13	8
Wicklow County Council	43	48	-5

Increasing barriers

Public Body	Critical HTML errors April	Critical HTML errors September	Variance
Carlow County Council	82	93	-11
Community National Schools	29	45	-16
Dublin City University (DCU)	53	105	-52
Dundalk Institute of Technology	558	606	-48
Educational & Training Boards Ireland	272	285	-13
Electric Ireland	2283	2296	-13
Enterprise Ireland	190	371	-181
Environmental Protection Agency	4	15	-11
ETB Kildare & Wicklow	81	96	-15
Fáilte Ireland	171	216	-45
Farmleigh House and Estate (OPW)	389	409	-20
Generation Apprenticeship	305	316	-11

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Health Research Consent Declaration Committee	110	122	-12
Housing Agency	146	671	-525
HSE Health and Wellbeing	443	519	-76
International Protection Office	66	168	-102
Kildare County Council	5	25	-20
Maynooth University	78	110	-32
National Library of Ireland	569	724	-155
Pobal	199	239	-40
Road Safety Authority (RSA)	7481	7518	-37
Solas	155	169	-14
VHI	2473	2742	-269
Water Advisory Body	35	136	-101
Wexford County Council	57	109	-52