# Webinar: EU Accessibility Act

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The recording and further details from this webinar are available at:

<https://daisy.org/news-events/articles/eu-accessibility-act-w/>

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>> Hello everyone, and a very warm welcome to you.

My name is Richard Orme from the DAISY Consortium, and I am your host for today’s webinar.

Before I introduce the session, let’s quickly cover some housekeeping information.

Today’s webinar is being recorded. We will post a link to the video in the next few days. This will

be at daisy.org/webinars. We will also post the slide deck, a transcript, and any resources provided to us by the webinar presenters. Live captioning is provided. If you are using a computer then the recommended way to view

these is with your web browser and using the link daisy.org/webinarCC.

Alternatively you can click on the CC button in the Zoom controls.

Whilst the webinar is underway we invite your comments and questions. Please use the Q&A

button in Zoom for this. We will cover as many question as we can in the discussion section after

the presentations.

OK, let’s get started!

The European Accessibility Act is an EU Directive that covers a range of products and services, including smartphones, tablets and computers, online shopping websites, mobile applications, and eBooks.

The Directive is likely to have broad implications for the publishing industry in Europe and beyond.

And clearly the goal is to bring very positive benefits in terms of accessible and inclusive reading for everyone.

So let me introduce our expert panel who will explain the Act, explore the implications for organizations in the publishing industry supply chain, describe how publishers bodies can assist, and we’ll hear about some concrete steps that can be taken to get ready.

On our panel today we have Ima Placencia Porrero, Senior Expert at the European Commission.

Cristina Mussinelli from Fondazione LIA. Also Anne Bergman from the Federation of European

Publishers. And we have Luc Audrain, Inclusive Publishing consultant.

Welcome to you all. So a quick overview of today's session. We will hear about introducing the European Accessibility Act how the publishing industry will need to react. Helping publisher understand their obligations, questions and answers and a discussion.

Members of the panel will each speak to an important topic and will together address your questions after the

Presentation. At this stage, I will hand over to Ima, who will introduce the Act from the perspective of the European Commission and also tell us about the timeline? Ima.

>> Ima: Can you hear me? Thank you very much. I will try to give you a short overview of the content of the European Accessibility Act in relation to ebooks. So the most relevant elements for the books while trying to explain the structure of the act and how it is going -- how it's organized. In the act we have basically two big pillars, I will say. On the first side, the legislation puts obligations on accessibility to a number of products and services. On the other hand, the same accessibility requirements that are compulsory for products and services are used to render operational the obligations in other law. When public procurement when buying accessible or using European money. I will explain in the next slide more detail which are those products. In the list of products we have a very strong ICT component. For the subject matter today what is relevant is computers. You can read books in computers and also e readers. When it comes to services in the next slide we have a list of ICT related services and transport is included. There is a specific point on ebooks and their dedicated software. The ebooks -- what is an ebooks is being described in the article 3 of the directive. It says it's service consisting of digital files that convey an electronic version of a book that can be access, navigated and used by mobile device and services and mobile digital files. The dedicated software for the e reader. If I get the next slide, here we can see that if with the public procurement of the EU act, if public authority were to buy books they would have to be accessible. They will have to be accessible if they purchasing authority will use the requirements that I'm going to refer to in a second. Then the general obligation to buy accessible will be fulfilled. In the next slide, we have a list of general obligation for products. They relate to the accessibility requirements but also for all those in the chain of putting products in the market from manufacturers, importers, distributors and so forth. Products get CE marking. This is relevant because are the actors in the chain will have to address them. The accessibility will be declared by the economic operator. If you fulfill the accessibility obligation then you get access to the whole internal market. This is called the free movement of product and services. This is very important because it will be clear in Europe what needs to be done in order to have accessible ebooks in the market. The obligation is placed on service providers. They will be also a list of authorities that are going to be responsible for checking compliance with those services.

In the directive, clarifies that the concept of service provider could include a publisher or other economic operators of these books.

In the next slide what we point out here is that there are some exemptions. Micro enterprises are exempt. They don't have to comply with the directive. There are two safeguards important to mention. One is disproportionate burden. That means the accessibility apply as long as they don't apply a disproportionate burden on the operator and fundamental alteration. If you make electronic books, no one is asking you to make printed braille books. It is electronic books that has to be accessible. So the character of your service can be preserved.

In the next slide, what I try to put here is that the directive allows to go into a little bit more detail into the accessibility requirements by having -- by using standards or technical specifications. The possibilities there and the commission can choose but it is not decided what steps will be put forward. The idea is that standards and technical specifications by providing more detail can facilitate implementation of the directive. In the next slide, what we have is I put some of the main enforcements chain or elements of the chain of enforcement of the directive. This means that we start in software, economic operators first declare they comply with the accessibility requirements when placing the service on the market -- ebooks in this case. Then we have authority that states they check compliance. We have the possibility for consumers to take action before the court. In those actions not only individuals which are the consumer, but also public bodies may engage. The enforcement requires that if there's noncompliance, penalties can be put and remedial actions. They need to remedy the accessibility and not just get a penalty. In the next slide I summarize the annexes that the directive contain. The first and most relevant technical annex for today is annex 1 that contains all the accessibility requirements. Those requirements are general requirements for all services, but some specific requirements for ebooks. Those are in section 4 of annex 1.

They relate to when an ebooks contains an audio in addition to text they are synchronized. It contains requirements to ensure that the software of the digital file of the ebook doesn't prevent Assistive Technology from working properly. There will be allowing alternative renditions, so the content of the book is perceivable, understandable, operable, and robust. The metadata is discoverable, containing the accessibility features and ensuring that the digital rights management measures do not block accessibility features. Then we have annex with examples and the other annexes relate to the build environment, conformity assessment and the assessment of disproportionate burden. So if you were an organization, a service provider that puts ebooks in the market, you look into annex 1 what are the accessibility requirements and you would go if you run into problems because of proportionality then you get more information in annexes 6 how far your obligations go.

The last slide relates to the implementation period. The directive by the way has the number 2019882 had 3 years of transposition. It entered in last year. We have a total of 3 years until 2023. Then we have another 3 years of application. First the member states have to convert the text of the directive in national law and then they -- the directive is applicable in 2025. The transition period ends in 2022. June of 2022. 2025 the directive is applicable. There are transitional periods that are not relevant for ebooks, but I wanted you to have the main provision of the directive in this summary. So we have two years left for finalizing the national transposition and then placing in the market ebooks that are accessible from the beginning. Thank you for your attention.

>> Cristina: Do I need to start immediately?

>> Richard: I'm sorry. I made that thing of speaking with my microphone muted. Thank you Ima for your wonderful information. I'm sure there will be lots of question at the end of the presentation. Cristina, I will hand over to you.

>> Thank you. I'm secretary general of Fondazione. We offer services to the publisher to adopt accessibility. I have been asked to provide an overview of on publishing industry need to react to this new legislation and the benefit to the consumer.

There are so many different point of view. So one is from the publisher and the other is the actors in the value chain. It's important to comply with the legislation for many different reasons.

One is to make the effort visible, to embrace accessibility is an important step for a publishing house. It's a strategic goal. It's important that all the activity and the effort done can become visible to all the other actors in the value chain and especially for the end user. It's important also to describe the compliance with the requirement as Ima explained. There are some technical requirements. So it would be important to create a description of what you are doing in a statement that you put on the website and a description of every title that you publish and describe which are the accessibility features.

There are two other important elements to embrace accessibility and to be compliant with the European Accessibility Act. First of all because accessibility means higher quality, if you produce accessible website or content, the quality of the product and the service that you offer to all the users is higher. Especially for what is related with website, platform and so on. You also have another additional advantage that is optimization is better for everyone. I think it's accessibility bring other added value that are not usually known that are important to take into consideration. There are the legal point of view. You need to be compliant with legal and technical requirements. You will avoid enforcement and penalties especially when there are in place national authorities.

For end users the benefit of the implementation of the accessibility act is to have equal access and opportunity to read any book and any publication that is publish on the Europe market and not only in European market because the accessibility act needs to comply with all the other who want to district in Europe. So also international organizations should comply. So the person may access even if they are visually impaired or dyslexic or have a physical disability at the same time with the same reading solution through the same platform. This is important for the accessibility act and important for the UN convention that is sited in the European disability act.

In the next few years we need to create a fully digital ecosystem where all the elements that the process should do to access a digital content should become accessible. That means the devices but also the application, the distribution chain, and the commerce. We try to describe in a schema all the roles that every different actor should play, and which are the specific requirement that every actor should comply.

So we tried to consider all the actors. Publisher and in general content creator. Digital distributor or aggregator. Books in print or catalog. Digital books. As you access a title in a bookstore you may also would like to have the digital opportunity. And the reading solution. What I think is very important is for the publisher to produce born accessible publication and following guidelines that are in line with technical requirement. They should check the accessibility of the file or they may ask some third party to check their accessibility and certified the accessibility of what they produce, and they also need to create metadata. This is very important because metadata lets the end user able to understand if the publication is fitting their needs or not.

For digital distributor aggregator it's important to understand accessibility for two reasons. They need to distribute accessible content. They need to know if the content produce bide the publisher is accessible or not. This is where a certification and metadata become important. They don't have to use accessibility [Inaudible]. Some of the [inaudible] don't let visual impaired people to access the content and they cannot use the screen reader or braille display to access the content. So this is something to be considered in the next few years. Books in printed catalog it's important because they can be the source of reference for all the accessibility titles available in the market. I think this is quite important especially so that people can have a unique access and understand which all the title available in accessible form at. Digital bookstore and digital libraries need to have a graphical interface and the website should be fully accessible. They should display the metadata to the end user and the search engines so the user can go to a bookstore and find the book and also find on Google and other search engine and find the information they want and understand if the title is available in an accessible format. The same for reading solution where the software should a platform of a publisher where the reading solution is in a web browser or in an app on a cell phone. Either they all need to be accessible. Also in this case they should not use blocking DRM and they should display the accessibility metadata.

What does it mean to move to accessible publication? What is real important is to move to the design for all concept that in the publishing industry is the born accessible. That means adopt international standard to create accessible ebooks and apps and websites since the first publication. Not remediation after but think in an accessible way. Define a process to check and certified accessibility and provide to the end user using the existing metadata schema a description of the accessibility feature and make them -- this metadata flow along the data change. If you have a platform or website it's important to provide information about the accessibility of the services that you offer to your end user. There are already some standards that are used in the publishing industry at international level. They are mainly based on the W3C WCAG and they cover the format of the file, the website, and the reading solution.

For the metadata schema there are two different metadata schema. One is onix that is used along the value chain in the commercial environment. In onix there's a specific called list describing all of the accessibility features and there's another set of metadata that is schema.org that can be embedded inside the EPUB file and used to show the accessibility information, for example in a reading solution or in a search engine. So what's important in the next year is try to implement all this information and because what is really needed is almost here. So it's important to start now because 2025 is -- there are 3 or 4 years, but you need to make the process to achieve all this stuff in this period. Thank you very much.

>> Richard: Thank you. Your message is start now. Let's hear from Anne Bergman who will tell us about how the federation of European publishers help publishers understand their obligation. Anne, we don't hear you. Did you hear my introduction? Cristina, do you hear me?

>> Cristina: Yes.

>> Richard: I think we are waiting on Anne. So what I will do is move the slide deck forward so we can hear from Luc and then we will come back to Anne. So now we will hear from Luc who is an inclusive publishing consultant and has worked for so many years on accessibility and other issues. So from someone who has been in the trenches, let's hear about concrete organizational and technical steps. Luc, let's hope you are there.

>> Luc: Hello. Thank you Richard. I've been working for years in large publishing houses. And implementing accessibility in the organization. So I would like to emphasize the organizational steps that are really important to take right now to start to enable accessibility on all the supply chain and particularly starting from the publishing houses the content production and also to all the next steps of the supply chain.

We already told that but raising awareness is the first thing to start now. It's important step because it's easy to get some information from blind organizations and everybody from [inaudible] or consultants like me to explain to the editorial team what it means to read a book when you are blind or low vision.

So this awareness needs to be brought to executive people to understand the market issues with this new born accessible ebooks and also to the publishing teams where they consider particularly image description.

This is done in organizations by building a team. You have to get champions who will bring this issue as a flag for all the organization. This will help building guidelines for all the team, also know where to find resources. There are resources and charters and technical standards and organization that help. Internally any size of the company, someone has to get this subject.

Also what is really effective is not to have such higher expectation that nothing is possible. You should -- we should have this progressive approach that enables us to do some steps with existing standards, existing production, existing supplier who master the skills that are needed to bring this born accessible ebooks. This is step by step process enable us to understand through the next years what is at stake and allow us in the end to be fully compliant to the European Accessibility Act.

What is very effective is to have some people really understanding the technical side and being specifying how the files have to be produced, how the metadata have to be encoded. These people should be different from the production department who are buying the production to suppliers. This helps to reach all the supply chains within inside and outside with suppliers.

That's for organization. Technically -- the technical side has been already explained by Cristina but there's one thing that is very innocent to say it's go digital. Every book not digital cannot be accessible to blind people. So one very important solution is EPUB3. EPUB2 should be let aside because its legacy format. EPUB3 does what EPUB2 is able to do but better. It does it with accessibility.

Some very important stakeholders in this area and important organization are working on accessibility for years like DAISY consortium who has implied the web accessibility and the ebook accessibility. So the DAISY consortium is the way to have a very effective relation to technical specifications and also to benefit from some tools that the DAISY consortium is writing.

EDRlab is a laboratory in Europe with international view and EDR lab is contributing a lot to making products and reading solutions accessible. So it's an important actor here. Their lab organize each digital summit where accessibility is one of the main themes during the summit.

There is also foundation LIA that is presented here by Cristina there's also the consortium ABC in WIPO. There's also EPUB check. It doesn't measure accessibility but an EPUB file is accessible when its first valid. If it's not valid, it's not accessible. So EPUB check is an important tool. It's supported by internal fundraising and this makes us benefit of a checker that we can get for free.

Accessibility checker for EPUB is a good tool by DAISY consortium that can check the technical part of accessibility. It cannot say everything, but you are sure that there are no evident errors. So it's important and a concrete tool.

As I said, readium is the best engine to display accessibility books.

Now, to finish my part I would like to let you grab these links to these important organizations. In Italy you have Fondazione. In France you have SNE who has been working on this subject for 3 years now. There are many resources here. Here are the links to EDR lab and DAISY consortium and accessible book consortium. You may have interesting conversations with the European Blind Union and European disability forum. They are really interested in this product. So it's good to meet them and build awareness in your company. Thank you.

>> Richard: Thank you. Just to assure people the slide deck will be made available with these links in it. We will extract the links with this great list and provide them on our resources page. Let's hear whether or not we have Anne back.

>> Anne: Do you hear me?

>> Richard: Loud and clear. Let's move without further ado. I invite you to tell us from the perspective of the federation of the European publishers about helping publishers understand their obligations.

>> Anne: Sorry for the technical issue. I want to say a few words. First I'm very honored to be in such a distinguish company between Ima, Cristina and Luc who are true experts in accessibility. Within the FEP the federation of European publishers which is a gathering of 29 association publications across Europe, we are trying our utmost to raise awareness within the publishing community and beyond on the necessity to work as Cristina and Luc were explaining as early as possible in the publishing process so that more books are becoming accessible even before the deadline of 2025.

Next slide.

So, how are we doing that? By events at book fairs. We may have skipped a few because book fairs haven't happened in the last month, but we hope they will come back quickly. We are looking into doing something at the Franklin book fair. We are also part of a network. The ALDUS network. I will say a few words about that afterwards. We will be talking with book sellers and technology vendors at book fairs and other industry events.

Why do we need to raise awareness? I think it was very clear from Ima's presentation that we have legal obligation to do so but we also believe we have social obligation. The second reason would be for book publishers that their main role is to find audiences for authors and of course with more accessibility we can have larger audiences.

Next slide.

So ALDUS is a project that unites book fairs around Europe and co-funded by European money to creative Europe program. The accessibility part of the ALDUS is led by LIA. So Cristina could have spoken about this, but she kindly let me do it. There will be a study on the accessibility of the book fairs. That will provide guidelines to be more accessible. I think very important for publishers there will be accessibility camp. That means we will organize events where publishers and other stakeholders will be invited to better understand what they need to do to make their products accessible. It's an important element to put people into an active environment and then will keep on having events on accessibility during the book fairs virtually, physically or at other occasions.

Next slide.

So that was the how. Now the why. The European Accessibility Act puts an obligation on publishers to make their content accessible, but it's also will provide us with larger audience. We are well aware that the more a book is accessible, the better it performs not just for people who need the accessibility but for all readers. So it's better if I say -- I hate to say product but it will be a better product. More people will be able to directly access the books. So people will not have to go through third parties in order to read. It's important to increase the audience of the books. Also there's another piece of legislation. It's an international treaty but has been implemented in the European law. If a book is not accessible, they can use the non-accessible version of the book and make it accessible. If we make nearly all books accessible, then we can work with authorize entities and they can invest their time and resources to make more difficult books. There are books which are very difficult for publishers to make accessible. That's the disproportionate burden which is within the text of the directive. So for those authorize entities they can invest their time and resources to make those books which will require more expert knowledge. So with that we can address the concerns of a lot of our stakeholders and we will keep on working -- we keep saying that 2025 is tomorrow. With the [inaudible] the ebooks have gained a lot of new readers. So hopefully this will be an incentive for all of us to achieve more accessibility. I think that's the end of my slides.

>> Richard: Thank you so much. Anne and also Ima and Cristina and Luc. We have around 15 minutes for questions and answers. I tried to group these into themes. The first question is around the theme of time. You referred to this Anne in your last piece. I don't know who would like to pick up the question. Is there any risk to the timetables that Ima set out with the COVID crisis? Is there risk that the time scales will slip?

>> Anne: I suppose in terms of legislation of course not. In terms of the possibility of investment from publisher, it will be more complicated. You are aware that the crisis is hitting publishing industry quite hard. This is why I think that the faster we can agree on what the technical specification will be, the better it is for all. It is -- it seems to me that if we are able -- if we are investing in making books accessible, we should have quasi-certainty that this will be the technical specification of the future.

>> Richard: Great. Another time question. This one from gab real. Will the act apply to books published before 2025?

>> Anne: That should be answered by Ima.

>> Richard: Ima, do we have you?

>> Ima: Yes, okay. The act applies to services when services are delivered. So if you deliver an ebook service then that book will have to be accessible. If you have an old file and don't deliver that file -- if it was already delivered fine. If you are delivering a new file, a new delivery, it will have to be accessible.

>> Cristina: This is why I suggest to start moving now. If you start moving now, all the titles you publish from now until 2025 should be accessible. So when you have to publish them, they will already comply with the requirement.

>> Richard: Thank you. I have a question from Andre. Does this legislation apply to website version of books? Who would like to take that?

>> Ima: It's not easy to say yes or no just like that without really understanding and knowing what exactly is the book or the type of file that you are referring to. We have a clear definition of what an ebook is and if that type of ebook that you mention or that type of file that you mention could be considered as an ebook because it falls under the definition that we have in article III, then it will be covered. If it's different, no. Let me clarify one thing that I didn't mention also. That is that websites where the ebooks are going to be placed or sold will have to be accessible because we have among the services that the directive also covers are ecommerce. So if you have an ecommerce platform delivering books that website will also have to be accessible.

>> Cristina: This is why we talk about the value chain and not only from the publisher point of view. If you read the directive it describes the interconnection between the different actors. We try to simplify in the schema but there are interconnection between the publisher, the distributors, the ecommerce website. So this is why we need to consider the value chain and the ecosystem. Not just the single elements.

>> Richard: Thank you. I have three questions in a theme here. I will try to group them. One version of the question is does any equivalent legislation exist elsewhere in the world? How do these regulations differ from the UK's current sector bodies act and could you summarize the differences between the European Accessibility Act and the most recent UK regulations from 2018? Similarities to existing legislation elsewhere and recently legislation in the UK. Is this something seen as very similar to this? Reaches further? Maybe Ima, can you speak to this?

>> Ima: I don't know which UK legislation you are referring to. So I do not dare to make a comparison. The accessibility act has been crafted to take on board existing requirements on accessibility across -- that were existing to other places. For example, in Europe the procurement legislation in Italy on the [inaudible] which is referred to ebooks. Also when you see the requirements that we have there in terms of perceivable, understandable, operable, and robust those are related to the web accessibility requirements W3C requirements. So when you come to -- there are some [inaudible] that address educational books at international level that is the case in the US. You cannot compare the accessibility act with other pieces of legislation is because we have put together bits and pieces that were in other national and regional legislations. Whenever there was something, we tried to -- not to reinvent the wheel but to compliment what was available and be compatible with what was also there.

>> Richard: Thank you. Some questions about hard decisions here. One question from marry Ann is let's say a publisher produces a new book after 2025 and the ebook is not accessible, what will happen? Will they get a penalty and who will give them the penalty? How will that mechanism work? A linked question that has moved off my screen is will there be some kind of EU level mark like a CE marking or a stand for this which would give all parties clarity about whether or not passes or does not pass the accessibility bar? And then lastly from Christine which authority will decide when an ebook is accessible? Is that the commission or a national authority? When will there be specifications -- clear specifications that others in the publishing value chain need to know what to do? Let's hear from Luc on this one.

>> Luc: Yes, about the specifications, there are some specification that we use in the publishing industry it's called EPUB accessibility. It does EPUB specific accessibility features but as EPUB is based on HTML for the content it is based on the WCAG for the content. So the specifications are well-known and available. Those we use in the industry. Of course, the European Accessibility Act speaks about a future standard of European technical specification. It's not decided yet which it is, but we certainly hope that all the work that has been done by the publishing industry to bring born accessible ebooks will use EPUB accessibility specifications will be preserved for the future.

>> Ima: May I compliment the answer?

>> Richard: Please do.

>> Ima: The compliance of services. There will not be a C marking. That's for product. Ebooks don't need an E marking. The directive does not require that. How is enforcement working? Who is checking? Member states have to establish what we have called authorities that are going to be checking compliance of services. So there will be a national authority that will be regularly checking. The directive requires to implement and update procedures that ensure -- in order to check compliance of the services with the requirements of the directive. To follow up on complaints received by users when there is noncompliance with the accessibility requirements and to verify that the economic operator, in this case the service provider has taken the necessary corrective measures. So the member states have to designate these authority that has to do this procedure. So this is the second step in the enforcement. The first step is the economic operator declare that they comply with the accessibility requirements of the directive. Then we have these authorities at national level that will be checking. If this does not work properly or there is a consumer or person with a disability or an organization that thinks that they have checked the ebooks and they are not compliant, they can take action and go to court. As I said, the intention is that there are corrective -- this is in the nature of the directive. The first nature is to have corrective measures. So the breach of accessibility is corrected, but if that is not the case, it's possible in court to put penalties that are, as I mentioned before, they are effective proportionate and dissuasive.

>> Cristina: May I add a comment? I will go quickly. They are asking if there are already some requirement as Luc explained, some of the standard that are already used by the publisher are already in line with the requirement. If you want to have a look there's a specific part of the directive where you can find the requirements to understand which are the specification that are needed. They are already available in the EPUB accessibility guidelines.

>> Richard: Great. We are coming towards the end now. I'm going to see if I can squeeze in quick questions because people have taken the trouble to ask the question. Please a further clarification of the cut off dates. If an ebook is for sale already before 2025, does it haves to be accessible after that date? Looking for a confirmation on that question?

>> I think it will create a problem if [Inaudible]. We will need to be discussing with the member states for books which were published before the directive was adopted. Until we have the technical specification this will make it difficult.

>> Richard: Okay. The next question. Does this legislation apply to the systems that are used by public libraries that offer ebook lending services?

>> I think it's only for commercial operators.

>> Richard: So this could be a public procurement. So in a public library?

>> You have two legs in the directive. One is for commercial. If you provide the service of providing ebooks and normally it's a service for [inaudible] then you have to. If you are a public library that buy books then already you obliged to by accessible. If you get EU money funding then you need to respect accessibility. So the answer is it depends on the situation.

>> Richard: Sounds like yes but from different angles.

>> There will be cases where it's a no.

>> Richard:

OK, we’re coming to the end of this session. Ima, Cristina, Anne and Luc, thanks for sharing great information and insights.

Thank you to everyone who joined us for today’s session.

Coming up in the next few weeks we have some more wonderful topics for you:

On June 17, in response to many requests for this topic, we have “Describing Images in Publications – Guidance, Best Practices and the Promise of Technology” And on June 24 we have another requested topic,

“Metadata in publishing – the hidden information essential for accessibility” On July 1 we will hear about initiatives that are underway in different regions of the world to bring accessible publishing to reality. We’ll contrast these different approaches and I anticipate an interesting discussion on which will be the most successful mode in our “World Tour of Inclusive Publishing Initiatives”.

As always you can find out more information at daisy.org/webinars.

I hope you will join us again next week. In the meantime, thank you for your time and have a wonderful rest of your day.