

Going forward.

In addition to understanding the nature better from a legal perspective.

For NGO's to be clear as to the relevance of social model, of disability. To anti discrimination law.

The social construct. Saying it is created by the environment. In many cases it is.

The social construct is the discrimination.

It seems to be this desire within the definition to include the fact that people will interact with barriers. Which is what

that the definition at the EU level and in the convention do.

There is no need to recognize that within the recognition. It is anti discrimination law. Designed to remove the social -

construct. Don't have to ignore that every part of the law.

There is a need I think to be very clear about this issue. It is a vital issue. It is not just in terms of anti discrimination law.

But in terms of the other aspects of disability policy.

If you are unclear of one aspect. And have an impact on other laws as well. In the workshop, we will probably consider this.

Also wants to highlight the importance of collective management.

When the EU ratified the convention and submitted its formal confirmation,

ratification, it includes as it was obliged to

to, a code of conduct to explain how its formal relations would work among the member states. How they would deal with their

obligations. And work out who is doing what. Also, how the EU would have

a voice. And the member states would have a

voice in the UN.

But, code of conduct is about managing the competence issues. Managing responsibilities.

This responsibility, sorry, this need is not limited to the, member states and the EU institutions.

All of us have an obligation. NGO's, academics. To help with the collective management of the convention.

And in particular, to help identify areas where EU level action would actually provide an added value to the various parties.

ties.

Of course, a need to meet existing commitments. That is on the book since 2008.

There is the proposed European accessibility

act. Which is still to be adopted. And would make significant improve access to markets. And removing barriers, inconsistencies

in national laws and national standards in relation to products. That would regularly problems experiences -

ced by the individuals and business.

In terms to sell the services outside one member state.

And that brings me on beyond the legal recognition. There is a point where I think the value of legal recognition runs out.

And where market recognition kicks in. And the convention is a prime example of the legal issue.

But, what's needed to take disability policy forward in my view. In terms of achieving better standard of rights for people with disabilities, is the markets themselves. Businesses themselves. To recognize the value of disability as a market factor. The value of disabled customers. The value of friends and relatives of disabled customers.

The advantages of designing for all, increasing the take up of your product. Not just for people with disabilities, but - everybody.

And there where I think the EU can have huge impact. In identifying, producing EU level standards. Which remove discrepancies in national laws and remove barriers to market participation of businesses, which in turn have greater economies, - greater investment. And cheaper products for people with disabilities. And more products that, not are just for disabled people. For people with different functional abilities can use. Thank you very much.