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1 Based on the Finnish three-party system there is a phenomenon called extreme-centre in Finland. The 2011 parliamentary elections in Finland challenge the three-party system, since three "old" parties were not traditionally as the three largest parties. On 2015 this "new" party is part of the current Finnish Government. We all must be interested about this new development in Finland.

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| EA 1. Preface / Some thoughts | 116 117 |
| FA14 Difference commenced to other uniting of | 117 |
| EA 1.1: Difference compared to other writings? | 118 |
| One aim for this book is to collect different English texts together. It can be concluded, that I have written different opinions ² and texts in English. Referencing to specific opinions could be more accurate when there is a book with an ISBN number. | 119 120 121 122 123 |
| One issue is the page limitation, and writing an electronic publication does not have any specific page limits. Previous writings (Rannila 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015) are books published in paper form. It is possible to publish books in paper form after this publication, and then different conclusions can be gathered together with less pages. | 124 125 126 127 128 |
| EA 1.2: Numbering of the chapters / Difference to other | 129 |
| publications | 130 |
| In previous writings (Rannila 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015) there has been different numbering system for chapters. In this writing the titles of the chapter contains "EA", which is difference to other writings. | 131 132 133 134 135 |
| EA 1.3: Electronic materials basis for this writing | 136 |
| In this book electronic materials written in English are the basis, and the timeframe for electronic materials is 2007-2015. | 137 138 139 140 |
| EA 1.4: Who could read this publication? | 141 |
| Who could read this book? This is an interesting question, since the gulf between practitioners and Information Systems researchers is said to be too wide, and therefore practitioners and Information Systems researchers live in totally different conceptual worlds. Is this true? | 142 143 144 145 |
| Both Information Systems practitioners and Information Systems researchers has one common question: for whom do we toil? Based on this common question, there has been a serious seminar (Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa 2011) of prominent Information Systems researchers with this simple question: for whom do we toil? We will base our answer on Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) proposal for mutual informing between Information Systems academia and practice. First we have to analyse proposal of mutual informing based on Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) | 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 |
| In this book there are some issues related to different information system concepts. Not all opinions explicated in this book are about information systems – like the title indicates. | 154 155 |

^{2 &}lt;u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html</u>, I have written different opinions addressed to different organisations.

Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) provide in their presentation figure 1, and we represent that information as a table and add our own analysis to this research report.

| | | <u>2nd</u> | <u>1st</u> |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| VNOWI EDCE | Theory | Theory development | Theory development |
| | <u>development</u> | & | & |
| | | Short-term scope | Long-term scope |
| INTEDEST | | <u>4</u> th | <u>3rd</u> |
| INTEREST | Problem-solving | Problem-solving and | Problem-solving and |
| | and | value creation | value creation |
| | value creation | & | & |
| | | Short-term scope | Long-term scope |
| | | <u>Short-term scope</u> | Long-term scope |

TIME

This book -1^{st} , 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} or 4^{th} ?

Davis & Parker (1997) describe dissertation as one step in a stream of research. In other word there 163 can be following issues considered: 164

Academic Field166Area of Interest Within Academic Field167Stream of Research Within Broad Area168Dissertation as One Specific Topic Within Stream169170170

One prevailing problem is having a coherent and holistic approach, even though doing extremely specialised research. One problem is that within different corners (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th) there are extremely specialised research areas and extremely specialised practical work.

Why to write this book (in electronic format)? It can be said, that there can be several opinions, which are based on own practical experiences. Then there can be some opinions, which are based on own research work and reading scientific texts. The conclusion is, that in different books (c.f. Rannila 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015) I have developed some ideas about the need for holistic viewpoints.

I would say, that after some experiences based on research and practise a person could write a more holistic text, which takes care of both practise and research in a balanced way. The problems is naturally, that there is a tendency to write highly specialised texts, and more holistic presentations are not valued in different social/institutional settings. 183

Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) describe, that junior researchers have to make their large-scale 186 research reports more readable to the academics, e.g. a large-scale doctoral dissertation may require 187 more time to read than a peer-reviewed articles. One recommendation from the seminar (Lanamäki, 188 Stendal & Thapa 2011) is that after large-scale studies junior researchers should submit manuscripts 189 to the top journals in the Information System research field, e.g. an accepted doctoral dissertation 190 can mean submitting well-revised journal articles to top journals. 191 192

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| We conclude, that this book (in electronic format) is not yet a secondary research report, and this research report is not "pure" science. | 193 194 195 |
|--|--|
| Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) further describe, that there are some prominent practitioner- academic journals, and their audience have more experienced senior managers from the practitioner side of the Information System field. However, many of these articles have to be academically valid, even though presentation is more practise-oriented. | 193 196 197 198 199 200 |
| Finally Lanamäki, Stendal & Thapa (2011) explicate, that practitioner outlets include textbooks, courses, education programs, seminars, and speeches made by academics in an industry settings. Our analysis is, that presentation in these outlets has to be very practically oriented, since practitioners value practical advice, and further practitioner-academic and pure academic presentations has to be referenced as good-to-read material. | 200 201 202 203 204 205 |
| As a publication strategy, we have to conclude, that this book (in electronic format) is not yet in the level of practitioner outlets, and those presentations could be revised after publication of this book (in electronic format). | 206 207 208 209 |
| 1) I have to conclude, that this book (in electronic format) can be a basis for publishing smaller practical-oriented writings. | 210 211 212 213 |
| 2) I have to conclude, that this book (in electronic format) can be a basis for trying to write some research-oriented writings. | 213 214 215 216 |
| 3) This book (electronic) is not a scientific writing, even though there are references to some scientific texts. | 210 217 218 219 |
| Motivation? | 219 220 221 |
| Open Everything? The research ³ about open source software has been expanding ⁴ to different issues. | 222 222 223 224 |
| In recent years there has been a wide-spread interest in Open Source Software (OSS), and there are numerous endeavours related to Open Source Software – both academic and practical. The spirit from Open Source Software has been spreading to different fields. There has been proposals for opening everything - even in the science, i.e. Open Science. | 224 225 226 227 228 220 |
| From our initial analysis we have at least following Open Definitions: Open Source Software, Open (Knowledge) Definition, Open Data, Open Hardware, Open Standards, Open Software Service. The term "Open" seems to be eagerly attached to new and old phenomena. | 229 230 231 232 |
| Our initial analysis is, that the term "Open" starts to serve meanings, which are not meant in the first "Open" definitions. When new and new "Open" terms are used ambiguously, both practitioners and researchers are heading to a conceptual quagmire. Nowadays there are multi-million companies working on different aspects of "Open", and they definitely need clarity for multi-million commercial contracts. Researchers and/or teachers need conceptual clarity when applying "Open" terms to research and/or teaching. Therefore unambiguous conceptual clarity is well reasoned. | 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 |

 <u>http://flosshub.org/</u>, FLOSShub, link worked on 4 November 2014
 <u>http://flosshub.org/biblio</u>, The links for different papers about open source software

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| A personal account? / Open Source | 241 |
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| In the Information Systems (IS) field the major issue has been the success and failure in different information systems. Why some information systems actually are succesful? Why so many information systems actually total failures? | 242 243 244 245 246 |
| Open Everything? I have been following the successes and failures related especially to Open Source Software. Several Open Source Software solutions have carved into different application areas, and in some application areas Open Source Software solutions are the norm and not an exception. | 240 247 248 249 250 251 |
| One example with LINUX is the failure to expand LINUX as the selected operating system to traditional personal computers (PC). One operating system in traditional personal computers (PC) is based on a commercial and closed solution. | 251 252 253 254 255 |
| One success with Open Source Software solutions has been the expansion of smart phones based on open source ⁵ mobile operating systems. There are some statistics ^{6 7} about the market shares of different operating systems and different browsers. Statistics from StatCounter (July 2008 to October 2014) and NetMarketShare (November 2012 to October 2014) show, that there has been a lot of turbulence especially in the mobile operating systems market share. Like the linked Wikipedia article shows, there are now some discontinued mobile operating systems. I suppose, that there will be continued turbulence in the mobile operating systems market. | 253 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 |
| Based on different experience I use the term Open Source ⁸ when speaking about software-oriented issues. Naturally there are other viewpoints when speaking about software-oriented issues: Free Software ⁹ and Closed Software. My conclusion is, that Free Software bundles all kind issues to the definition. My viewpoint is, that Open Source is a superior way of producing excellent software to different application fields. The world can be better place, when there are more successful Open Source projects. | 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 |
| Success rate? | 270 271 272 |
| The practitioners are used to information technology reports from large consultation firms, whose ultimate task is to increase profits for their customers using information technology. Very widely known are the CHAOS reports from the Standish Group (1995, 1999, 2001). What can we learn from these CHAOS reports: | 272 273 274 275 276 277 |
| * There are several hundreds of software projects just in the USA only * A significant number of software projects fail miserably and are cancelled * A significant number of software projects run over initial budgets * A significant number of software projects are seriously reoriented before completion * Only small portion of software projects are real successes. | 278 279 280 281 282 283 |
| Naturally academic researchers have been critical (e.g. Eveleens & Verhoef 2010) about the | 283 |
| 5 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_operating_system</u> , Mobile operating system, Wikipedia article (4 November 2014) | |
| 6 <u>http://www.netmarketshare.com/</u> , NetMarketShare - Market Share Statistics for Internet Technologies (4 November 2014) | |

- 2014)
 <u>http://gs.statcounter.com/</u>, StatCounter GlobalStats (4 November 2014)
 <u>http://opensource.org/</u>, The Open Source Initiative (4 November 2014)
 <u>https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html</u>, The Free Software Definition (4 November 2014)

| methods and presentation of the results in the CHAOS reports. On the other hand the scientific community addressed the same thorny software-related issues in the early days of the computerisation (e.g. NATO Science Committee 1968, 1969). Regardless of the report type (e.g. CHAOS, NATO Science Committee) requirements has been very thorny issue for many unsuccessful information technology projects during several decades after the first large-scale software projects. | 285 286 287 288 289 290 201 |
|--|---|
| A personal account? / Successful information systems projects? | 291 292 |
| This book (in electronic format) can present some views about successful information systems projects. Some of the chapters are about information systems in different application fields. Then we can present some reasoned opinion about the issues for successful information system projects. | 293 294 295 296 297 |
| EA 1.5: Some small/minor corrections / Updates | 298 |
| I have copied text from previous writings (in electronic form). In this book I have corrected many typos found when some texts have been copied this book. Also I have used the updated figures, when there has been presented older version of some figures. | 299 300 301 302 303 |
| EA 1.6: About timetables | 304 |
| The working document of this writing (Appendix 3) was created on 2 October 2014. At the same time I have worked on three other writings: Writings IV (Kirjoitelmia IV), Appendix 1 (LIITE 1), Appendix 2 (LIITE 2). Writings IV is a paper-form publication, and Appendixes 1 and 2 are electronic publications. | 305 306 307 308 309 |
| Appendix 1 (Rannila 2014a) and Appendix 2 (Rannila 2014b) are now (publication date is 1 December 2014 for both publications) published in the electronic form before publishing this electronic publication, i.e. Appendix 3. | 311 312 313 |
| Writings IV (Rannila 2015) was published on 26 May 2015. | 314 315 |
| All previous publications can be downloaded from the following web page: | 316 317 318 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/julkaisut.html | 319 |

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| EA 2: (EU) Answers to questions presented in green | 321 |
| paper COM(2007) 185 final (14 July 2007) | 322 |
| | 323 |
| This opinion is number 1 on the consultation web page: | 324 325 |
| EN: Opinion 1: Review of the rules on access to documents | 326 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_1 | 327 |
| | 520 |
| EA 2.1: Presented questions 1-8 + final comments | 329 |
| | 330 |
| On the consultation ¹⁰ document (COM(2007) 185 final ¹¹) there are eight questions and a | 331 |
| possibility to give final comments. | 332 |
| Question 1. Would you qualify the information provided through registers and on the | 334 |
| websites of the institutions as | 335 |
| A) comprehensive and easy to access? | 336 |
| B) comprehensive but difficult to find? | 337 |
| C) easy to access but insufficient as regards their coverage? | 338 |
| D) insufficient and difficult to access? | 339 |
| | 340 |
| Question 2: Should more emphasis be put on promoting active dissemination of information, | 341 |
| possibly focussed on specific areas of particular interest? | 342 |
| YES / NO / No opinion | 343 |
| | 344 |
| Question 3: Would a single set of rules for access to documents, including environmental | 345 |
| Information provide more clarity for citizens? | 346 |
| YES / NO / No opinion | 34/ 249 |
| Question 4: How should the exception laid down in Article $A(1)(b)$ of Regulation (FC). No | 340 |
| 1049/2001 be clarified in order to ensure adequate protection of personal data? | 350 |
| A) Granting partial access to documents expunged for personal data is a satisfactory way | 351 |
| of balancing transparency and the protection of personal data. | 352 |
| B) The disclosure of personal data should always be assessed under the criteria set by the | 353 |
| Regulation on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data | 354 |
| (Regulation (EC) No 45/2001). | 355 |
| C) There should be criteria for the disclosure of certain types of personal data in | 356 |
| Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, where the lawfulness of disclosure does not have to be | 357 |
| assessed on a case-by-case basis under Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. | 358 |
| | 359 |
| Question 5: How should the exception laid down in Article 4(2), 1 st indent of Regulation (EC) | 360 |
| 1NO 1049/2001 DE Clarified in order to ensure adequate protection of commercial and economic interests of third partice? | 501 262 |
| interests of third parties? | 362 |

^{10 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/index_en.htm</u>, The page of the consultation, the link worked on 3 October 2014

^{11 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/index.cfm?language=en</u>, Commission web page for searching different documents – e.g. COM and SEC documents, the link worked on 3 October 2014

| public interest in disclosure strikes the right balance. 364 B) More weight should be given to the interest in disclosure. 365 C) The current rules do not sufficiently protect commercial and economic interests. 366 Question 6: In the light of experiences made so far, is there a case for specific provisions for handling requests, which are clearly excessive or improper, in particular with regard to time frames? 367 YES / NO / No opinion 371 Question 7: With regard to the content of databases, should the concept of "document" cover sets of information that can be extracted using the existing search tools? 374 YES / NO / No opinion 375 Question 8: Should the Regulation indicate events before and after which exceptions would or 377 378 YES / NO / No opinion 379 YES / NO / No opinion 379 YES / NO / No opinion 370 Stard to the rules on public access to documents held by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. 383 EA 2.2: Answers 385 First of all 1 thank for the opportunity express opinions in this public consultation. 399 Pireface 389 http://ec.europa.eu/civil_soinfudex_en.htm 392 At the top age it is said that the consultation closes on 15 July 2007. On the other hand in the 397 399 <th>A) The current system where the protection of commercial interests is balanced against the</th> <th>363</th> | A) The current system where the protection of commercial interests is balanced against the | 363 |
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| B) More weight should be given to the inferest in disclosure. 365 C) The current rules do not sufficiently protect commercial and economic interests. 366 Question 6: In the light of experiences made so far, is there a case for specific provisions for handling requests, which are clearly excessive or improper, in particular with regard to time frames? 367 YES /NO / No opinion 371 Question 7: With regard to the content of databases, should the concept of "document" cover 373 374 YES /NO / No opinion 377 Question 8: Should the Regulation indicate events before and after which exceptions would or 377 378 YES /NO / No opinion 376 FINAL COMMENTS : Please indicate any other comments you would like to make with regard to the commission. 388 EA 2.2: Answers 385 EA 2.2: Answers 386 EA 2.2: Answers 389 Pirst of all 1 thank for the opportunity express opinions in this public consultation. 390 Pirst of all 1 thank for the opportunity express opinions in this public consultation. 391 Mpt//ce.curopa.cu/civi/a.sottlation/index_ch.htm 394 is aid that the consultation closes on 31 July 2007. On the other hand in the 397 399 Pirst of all 1 thank for the opportunity express opinions in this public consultation. 390 </td <td>public interest in disclosure strikes the right balance.</td> <td>364</td> | public interest in disclosure strikes the right balance. | 364 |
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| 409 410 | noticed before | 400 |
| 410 | noucea before. | 409 |
| | | 410 |

| Since there are many institutions and every institution have their own pages with own webmasters I suppose that coordination all that activity is a big challenge – all due respect to the people in charge. | 411 412 |
|--|------------|
| Answer: | 413 |
| | 415 |
| My answer is B . | 416 |
| | 417 |
| Some explanation: | 418 |
| | 419 |
| Ease of use is the main issue. It was mentioned in the green paper that ease of use cannot be created | 420 |
| by legislation since it is more a technical question. | 421 |
| | 422 |
| Page <u>http://europa.eu/index_fi.htm</u> is great, since it is collection of everything and starting point. | 423 |
| After that style of pages, places of the links and the logic of use varies a lot which is some sort of | 424 |
| problem. There are also many techniques used when different institutions have done their web | 425 |
| pages. | 426 |
| | 427 |
| Of course it is a huge task to create coherence to all pages since there is so much information and | 428 |
| institutions. Therefore it is gradual task that should be started some day – it may be started already. | 429 |
| | 430 |
| EA 2.2.2: Question 2 | 431 |
| | 432 |
| Answer: | 433 |
| | 434 |
| VEO | 12 1 |
| My answer is Y L.S . | 435 |
| | 436 |
| Some explanation: | 437 |
| - | 438 |
| I could just complain that you (European Union institutions) should disseminate information more | 439 |
| actively. But it is not constructive to just complain without concrete proposals to improve | 440 |
| something. | 441 |
| | 442 |
| What is needed more in the European Union institutions web pages is following: | 443 |
| | 444 |



446Actually it is not the image per se since that icon represents to millions of people around the worldthat you can subscribe to a news feed (RSS feed). This icon represents so called RSS feed whichmeans that this feed can be read by so called RSS Reader. The RSS feed itself is mainly hard to readfor absolute majority of people and therefore there has to be that RSS Reader which transforms thefeed to human readable form.451452

There is lot of web pages about RSS feed. Best place to start gathering information about it is453http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS_(file_format) and this page will forward to many relevant pages.454

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And information of RSS readers can be found in the page http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS reader 455 which will forward to dozens of other pages. 456 457

What we ABSOLUTELY NOT need in the European Union institutions web pages is following 458 (actually from one European Union institution web page). 459

| Mailing List | Login | |
|--------------|-------------|--|
| Login | | |
| Password | | |
| | Login Reset | |

Not registered yet? Click here

It can be said, that web page operations we know in their present form, are older than ten years. 463 During that time a general web page user has become very cautious to give any private information 464 to that kind of mailing list register. Of course there are promises that any information will not be 465 used in illegal activity but that is not very assuring in some cases. Therefore it can be said, that all 466 kind of mailing list registers are (huge) hindrances to active dissemination of information. 467 468

Thinking of active dissemination of information all hindrances should be removed. In this case it is 469 totally useless register of their personal information which causes also useless administrative work 470 to European Union institutions since all kind registers mean more work. 471

Therefore European Union institutions should remove all kind mailing list registers for general public and replace them by RSS feeds. RSS feed does not need any kind of registration and is generally very easy to use.

In principle to get public information should mean NO registrations.

In the page http://ec.europa.eu/index fi.htm there is the image mentioned before which will lead to 479 RSS feed provided by the European Commission. It can be said that European Commission is a 480 good example of using RSS feeds in disseminating their information – no mailing lists, no 481 registrations. Now the news of Commission (Komissio in Finnish) can be seen in the RSS reader 482 and the news are in human readable form 483

Where should European Union Institutions use these RSS feeds? Of course the news provided by 485 the institution are nice but there is one problem. All news provided by the institution go through 486 there own journalistic process which means that not all activity is covered in these news. The 487 example before was about European Commission news and the news are selected by the European 488 Commission staff. Since it is well known that there is lot of activity going in the Commission it 489 might be impossible to make news of all activity.

| Suosikit X | 🥥 Komissio 🛛 |
|---|---|
| 🔄 📝 🗞 | Euroopan komissio - Tuoreimma |
| Luutisia Louineuvosto.fi - Tiedotteet Luucosta Luce Lucosta Luce L | Otsikko SOLVIT ratkoo kansalaisten ja yritysten byrokratiaongelmat EU haluaa poistaa kuolemanrangaistukset EU-johtajat viitoittivat tien sopimusuudistukselle EU:n viiniala uuteen kukoistukseen Euroalue laajenee Kyprokselle ja Maltalle Euroopan festivaalikausi on parhaimmillaan Euroopan sosiaalirahasto työttömien ja syrjittyjen tukena Eurooppalainen pidätysmääräys osoittanut tehonsa Kumppanuutta Afrikan kanssa vahvistetaan Matkusta Euroopassa entistä helpommin Miltä EU:n tulevaisuus näyttää? Uusi EU-sopimus Portugalin puheenjohtajakauden päätavoite |

| Therefore there is a need for RSS feeds on following news pages. | 493 |
|---|-----|
| | 494 |
| http://europa.eu/geninfo/whatsnew.htm | 495 |
| | 496 |
| http://europa.eu/press_room/index_en.htm | 497 |
| | 498 |
| On page | 499 |
| http://europa.eu/geninfo/whatsnew_inst.htm | 500 |
| there should be that orange image to every institution and from that page is should easy to subscribe | 501 |
| to news feed of specific institution (agencies etc. also). | 502 |
| | 503 |
| Of course every institution should have their own RSS feed in their main web page. | 504 |
| | 505 |
| Generally speaking in some institutions one RSS feed is not enough. For example European | 506 |
| Parliament is providing at least three general news list which are only as a web page but not as RSS | 507 |
| feed. | 508 |
| | 509 |
| As was mentioned before news pages alone is not enough and there is some pages the green paper | 510 |
| mentions already. Therefore RSS feed at least in following pages but this should be examined | 511 |
| thoroughly. | 512 |
| | 513 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/ | 514 |
| | 515 |
| There should be RSS feed about council meetings and documents related to those meetings before | 516 |
| and after meegins. | 517 |
| http://www.consilium.europa.eu/cms3_applications/applications/newsRoom/loadBook.asp? | 518 |
| BID=104&LANG=1&cmsid=364 | 519 |
| | 520 |

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|---|---|
| Page <u>http://europa.eu/documents/comm/index_fi.htm</u> will lead to many interesting documents. Also this page should contain RSS feeds which would help to follow daily activities in the European Commission. When a new document is added to register also information about that should be in the in the RSS feeds. | 521 522 523 524 525 526 |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do | 520 527 |
| In general it can be said that the basic assumption behind the European Union web pages is that people would every day come and browse through that maze of web pages to get all news they want. Actually that means lot of work if done every day. The general principle should therefore be that people come once and start following daily activity through RSS feed and when there is something interesting they came again back to the web page. | 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 |
| Therefore European Union institutions should go through their web pages, add RSS feed to relevant places and start active dissemination of information with RSS feeds. | 535 536 537 |
| EA 2.2.3: Question 3 | 538 |
| <u>Answer:</u> | 539 540 541 |
| My answer is YES . | 542 |
| Some explanation: The question was rather tricky when considering explanations before the question. When thinking just the amount of citizens in the European Union there should clear rules to access the documents. Every exception etc. creates more administrative work since exceptions etc. must be explained. | 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 |
| EA 2.2.4: Question 4 | 550 |
| Well. A tricky question again since there is juridical process going on with this issue. I read both Regulation (EC) N:o 45/2001 and Regulation (EC) N:o 1049/2001 to have an opinion. However, I did not look on cases T-194/04, T-170/03, T-161/04, T-121/05 and T-166/05 as was hinted in footnote 28. | 551 552 553 554 555 556 556 |
| Anyway. According to Finnish Constitution an individual can have opinions (even though she/he might not use all information provided, i.e. as hinted in footnote 28). | 557 558 559 560 561 |
| <u>Answer:</u> | 562 |
| My answer is C . | 564 565 566 |

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| | 567 |
| EA 2.2.5: Question 5 | 568 |
| | 569 |
| Answer: | 570 |
| D | 5/1 |
| My answer is \mathbf{B} . | 572 |
| Some explanation to answer 4 (and partly to answer 5) | 573 |
| Some explanation to answer 1 (and party to answer 5) | 575 |
| I was more interested about administrative committees, i.e. those that are under leaders servant. They should separated from committees which are under leadership of a memb Parliament. | hip of a civil 576 ber of 577 578 |
| | 579 |
| May be the term "administrative committee" is not the best term. | 580 |
| In the Finnish context the civil servant(s) responsible for an administrative committee (| (temporary 582 |
| legally based committee, committee preparing law proposal, etc. in <u>http://www.hare.vn</u> | $\underline{(inportal)}, 502$ |
| found. | 584 |
| | 585 |
| so I think that it would not hurt daily working if there is public information of the response servant(s) for certain committee. So that could be regulated in Regulation (EC) N:o 104 | 49/2001 if it586 |
| is to be modified. | 588 |
| Then there is the question who is consulted when an administrative committee is worki | 589 590 |
| Then there is the question who is consulted when an administrative commutee is working | 590 591 |
| In Finland it is possible to see which organisation the administrative committee (temp | orary, legally 592 |
| based committee, committee preparing law proposal, etc. in <u>http://www.hare.vn.fi/</u>) cor | nsulted, i.e. 593 |
| that specific organisation gave its position paper to the committee. | 594 595 |
| So it would be good to know at least which organisations gave their position paper or | opinion 596 |
| when a committee has been working. | 597 |
| | 598 |
| It can be said that many interest groups (at least in Finland) publish many kind of positions and their opinions are highly public regardless their consultations in a committee | e for papers in 599 |
| public and then opinions are inging public regardless then consultations in a commuter | 601 |
| Of course there might be some differences on the position papers and opinions presented | ed in public 602 |
| and presented to a committee. Since committees are in all situations funded by taxpaye | rs and they 603 |
| are part of public institutions there should be rule that all records of the committees are | therefore 604 |
| public. | 606 |
| Then there is the question of the publicity of position papers since they could be said to | be private 607 |
| or public property also depending of the originating organisation. So that could be regu | lated in 608 |
| Regulation (EC) N:o 1049/2001 if it is to be modified. There might be some questions | of copyrights 609 |
| to a committee. When that is handled there should be no problems in publishing those r | position 611 |
| papers in public. | 612 |
| | 613 |
| The next question is signatories of the position papers, i.e. should the name of signing p | person(s) be 614 |

| revealed. This question can be considered with same question of revealing names of attendees in committee meetings. | 515 516 617 |
|--|---|
| How much there should be information about attendance of committee meetings in committee records? | 518 519 520 |
| There should be at least information which organisations were presented in specific committee meeting. | 520 521 522 |
| Then there is the question of revealing personal data, i.e. the name of attendees and signatories of position papers. So that could be regulated in Regulation (EC) N:o 1049/2001 if it is to be modified. | 525 524 525 |
| It is tricky question. Is representative of an organisation representing her/his own opinions or opinions of her/his organisation? I proposed earlier that at least the name of the organisation represented should be revealed which implicitly means that those opinions are opinions of an organisation and not an individual. However there is an individual presenting these opinions since an organisation is not organisation without individual persons. | 520 527 528 529 530 531 632 |
| However. For example in the case of Finnish Law (The Penal Code of Finland ¹² , Chapter 24 - Offences against privacy, public peace and personal reputation, Section 8 - Invasion of personal reputation (2) is stated following. | 533 534 535 |
| "The spreading of information, an insinuation or an image of the private life of a person in politics, business, public office or public position, or in a comparable position, does not constitute an invasion of personal reputation, if it may affect the evaluation of that person's activities in the position in question and if it is necessary for purposes of dealing with a matter with importance to society." | 530 537 538 539 540 540 641 |
| Now the main question is that is a representative in a committee in position comparable person in politics, business, public office or public position as stated in that section of Finnish Law? I don't know about other laws in Europe but as an example from the Finnish context this issue is not so easy to solve. I did not study the case law of Finland to ascertain the interpretation of this specific section. | 542 543 544 545 546 647 |
| Is a representative in a committee person in politics, business, public office or public position? | 548 549 |
| Then there is question of revealing of names of those attending persons who are representing organisation that is not public, i.e. organisation that is not created by legislative measures. These organisations can be called interest groups. Are those representatives of interest groups persons in politics, business, public office or public position? | 550 551 552 653 654 |
| Yes?6How that can be assured since certain person might be in that position for certain time?6When is a representative of an interest group in that position? Right after she/he becomes an employee of an interest group or in some other position? What are rights and duties of that kind of person? What is the limit of invasion of personal reputation? | 555 556 557 558 559 660 |
| No? 6 It is well known fact that representatives of interest groups try to influence preparation of 6 | 561 562 563 |

¹² http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf

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laws. Are they then persons persons in public position? On the other hand citizens can 664 always contact their representatives and public servants. Are they then just citizens using 665 their constitutional rights? On the other hand some of the interest groups have more 666 resources than an average citizen. On the other hand an average Finnish citizen can pay 667 her/his member or other fee to the Finnish branch organisation and trust that the European 668 central organisation is handling her/his case in relevant places in the European level. Is the 669 representative of an European interest group then gone through an election process that is 670 comparable to public election? 671

I suppose that there are many other controversies in the question of revealing names of attendees in committee meetings and signatories of position papers. In the current situation I am not aware of all controversies. 673

The least that could be done – after the decision of revealing of name of attendees and signatories of
position papers is done – is explaining all practical, legal and ethical issues related to revealing
names and putting that information public– in human readable language.677

In general it should be regulated in Regulation (EC) N:o 1049/2001 if it is to be modified that how and when is personal information of attendees and signatories of position papers is revealed. The regulation should also notice the difference of public and private organisations since the attendees of private and public organisations in committees are under different legislation when publicity of their documents must be handled according to that difference. 685

EA 2.2.6: Question 6

Answer:

My answer is "NO opinion".

Some explanation:

I have not done request for documents to any European Union institution and therefore I have not experience of timeframes etc.

Since electronic databases of European Union institutions are expanding all the time, it is more a questions of which information is not in the databases. Therefore there should be clear classification 699 of documents and clear rules which documents are to be added to database(s). 700

I suppose that some of the very complex document requests are related to investigative journalism702or possible juridical actions. Both of these cases might be burdensome since in both cases the703person(s) making request will go through all possible options and might ask large collection of704705

Depending on the institute there have been working databases for some years and therefore in many
organisations there is at the moment duplicate system when keeping old manual records and
updating electronic databases. It is possible when the databases have been working for longer time
the requests will be more on those documents which are in the databases and then it is more about
guidance than actually finding manual records and copying them. However this is only assumption707707708708709709710710710711711

| which can be wrong when looking backwards after certain time, e.g. 10 years forward from the date of this opinion. | 712 713 714 |
|---|---|
| EA 2.2.7: Question 7 | 715 |
| Answer: | 716 717 718 |
| My answer is YES . | 719 |
| Some explanation: | 720 721 722 |
| It is better to clarify. If it is not clarified thoroughly there will be at certain point be case in the Court of First Instance. Better clarify now than after the judgement. | 722 723 724 725 |
| Then there is the question of dynamic documents meaning that information which is not in one specific information object, i.e. information is revealed "on the fly". It is possible that some institution already have or might have in future a database where the information is only numbers or pieces of text on the database. Then with dynamic electronic request information from database is not electronic document since it might be only in some sort presentation in the device possibly unknown at the current situation. | 723 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 |
| Therefore the definition should be open enough to take handle possibly changing technological measures. | 732 733 734 735 |
| EA 2.2.8: Question 8 | 736 |
| Answer: | 737 738 739 |
| My answer is YES (a little bit uncertain). | 740 |
| Some explanation: | 741 742 |
| Interesting. Why this has not been regulated before? | 743 744 745 |
| As mentioned before the general rule is making documents public and this should not be a problem. Then it comes to categorising documents according to their usage since there might be those juridical actions not related to non-legislative areas. Clear classification of these documents could help the situation. May be these documents could be in the register numbered and in some cases the title could be revealed with information of publication rules, e.g. "document in the case X and document will be published after Y action(s) according to rules Z" or "document A will be published according to rules Z". | 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 |
| The idea in above might too complicated in the real life and should be considered as theoretical exercise. If there are lot of different regulations it might create a register that is as complex as PreLex. Also indicating to having a document in same case might be unwise; on the other hand it might be quite public information that there is that kind of case going on and therefore it is quite | 754 755 756 757 |

| evident having document(s) related to that case. | 758 759 |
|--|--|
| Therefore I am little bit uncertain can answer be really YES after more thorough examination. | 760 761 |
| I was interested about "pending decisions on non-legislative areas". Does this cover those committees that are not created by legislative measures? Like I mentioned before I was interested about documents and representatives in those numerous committees. | 762 763 764 765 |
| Then there is always category "not otherwise specified". May be this is the hardest class since I suppose that there in some cases public pressure to make public certain document not in any category. May be in these cases the reason of not making public should be explained thoroughly. | 766 767 768 769 |
| EA 2.2.9: Final comments | 770 |
| The number of citizens in European Union is huge in the current situation. When Finland joined European Union there were less citizens in European Union. Therefore it is fully understandable that there is now growing interest for documents provided by the institutions. Also translation of documents to all official languages is a huge task since there are now even more languages after accession of the newest member states. | 771 772 773 774 775 776 |
| The decision process in the European Union is not as straightforward as in Finland since there are much more actors in the decision process. Especially in the co-decision process at its longest version there are a lot of phases and they all should be informed properly. It is quite normal that in the news releases is reported that Parliament or Council has decided something but actually there has been for example first reading of those institutions before next phases. | 778 779 780 781 782 782 |
| The PreLex database is a small miracle, since it combines the actions of all institutions and all documents in the official decision process. Since there are many layers and many techniques used in institutions information services I suppose that technical people spent a lot of time creating that system. But now in use it is invaluable tool for following the official decision processes. | 783 784 785 786 787 789 |
| The next phases should be combining web pages to create more coherent entity. The page <u>http://europa.eu/index_fi.htm</u> is absolutely great and after there should be as logical web pages after that. | 788 789 790 791 792 |
| I was interested of opening the decision process before its official start when COM final document is passed forward. When compared to Finnish context it is quite easy to follow what kind legislation is in preparation (<u>http://www.hare.vn.fi/</u>), who is responsible, organisations consulted and when the law proposal should be ready. Only RSS feed is missing from that service. Similar service with RSS feed would be good in the European Union context. And when the legal issues in publishing meeting records, position papers, meeting attendees and signatories of position papers are solved it is only technical question to have that kind of service. Then it would be easy to follow what law proposals are coming before publishing the COM final document. | 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 |
| I stressed the need for RSS feeds. Of course it is a new task to create that kind of service. When thinking technically there should be solutions that creates web pages and RSS feeds at the same time to save administrative work time. When thinking that administrative work time is should not be used for duplicate work. On the other hand there is many technical layers in the information services as can be seen and changing some technical solutions might be a problem. | 802 803 804 805 806 |

| On the other hand it can be said that ease of access is also one thing of active dissemination of information. RSS feeds eliminate many phases and with update action in RSS readers can automatically news be fetched around the world in matter of seconds. With that kind of ease the European Union news can (at least in theory) reach larger audience than with conventional web page. Since there are nowadays millions of people using RSS readers it can be regarded rather general solution. | 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 |
|---|--|
| It should be noticed that European Union institutions have done good job when creating information services with new technologies. It is totally different situation when comparing situation before accession of Finland. Now it is much more easier to get relevant information from European Union without distortion since there is in many cases straight electronic connection. Even though there is a lot of distorted information against and in favour European Union there should be always way to check the actual information. In current situation it can be said that the possibility for checking actual information is better than ever and there are still some ways to improve those possibilities. | 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 |
| Jukka Rannila citizen of Finland | 823 824 825 |
| EA 2.3: Some afterthoughts | 826 |
| Nowadays there are several RSS feeds provided by different European Union institutions. Hopefully different information systems and information services actually reduce administrative tasks. | 827 828 829 830 831 |
| This opinion ¹³ was my first opinion addressed to the European Commission. In many cases receivers of my opinions have been different Directorate-Generals of the European Commission. | 832 833 |
| There were 89 ¹⁴ opinions given based on this consultation. | 834 835 826 |
| After this opinion there have been several updates implemented in different European Union information systems. The documentation systems of the European Commission, European Council and European parliament are nowadays very extensive. In reality citizens can now follow these institutions in many ways. | 830 837 838 839 840 |
| | 0/1 |

^{13 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/index_en.htmm</u> web page of the consultation, the link worked on 10 November 2014

^{14 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/contributions_en.htm</u>, the web page for received contributions, the link worked on 10 November 2014

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|---|---|
| EA 3: (EU) Schools for the 21 st century (22 July 2007) | 847 |
| This opinion is number 2 on the consultation web page: | 848 849 850 |
| EN: Opinion 2: Schools for the 21st Century http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_2 | 850 851 852 853 |
| EA 3.1: Answers to questions presented in SEC(2007)1009 | 854 |
| Question 1: How can schools be organised in such a way as to provide all students with the full range of key competences? Answer 1: | 855 856 857 858 |
| This is a matter of belief. It seems that there is not yet proved universally binding principles in learning. If there is an (or should it be said THE) answer this to question would not even be presented. It is possible to believe that all people are born the same and it is only matter of raising and educating them in proper way. If it is believed that people are born with different ¹⁵ sets features ¹⁶ then there is different thoughts about raising and education. There is not yet found unified learning theory that would have been proved to be universally valid. | 859 860 861 862 863 864 864 |
| Therefore it seems to be quite difficult to get European-wide common understanding for elementary school ¹⁷ organisation models since there is not even common view of the guiding principle, i.e. learning. | 866 867 868 |
| Despite these problems we have to try to solve this with the best known, even extremely limited, knowledge ¹⁸ . May be there could be some sort synthesis of the current knowledge about learning and the informed guess about best possible organisation. However knowing academic researchers there will be large and never-ending strife ¹⁹ without clear solution which means that administration has to guess anyway. | 809 870 871 872 873 874 875 |
| Good luck. | 875 876 |
| Question 2: How can schools equip young people with the competences and motivation to make learning a lifelong activity? Answer 2: This is a hard question. | 877 878 879 880 881 882 |
| This opinion has a mild assumption that it might be so that people have different sets of features – in this case skills. Development of external environment can create situations where some sets of skills are more valued than other. Since these valuations change in time and space it is hard to say exactly what should be taught in elementary school. This leads to the dilemma: whatever valuation | 882 883 884 885 886 |
| 15 World Health Organisation (WHO) ICD-10 disease classification gives a hint that it is might be possible that people might have different sets of features <u>http://www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/</u> | |

16 A feature might not please as a term all people since it sounds like features of a machine.

17 The writer is used to elementary school system in Finland, meaning basically the same education for cohort of children born in certain year.

18 Here we do not continue discussion of detailing different sides of knowledge and creating knowledge.

¹⁹ However being stubborn enough can sometimes mean that something new can be found.

is made for the elementary school there is always some group of children whose speciality gives challenges, i.e. elementary school is either too challenging or not challenging enough. And since they are valuations which means that thriving idea of elementary school systems is under the

What could be the opinion noting those certain problems? In this opinion it is presumed that 892 elementary school system in its current form concentrates on limited sets of valued skills. Is it 893 possible to find solutions where elementary school systems could in a positive way help people to 894 find their real talents? However it should be noticed that once again our knowledge is way too 895 limited ²⁰ to understand this phenomenon. If the elementary school system can give a positive 896 understanding persons real capabilities it can lead to situation where a person can navigate in 897 changing external environment. In this theoretical exercise could a hypothesis be constructed that a 898 person knowing all her/his capabilities could be an all-the-time-learning person when external 899 environment changes. 900

However the previous theoretical exercise is very hard to implement in real life noting also that 902 valuations are not in some cases ²¹ based on facts. But in principle it would be nice to have persons 903 knowing all her/his capabilities, not limited to currently known, giving possibility to further 904 advancement in life after elementary school. 905

Knowing the real situation it can be said these ideas are nice but hard to implement in practise. And 907 like it is mentioned in the working paper having special schools is not the solution since they lead to 908 909 segregation.

Question 3: How can school systems contribute to supporting long-term sustainable economic growth in Europe?

Answer 3:

pressure of political process all the time.

There are implicit and explicit assumptions in the introduction for this question. In the case of future studies it can be said that there are some assumptions about future: e.g. linear, evolutionary or transitional. In the question it seems to be linear assumption of future: how we can keep linearly growing economy. On the other hand in the introduction there was some thoughts about constant change which could be evolutionary assumptions also meaning challenges to sustain linearly growing economy.

However this opinion has a mild attitude that development in time is transitional. Like it was said before school system that it should help find persons to find her/his all capabilities. When in 922 transitional point of development is reality it could be then easier to move forwards with those skills 923 that are valued after transition. 924

In reality it is impossible to predict all transitions in the future and therefore knowing capabilities 926 927 will help in transitional situations.

Question 4: How can school systems best respond to the need to promote equity, to respond to cultural diversity and to reduce early school leaving? Answer 4:

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²⁰ The advancement of computer computing power, new breakthroughs in following activities of brain and research results of genetics combined is creating the situation where the basic assumptions of psychology and other related fields including learning theories are shattering all the time.

²¹ There is an interesting branch of research going on to find out hereditary of political attitudes. Studies on separated identical twins raised in different families are interesting when this issue is researched. However population of separated identical twins raised in different families is limited.

| Well. The European Union has promoted an idea of removing certain barriers also barriers for free movement of people. And then there is the situation when people have really moved. Free movement is a great idea when concerning adult people, who can be considered as sovereign persons. | 932 933 934 935 936 |
|---|--|
| Will that work when there is free movement of children, actually families, across the borders in Europe? As indicated in the introduction for question that is not that simple in the case of elementary school. As it can be seen there is many challenges, actually should be said problems, when this phenomenon has enlarged. It is not any more rare question previously concerning only limited amount of expatriates. | 930 937 938 939 940 941 941 |
| The introduction to question mentions hard statistics showing that nice ideas are not easily implemented in practise. | 942 943 944 945 |
| Are there other ways? The effect of school size should be examined very thoroughly especially in large ²² cities. There are some mild indications that human mind can hold exact information ²³ of acquaintances for only limited amount persons and the remaining could be then handled with stereotypes. Based on this assumption large schools can mean too much units for a human mind which leads to using stereotypes. There should be also be clearer understanding what is the amount of these units of a average person in the elementary school and especially it should be examined is this amount smaller with children compared to adults. This could then lead to an estimation of good size of a school. | 943 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 |
| Question 5: If schools are to respond to each pupil's individual learning needs, what can be done as regards curricula, school organisation and the roles of teachers? Answer 5: | 954 955 956 957 |
| Referencing to the previous question of overall number of units that human mind can handle this naturally leads considerations of class size. There has been many researches of the attention span, meaning the amount of people which an average leader can handle efficiently without falling into a chaos ²⁴ . So I wonder is the effect of class size already researched? At least in Finland there has been a strife about this issue from time to time especially when some school is closed forever ²⁵ . | 958 959 960 961 962 |
| If is this already researched, then it is merely of shouting slogans in the political process. | 963 964 |
| Question 6: How can school communities help to prepare young people to be responsible citizens, in line with fundamental values such as peace and tolerance of diversity? Answer 6: | 965 966 967 968 |
| Check answers 4 and 5. | 909 970 |
| Question 7: How can school staff be trained and supported to meet the challenges they face? | 971 972 |

²² Meaning that for example capitol of Finland, Helsinki with 564 521 citizens in 1 January 2007, is an example of large city. Some other readers might consider that as a small city.

²³ The exact number is not known and there are some guesses. The most referenced example is the size of a company in army and it is quite often near 150 regardless of the nation. But the question is developing of this during adolescence.

²⁴ Asking from parents they probably say that attention span is smaller with children than with adults.

²⁵ This does not mean only countryside. There was some small citizen action in capitol area school districts when there was an idea of reduction of schools. However in the Finnish scale citizen action or demonstrations does not mean burning cars, destroying public and private property and blocking transport for days. That kind of action is considered somehow barbarian and non-productive in the Finnish context.

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| Answer /: This is also related to asked and along size, shaely answer 4 and 5. Is there is any research on this? | 9/3 |
| This is also related to school and class size, check answers 4 and 5. Is there is any research on this? | 974 075 |
| This is a valuation question once again. What is valued? There are many political values when | 976 |
| considering the size of public sector. If public sector is meant to be small then it leads naturally to | 977 |
| the question that why schools should be publicly funded. If there is valuation to keep certain sectors | 978 |
| in the control of government or local entities it might also mean having schools based on public | 979 |
| funding. Like mentioned before this valuation problem leads to pressure towards school systems | 980 |
| hased on changing political situation | 981 |
| cuses en enanging periode situation. | 982 |
| Is the profession of teachers is highly or lowly valued? Depending on this there will be different | 983 |
| levels of applicants to institutions educating teachers. | 984 |
| | 985 |
| Can this valuation of elementary schools and teachers be agreed on the European level? | 986 |
| | 987 |
| Question 8: How can school communities best receive the leadership and motivation they need to | 988 |
| succeed? How can they be empowered to develop in response to changing needs and demands? | 989 |
| Answer 8: | 990 |
| Well. Once again a hard question. | 991 |
| | 992 |
| There should be clearer mechanisms to follow the well-being of pupils. Based on the observable | 993 |
| fact that people are children only once and certain limited time there is not time to wait years for | 994 |
| decisions in committees. The actions should be therefore quite fast compared to many other | 995 |
| administrative process. | 996 |
| | 997 |
| These ways to measure well-being of pupils should be invented and tested European-wide. I | 998 |
| presume that there are quite innovative solutions in member states and also internationally. The best | 999 1000 |
| solution(s) should be found in the comparison. It is then question of efficiency and effectiveness | 1000 |
| and adjusting of administrative processes. | 1001 |
| | 1002 |
| EA 3.2: Some afterthoughts | 1003 |
| | 1004 |
| What are my strengths and weaknesses? Positively thinking, a person a person should find her/his | 1005 |
| capabilities. Negatively thinking, elementary schools concentrate on very limited issues. | 1006 |
| | 1007 |
| I have constructed three opinions about education. | 1008 |
| | 1009 |
| EN: Opinion 2: Schools for the 21st Century | 1010 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_2</u> | 1011 |
| | 1012 |
| EN: Opinion 42: Opening up Education | 1013 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_42 | 1014 |
| | 1015 |
| EN: Opinion 51: European Area of Skills and Qualifications | 1016 |
| <u>nttp://www.jukkarannila.ti/lausunnot.html#nro_51</u> | 1017 |
| One question is the knowledge extrally exterined shills and workfortion of these shills. On the | 1018 |
| to acknowledge skills, which has been learned without any formal advection. For events | 1019 |
| theoretical tests for different knowledge group are essier to organize then prostical tests | 1020 |
| incorcular tests for unreferr knowledge areas are easier to organise than practical tests. | 1021 |

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| EA 4: The complaint to the European Ombudsman | 1023 1024 |
| EA 4.1: Text of the complaint (16 July 2007) | 1025 |
| The European Ombudsman | 1026 1027 1028 |
| LEGAL BASE OF THE COMPLAINT | 1020 1029 1030 |
| In the Official Journal of the European Union 29.12.2006 C 321 E/1 are consolidated versions of the treaty on European Union and of the treaty establishing the European Community. According to this consolidated text there is Article 6. In this article in section 2 is stated that | 1031 1032 1033 1034 |
| The Union shall respect fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law. | 1035 1036 1037 1038 |
| Therefore we have to look what that European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended by Protocol No. 11 states. In article 141 "Prohibition of discrimination" is stated that | 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 |
| The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status. | 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 |
| This complaint will concentrate on the issue of other opinions . | 1048 1049 |
| PRACTICAL BACKGROUND OF THE COMPLAINT | 1050 1051 1052 |
| On the web page ²⁶ <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm</u> it is possible to give answers to commission green paper COM(2007)185 as stated in the web page <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/index_en.htm.</u> | 1053 1054 1055 1056 |
| This complaint is not an issue of transparency since documents are publicly shown in the pages mentioned above. | 1057 1058 1059 |
| The web page <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm</u> is attached as an image to this complaint, check attachments. Since that web page can be altered or | 1060 1061 1062 1063 |

²⁶ In this complaint it is assumed that function of web pages is generally known and there is not need to explain technical details, i.e. server, client, TCP/IP, HTTP and HTML as technological solutions and standards. It is assumed that European Commission has adequate technical staff to explain these technical issues inside European Commission based on the observable fact that in the address <u>http://ec.europa.eu/</u> there is large collection of different web pages.

| removed an image of the page on 15 July is attached. | 1064 |
|---|------|
| When looking alocaly maga | 1065 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form? en htm | 1000 |
| there is following notice: | 1067 |
| | 1060 |
| You may now submit your contribution by clicking on the button "Send" below this will | 1009 |
| open a new Outlook message to which you should attach your contribution concerning the | 1071 |
| Green Paper | 1072 |
| | 1073 |
| When pressing "Send" it should open an message "window" in computer program called | 1074 |
| "Outlook". | 1075 |
| | 1076 |
| What is this computer program called "Outlook"? | 1077 |
| | 1078 |
| Microsoft Outlook or Outlook (full name Microsoft Office Outlook since Outlook 2003) is a | 1079 |
| personal information manager from Microsoft Corporation, and is part of the Microsoft Office suite. | 1080 |
| This Outlook is an integrated application for email, calendaring, tasks, contacts and many more | 1081 |
| activities. | 1082 |
| | 1083 |
| In this complaint we will concentrate on the email. Electronic mail (abbreviated "e-mail" or, often, | 1084 |
| "email") is a store and forward method of composing, sending, storing, and receiving messages over | 1085 |
| electronic communication systems. Internet e-mail format is specified by the Internet Engineering | 1086 |
| Task Force IETF ²⁷ in various standards and collection of these standards can be called | 1087 |
| Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME). | 1088 |
| | 1089 |
| Shortly it can be said that an email program behave in most cases according to Multipurpose | 1090 |
| Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) standards as can said in the case Outlook email program. | 1091 |
| | 1092 |
| The web page | 1093 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm | 1094 |
| has source code that is generally called HTML. There is attachment of the source code of that page | 1095 |
| as it was on 15 July 2007. Since the source code can be altered or removed after 15 July 2007 I have | 1096 |
| attached it to this complaint. This source code is generally called HTML ²⁸ but there is not need to | 1097 |
| go all technical details ²⁹ . | 1098 |
| | 1099 |
| Once again, not going to technical details, it can be said that there are different kind computer | 1100 |
| programs that can read HTML source code and represent them in more human readable form as can | 1101 |
| be said in the case of the web page | 1102 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm. | 1103 |
| And as can see from the attached image of that page looks totally different as its HTML source code | 1104 |
| and it is created by technological measured provided by a computer program that can represents | 1105 |
| HTML in more human readable form. | 1106 |
| | 1107 |
| These programs that provide us web pages in more human readable form can be generally called | 1108 |
| 27 http://www.ietf.org/ | |

 ²⁸ HTML, Hypertext Markup Language, as a standard is maintained and developed by World Wide Web Consortium W3C (<u>http://www.w3.org/</u>). The source code attached states that it complies with HTML 4.01 standard published by World Wide Web Consortium W3C.

²⁹ As was noted in one the previous footnotes it assumed that European Commission has adequate staff to handle technical questions.

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|--|--|
| browsers. | 1109 1110 |
| It can be generally said that the absolute majority of the people are not interested to read HTML source code of the web pages since they are more interested about functions of the web pages and services which can be provided by these technological measures. | 1111 1112 1113 |
| However, in the source code there is one piece of text: SEND | 1114 1115 1116 1117 |
| This text tells to browser to start (or launch) email program that is called Outlook when the text "SEND" is selected with help of a browser. | 1118 1119 1120 |
| DISCRIMINATING OTHER OPINIONS OF A CITIZEN ACCORDING TO EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, AS AMENDED BY PROTOCOL NO. 11 | 1121 1122 1123 |
| This complaint will concentrate on the issue of <u>other opinions</u> . | 1124 1125 1126 |
| I make two complaints: | 1127 1128 |
| The actions in the previously mentioned web page <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm</u> discriminates the <u>other opinions</u> that an individual can have related to technological measures when using a browser meant for browsing web pages. The actions it the previously mentioned web page <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm</u> discriminates the <u>other opinions</u> that an individual can have related to technological measures when using a email program meant to receiving, reading and sending electronic mail in electronic networks. | 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 |
| COMPLAINTS IN SPECIFIC | 1140 1141 |
| Complaint 1 | 1142 1143 |
| First complaint means that the European Commission guides individual citizens to use that kind of browsers that can start (or launch) Outlook computer program in the page http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm . | 1144 1145 1146 1147 |
| First of all can be stated that a citizen can have <u>other opinions</u> about technological measures that create behaviour of a computer program, aka browser, which can transform HTML code to more human readable form. | 1147 1148 1149 1150 |
| However not all browser can create actions that start (or launch) Outlook computer program without specific actions. In some cases these actions must be regulated in specific, i.e. adjusting so called parameters. But European Commission can not demand that a citizen should use certain parameters or that browser starts (or launch) certain email program. | 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 |
| Therefore it can be said that European Commission is discriminating certain amount of citizens who have <u>other opinions</u> about computer programs which are called browsers. | 1157 1158 |

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| | |
| | 1159 |
| Complaint 2.A | 1160 1161 |
| It is generally known that Outlook computer program works only in certain technological pl | atform 1162 |
| that can be called an operating system | 1163 |
| | 1164 |
| An operating system (OS) is a set of computer programs that manage the hardware (compute | er as 1165 |
| physical entity) and software (other computer programs on top of operating system) resource | es of a 1166 |
| computer. So can be stated that same hardware may work with different operating systems o | r same 1167 |
| operating system can work with different hardware. | 1168 |
| | 1169 |
| European Commission is <u>not</u> discriminating citizens who have other opinions about technol | ogical 1170 |
| measures related to <u>hardware</u> according to information gathered to this complaint. | 11/1 |
| When it is indicated in the web page that a citizen should use certain email program and in t | $\frac{11/2}{1173}$ |
| it an email program called Outlook which means implicitly that a citizen should use certain | 1174 1174 |
| operating system since email program called Outlook can be used only in certain operating s | system 1175 |
| | 1176 |
| So European Commission IS discriminating citizens who have other opinions about techno | logical 1177 |
| measures related to software according to the information gathered to this complaint. Theref | ore 1178 |
| European Commission is discriminating people who use other technological measures as op- | erating 1179 |
| system which gives the possibility to use computer program called Outlook. Therefore Europ | pean 1180 |
| Commission is discriminating citizens who have <u>other opinions</u> about operating systems. | 1181 |
| | 1182 |
| Complaint 2.B | 1183 |
| However a citizen might use the same technological measure as indicated when using a com | 1104 Inuter 1185 |
| program called Outlook i.e. a citizen is using the same technological platform what compute | er 1186 |
| program called Outlook is using which means using the same operating system. | 1187 |
| | 1188 |
| First of all it can be stated that an individual can have other opinions about technological m | easures 1189 |
| that create behaviour to a computer program as stated in Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensi | ons 1190 |
| (MIME) standards. | 1191 |
| | 1192 |
| In short this means that using certain operating system and certain email program can not be | 1193 |
| demanded by European Commission. | 1194 |
| Therefore European Commission is discriminating people who use other technological meas | sures 1196 |
| than computer program called Outlook. European Commission can not be demanding that or | ne 1197 |
| technological measure is better than other if they both can behave according publicly known | 1198 |
| technological standards (e.g. MIME) and a citizen has other opinions of computer programs | s 1199 |
| complying those standards. In this case it is about other opinions about email programs. | 1200 |
| | 1201 |
| POSSIBILITIES TO AVOID DISCRIMINATION IN THE FUTURE | 1202 |
| Descibility 1 | 1203 |
| <u>rossidnity 1</u> | 1204 |
| First possibility is that European Commission have clear guidelines not to discriminate citize | $\frac{1203}{1206}$ |
| are using different combinations of email programs and operating systems. In both cases the | re are 1200 |
| lot of possibilities and European Commission can not know all possible combinations. | 1208 |
| | -=.0 |

| | 1209 |
|---|------|
| Therefore European Commission should use in their web pages only technical solutions based on | 1210 |
| standards publicly available in the public electronic network called Internet. When doing so | 1211 |
| European Commission can avoid complaints (like this) which are related to technical solutions | 1212 |
| which are based on standards publicly not available in the public electronic network called Internet. | 1213 |
| ······································ | 1214 |
| Possibility 2 | 1215 |
| | 1216 |
| Furthermore European Commission can cover itself from complaints (like this) if European | 1217 |
| Commission encourages using computer programs that comply with standards which are publicly | 1218 |
| accepted by a highly respected standardisation body. Then it can be said that European Commission | 1219 |
| is more vendor-neutral and not demanding to use certain computer program(s) | 1220 |
| is more vendor neutral and not demanding to use certain computer program(s). | 1220 |
| Possibility 3 | 1221 |
| | 1223 |
| Then in practical terms it should be clear to all European Commission web page administrators not | 1224 |
| to create web pages demanding explicitly or implicitly using certain browser certain email program | 1225 |
| or certain operating system. This way European Commission can avoid further complaints of the | 1226 |
| same issue | 1227 |
| | 1228 |
| Possibility 4 | 1229 |
| <u> </u> | 1230 |
| European Commission should inform and consult other European Union institutions web page | 1231 |
| administrators not to create web pages that demand explicitly or implicitly using certain browser. | 1232 |
| certain email program or certain operating system. | 1233 |
| | 1234 |
| This way further complaints of the same issue could be avoided since it might be that other | 1235 |
| European Union institution could make same kind of discrimination in their web pages. This would | 1236 |
| mean more complaints to the European Ombudsman or other representatives of the European Union | 1237 |
| institutions. It this way could further administrative burden be avoided. | 1238 |
| | 1239 |
| THE PROCESS AFTER THIS COMPLAINT | 1240 |
| | 1241 |
| In the page of the European Ombudsman ³⁰ is stated that | 1242 |
| | 1243 |
| the Ombudsman may simply need to inform the institution concerned about a complaint in | 1244 |
| order for it to resolve the problem. If the case is not resolved satisfactorily during the course | 1245 |
| of his inquiries, the Ombudsman will try, if possible, to find a friendly solution which puts | 1246 |
| right the case of maladministration and satisfies the complainant. | 1247 |
| | 1248 |
| I suppose that this complaint can be handled with friendly atmosphere since issues mentioned in | 1249 |
| this complaint can be avoided with limited amount of practical measures. | 1250 |
| | 1251 |
| With kind regards. | 1252 |
| | 1253 |
| ATTACHMENT 1 | 1254 |
| [The figure of one web page] | 1255 |
| | |

³⁰ http://www.euro-ombudsman.eu.int/glance/en/default.htm#Target5


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| ATTACHMENT 2 Source code of the web page <u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/revision/form2_en.htm</u> on 15 July 2007. [This is 14 pages of source code – I did not add it here] | 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 |
| EA 4.2: Answer of the European Ombudsman (21 August 2007) | 1266 |
| THE EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN P. NIKIFOROS DIAMANDOUROS Mr Jukka Rannila [Address 2007] | 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 |
| Strasbourg: 21.8.2007 | 1273 1274 |
| Complaint 1875/2007/BS | 1275 1276 |
| Dear Mr Rannila. | 1277 1278 |
| I am writing in reply to your e-mail of 15 July 2007. in which you complained that the European Commission is discriminating against citizens using different computer programs to view certain web pages of the European Commission. | 1279 1280 1281 1282 |
| The Treaty establishing the European Community and the Statute of the European Ombudsman set certain conditions as to the opening of an inquiry by the Ombudsman. One of these conditions is: | 1283 1284 1285 |
| Article 2(4) Statute or the European Ombudsman: | 1286 1287 |
| "The complains nnial be preceded 1w the appropriate administrative approaches to the institutions and bodies concerned" | 1288 1289 1290 |
| After a careful examination of your complaint. it appears that this condition is not met. because you do not appear to have made any administrative approaches to the European Commission in relation to the subject matter of your complaint. | 1291 1292 1293 1294 |
| I regret to have to inform you. theretbre. that I am not entitled to deal with your complaint. | 1295 1296 1207 |
| If you wish to pursue the matter further. I therefore suggest that you address the Commission at the following address: | 1297 1298 1299 |
| European Cormmission Secretariat General Ruc de la Loi 200 1049 Brussels BELGIUM | 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 |

| | 1306 |
|--|------|
| If you do not receive a satisfactory response from the Commission within a reasonable time. you | 1307 |
| could consider submitting a new complaint to the Ombudsman. If you decide to submit a new | 1308 |
| complaint. please fill in a complaint form, making sure to specify your allegations of | 1309 |
| maladministration and your claims against the European Commission and to supply all necessary | 1310 |
| supporting documents, in particular copies of sour correspondence with the Commission regarding | 1311 |
| the matter. | 1312 |
| | 1313 |
| Yours sincerely, | 1314 |
| | 1315 |
| P. Nikiforos DIAMANDOUROS | 1316 |
| | 1317 |
| EAAO Como onitical motor of terminando | |
| EA 4.3: Some critical notes afterwards | 1318 |
| | 1319 |
| What could be lessons based on the complaint and the answer to the compaint? First lesson is, that | 1320 |
| there should have been actual processes with the European Commission. Second lesson is, that the | 1321 |
| complaint I made was actually handled by the European Ombudsman. | 1322 |
| | 1323 |
| Possibly in the future the European Commission will not demand implicitly or explicitly usage of | 1324 |
| certain software products when citizen are working with the European Commission. Possibly my | 1325 |
| complaint had some effect for free choice of software products. I dont know the actual situation. | 1326 |
| | 1327 |
| One principle/question is the need for using different software products when working with | 1328 |
| different governmental entities. My first proposal is, that public sector must not demand using | 1329 |
| certain software products. My second proposal is, that public sector software usage complies with | 1330 |
| different open/free standards. | 1331 |
| | 1332 |
| In short: Public sector should not enforce using some specific commercial software. | 1333 |

| | 1334 |
|---|--|
| EA 5: The future of pharmaceuticals for human use in Europe (23 July 2007) | 1335 1336 |
| This opinion is number 3 on the consultation web page: | 1337 1338 1339 |
| EN: Opinion 3: The Future of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use in Europe – Making Europe a Hub for Safe and Innovative medicines http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_3 | 1340 1341 1342 1343 |
| EA 5.1: Opinions | 1344 |
| Question 1 : Do you agree with the analysis of the main challenges outlined above? Do you see other challenges? | 1345 1346 1347 1348 |
| Answer 1: | 1349 1350 |
| There were many kind of challenges mentioned in the introduction to the question. Here is a collection of challenges ³¹ I noticed: preparation for pandemic situations globalisation of the pharmaceutical sector problems in the internal markets of European Union the threat of European Union not being in forefront of pharmaceutical development in the near or distant future the threat of some link failing in medicine development, tests, approval or post-approval follow-up the increasing pressure to publish more information about medicines, e.g. patients demanding information. | 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 |
| Since this is contribution of an individual citizen this opinion does not cover all commercial aspects in the pharmaceutical industry. | 1363 1364 1365 |
| But in case of preparation for pandemic situations there should of course be legal and practical measures to produce, stock and distribute medicines in the case of pandemic situation also in countries like Finland. As a concerned citizen I hope that early warning systems are in place and functioning. | 1366 1366 1367 1368 1369 |
| In the the case of internal market it is quite disturbing that there are inefficiencies between member states. And from the point of an average citizen it is little bit disturbing to think that approval and other processes in home country might not be as efficient as they should be. The quality of approval and other processes should be good 32 in every member state – no doubt of that. | 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 |
| The pressure to release more information about certain medicine is totally understandable. Since the level of education is higher than before and that combined with amount of information in the | 1376 1377 |

³¹ There might be also problems if a challenge is understood to be a problem.32 Good is a point of view and probably there are many views.

| electronic networks there are situations when an average doctor might know less of a certain medicine than a patient who has spent hours or even days (maybe weeks?) reading information of that specific medicine depending on what kind of user rights she/he has to different electronic databases. There has been a consultation ³³ of information given to patients and this is nothing new to people in this area. The problem is like said the quality of information. | 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 |
|---|--|
| European Public Assessment Reports ³⁴ (EPAR) for authorised medicinal products for human use is quite good collection of information. My main concern that is that kind of information readable for all medicines sold in Europe. Since EPARs are maintained by the European Medicines Agency ³⁵ (EMEA) it seems that kind of information is not distributed from all medicines. Browsing the directives and web pages it seems that EMEA is not all-powerful centralised agency since it has certain functions and probably many want keep it that way. | 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 |
| But EPARs are well done and there should be that kind of centralised database of all other medicines sold in European Union area. One interesting feature there is in EPARs. I browsed some of them and did not find mentioning about scientific literature done before. I might be wrong but is it responsibility of manufacturers to give all scientific references of certain medicine before approval. If that is already done there is no problem. On the other hand they are products not yet in the market and there might be no or very limited amount of references. This is just a small detail and possibly misunderstanding. | 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 |
| Anyway. Centralised database like EPARs, with same quality or even extending the current quality, of all medicines sold in European Union would alleviate the problem of distributing information. In practical terms this might not done easily since the approvals are different around the Europe like said in the introduction and collecting that kind information afterwards is rather unrewarding task noting the large amount of medicines sold. | 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 |
| Then competitiveness of European pharmaceutical industry? Well. In the case of USA it can be said that is really an industry when looking the clinical trial databases ³⁶ since there is lot of activity all the time. It seems that their processes to find persons to clinical trials are quite streamlined at least according to web pages. Just came to my mind that is it easier to conduct clinical trials and recruit people in USA than in Europe? I don't know the situation but it is not restricted to make stupid questions. But the service level of those USA databases and possibilities to take part in those clinical trials of specific disease you might be suffering is just overwhelming. Is service level that good in Europe? | 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1412 |
| Question 2 : Do you see other areas than those already targeted by the Commission where regulatory action should be taken? | 1413 1414 1415 |
| Answer 2: | 1416 1417 |
| The pharmaceutical web page ³⁷ of the Commission is just huge collection of everything possible. | 1418 1419 1420 |
| Just thinking the information processing capability of an average medical field professional. Presuming that most of them are quite normal people there is a lot of to learn and that takes time. | 1421 1422 |

 ^{33 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/phabiocom/comp_pf_consult_2007.htm</u>
 34 <u>http://www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/epar/eparintro.htm</u>

³⁵ http://www.emea.europa.eu/

http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/, http://www.centerwatch.com/ and http://www.fda.gov/oashi/clinicaltrials/default.htm
 http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/pharmaceuticals/index_en.htm

| The EudraLex ³⁸ web page created for collections of the current pharmaceutical legislation is a | 1423 |
|---|------|
| masterpiece of good administration. EudraLex probably makes life easier in many cases. | 1424 |
| | 1425 |
| However. Maybe there could be some sort of readability research done about that rather large | 1426 |
| community legislation concerning pharmaceutical field. I dont mean necessarily creating new | 1427 |
| legislation or altering legislation. But just thinking those barriers to efficiency all information | 1428 |
| should be presented as readable as possible. May be just giving legislation is not the only way. And | 1429 |
| on the citizen point of view it would be nice to read clearer more human-readable text first before | 1430 |
| digging into legal details. Digging into legal details is inevitable but it can be helped with good | 1431 |
| introduction. | 1432 |
| | 1433 |
| Question 3: What would you suggest as concrete measures to ensure the safety of medicines | 1434 |
| supplied in the EU, addressing in particular counterfeit medicines, and provision of high quality and | 1435 |
| affordable medicines also to third countries? | 1436 |
| | 1437 |
| Answer 3: | 1438 |
| | 1439 |
| Now I have admit that I can not provide an opinion of this issue. I have never encountered | 1440 |
| counterfeit medicines and this issue totally unknown to me. | 1441 |
| | 1442 |
| Question 4 : What can be done to improve Europe's international competitiveness? | 1443 |
| | 1444 |
| Answer 4: | 1445 |
| | 1446 |
| Probably this is about competitiveness of pharmaceutical industry in Europe. | 1447 |
| | 1448 |
| There has been established a small but hopefully efficient research centre in the health care district | 1449 |
| where I come from and that centre is conducting those clinical trials with patients. Like I indicated | 1450 |
| before I wondered if the clinical trials with humans are organised as efficiently as the international | 1451 |
| best example found. Is work of this kind research or testing units somehow coordinated? I don't | 1452 |
| mean creating some central agency with all administration. How they distribute their work loads of | 1453 |
| these tests? Is it pure competition or is it voluntary cooperation? Is it organised in the best way? Just | 1454 |
| pure wondering from an average citizen. | 1455 |
| | 1456 |
| In the case of Finland there are new laws ³⁹ about creating a system in following years where – at | 1457 |
| last from the point of citizen – patient information should move smoothly over different | 1458 |
| organisation boundaries and there should not be constant gaps of information and that unbelievable | 1459 |
| great fuzz with unclear records from the view of patient. It will be seen how this system will work | 1460 |
| in the near future and probably there will be some problems to get system work in practise. But in | 1461 |
| principle it could be possible to have statistics of different diseases. | 1462 |
| | 1463 |
| I dont mean selling customer information to pharmaceutical companies and guarding denial of that | 1464 |
| is a constant task. But may be they could buy a postal service when information about those clinical | 1465 |
| trials is posted. That postal service should be conducted be public sector but buying a postal service | 1466 |
| delivery could be private initiative. When there is some sort of approval for test then it should be | 1467 |
| matter of independent citizen to approve or not to approve to take part in some test. | 1468 |
| | |

 $^{38 \ \}underline{http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/pharmaceuticals/eudralex/index.htm}$

³⁹ Laki sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon asiakastietojen sähköisestä käsittelystä 9.2.2007/159: http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2007/20070159, and Laki sähköisestä lääkemääräyksestä 2.2.2007/61: http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2007/20070061

| But the idea presented above would mean that patient information record systems should be in good order around the Europe. It might be that the situation is as bad as the current situation is in Finland. | 1469 1470 1471 |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| And thinking of pharmaceutical companies they can not affect to that. If patient information record systems are not in order it is impossible to use them for that postal service idea mentioned. | 1472 1473 1474 |
| There are of course personal data protection issues and some legal points to be checked. And of course there is the hard reality and this idea might be just a theoretical exercise. | 1475 1476 1477 |
| Question 5 : What can be done to foster convergence and transparency as regards pricing and reimbursement in the EU? | 1478 1479 |
| <u>Answer 5</u> : | 1480 1481 1482 |
| I was wondering before is there any centralised database of all medicines sold in the Europe. It might be too huge administrative exercise to create that and combine all monetary information to it – but it just came to my mind. | 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 |
| Question 6 : Do you think the current EU regulatory framework can accommodate emerging technologies like regenerative and personalised medicine, as well as nanobiotechnology? | 1487 1488 1489 |
| Answer 6: | 1490 1491 |
| Probably those new technologies are creating challenges to all stakeholders. | 1492 1493 |
| In the spirit of Better Regulation initiative changes to legislation should be efficient and simple. All I can say that following the field and law preparation should be quite efficient. | 1494 1495 1496 |
| Commission is at least trying like the SINAPSE® system is indicating. May be that kind of system could be used more efficiently in the law preparation concerning pharmaceutical field and its advancement. Of course avoiding a mess with thousands of documents means creating structured processes. | 1497 1498 1499 1500 1501 |
| EA 5.2: Afterthoughts about medicines | 1502 |
| My initial analysis is, that developing a medication can take years, if I have understood the situation correctly. | 1503 1504 1505 1506 |
| In many cases I have advocated clarity and readability for different (legal) texts. In Finland KELA has organised a project for creating very readable and understandable texts. Similar work for readability and simplicity should be done in many cases. | 1500 1507 1508 1509 |
| Knowledge among patients vary in many ways. The misinformation among patients about different medicines is naturally a serious problem. Therefore a well-known central database for medicines in the European Union should be available / working all the time. | 1510 1511 1512 1513 |

| | 1514 |
|---|--|
| EA 6: Consumer Scoreboard, Questionnaire for stakeholders | 1515 1516 |
| This opinion is number 5 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 5: Consumer Scoreboard, Questionnaire for stakeholders <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_5</u> | 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 |
| EA 6.1: Text of the opinion (10 October 2007) | 1523 |
| Copied from the consultation document: This questionnaire aims at providing the Commission with stakeholders' views (Member States, consumer NGOs, businesses, individuals, and any other interested parties) on monitoring of consumer markets and the establishment of the Consumer Scoreboard. It is hoped that this consultation will generate useful comments, ideas and data sources. | 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 1532 |

| 2. Identification data | |
|--|--|
| Name of organisation | Jukka Rannila (private citizen) |
| Country of establishment of the Organisation | Finland |
| Questionnaire completed by (Name of person, position, contact details) | Jukka Rannila |
| Stakeholder group | Member States authority NGO Industry (please specify sector of operation) ⊠ Individual ⊠ Other, |
| Otated a biastives of the superinsting | |
| Stated objectives of the organisation | Observance of EU activities |
| Address | FI-60100 Seinäjoki Finland |
| Website address (if available) | |
| Contact person | |
| Name | Jukka Rannila |
| Role in the organisation (compulsory) | Senior management Management (middle/lower) Strategy / policy function Specialist / expert Other, self-managed |
| Size of your organisation | |
| Number of members | □ 1-49 □ 50-99 □ 100-149 □ 150-199 □ 200+ Other, 1 (me) |
| Organisation's geographical area of activities | ☑ Local ☑ Regional ☑ National ☑ European ☑ International Other, |

[Continues on the next page]

3. Monitoring

Part 3.1. seems to be missing from the questionnaire. If that was was contained in the questionnaire then the mistake might be in the document format that was used in the questionnaire. In either case I can not answer to point 3.1.

3.2 Do you think indicators and benchmarks are sufficient to monitor consumer markets or do you have any other suggestions?

Sufficient

□ Not sufficient

Neutral

⊠ Other

In Finland we have National Consumer Research Centre⁴⁰ and one of its mission is to be an information service.

Based on visit on National Consumer Research Centre's web pages there was not link to European Union consumer information databases. However, there was link to Conrid database which is aimed to gather and make information available about consumer research in the Nordic countries.

I might be wrong but I suppose that there could be need for European wide public database of consumer research. There might be that kind of European level database, but that was not linked in National Consumer Research Centre's web pages. If there was that kind of link then it was my carelessness.

Web search with term "european consumer database" in search engine <u>www.info.com</u>⁴¹ does not lead to publicly funded European-wide consumer information and/or research database.

If this kind of European-wide consumer information and/or research database is already functioning I recommend better search engine optimisation ⁴² (SEO).

[Continues on the next page]

⁴⁰ Based on Finnish legislation: 112/1990, 279/1990, 456/2000

⁴¹ The author of this document does not recommend searching with <u>www.google.com</u> since search engine <u>www.info.com</u> combines research results from 14 search engine providing better results and <u>www.google.com</u> being only one of those 14 search engines. Author recommends competition also in search engine market and also consumer choice in search engine market. However, decision of starting antitrust actions based on misuse of dominant market position are sole responsibility of Commission's Directorate General Competition. <u>http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/antitrust/overview_en.html</u>

⁴² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_engine_optimization

4. Tools and data

4.1 Should the scoreboard aim to cover all the main categories of consumer expenditure or should it rather focus on covering a more limited range of categories but in more detail?

X Yes, main categories

 \Box No, limited number of categories in more detail

In this questionnaire the main categories are not explained or there is not link to description of those main categories which leads to using imagination instead of concrete facts. Therefore I recommend more careful planning of questionnaires and readability tests with persons who have not prior knowledge of consumer policy issues.

Since this is based on imagination I have to guess that there is certain amount of categories which are not described or linked here.

However, gathering information is considerably a large task and also distributing is also considerably a large task. The assumption here is that with the same effort it is possible to gather information of all main categories and therefore it is possible to distribute information of this larger categories.

However, the question is slightly misleading. Is it possible to have information of main categories in more detail? Since all sector of customer commerce are important I really don't see reason to exclude any category out of information distribution.

Like said before this answer is partly based on imagination since there was not clearer description of "main categories".

[Continues on the next page]

| 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
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| 4.2 What are the most important market outcomes for consumers that should be |
|--|
| monitored? |
| ⊠ Prices |
| ⊠ Quality |
| ⊠ Choice |
| Transparency of offers |
| ⊠ Consumer complaints |
| ☑ Consumer satisfaction |
| ⊠ Consumer confidence |
| Consumer empowerment (skills, assertiveness, education, information) |
| ⊠ Product safety |
| ☑ Accidents and injuries |
| Enforcement of consumer legislation |
| ⊠ Consumer-led innovation |
| ⊠ Switching costs |
| |
| |

As a general note can be said that price is NOT normally the only way to have a (or is it THE) competitive advantage. Price probably will be followed but there should be other factors also.

| | 1546 |
|--|------|
| Once again there is a mishap in the questionnaire planning. All those factors are important and they | 1547 |
| should be monitored. However, there can be level of importance for those factors. As my personal | 1548 |
| valuation I think following order. | 1549 |
| | 1550 |
| 1. Product safety | 1551 |
| 2. Accidents and injuries | 1552 |
| 3. Enforcement of consumer legislation | 1553 |
| 4. Transparency of offers | 1554 |
| 5. Consumer complaints | 1555 |
| 6. Consumer satisfaction | 1556 |
| 7. Consumer confidence | 1557 |
| 8. Quality | 1558 |
| 9. Choice | 1559 |
| 10. Switching costs | 1560 |
| 11. Consumer empowerment (skills, assertiveness, education, information) | 1561 |
| 12. Consumer-led innovation | 1562 |
| 13. Prices | 1563 |
| | 1564 |
| Information of product safety should be distributed in all possible means as soon as possible and as | 1565 |
| wide as possible. | 1566 |
| | 1567 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 1568 |
| | |

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1570 1571 1572

4.3 What other kind of data should the consumer scoreboard include?

There could be of course a free-form information field. Like some sort of general information of customer commerce information or analysis. This free-form information field can be also from every member state. Of course this means more work since somebody has to make the analysis and it is easier to distribute plain statistics.

Also information of ongoing class actions could be informative.

4.4 Do you have any data that are collected regularly and could be used as input to the scoreboard

No.

Of course one option is take part in consumer panels, omnibuses, etc. It should be easy to take part in and easy to get out. Of course statistical factors, etc. should be considered and planned.

1573 1574

5. Frequency, dissemination

5.1 How often should the consumer scoreboard be issued?

| Х | Every 6 months |
|---|-----------------|
| | Every 12 months |
| | Every 24 months |

🗵 Other,

See answer 5.2.

5.2 How should the results of the consumer scoreboard be disseminated?

There are many ways:

- publications
- press releases
- web pages
- electronic mail mailing lists
- RSS feeds.

My assumption is that there will be year publications, etc. reports. These should be distributed in electronic form in relevant electronic information service(s). Then there are press releases but their problem is distortion of the message in the public media process. Therefore there has to be possibility to go to the unaltered information and therefore in current environment there

has to be up-to-date web pages aligned with release of press releases. Electronic mailing lists are of course one option but their problem is general fear of releasing private information to electronic information services. But of course this one option.

Problem with the web pages is that generally speaking an average person remembers only limited amount of web pages. Therefore it can be so that average person does not remember to go to the web pages every 6 months.

One interesting option is RSS feed since usage of RSS feeds does demand any kind of registration. The problem for information provider is that there is not knowledge who are reading those feeds. If an average person visits the consumer scoreboard web page and then subscribes to RSS feed the web can be "forgotten" until the next update is available.

However. Since this is meant to public information there should be following conditions:

- public information should mean no registration
- public information should be in public electronic information service.

One interesting option there is with RSS feeds. Since they are meant to be read daily also there could be consumer scoreboard that is updating in shorter intervals than 6 months. But that is one option.

| EA 6.2: Afterthoughts about consumer scoreboard | 1576 |
|--|--------------|
| | 1577 |
| Current ³³ web page (10 November 2014) links to the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard and the Consumer Markets Scoreboard. | 1578 1579 |
| | 1580 |
| In Finland we ⁴⁴ have TUKES testing different products. Sometimes TUKES has found dangerous | 1581 |
| items based on different tests. | 1582 |
| | 1583 |
| Like said on the previous pages, the product safety should be the main issue to different stakeholder | 1584 |
| groups. | 1585 |

^{43 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumer_evidence/consumer_scoreboards/index_en.htm</u>, Consumer scoreboards (EU)

^{44 &}lt;u>http://www.tukes.fi/en/</u>, The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes)

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|---|---|---|-----|
| 5 | 1 | / | 652 |
|) | 1 | / | 054 |

| | 1586 |
|---|--|
| EA 7: Consultation on a code of conduct for interest | 1587 |
| representatives | 1588 |
| This opinion is number 6 on the consultation web page: | 1589 1590 1591 |
| EN: Opinion 6: Consultation on a Code of Conduct for Interest Representatives <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_6</u> | 1592 1593 1594 |
| EA 7.1: Text of the opinion (2 February 2008) | 1595 |
| FOLLOWING ACTIONS OF INTEREST REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE POINT OF ORDINARY CITIZEN | 1596 1597 1598 1599 |
| INTRODUCTION This time it seems that this consultation is quite free-form without specific question | 1600 1601 1602 |
| On the background document ⁴⁵ there is a good introduction to this area of interest from the European Union point of view. Term lobbying has a negative connotation and therefore I agree of discussing about "interest representatives". | 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 |
| This opinion is an opinion of an individual citizen and does represent any interest group. | 1607 1608 1609 |
| There are many kinds of interest parties in the European Union affairs. One interesting resource was CONECCS ⁴⁶ database. The problem with CONECCS was that it was quite static system and therefore replacing it with possibly better system is highly encouraged. | 1610 1611 1612 |
| SOME OPINIONS BASED ON THE BACKGROUND DOCUMENT | 1613 1614 1615 |
| <u>OPINION 1:</u> | 1615 1616 1617 |
| There are not any details about the new voluntary registration system(s). Since this is about transparency initiative there should be following information: Who will implement the new voluntary registration system(s)? What the system should do? What kind of action (features) are done with the system? Technical feasibility study? Responsible persons? Project plan? Etc. | 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 |
| when doing a general background check from publicly available electronic networks, aka Internet, | 1628 |

⁴⁵ COM(2007) 127 final {SEC(2007) 360}
46 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/civil_society/coneccs/index.html</u> (index page of closed database) (The link did not work on 10 November 2014)

| there is only reference to COM(2007) 127 final {SEC(2007) 360}. Therefore we note that Commission has not been very transparent about this/these voluntary registration system(s). | 1629 1630 |
|---|------------------------------|
| From the point of an average citizen it would be important that voluntary registration system(s) serve well also average citizens. | 1631 1632 1633 |
| OPINION 2: | 1634 1635 |
| On the background document there is following point: | 1630 |
| It has been argued that as an incentive to register voluntarily this is still relatively weak. In the context of the consultation process it appears that the automatic alert function will probably not provide a sufficient incentive to register, particularly for Brussels-based interest groups that follow the Commission's activities on a daily basis. | 1639 1640 1641 1642 |
| This kind of opinions only highlight view that everything is centralized to Brussels. According to my estimates there are many interest parties outside of Brussels. | 1643 1644 1645 |
| Therefore automatic alert function is a essential/must-have feature to voluntary registration system(s). It is has to be noted also that there is not mentioning about how average citizens can register to automatic alert function. | 1646 1647 1648 1649 |
| Therefore we note that background document highlight two implicit ideas:1. Only interest representatives matter2. Everything is centralized to Brussels. | 1650 1651 1652 1653 |
| I propose more explicit approach in order to provide service around the European Union: Services for the general public Service throughout the Europe. | 1654 1655 1656 1657 |
| OPINION 3: | 1658 |
| On the background document there is the following point: | 1660 |
| The Commission therefore intends to combine the voluntary register with a new standard template for internet consultations. | 1662 1663 1664 |
| It would be nice to have a consultation or other form of feedback about this "standard template". My fear is that the creation of "standard template" will not be a public process. And then those fundamental mistakes are hard-bolted to voluntary registration system(s) causing dissatisfaction. | 1665 1666 1667 1668 |
| OPINION 4: | 1669 |
| Related to the previous opinion I have huge amount of fear that there will be large-scale registration procedures in order to collect huge amounts of personal data. | 1671 1672 1673 |
| In principle public administration data should mean no registration procedures since: a) they add administrative burden b) they create information security problems. | 1674 1675 1676 1677 |
| | 10/0 |

The simplest form nowadays to distribute information as non-registered base are RSS feeds ⁴⁷. Therefore in the voluntary registration system(s) should inform about free and non-registered information feeds with the following icon:



| | 1683 |
|---|--------------|
| | 1684 |
| An average citizen should need only subscribe anonymously to RSS feed(s) provided by the the voluntary registration system(s) | 1685 1686 |
| voluntary registration system(s). | 1687 |
| Commission in the background document admits that automatic alerts are not the incentive for | 1688 |
| interest representatives. Therefore the is not need to create any kind of administrative burdens, e.g. | 1689 |
| registrations to these information sources. | 1690 |
| | 1691 |
| <u>OPINION 5:</u> | 1692 |
| | 1693 |
| However. Accepting some sort of position from an interest representative is another issue. Therefore | 1694 |
| ideas of accepting contributions only through certain voluntary registration system(s) is highly | 1695 |
| encouraged. | 1696 |
| | 1697 |
| Commission does not reveal that will the new system be some sort of extended system of "Your | 1698 |
| Voice in Europe" ⁴⁸ . | 1699 |
| | 1700 |
| <u>OPINION 6:</u> | 1701 |
| | 1702 |
| On the background document there are a lot of considerations of the nature of the register. Should | 1703 |
| registration be compulsory, etc. questions. Since there has been a specific consultation about this | 1704 |
| issue there is not need to go those specifics. | 1705 |
| | 1706 |
| However. In the background document there is following point: | 1707 |
| | 1708 |
| The new system will not only increase overall transparency but also contribute to the | 17/09 |
| achievement of the Commission's 'better regulation' aims. | 1710 |
| | 1/11 |
| which new system? And what about the details? Once again Commission is not providing more | 1/12 |
| detailed information about this new system. | 1/13 |
| ODINIONS DASED ON THE DRAFT CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTEREST | 1/14 |
| DEDDESENTATIVES | 1716 |
| KEF KESEN IATIVES | 1710 |
| ODINION 7. | 1719 |
| | 1710 |
| In principle the proposed rules are of course quite good | 1720 |
| in principie die proposed fuies die of course quite good. | 1721 |
| | 1/41 |



⁴⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/consultations/index_en.htm

| However. It would be good to have some sort of annex for detailing these rules. I will detail this opinion in the following opinions. | 1722 1723 |
|--|------------------------------|
| Like I have indicated earlier there is quite a lot of need for imagination when thinking about this/these new voluntary registration systems. | 1724 1725 1726 |
| OPINION 8: | 1/2/ 1728 |
| First example is rule number 3. | 1729 1730 1731 |
| 3. ensure that information provided to the EU institutions is accurate, complete and up-to- date to the best of their knowledge. | 1731 1732 1733 |
| This is a good example of detailing the rule in annexes. Are there some information needs that Commission needs from every registered interesting representative? Yearly? Once? Etc. | 1734 1735 1736 |
| I suppose that most of the interest representatives are happy to provide compulsory information if only they know what kind information to provide. | 1737 1738 1739 |
| OPINION 9: | 1740 1741 |
| Second example is registration. What will be asked in registration? Is there plans about this? Where these plans can be read? | 1742 1743 1744 |
| This raises more questions than answers. | 1745 1746 |
| <u>OPINION 10:</u> | 1747 1748 1740 |
| What is the way when handling complaints? Just thinking from the point of an average interest representative it would be good to know beforehand the complaints management procedures. | 1749 1750 1751 |
| COMBINATION OF OPINIONS FROM 7 TO 10 | 1752 1753 |
| It seems that there is a lot of issues to be discussed with these new rules. As general guidelines they are quite acceptable. | 1754 1755 1756 |
| However. I propose that there should be at least a SEC document detailing these guidelines to practical guides. Then those guides, possibly a SEC document, could be evaluated once more when the guidelines are accepted. | 1757 1758 1759 1760 |
| SUMMARY | 1761 |
| As a general note can be said that the draft rules are quite general and their validity in reality remains to be seen. There were some problems when discussing about the code of conduct from the point of average citizen. | 1763 1764 1765 1766 |
| PROPOSAL: | 1767 |
| Therefore I propose (once more) that this consultation is considered as a first round for discussing general guidelines. The second round should be about concrete procedures with template | 1769 1770 1771 |

| 55 / 652 | |
|--|--|
| documents, i.e. that consultation document would probably be more than one page. | 1772 1773 |
| EA 7.2: Some afterthoughts | 1774 |
| Nowadays we have ⁴⁹ Transparency Register and the ⁵⁰ Code of Conduct is very easy to find. | 1775 1776 1777 |
| Esterling (2007) is an interesting article about campaign finances and analytical skill of different representatives. Based on this article I have adopted the terms "show horse" and "work horse". "Work horses" are willing to dig into different details of legislative proposals. Like Esterling (2007) indicates, these "work horses" can become very knowledgeable about several issues. | 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 |
| My guess is, that these "work horses" in the European Union level are willing to assess carefully information provided by different interest representatives (the term "lobby" is also used in some occasions). | 1783 1784 1785 1786 |
| I vaguely remember one document. In the document it was mentioned, that many Members of the European Parliament (MEP) will usually listen to different interest representatives. According to my memory, MEPs are willing to use some fifteen (15) minutes per interest representative. This is quite encouraging for interest representatives with limited resources. | 1787 1788 1789 1790 |
| ILKKA (the regional newspaper in Ostrobothnia region in Finland) published my opinion (on 16. June 2006) about lobbying. | 1792 1793 |
| In Finnish: Joku roti EU-lobbaamiselle? http://www.jukkarannila.fi/mielipidekirjoitukset.html#nro_5 | 1794 1795 1796 1797 |
| "Your Voice in Europe" ⁵¹ is an interesting information service and I have been following regularly the quality and the quantity of the consultations organised by the European Commission. In some cases I have tried ⁵² to construct some positive opinions on the European Union level. In many cases the consultation questions have been out of my expertise and I have just observed the importance of different consultations without any concrete actions. | 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 |
| Positively thinking the Transparency Register could give possibilities for regional and local interest representatives to follow different activities on the European Union level. | 1803 1804 1805 |
| In some cases (open/public consultations) I have been the only citizen who gave some reasoned opinions in written form $-i.e.$ a consultations organised by different Directorate-Generals. | 1806 1807 1808 1809 |
| Everything should not concentrate on some cities, e.g. Brussels. I have noted that are several interest representatives, which are not based in Brussels. With a good register it should be possible to collect reasoned (usually written) opinions from interest representatives which have operations outside some key cities in the European Union. | 1810 1811 1812 1813 |

⁴⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/info/homePage.do, Transparency Register, The link worked on 10 November 2014

 ^{50 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/info/about-register/codeOfConduct.do</u>, Code of Conduct
 51 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/consultations/index_en.htm</u>, Your Voice in Europe
 52 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html</u>, Opinions, Jukka S. Rannila

| | 1814 |
|--|--|
| EA 8: About European interoperability framework | 1815 |
| This opinion is number 8 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 8: European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_8</u> | 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 |
| EA 8.1: Text of the opinion (11 September 2008) | 1822 |
| | 1823 |
| EA 8.1.1: Preface | 1824 |
| First it can be said that construction of an opinion to the European Interoperability framework demands reading considerable number of documents. As can be seen from IDABC web pages ⁵³ there are reports of many kinds of research and consultation documents. And in the spirit of transparency they are all publicly available. It is possible to have an opinion based on anything. However I have tried to go through some of those documents which IDABC has provided to public scrutiny to have an opinion based on facts previously presented. However we can fist look back the history of computing. Nowadays we can speak history ⁵⁴ of computing ⁵⁵ since it is only matter of definition what was the starting point for computerisation in the 1900 century. | 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 |
| We can have two central things which are relevant to this opinion: document and database . As it has been proved in the case of both document ⁵⁶ (Haigh 2006a) and database ⁵⁷ (Haigh 2006b) the actual situation is different from the original vision of visionaries. | 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 |
| It seems that every generation will experience at least one or two technological leap in information technology ⁵⁸ and all buzz and fuzz around that technique. In many of these cases there have been be visions of "paperless office" and "all information of the world". However things evolve and some of the original visions might be reality. On the other hand it has to be noticed that it is not about technology itself changing since it is in many cases about the activities of the people changing. | 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 |

^{53 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/</u>

^{54 &}lt;u>http://www.tomandmaria.com/Tom/Vitae/resume.htm</u> is an example a computing historian and we refer to two of his articles

⁵⁵ There is always separation of pure technique and the real use of technique. However there is nowadays computer museums – at least in Finland. <u>http://www.tietokonemuseo.net/</u>, <u>http://suomentietokonemuseo.fi/</u> (these two links worked on 10 November 2014)

⁵⁶ In fact it is more about the concept of word processing and its development. But in can said that there is always always document in some meaning in the case of word processing. <u>http://www.tomandmaria.com/Tom/Writing/Annals2006WP.pdf</u>

⁵⁷ http://www.tomandmaria.com/Tom/Writing/VeritableBucketOfFactsSIGMOD.pdf

⁵⁸ Even though that term can always be questioned but that is not the point of this opinion.

| So it can be said quite safely that in the case of eGovernment there have been visionaries and then it takes some time to realise these visions. And in European Union IDABC is one way of moving forward with these visions. | 1850 1851 1852 1853 |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| EA 8.1.2: Amount of Documents | 1854 |
| When browsing IDABC web pages it can be said that there is a lot of documents. | 1855 1856 1857 |
| Also it can be said that Draft document as basis for EIF 2.0 is a large document also. | 1858 1859 |
| When looking Reports and Studies section ⁵⁹ the are links to documentation of different projects and consultations. Sometimes one can get an impression that the number of documents is overwhelming. Also it can be asked that is the same thing said numerously in different documents. | 1860 1861 1862 |
| It came to my mind that <u>is there is possibility to organise the IDABC to chronological order in order</u> to understand what has happened in IDA and IDABC programmes. I suppose that this chronological order of the documents could help understanding IDA and IDABC activities. | 1863 1864 1865 1866 |
| EA 8.1.3: Limited View of This Opinion | 1867 |
| This opinion will concentrate on some limited issues and is therefore quite limited. | 1869 1870 1871 |
| EA 8.1.4: The General Story of Interoperability According to the Author | 1872 |
| As can be seen previously mentioned historical articles (Haigh 2006a, 2006b) there are many kind of disparities in IT solutions and it can safely be said that situation is the same nowadays | 1873 1874 1875 1876 |
| The story goes usually with the certain pattern. First there is an idea for some certain function that can be done more efficiently with technological measures, e.g. IT. Then there are different solutions for the same problem. Then it can be said that the situation is following with seven (7) different solutions and it can be described in the following figure. | 1870 1877 1878 1879 1880 |
| [continues on the next page] | 1881 1882 1883 |

⁵⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/en/chapter/5585

1885

1886 1887

1894 1895

1896 1897



[No interoperability: The figure in the current form, 8 May 2015]

As can be seen there is no interoperability since every solution is independent. Then there is some1888customer feedback since different customers work together and and they have incompatible1889solutions. And then starts interoperability game. Someone can create interoperability with1890somebody but not with someone else. In principle it could be so that in the end there is some sort of1891interoperability with all solutions. This leads to following situation.18921893



Note: The figure in its current from (November 2014)

And as can be seen there is now interoperability with all solutions. However this leads quite1898confusing situations since there these versions in solutions and they change in different time, etc.1899changes. And then there are alliances, commitments, etc. and this 60 can be called "standard war" or1900"format war". This phase can last certain time until there is a clear winner. In some cases the winner1901is a commercial entity dictating the interoperability solution or it can be solution that nobody1902actually "own" since it is public property.1903

Then it is possible that in some point there is so much confusion during the interoperability solution 1905 competition phase that somebody has a grand idea. What if there is only one interoperability 1906

solution that is the same to all solutions and it is agreed together, huh?

When it all ends in some point we have the following situation.



Note: The figure in its current from (November 2014)

Will technically superior solution win? There is no guarantee that technically superior solution will1915win the interoperability race which can lead to great frustration among technically oriented people.1916In commercial terms there is competition and market situation which is not that straightforward all1917the time. There are always the technological illiterate people and we all are technologically illiterate1918since there is no person in the world that could handle all possible technologies. Therefore there is1919always disparities in the commercial side of technology.1920

In the case of IT there is so much happening all the time and there is lot of "standard wars" raging.1922There is so many ⁶¹ standard setting bodies that following of their activity is demanding task. For1923the IT solution this means that actually there is lot of interoperabilities to be added during the1924lifetime of IT solution. This can be described in the following figure.1925



| The previous story of interoperability is nothing new for those who have been working years with | 1928 |
|--|------|
| those issues. | 1929 |
| | 1930 |

But it can be said that interoperability can be solved with two ways: either receiving and sending 1931

1907 1908 1909

1910

1911 1912

1913 1914

1921

⁶¹ The number of standardisation bodies in the area IT is considerable, check http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/

documents or making questions database, i.e. queries. Then there is that bunch of acronyms which 1932 is for solving those problems. 1933 1934

When some of the corners are cut to make to story short then can stated that from interoperability 1935 solution it is possible to have different kind of interfaces to people using different solutions. This 1936 can be presented in the following figure.





| Note: the figure above has not been used after this opinion. | 1939 |
|--|------|
| | 1940 |
| And there it is: a person using a computer that uses an interoperability solution and with this | 1941 |
| interoperability solution can many other IT solutions be used. Once again technical details and | 1942 |
| three-letter acronyms hide the simple idea behind. Simple. | 1943 |
| | 1944 |
| And then it is again case of documents or databases. When a person, or a citizen, is sending and | 1945 |
| receiving something it can be said quite safely that it is either a document or a question to database | 1946 |
| (a query). And once again the persons can be classified to many levels: user, class A, class B, class | 1947 |
| C, administrator, main/super/ultimate administrator, etc. and different classes of users which have | 1948 |
| different rights to use the systems. | 1949 |
| | 1950 |
| In short you can sum up information technology to into following points: | 1951 |
| document, database or combination of document and database | 1952 |
| – add data | 1953 |
| – retrieve data | 1954 |
| – change data | 1955 |
| – remove data | 1956 |
| communications protocols of sending data to remote place | 1957 |
| communications protocols of retrieving data from remote place | 1958 |
| - users classified to different classes | 1959 |
| - administrator of the systems(s). | 1960 |
| | 1961 |
| There is a tendency to hide this simplicity of information technology when there is discussion and | 1962 |
| quarrel about programming languages, communications protocols, data format protocols, ownership | 1963 |
| of programs, licences, etc. etc. | 1964 |
| | 1965 |

| EA 8.1.5: Problems of Understanding Information Technology Development Processes | 1966 1967 |
|--|--|
| Information technology is very tedious demanding a lot of understanding about different details. | 1968 1969 1970 |
| The number of people to go through tedious tasks of creating IT standards is quite limited. Computer is not an intelligent ⁶² in many ways but it can repeat the same functions without limits not getting tired. But to get that repetitive task to be done a computer needs enormous number of highly detailed instructions. The number of people capable of handling all details, understanding | 1971 1972 1973 1974 |
| relations between details and keeping the whole entity working is quite limited. However. Creating interoperable IT systems means going through that the process of implementing | 1975 1976 1977 |
| this-very-sloppy-ambiguous-text requirements. This process can be be a huge source of frustration to people not-so-detail-oriented if attending that kind of process. | 1978 1979 1980 1981 |
| Since the great majority of the people is not-so-detail-oriented and work on overall visions this leads to schism between technique and vision. There are many stereotypes in both sides of these human types and there is not a need to go that world of stereotypes and several comics ⁶³ committed to this issue. | 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 |
| It can be said that without technology itself many companies would not sell anything but also without sales there would not be need for developing technology itself. | 1987 1988 1989 |
| As some people know the difficult relation between sales and production in some cases leads to open administrative disputes, i.e. turf war. | 1990 1991 1992 |
| EA 8.1.6: Keeping the vision in a context | 1993 |
| Now the main question after this establishing visions in technically feasible way. This could be said keeping the vision in a context ⁶⁴ , in this case keeping the vision of the pan-European eGoverment in technical, practical, legal, etc. context and finally realising some technically feasible solutions. | 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 |
| In technological terms many IT solutions are possible to build but the main problem is the capability of people to dig in to details. And in some point somebody has to make the final solution of technical details. In the case of the European Union to make that final decision of some technical details might take some time since there is a lot of layers in administrations in the member states. To get some standards (not mandatory) to technical regulations (mandatory) could mean streamlining the decision process. This could be done in two ways: * opening up the decision process * gathering the industrial opinion faster. | 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 |

⁶² There is a lot of research which try to create intelligent computers and/or computer systems. There is also problem of defining intelligence.

⁶³ e.g. Dilbert, Bug Bash, Business Casual, <u>http://www.dilbert.com/</u>, <u>http://www.bugbash.net/</u>, <u>http://www.businesscasualcomic.com/</u>

⁶⁴ This leads to certain subtype of computing, i.e. requirements engineering. Extracting technical requirements from the visionaries is not so easy task. "Establishing vision in context" copied from Pohl (1997), <u>ftp://sunsite.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/pub/CREWS/CREWS-96-02.pdf</u> which by the way seems to be a result of EU-funded ESPRIT project.

What this means? There are some examples, e.g. Arkesteijn et. al (2004), that feedback from 2008 hundreds of people can be gathered faster with the help of IT technology. This could be solved quite 2009 easily and once again it can be described with the help of the next figure.



If we now presume that IDABC is the committee responsible for European Interoperability 2013 Framework it has to collect all kind of feedback and also try to follow technical problems and 2014 possible solutions. In this committee phase 1 IDABC could create initial proposal for something 2015 and create a structured questionnaire⁶⁵ to be distributed to the members of national IT expert 2016

2007

2010

⁶⁵ This kind of procedure has been done at least once in the case of ACM. Association for Computing Machinery, ACM, http://www.acm.org/

| associations 66. There is of course the problem of creating a database of respondents but this matter20of technical solution and collecting 67 respondents contact details. Since this is about IT solutions it20can be said that contact details are electronic contact details. However there is the question of20personal data protection and getting permissions to use contact details to IDABC questionnaires.20We presume that these questions can be solved and we can move forward.20 | 017 018 019 020 021 |
|--|---|
| It can be said that not all IT experts will answer to these questionnaires. However we can presume that many IT experts are concerned about government IT procurement costs since they are taxpayers and there could be interest to answer to questions concerning government IT guidelines. In the current situation it can be said that government entities are in some cases guessing more than doing solutions based on technologically valid information. | 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 |
| The current situation where IDABC is asking opinions from certain companies is of course one solution. But it can be said that those opinions do not represent overall opinion of the IT sector in Europe. And it can be said that many IT organisations are small commercial entities without20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20The current situation where IDABC is asking opinions from certain companies is of course one solution. But it can be said that those opinions do not represent overall opinion of the IT sector in Europe. And it can be said that many IT organisations are small commercial entities without 20 20 20 20 20 20The current situation where IDABC is asking opinions do not represent overall opinion of the IT sector in 20 20 20Europe. And it can be said that many IT organisations are small commercial entities without 20 2020 20 2021 20 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2020 2020 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2020 2020 2020 2021 2022 2023 | 029 030 031 032 033 |
| However. Like it was previously presented the structured questionnaires with the help of national IT20expert associations could alleviate the situation. Probably ICT standardisation will be an acronym20jungle also in the future. With regular structured questionnaires could the overall situation be20evaluated in other way than in conventional committee work. It is quite normal that users and small20enterprises are in many cases excluded when creating ICT standards.20 | 034 035 036 037 038 039 |
| Therefore at least searching the possibility for European-wide structured questionnaires with help of national IT expert associations should be at least researched. It is not hard task to consult boards of those associations and ask formal answer.20 20 20 2021 22 23 | 040 041 042 043 |
| EA 8.1.7: Keeping interoperability is a never-ending process 20 | 044 |
| What have the previous committee procedures to do with IT experts with European Interoperability Framework? | 045 046 047 |
| The hard reality is that keeping an IT solution interoperable it means continuous maintenance20adding interoperable parts in different time frames.20 | 048 049 050 |
| However in IDABC Content Interoperability Strategy, Working paper (2005) is one thing to be noted. | 051 052 053 |
| 2.5.4 Lessons to be learnt from NCS (Nato Codification System) 20 20 20 | 054 |
| An effective and documented editing process: 20 | 050 |
| AC/135 has defined precisely the process (workflow) through which the NCS can be enriched on request of a representative of one of the Allied Forces. The process defines how requests for extensions are screened against the existing categories defines a balance | 058 059 060 061 |

⁶⁶ For example The Finnish Information Processing Association, FIPA, (Tieto- ja viestintätekniikan ammattilaiset ry), http://tivia.fi/in-english

⁶⁷ In the case of Finland the phase of applying there is a procedure of asking about the permission of using contact details to marketing and/or research use, in many cases this is procedure.

| between the necessary quality to avoid duplication and overlaps. The process control, which ensures that the taxonomy remains consistent, and the necessity to enable modification requests to take into account the evolving needs of the users. The process itself is carefully documented, and this documentation is public, enabling all actors including industrial providers, to understand how they can input editing requests. | 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 |
|--|--|
| As it can be seen it is not forcing and/or shouting orders loudly. It is about efficient decision-making process. Entities can propose, proposals are handled promptly, facts are checked, process is public and finally decision is made without hesitation. That simple is that. | 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 |
| Now in the real life is far from that. The actual process in many organisations is something like this: nobody does not what to propose, there is a fuzz, facts are not known, process is not public and decisions are finally vague recommendations leaving technically oriented entities with maintenance obligations to highly uncertain situation. That chaotic is that. | 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 |
| In the case of IT it can be said that it is impossible to have a solution fully ready in one time despite the work which talented people have done. Therefore there has to be efficient decision-making process for IT issues. So it can be said that IDABC should create an efficient decision-making process for developing European Interoperability Framework with following principles: | 2070 2077 2078 2079 2080 |
| * there is free right to propose * there is clear and simple process to handle proposals * proposals are handled in reasonable time frame * process is public * decisions are understandable to average person. | 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 |
| If there is no way to ensure that the European Interoperability Frameworks' interoperability decisions are not binding to a certain level it is quite useless to use time for creating vague recommendations. Therefore it should be clarified very clearly what IDABC should and could decide and what is left to member states' responsibility. This principle is marked to the documents but the line should be more clear since like mentioned before in IT issues it is about digging in to deep details. | 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 |
| EA 8.1.8: Efficient European Interoperability Decision Making Process (EEIDMS) | 2095 2096 |
| It is nice to create acronyms since everybody in the IT sector is using them. | 2097 2098 2099 |
| Like I have proposed earlier there should be efficient European interoperability decision making process, and lets call it EEIDMS. | 2099 2100 2101 2102 |
| <u>Without creating efficient European interoperability decision making process European</u> Interoperability Framework (EIF) version 2 will be just a document without substance. | 2102 2103 2104 |
| Like I have proposed earlier national IT experts organisations members should be used efficiently in the decision making process. | 2105 2106 2107 2108 |

| EA 8.1.9: Adopting open standards or technical specifications | 2109 |
|--|--|
| It is good to remind about what Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization ⁶⁸ (WTO ⁶⁹) and Annex 4(b) Agreement on Government Procurement ⁷⁰ says about this. | 2110 2111 2112 2113 |
| Article VI: Technical Specifications | 2113 2114 2115 |
| 1. Technical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products or services to be procured, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols, terminology, packaging, marking and labelling, or the processes and methods for their production and requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures prescribed by procuring entities, shall not be prepared, adopted or applied with a view to, or with the effect of, creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade. | 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 |
| 2. Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall, where appropriate: | 2123 |
| (a) be in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics; and (b) be based on international standards, where such exist; otherwise, on national technical regulations(footnote 3), recognized national standards (footnote 4), or building codes. | 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 |
| (footnote original) 3 For the purpose of this Agreement, a technical regulation is a document which lays down characteristics of a product or a service or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 212) 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 |
| (footnote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or services or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 |
| 3. There shall be no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name, patent, design or type, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and provided that words such as "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation. | 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 |
| 4. Entities shall not seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of precluding competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the procurement. | 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 |
| Therefore it is totally understandable that in the chapter 8 "Adopt Open Standards or Technical | 2155 |
| | |

^{68 &}lt;u>http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/04-wto_e.htm</u>
69 <u>http://www.wto.org/</u>
70 <u>http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm</u>

| Specifications "there is explanation of difference between standard and technical specification. | 2156 |
|--|--|
| When looking through chapter 8 (Draft document as basis for EIF 2.0) it can be concluded that there is a lot of good proposals to take advantages of open standards and open technical specifications. | 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 |
| I only stress that difference between open standards and open specifications should be communicated in when dealing with European Interoperability Framework. A general IT expert does not know the legal difference between open standard and open technical specification. | 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 |
| EA 8.1.10: Efficient European Open Interoperability Standards and Technical Interoperability Specifications Selection Process (EEOISTSSP) | 2166 2167 2168 |
| It is nice to create acronyms since everybody in the IT sector is using them. | 2169 2170 2171 |
| In the case of selecting open interoperability standards and open interoperability specifications there should be also efficient decision making process, and lets call it EEOISTSSP (Efficient European Open Interoperability Standards and Technical Interoperability Specifications Selection Process). | 2171 2172 2173 2173 2174 2175 |
| Without creating efficient European open interoperability standards and technical interoperability specifications selection process European Interoperability Framework (EIF) version 2 will be just a document without substance. | 2173 2176 2177 2178 2178 |
| Like I have proposed earlier national IT experts organisations members should be used efficiently in also in the selection process of interoperability standards and interoperability technical specifications. | 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 |
| EA 8.1.11: Using Open Source Software and Developing Open Source Software | 2184 2185 |
| When looking through chapter 9 (Draft document as basis for EIF 2.0) it can be concluded that there is a lot of good proposals to take advantages of open source software and developing open source software. | 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 |
| Many of the recommendations in the chapter 9 can be supported. | 2190 |
| Once again I stress the decision making process, in this case decision making related to open source software. | 2192 2193 2194 2195 |
| <u>Without creating efficient European open source software selection process European</u> Interoperability Framework (EIF) version 2 will be just a document without substance. | 2193 2196 2197 |
| Like I have previously noted national IT expert organisations could be used also in this case. | 2198 2199 2200 |

| EA 8.1.12: Taking More Active and Coherent Stance Related to Open Source Development Processes | 2201 |
|--|--|
| oburde Development i rocesses | 2202 |
| <u>Prologue</u> | 2203 2204 2205 |
| I have been disturbed by the fact that public sector would just "use" some open source software. Taking account of special characteristics of the public sector it can not be the case. | 2206 2207 2208 |
| Previously I mentioned about efficient open source software selection process. | 2208 2209 2210 |
| I have been in some seminars and there has been nice presentations about open source software in general and also open source software in the public sector also. | 2210 2211 2212 |
| I have been wondering that could this kind of model for public sector be possible: | 2213 2214 2215 |
| definition of the specific need to be solved with a computer-based solution national defence policy analysis of the possible computer-based solution requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution analysis of the European need for the possible computer-based solution decision of the European-wide solution technical analysis for the possible computer-based solution using national IT expert organisations (like proposed earlier in the decision making processes) analysis of the current open source solutions for the possible computer-based solution project proposal with some of the possibilities: A) straightforward usage of certain open source software, B) modification of certain open source software procurement and gathering responsible persons to the information technology project itself the information technology project itself, option 1, 2 or 3 in the mentioned previous phase pilot project to install the created open source software to the desired usage creating maintenance regime maintenance possibly a new modification program, i.e. going back to the first phase | 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 |
| What I mean with this phase division? Lets go through this step by step. | 2240 2241 |
| Definition of the specific need to be solved with a computer-based solution | 2242 |
| This is very crucial phase since there must be a real problem which can be solved using computer- based solutions. | 2243 2244 2245 2245 |
| It should be stressed that too often a computer-based solution is selected without thoroughly going through working environment in the proposed usage area. So one point is of course to really have a real understanding about the real problem. | 2240 2247 2248 2249 |

| National defence policy analysis of the possible computer-based solution225122522253I am not expert in this issue but in some cases there is need to have totally national solution for2253some defence policy related reasons.225422552255Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to2256not have European-wide solutions. In this case we suppose that there is not that kind of situation.2257We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed2259computer-based solution.2261Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution226122632262This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing2263systems development ideologies.2266We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some2267The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that2270responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis.2271Nome ideas about computer-based solution sight not be totally European-wide.227222772278Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.22722278227822792279Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects fail and it has bee |
|--|
| 2252I am not expert in this issue but in some cases there is need to have totally national solution for some defence policy related reasons.2253Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to not have European-wide solutions. In this case we suppose that there is not that kind of situation.2254We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed computer-based solution.2250Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2261Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2263This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development.2267The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis.2271In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical.2272Analysis of the European need for the possible computer-based solution2272Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.2272227322802274228122752282228322832284228322852286228622862287228822882289228922892280228122712 |
| I am not expert in this issue but in some cases there is need to have totally national solution for some defence policy related reasons.2253 2254 2255Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to not have European-wide solutions. In this case we suppose that there is not that kind of situation.2250 2257 2258We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed computer-based solution.2260 2260Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2262 2263This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing systems development ideologies.2267 2266We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development.2260 2269The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that 22702270 2260In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical.2274 2275Analysis of the European need for the possible computer-based solution2276 2277Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.2276 2276 2276Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects fail and it has been an issue to many articles. Therefore there has to be very good reasons to have 2281 22792280 2279Creating computer-based systems in all cases, either open source or closed source.2280 2279 |
| 2255Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to not have European-wide solutions. In this case we suppose that there is not that kind of situation.2255We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed computer-based solution.2260Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2264Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2264Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2266We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development.2267The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that te foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis.2270In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical.2276Creating computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.2278Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects fail and it has been an issue to many articles. Therefore there has to be very good reasons to have European-wide information systems in all cases, either open source or closed source.2280228022812281228222822282228322842284228522852286228622862287228822882289229822982292298 |
| Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to 2255 Of course it can be said that member states of the EU can use defence policy needs as on excuse to 2256 not have European-wide solutions. In this case we suppose that there is not that kind of situation. 2257 We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed computer-based solution. 2250 Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution 2260 This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing systems development ideologies. 2266 We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development. 2268 The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis. 2272 In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical. 2276 2277 Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide. 2272 2278 2279 2270 2279 Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects fail and it has |
| Or outset it can be said that member states of the EP can use define poney needs as on excuse to poney needs as one excerce. 2250 Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution where there has to be adequate timeframe that responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis. 2270 2271 Analysis of the European need for the possible computer-based solution 2276 2272 Creating computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide. 2277 2276 2278 |
| We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed2259We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed2260Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution2262This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing2266Systems development ideologies.2266We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some2267informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development.2268The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that2270responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and2271In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical.2274Analysis of the European need for the possible computer-based solution2276Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.2278Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects2280fail and it has been an issue to many articles. Therefore there has to be very good reasons to have2281European-wide information systems in all cases, either open source or closed source.2281 |
| We suppose that in this case national departments of defence have no reasons to oppose proposed 2259 Computer-based solution. 2260 Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution 2262 This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing 2263 systems development ideologies. 2266 We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some 2267 informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development. 2268 The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that 2270 responsible persons around the European Union can translate both the ordinary linguistic text and 2271 the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis. 2272 Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide. 2278 Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects 2280 fail and it has been an issue to many articles. Therefore there has to be very good reasons to have 2281 European-wide information systems in all cases, either open source or closed source. 2280 |
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| Requirement analysis of the possible computer-based solution226222632263This can be done in many ways. I have not mentioned before the vast variety of different competing2264systems development ideologies.226522662266We have to suppose that some person(s) make this analysis and they represent the analysis in some2267informal or formal way depending on their school of thought about system development.226822692269The probable situation then leads to the situation where there has to be adequate timeframe that2271the foundational ideas of the presentation style in the requirement analysis.2272In this case I suppose that requirement analysis is most cases highly detailed and very technical.2276Some ideas about computer-based solutions might not be totally European-wide.2278Creating computer-based systems is very risky business. There are many reasons why IT projects2280fail and it has been an issue to many articles. Therefore there has to be very good reasons to have2281European-wide information systems in all cases, either open source or closed source.2282 |
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| European-wide information systems in an cases, enner open source of closed source. 2282 |
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| This analysis of European wide need for certain computer based solution should be thorough 2203 |
| enough 2285 |
| 2285 2286 |
| Without creating efficient decision making process European Interoperability Framework (FIF) 2287 |
| version 2 will be just a document without substance 228 |
| $\lambda \lambda $ |
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| Decision of the European-wide solution 2290 |
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| | 2300 |
|---|--------------|
| Once again I propose that national IT expert organisations could be used in this phase. | 2301 |
| | 2302 |
| The hard reality is that IT solutions in European Union members states is a big mess. | 2303 |
| | 2304 |
| It would be nice to say that creation of IT solutions in European Union members states has been a | 2305 |
| well structured process. If it had been a well structured and informed process why we have these | 2306 |
| totally hard-bolted legacy systems creating huge problems in every member state? | 2307 |
| | 2308 |
| It would also be nice to say that somebody understands totally the IT field. In reality there is no | 2309 |
| single person who could totally understand all aspects of the IT field. Therefore there should be | 2310 |
| more open analysis when dealing with technical aspects for proposed a computer-based solution. | 2311 |
| | 2312 |
| Analysis of the current open source solutions for the possible computer-based solution | 2313 |
| In mality it might he hand to concern to tachnical analyzic phase from this phase | 2314 |
| In reality it might be hard to separate technical analysis phase from this phase. | 2313 |
| It would nice to say that there is always a suitable open source solution waiting for usage. That is | 2310 |
| It would fille to say that there is always a suitable open source development is structured, well | 2317 |
| designed and rational. That is not always the case | 2310 |
| designed and fational. That is not always the case. | 2319 |
| There are many different points to analyse when looking for ready-made open source solutions | 2320 |
| After some thoughts I remembered something. | 2322 |
| - amount of the source code of the specific open source software solution | 2323 |
| quality of the source code of the specific open source software solution | 2323 |
| number of persons involved in the development of the specific open source | 2325 |
| software solution | 2326 |
| number of services provided for the specific open source software solution | 2327 |
| | 2328 |
| There is not a clear guideline for the amount of the source code. It depends of the solution and the | 2329 |
| application area of the solution. | 2330 |
| | 2331 |
| There are many schools of thoughts in the software development area. The problem in general is | 2332 |
| that creation of software is not a natural science; it is designing and implementing. Some persons | 2333 |
| see programming as artistic impression and some persons see programming as factory work. | 2334 |
| | 2335 |
| In the case of source code quality it must remembered that public sector solutions might be in use | 2336 |
| long after first real implementations in real usage environment. It is quite clear that critical public | 2337 |
| sector systems can not be based on unclear source code that is written by one person who has no | 2338 |
| interest to maintain source code any more. | 2339 |
| | 2340 |
| Number of persons is interesting question. I have the impression that open source software in most | 2341 |
| cases can be separated to different modules. Then different modules have a certain number of | 2342 |
| persons involved. In this way possibly tens, dozens, hundreds or thousands developers can be | 2343 |
| organised to a common cause. | 2344 |
| | 2345 |
| So there is not a clear guideline for assessing right amount of persons involved. | 2346 |
| In most appage approximation appage is the most labour intensive where the first descent descent of the | 254/ |
| In most cases software maintenance is the most fabour intensive phase of software development. It | 2348 |
| can be salu that mannahing software demands specific attitude since it is not always so pleasant | <i>23</i> 49 |

| job; one have to be always be prepared for the worst and one has continuously implement new | 2350 |
|---|------|
| safeguards for the found loopholes. We come to this in the next phase. | 2351 |
| | 2352 |
| Project proposal with some of the possibilities: A) straightforward usage of certain open | 2353 |
| <u>source software, B) modification of certain open source software, C) establishing an</u> | 2354 |
| organisation to create certain open source software | 2355 |
| | 2356 |
| <u>A) straightforward usage of a certain open source software</u> | 2357 |
| | 2358 |
| In some cases selection of open source software might be simple usage. | 2359 |
| | 2360 |
| In this case maintaining software for public sector might mean being a sponsor for a specific open | 2361 |
| source development community. In many cases sponsoring a specific open source development | 2362 |
| community means paying reasonable fees for public sector. | 2363 |
| | 2364 |
| It should be noted that open source software development is not absolutely free from monetary | 2365 |
| constraints. | 2366 |
| | 2367 |
| To my mind especially in very generic applications it might be hard to say who is maintaining what | 2368 |
| because of the large amount of developers. In these case sponsoring is very good way of supporting | 2369 |
| maintenance of the software. | 2370 |
| | 2371 |
| It should be also noted that public sector sponsoring is highly valued in many open source | 2372 |
| development communities. This is not because of the amount of the money but because of the good- | 2373 |
| will to the open source development community. | 2374 |
| | 2375 |
| B) modification of certain open source software | 2376 |
| | 2377 |
| There is one way to quickly empty a room of seasoned IT experts. Just say something like this: | 2378 |
| "these separate systems should be modified to be interoperable". | 2379 |
| | 2380 |
| Creating interoperability between separate computer-based systems can be a doomsday project. | 2381 |
| | 2382 |
| The hard reality is that sometimes there is no interoperability between some open source software | 2383 |
| solutions. Of course there are different alliances, associations, foundations, etc. but they always are | 2384 |
| combination of certain persons and legal entities. | 2385 |
| | 2386 |
| There is no centre of command in open source software development communities. Sometimes | 2387 |
| people tend to think that open source development is commanded from some command bunker. | 2388 |
| | 2389 |
| In the case of modification of open source project there has to be the same level of preparations as | 2390 |
| in the commercial software procurement for public sector. The details of the preparation are of | 2391 |
| course different in some respect in the open source modification project. | 2392 |
| | 2393 |
| In short this can mean 1) employing personnel, 2) public tender or 3) both. | 2394 |
| | 2395 |
| <u>C) establishing an organisation to create certain open source software</u> | 2396 |
| | 2397 |
| Public sector has always a possibility to establish some sort of legal entity. In the case of European- | 2398 |
| wide computer-based systems this can mean a large administrative exercise | 2399 |

| | 2400 |
|---|--|
| In some cases the wanted European-wide computer-based system really means that there has to be maintenance workforce provided by an European legal entity. | 2401 2402 2403 |
| Despite maintenance workforce provided by an European legal entity the open source software development itself can be done with normal open source development practices. In practice this maintenance can mean only that some developer(s) has an email address that is related to an European legal entity. | 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 |
| In some cases there can be establishment of an European or usage of an European legal entity that creates an open source software from the beginning. In these cases there is open invitation to everybody but public sector provides much of the workforce and development ideas. | 2408 2409 2410 2411 |
| Procurement and gathering responsible persons to the information technology project itself | 2412 2413 |
| After deciding the legal framework for the modification and/or development and/or maintenance of the specific open source software there is a need for committed workforce. | 2414 2415 2416 2417 |
| In some cases normal software development procurement, i.e. public tender might be the best way. There are certain mindset in the "normal" software development procurement. | 2417 2418 2419 2420 |
| Commercial entities can have a mindset that they have to "own" the software. Public sector entities can have a mindset that they have to "buy" the software. Legal experts can have a mindset that they have to "negotiate" the procurement contract. | 2421 2422 2423 |
| The difference with open source software procurement would mean something different. | 2424 2425 2426 |
| Commercial entities has to have a mindset to "excel" to the other open source software developers in the open source software development process. Commercial entities has to have a mindset to "give" to the open source software development community. Public sector entities have a mindset that they have to "invite" commercial entities into the specific open source software development community. | 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 |
| Legal experts have a mindset that they have to "mediate" the open source software development process. | 2433 2434 |
| In practise it might be hard to understand for a commercial software company that they are in a certain period involved in a software project they would not own the software created in the project and then they throw the resulted software code into the wild. | 2435 2436 2437 2438 |
| In practise it might be hard to understand for a public sector representatives that they invite a commercial company to modify a piece of software and then they throw the resulted software code into the wild. | 2439 2440 2441 2442 |
| Like it was mentioned in previous phases public sector has to think the legal framework and/or practical organisation issues. | 2443 2444 2445 2446 |
| <u>Pilot project(s) using the created open source software solution</u> | 2447 |
| It would be nice to say that open source software would be easier to use. This is not the case since | 2448 2449 |

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| there are and will be very complicated open source software solutions. | 2450 |
| Like in the commercial closed source software there should be pilot projects to find the possible weaknesses in the solution and find possible defects. | 2451 2452 2453 |
| In short this phase is quite similar to other software projects. | 2454 2455 2456 |
| Further modification etc. to the created open source software | 2450 2457 |
| In some cases there can be a difference between opinions between public sector representatives and other persons in the open source software development community. | 2458 2459 2460 |
| There are some legal constraints, certain duties, etc. for public sector and sometimes these are not well understood in software development. | 2461 2462 2463 |
| In some cases this means that these has to be some modifications to the mainstream open source software solution. | 2464 2465 2466 |
| If these modifications are done there has to be guarantees that there is some sort of maintenance regime to maintain these modification. Public sector can not just trust good luck that somebody without naming this somebody in person will take care of this maintenance. | 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 |
| Final project to install the created open source software to the desired usage | 2471 2472 |
| Installing and ramping up a computer-based system can take months. | 2473 2474 |
| Therefore there has to be enough workforce to really doing this phase. | 2475 2476 |
| Creating maintenance regime | 2477 2478 |
| Like it was mentioned before being a sponsor in some open source software development community can be enough in some cases. | 2479 2480 2481 |
| In some cases there has to be really real persons in charge continuously. | 2482 2483 |
| In some open source software development community there is possibility to buy some working time for developers. This means that a hired developer will create modifications for a customer and the modified software code is later released to other developers. This can mean that there is person(s) responsible for procuring these modifications. | 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2488 |
| In some cases there can be hired workforce in public sector. In practice they are part of the open source software development community but they are maintaining some computer-based system(s) during normal development. | 2489 2490 2491 2492 2492 |
| And then there is also a possibility when there is procurement for commercial companies to do some software modifications which are later released to the other developers in the open source software development community. | 2493 2494 2495 2496 |
| It would be nice to think that there is no need for maintaining software. In practice maintenance of the software can be the most labour-intensive part in the life-cycle for a certain software solution. | 2497 2498 2499 |
| If there is no maintenance regime for a certain software solution there will be a doomsday situation | 2500 2501 |
|---|--------------|
| in some point of the solutions life-cycle. | 2502 |
| Maintenance | 2503 |
| <u>Maintenance</u> | 2504 |
| This phase means that there is really practices that keep the maintenance workforce in work and | 2505 |
| changes in the workforce is handled reasonably. | 2507 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 2508 |
| In practice there has to be some systems that eliminate situation where there is no maintenance | 2509 |
| worktoice. | 2510 |
| Like said before there is several possibilities: 1) general support for a certain community 2) hiring | 2512 |
| own workforce 3) continuous public procurement for defined maintenance projects. | 2513 |
| | 2514 |
| Possibly a new modification program, i.e. going back to the first phase | 2515 |
| It is quite normal that after longer period of maintenance there is a need for totally new solutions for | 2510 |
| certain modules in the software. | 2518 |
| | 2519 |
| In the case of open source software this situation is handled differently than with commercial | 2520 |
| software. In this document there is no detailed answer but in general this means having good | 2521 |
| to the community nobody will listen | 2522 |
| | 2524 |
| Epilogue | 2525 |
| | 2526 |
| I have been disturbed by the fact that public sector would just "use" some open source software. | 2527 |
| Taking account of special characteristics of the public sector it can not be the case. | 2528 |
| I have detailed in this chapter my ideas of procuring open source software to the public sector. | 2530 |
| | 2531 |
| EA 8.1.13: Some general notes of using national IT experts associations | 2532 |
| | 2533 |
| Previously there has been many proposals of using national IT experts associations. | 2534 |
| | 2535 |
| It should be noted that there should not be questionnaires every day and not even every month. | 2536 |
| Therefore there should be a coherent decision process for designing these questionnaires. As an | 2538 |
| example it can be said that well-done questionnaires for general public are not made in one day. | 2539 |
| | 2540 |
| I have supposed that many IT experts are concerned citizen who want public sector financial | 2541 |
| resources to be used as efficiently as possible. Therefore I suppose that there will be enough answers to the questionnaires in order to have some real advice to the public sector IT systems | 2542 |
| selection, development and procurement. | 2543 |
| , | 2545 |
| EA 8.1.14: Remarks about Simplicity | 2546 |
| | 2547 |
| | |

| This document did not adhere much about commercial public procurement. I have supposed that commercial public procurement is more known to other persons and they will provide some good ideas to advance and develop commercial public procurement. | 2548 2549 2550 |
|---|--|
| It is still good to remind that generally speaking IT solutions have some main solutions: document , database or in some cases a combination . | 2551 2552 2553 2554 |
| In short you can sum up information technology to into following points: - document, database or combination of document and database - add data - retrieve data - change data - remove data - communications protocols of sending data to remote place - communications protocols of retrieving data from remote place - users classified to different classes | 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 |
| administrator of the systems(s). I would as last words stress simplicity in the European Interoperability Framework version 2. Most probably the European Interoperability Framework version 2 will lead to other documents, for example: well documented technical specifications and open standards proposals European-wide public sector services proposals for creating European-wide public sector information systems etc. | 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 |
| EA 8.1.15: Final Remarks | 2575 2576 |
| Hopefully this opinion will give some ideas to development of the European Interoperability Framework version 2. | 2577 2578 2579 2580 |
| EA 8.2. Some notes afterwards | 2581 |
| Nowadays I use the following figure. | 2582 2583 2584 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 2383 |



Previously I mentioned the same issues in textual form. Later I have developed the previous figure2to highlight basic issues in information systems. When thinking interoperability, mentioned issues2can be standardised in different ways. The real situation is more complex, since there are both2closed and open standards.2

I have advocated open standards, which can be implemented both in open and in closed (sub)systems.

However, interoperability is more than standards, and developing interoperability is constant work and there are not specific end states for interoperability.

Personally I follow different news feeds (RSS) related to different aspects of information2599technology. Especially I try to follow different successes and failures of different open technologies2600- e.g. Open Source Software.260126022602

The world is rather complex and in some cases open technologies are not selected as the ICT solution.

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| 76 / 652 | |
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| | 2605 |
| EA 9: CAMSS: Common Assessment Method for | 2606 |
| Standards and Specifications | 2607 |
| This opinion is number 9 on the consultation web page: | 2608 2609 |
| EN: Opinion 9: CAMSS: Common Assessment Method for Standards and Specifications, CAMSS proposal for comments http://www.iukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_9 | 2610 2611 2612 2613 |
| http://www.jukkarainma.n/iausunnot.num#ino_/ | 2613 |
| EA 9.1: Text of the opinion (3 May 2010) | 2615 |
| GENERAL REMARKS | 2616 2617 2618 |
| It would be stupid to say that there has not been thought processes when creating CAMSS proposal for comments. | 2619 2620 2621 |
| This opinion is quite limited and is quite sporadic. | 2622 |
| So this opinion is not meant to be a coherent answer based on work done for several weeks. | 2623 2624 2625 |
| ABOUT STANDARDS IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FIELD | 2626 |
| As an idea information technology is quite simple. I have used following points to describe information technology systems: | 2627 2628 2629 |
| * document, database or combination of document and database * add data * retrieve data | 2630 2631 2632 |
| * change data | 2632 |
| * remove data | 2634 |
| * communications protocols of sending data to remote place * communications protocols of retrieving data from remote place | 2635 |
| * users classified to different classes | 2637 |
| * administrator of the systems(s). | 2638 |
| There is a tendency to hide this simplicity of information technology when there is discussion and | 2639 |
| quarrel about programming languages, communications protocols, data format protocols, ownership of programs, licences, etc. | 2641 2642 |
| The result of this discussion and quarrel is that information technology field is divided to many | 2643 2644 |
| competing collections of persons and legal entities, i.e. companies, joint ventures, foundations and associations, etc. | 2645 2646 2647 |
| The problem for the public sector is clear. Public sector units have an obligation to sustain certain activities as long as there is legislative foundation to have this activities. This means that in that a public sector unit might be in use certain information system after the originating company for that | 2648 2649 2650 |

| information technology system might be disappeared. | 2651 |
|--|------|
| | 2652 |
| Therefore open standards and open specifications is a clear obligation when developing information | 2653 |
| systems for public sector units. | 2654 |
| | 2655 |
| STANDARDS WARS / FORMAT WARS, ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR | 2656 |
| | 2657 |
| It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards. | 2658 |
| Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format wars". The information | 2659 |
| technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or "format war" can lead to | 2660 |
| another similar situation. | 2661 |
| | 2662 |
| In practice public sector has very important role when some standards are competing in the market | 2663 |
| place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power due to its size it can sometimes direct | 2664 |
| markets to certain standard. On the other hand public sector has to stick to certain procurement | 2665 |
| regulations even though there might be pressure from the commercial market. Therefore there is a | 2666 |
| clear need for assessment methods like CAMMS. | 2667 |
| | 2668 |
| IS IT SELF-EXPLANATORY? | 2669 |
| | 2670 |
| Previous thoughts might have been self-explanatory. In reality there is sometimes very vague | 2671 |
| understanding about information technology standards and assessment of those standards. Now we | 2672 |
| can go through different chapters of the CAMMS proposal. | 2673 |
| | 2674 |
| BASIC IDEAS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | 2675 |
| | 2676 |
| Previously I mentioned certain basic principles in the information technology systems. Following | 2677 |
| figure is a simple presentation in other form. | 2678 |
| | 2679 |



Note: The figure above is updated to its current form (November 2014).

| Like I previously mentioned, there are two main ways to handle data, either a document or a database. It can be quite safely said that almost every serious system has a database. In some cases of course system is totally committed to handling electronic documents. | 2683 2684 2685 2686 |
|--|------------------------------|
| There can be following standards: | 2687 |
| * electronic document to add data to a system | 2688 |
| * electronic document to extract data from a system | 2689 |
| * communication method with user device | 2690 |
| * communication method with other system(s) | 2691 |
| * device for using system | 2692 |
| * it is possible add, retrieve, change and remove data from a system with a device or | 2693 |
| devices. | 2694 |
| | 2695 |
| Like said before there is tendency to hide this simplicity to the standards jungle. | 2696 |
| | 2697 |
| SUITABILITY OF A STANDARD OR A SPECIFICATION | 2698 |
| | 2699 |
| Like in the previous picture there is certain possibilities for a standard. Therefore first questions are | 2700 |
| following: | 2701 |
| is it a electronic document standard? | 2702 |
| – is it a database standard? | 2703 |
| is it a communications standard? | 2704 |
| – is it a device standard? | 2705 |
| | 2706 |
| There are different aspects of suitability in different standards. | 2707 |
| | 2708 |
| <u>I challenge CAMSS project personnel to think difference with these different standards classes and</u> | 2709 |
| assessment of standards in those classes. | 2710 |
| | 2711 |
| SUITABILITY / CHANGE IN THE USAGE | 2712 |
| | 2713 |
| Then there is one important aspect which is in the [] picture. When looked carefully there is a image | 2/14 |
| of a person in the [] of the picture. | 2/15 |
| One expect of the switchility for a standard is the level of shares to the waves of the real system | 2/16 |
| One aspect of the suitability for a standard is the level of change to the usage of the real system. | 2/1/ |
| It might sound stunid to say this but in many assas implementing a standard means shange in the | 2/18 |
| actual usage of the system | 2719 |
| actual usage of the system. | 2720 |
| Therefore there have to be some considerations about the change in the actual usage of the system | 2721 |
| Like most of the audience knows change in the actual usage of information system can last months | 2723 |
| Therefore there have to be good reasons to implement a standard in an information system | 2724 |
| | 2725 |
| To my mind there should be a clear assessment if implementation of a standard will mean change in | 2726 |
| the actual usage. | 2727 |
| | 2728 |
| POTENTIAL OF A STANDARD OR A SPECIFICATION | 2729 |
| | 2730 |
| To this section I did not find anything to add. | 2731 |
| | 2732 |

| This does not mean that these is no need to continuously think possible modifications to assessment questions about potential of a standard or a specification. | 2733 2734 |
|--|--|
| OPENNESS OF A STANDARD OR A SPECIFICATION | 2735 2736 |
| In openness point 6.2. there is mentioned that the standard/specification organisation should be open to individuals. This is very important since not all experts are in a certain organisation and in some cases an expert might be in the process for individual curiosity or other reasons. | 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 |
| In openness point 6.5. there is mentioned that non-members should have a possibility to participate in the standards creation process. I only note that there is a certain limit for efficient committee work and large committees usually do not work. Therefore there should be structured process when there is stages when all interested parties can participate and when there is a limited committee phase. In all cases this process should be fair to all participants. | 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 |
| As a general note I mention that of course there should be clear obligations with formal members of the standard setting organisation and with non-members. In some cases there might be employees in a standard setting organisation and they must have clear roles, if their salaries are paid by formal members of a standard setting organisation . | 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 |
| Without naming the actual companies I always calculate commitment to a standard checking which of the certain companies are presented as formal members of a standard setting organisation. Therefore representation of different competing companies in a standard setting organisation should be calculated. | 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2756 |
| OPENNESS / VIGILANT CORRUPTION PREVENTION | 2757 2758 |
| In some cases dominant interoperability standard might be result of domination of a corrupt monopoly, a corrupt duopoly or a corrupt oligopoly. Therefore public sector should check that it is not intentionally promoting a standard that enforces corruption of a monopoly, a duopoly or a oligopoly. | 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 |
| In a corrupted dominant standard situation there should be European-wide actions to alleviate that situation, e.g. antitrust actions. | 2764 2765 2766 |
| Therefore in an unclear standard selection situation there should be reports from European competition authorities if favouring a certain standard enforces corruption of a monopoly, a duopoly or a oligopoly. | 2767 2768 2769 2770 |
| TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY TEST CONDITIONS AND TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY TEST MEETINGS | 2771 2772 2773 |
| In the chapter 6 there are many good notes about openness. | 2774 2775 |
| I would add to the chapter 6 that there should be technical interoperability test conditions and technical interoperability test meetings. | 2776 2777 2778 2778 |
| In practice technical interoperability test conditions can mean public technical reference libraries to all parties, certifications about passed interoperability tests, technical interoperability test laboratories, etc. technical conformity work areas. If there is no way to conform technical | 2780 2781 2782 |

| 80 | / | 652 |
|----|---|-----|
| 00 | / | |

| interoperability that | should be a cle | ear warning sign. | 2783 |
|---|-------------------|--|------|
| | | | 2784 |
| Technical interoperability test meetings is also one part of the openness of a standard, e.g. testing | | | |
| days, plug-in-meetin | igs, etc. I would | d say that the quantity and quality of the participants is important | 2786 |
| measure for opennes | s. If fierce con | npetitors are represented in meeting and they are showing to | 2787 |
| general public interc | perability of the | heir products in real use that can be noted as a good sign for open | 2788 |
| interoperability stand | dard. | | 2789 |
| | | | 2790 |
| However I stress that | t there should | be also safeguards in corruption prevention if these technical | 2791 |
| interoperability test | meetings are ad | ctually enforcing corruption of a monopoly, a duopoly or a | 2792 |
| oligopoly | | | 2793 |
| | | | 2794 |
| If there are no practi | cal measures to | b have actual technical interoperability test conditions this should | 2795 |
| be a clear warning si | ign. | | 2796 |
| | | | 2797 |
| OPENNESS / ACT | IVATED LEG | AL TERMS IN CHANGE OF A STANDARDS SETTING | 2798 |
| ORGANISATION | | | 2799 |
| | | | 2800 |
| In point 3 about oper | nness there is v | very good proposal for intellectual property rights. | 2801 |
| 1 1 | | | 2802 |
| Most probably some | one else have i | reminded that there is a bunch of (free and) open source software | 2803 |
| licences, e.g. GPL, N | MIT, BSD, etc. | etc. | 2804 |
| , , | , , | | 2805 |
| In the case of open s | ource software | there should be evaluation about the selected software licence. | 2806 |
| 1 | | | 2807 |
| Once a again it is nic | e to have a fig | ure. | 2808 |
| | 0 | | 2809 |
| | | 1.y 1.z. 1.x | |
| stable/ | version | version | |



It is quite normal that software is developed in phases. In the picture this can be seen as stable/base2812versions 1.0, 1.y, 1.z, 1.x and 2.0. There are many naming conventions but generally speaking2813versions between 1.0 and 2.0 are normally small modifications and defect prevention. In general2814this is the same to commercial and open source software development.2815

| In the open development line there are all different development versions and generally speaking those are meant for developers and testers. In normal open source software development everybody can create development versions but it is different story to have those modifications to the | 2817 2818 2819 |
|--|--|
| base/stable line of the software. | 2820 |
| In the semi-private line an organisation can buy open source software developer time. In some cases an organisation needs some feature very soon and there is a possibility to hire an open source software developer for a sub-project. After the feature is created the solution can be released as a open source code to the rest of the open source software development company. | 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 |
| In the fully private line an organisation takes an open source software code and starts to modify it and keeps the new versions as a private property. | 2826 2827 2828 |
| The last "fully private line" is very fiercely discredited and very ardently opposed by many prominent open source developers and open source software organisations. There has been also some court cases accusing companies using wrongly software that has been licensed with an open source licence even though a company used open source software code like privately owned. | 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 |
| In reality there is always a possibility that certain open source software development community might somehow fade away. In some cases original developers aspirations change to another field. Public sector can not change its aspiration freely and there has to be safeguards for public sector in this case. | 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2838 |
| I have been thinking some sort of activated legal terms if the original open source software development community decides to end its functions. | 2839 2840 2841 |
| So I guess that there should be some sort of legal agreement between public sector unit and open source software development community. | 2842 2843 2844 |
| This leads to a question that can a public sector unit use open source software where its development community is not legally organised around a company, association or foundation. | 2845 2846 2847 |
| So I propose that CAMSS project personnel will make assessment if assessing certain IT standards means also assessment of the legal framework of the standard setting organisation. | 2848 2849 2850 |
| In the case of the open source (standard) software there might be some legal problems if the community developing the open source (standard) software decides to end its functions. | 2851 2852 2853 |
| It would be nice to say that open source software is eternal. Of course certain software code can be saved forever but normally it is maintained and developed further in some community. Therefore the quality of the open source (standard) software community is crucial. | 2854 2855 2856 2857 |
| When checking commercial counterparts there are mergers, divisions, downsizing, joint ventures, bankrupts, etc. Why would not open source software development community face different changes? | 2858 2859 2860 2861 |
| Since public sector is meant to be sustainable there is a need to avoid unexpected situations. | 2862 2863 2864 |
| In the previous figure there was division of open, semi-private and fully private software development lines. If a community developing certain open source (standard) software ending its | 2865 2866 |

| functions there should be clear steps if a public sector unit has to move forward with new a) fully open, b) semi-private or c) fully private development model. | 2867 2868 2869 |
|---|--|
| This kind of thinking of an organisation ending its functions might be useless in some way. | 2809 2870 2871 |
| However it is totally accepted in normal working conditions that an employee might want to have totally new tasks after doing the same for decades. So we can not expect that certain open source (standard) software developers would do the same for decades. In the case of open source (standard) software there is a difference with direct employee-employer legal relations. | 2872 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 |
| MARKET CONDITIONS | 2870 2877 2878 |
| In one of the previous pictures there is certain possibilities for a standard and questions were following: * is it a electronic document standard? | 2878 2879 2880 2881 |
| * is it a database standard?* is it a communications standard? | 2882 2883 |
| * is it a device standard? | 2884 2885 |
| Once again there are differences if comparing market conditions for different standards types. Therefore I propose that there should be different standard types. | 2886 2887 2888 |
| Lets have some examples: | 2889 2890 |
| different devices might comply with the same communication standard different devices might send different electronic documents using the same communication standard | 2891 2892 2893 |
| one system might collect different electronic documents communicated with several different communications standards and communicate them forward to the next system as standardised electronic document | 2894 2895 2896 |
| data from a standardised electronic document can be added to several databases using several different database languages etc. | 2897 2898 2899 |
| So where is the market place for which standard? Was the communications standard more open than the device standard? How about database standards and sending standardised electronic documents based on the standardised data in non-standardised database? Etc. etc. | 2900 2901 2902 2903 |
| Like this small exercise shows information technology field is a big standard jungle with lot of relations. | 2904 2905 2906 2907 |
| So I propose that sometimes there is a need to go through the whole standard chain when | 2907 2908 |
| assessing the market place. | 2909 2910 |
| In reality information technology is very layered and there are several layer models in information technology literature. In IDABC documents there are some presentations of this layer structure. | 2911 2912 2913 |
| It is good to check the whole standard chain since a totally non-standard solution might apply with a certain open standard. There might be non-standard and standard layers in different information technology solutions. | 2914 2915 2916 |

| | 2917 |
|--|--------------|
| Like I earlier proposed that there should vigilant corrupt (monopoly, duopoly, oligopoly) | 2918 |
| | 2919 |
| If the whole standard chain is not evaluated it can lead to a situation where a corrupt monopoly a | 2921 |
| corrupt duopoly or a corrupt oligopoly has its solution "complying" with one open standard and | 2922 |
| discrediting other non-complying features. | 2923 |
| | 2924 |
| GOOD LUCK TO EVERYBODY | 2925 |
| | 2926 |
| Thats all folks! | 2927 |
| | 2928 |
| Of course there could be more text about this issue but one person has quite limited mind. Therefore | 2929 |
| do not pretend that this opinion is complete and final answer for information technology standard | 2930 |
| assessment. | 2931 |
| | 2932 |
| Hoperuly this opinion has triggered some thinking when moving to the next phase in the CAMSS | 2933 |
| projeci. | 2934 |
| With kind regards | 2935 |
| with kind regards, | 2937 |
| Jukka Rannila | 2938 |
| citizen of Finland | 2939 |
| | 2940 |
| | |
| EA 9.2: Assessing (open) standards – some thoughts | 2941 |
| | 2942 |
| Later I read something about public procurement. According to my knowledge, there has not been a | 2943 |
| dispute related to hardware and/or software. Possibly there can be a WTO dispute related to general | 2944 |
| information technology. | 2945 |
| | 2946 |
| Later there have been a public consultation for evaluating some standards. Possibly some/all of | 2947 |
| hose standards can be later be technical specifications. | 2948 |
| | 2949 |
| Gradually) I have advocated single-issue foundations / associations. Examples of these single- | 2950 |
| Issue foundations / associations can be following: | 2951 |
| • $P\Pi P$ • Dython 72 | 2932 |
| • I yuton • I inux Foundation 73 | 2733 2951 |
| • Maria DB ⁷⁴ | 2934 2955 |
| • Eclinse ⁷⁵ | 2956 |
| Lenpte . | 2957 |
| | |

^{71 &}lt;u>http://www.php.net/</u>
72 <u>https://www.python.org/</u>
73 <u>http://www.linuxfoundation.org/</u>
74 <u>https://mariadb.org/</u>
75 <u>http://www.eclipse.org/</u>

2958 EA 10: GLACIER-SNOWFLAKE / Software 2959 maintenance? 2960 2961 The GLACIER-SNOWFLAKE document has been written between 23 May 2008 and 17 January 2962 2009. The document about software maintenance has been written on 28 March 2009. Both 2963 documents have remained as drafts, but here we can add some notes from those drafts. 2964 2965 EA 10.1: The nature of software / Speed of development (17 2966 **January 2009)** 2967 2968 Author of this document is born in Finland (Europe) and has lived in Finland. Different areas of 2969 Finland were once covered by a huge glacier and that glacier advanced and withdraw many times 2970 during its existence. Last ice age ended between 10,000 and 15,000 Before Present (BP) 1 and 2971 landscape of Finland was exposed after ice melting. The power that glacier is hardly understandable 2972 since it could move, transform, erase and grind to pieces some parts of the Earth bedrock. 2973 Interesting part of glacier is that is gradually formed from snowflakes even though one snowflake is 2974 generally speaking quite small object with very limited power. 2975 2976 Open and/or free software is spreading and it is used even more widely. The open and/or free 2977 software phenomenon started quite modestly (snowflakes arriving) but gradually phenomenon has 2978 been growing (glacier recognised) and it has transformed quite drastically software business 2979 landscape (glacier growing and moving). It seems that there is more and more open and/or free 2980 software and the question is only about direction and character of that phenomenon (snowflakes in 2981 large masses transforming glacier). But what is between the first snowflake and the final glacier? 2982 2983 Where future will take us? We dont know certainly that on the writing moment of this document. 2984 Will open and/or free software phenomenon be a temporary phase in software world? What forms 2985 software will have in future? 2986 2987 It is good to notice that glacier in Finland melted away after last ice age. There are all kinds of 2988 forces that affect course of events and even seemingly unbeatable giant force can gradually melt 2989 away. Will open and/or free software be some day a glacier that melt away? 2990 2991 One is certain: there are always all kind of surprises when dealing with software – even in future. 2992 2993 It is good to keep in mind that there is very high degree of fanatic zeal between different factions of 2994 software business world. 2995 2996 2997 Aim of this document is **not** to be fanatic and to spread fanaticism. 2998 Aim of this document is **not** to start a new software war since usually large masses of innocent 2999 casualties (usually programmers, end-users and tax-payers) are not counted in massive all-front 3000 assaults between software empires and/or between intertwined ever-changing complex and 3001 temporally shaky alliances which are rapidly fluctuating in time and space. 3002 3003

Is there a way seeing things differently?

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EA 10.2: From bare survival to complex web of spheres (17 January 2009) 3007

There are many thoughts of origin of entities made up of individual persons. To keep it simple the
basic requirement for any form of human activity is survival. For survival there can be many kinds
of ways but many of those method are not used in modern world. It is needless to go through all that
hunter-gatherer-agriculture stuff here.3009
3010
3011
3012

To keep it short. I need to survive – what is the idea to ascertain my survival?

There is two ways to survive: I try to do it myself or I do it with somebody. Needless to say that3016humans have selected do-it-together method. There are some certain living organisms that possibly3017have done their survival alone, i.e. those news about fungi in different places and one fungus can3018cover huge/large area being genetically same organism. But of course this is a matter of speculation.3019

In this case we can say that one idea for survival can be creation of computer programs.

But what is level of you-me-you-me cooperation? How we define that? How we show it? Basically 3023 I define that as spirit of cooperation. I consider that detailed investigation of ideologies and their 3024 comparison of course interesting. BUT, there is certain way when a person has internalised his/her 3025 world view, i.e. it may be impossible to completely spit out 1-page or 1000-page specification of 3026 internal workings and valuations of our mind. In all cases it is just shear and gross simplification of 3027 reality. Of course there is that interesting branch of research where inner workings of human brain 3028 are measured real-time. But let us consider for the time being that unambiguous and complete 3029 utterance of in you internal world is not possible in conventional measures. 3030

Depending on persons there can different combinations of you-me and me-you. If person is more committed more to have personal advantage then it is ME, and less YOU. On the other hand there is more need to have mutual cooperation and there is thinking about YOU and less about ME: 3034

In commercial settings this can understood that company is more interested about profit (ME) and less about other things. On the other hand there can be some public services to all citizen or people (YOU) and perhaps there is less need for thinking personal profit or profit for certain organisation. 3038

Anyway.

To do some actual co-operation persons socially interact which each other and they have to have
some sort common understanding and that I call spirit of co-operation. This spirit can be manifested
in many ways and it can be dissected with many theoretical tools, e.g. theory of state, organisation,
group, etc.3042
3043
3044
3044

We can suppose that in some phase of pre-history humans were distributed in small combinations3047and that combination had only one purpose: bare survival from day to day. Even though there are3048indications that in seemingly very similar circumstances two same-size combinations of persons3049have had different ideas for survival, e.g. two groups of 20 people in almost identical geographical30503051

| Now we can fast forward some thousands years of prehistory and history. After basic survival | 3052 3053 |
|---|--------------|
| people had more ideas and some ideas resulted more means for survival. And then people started to | 3054 |
| something and it might add or reduce our chances of survival | 3055 3056 |
| | 3057 |
| As a result can be said that world is quite complicated place nowadays with unlimited amount of | 3058 |
| ideas and possibilities for practical testing. | 3059 |
| But one thing has remained: the spirit of cooperation has to be defined in every time before starting | 3060 |
| cooperation. But what is the problem? The problem is that there are all kinds of spirits for | 3062 |
| cooperation. Or is that a problem? | 3063 |
| | 3064 |
| Some forms of cooperation can be considered demanding quite interesting forms of spirit, e.g. | 3065 |
| can be very practical and even mundane, e.g. a village using one single road that has to be taken | 3067 |
| care of $-$ in Finland this old tradition of meeting for country-side road owners selecting three trusted | 3068 |
| (usually) men. Nowadays there are much more ideas than just "our-village-and-our-road" idea and | 3069 |
| spirit of cooperation based on that but in essence same roads still exist to be taken care of, i.e. | 3070 |
| demanding cooperation. | 3071 |
| A person can move between ideas in many cases physically. In modern-day city this presentation of | 3072 |
| ideas is relentless since there is messages of ideas everywhere, e.g. commercials. | 3074 |
| | 3075 |
| But in essence it is possible to visit and be part of many forms of cooperation all presenting | 3076 |
| different forms of spirit. Even in smaller communities there are more spheres than before since | 3077 |
| remember that there once was communication technology that was not digital and computer-based | 3078 |
| remember that there once was commaneation technology that was not digital and computer based. | 3080 |
| So what? | 3081 |
| | 3082 |
| Now the question is that what is the amount of cooperative combinations, i.e. sphere, where a | 3083 |
| really understand the spirit of cooperation | 3084 |
| really understand the spirit of cooperation. | 3086 |
| But in essence this leads to that a person can be part of some sphere quite nominally even though | 3087 |
| claiming very hardly otherwise. In conclusion this means that one or some spheres is/are sphere(s) | 3088 |
| of survival. | 3089 |
| Here we make of proposition that one of spheres is sphere of survival and other spheres can be | 3090 |
| secondary spheres. Some examples can be that person is working in a commercial company but is | 3092 |
| very active in non-profit associations. | 3093 |
| | 3094 |
| EA 10.3: Spheres? (2014) | 3095 |
| | 3096 |
| Nowadays I use the following figures. People have their limitations, but there is a need for | 3097 |
| cooperation. So, a person has physical limitations and mental limitations. | 3098 |
| | 3099 |



Then we can conclude, that a person can be a member in several groups, and some of those groups3102are formally organised entities. Some groups will provide survival for some persons, and some3103memberships can be very nominal indeed. For example associations can have different levels, and3104on some levels there are full-time employees and volunteers on some levels.3105

This situation can be also be described in the following figure. Persons can be in different positions3109in different groups.3110



EA 10.4: Software as a means for survival? (17 January 2009) 3113

Now we can take some examples:

- 1. Creation of computer program is purely commercial activity (more ME, less YOU). So this
leads to selling computer programs is some form.3117
3118
- Creation of computer programs can purely non-profit activity (more YOU, less ME). If there 3119 is other main sphere of survival this kind non-profit activity is can be some sort of hobby. Or 3120



| creation of computer program can be part of larger non-profit activity and creation of computer program is less important part and there is no need to get some profit of computer program(s). | 3121 3122 3123 |
|--|--|
| 3. And of course there is some sort of combination of non-profit and commercial activity. | 3124 3125 |
| In the case of software business this is quite clear: there is free, open or closed software. Since there is lot of software communities it can be concluded that there is huge variation in the spirit between communities. | 3126 3127 3128 |
| If we make a short look for history we can safely conclude that people have tendency to go to extreme solutions in different spheres. One example is different ideologies. If we check some ideologies in he 20th century (1900-1999) we can have some examples in the two world wars since there was belief in different ideologies between battling or even warring counterparts. | 3129 3130 3131 3132 3133 2124 |
| In the case of software world it can also concluded that there has been different ideologies between computing communities, some even have described them as warring tribes. | 3134 3135 3136 3137 |
| Since there is a need to avoid extremism there is a need to have buffering or hindering activities. This is quite usual in the case of politics. In politics it is constant adjusting of different parameters or published laws. Since there is different combinations of YOU-ME and ME-YOU between persons and communities this leads to constant need to monitor and adjust political environment. | 3137 3138 3139 3140 3141 3142 |
| Politics is also a good example since there are different spheres to control, for example economy, education, military, taxation, sanctions, incentives, general and specific regulations, administration, local, national, international, etc. etc. | 3142 3143 3144 3145 3146 |
| On the other hand some person(s) can be active in some sphere, for example commercial companies in certain field, and there is need for constant adjustment for competitive reasons. | 3147 3148 2140 |
| What this has to do with computer programs and different licences? | 3149 3150 2151 |
| Well, there is possibilities to have same or different resources in different spheres. | 3151 3152 |
| What is difference between a computer program and a conventional object? | 3155 3154 |
| If we take for example a mechanical device we normally understand that it is not a digital object. For example a normal pen does not have digital parts and it can be used almost everywhere. Generally speaking a pen can be transferred around the world and it is still a pen. | 3155 3156 3157 3158 |
| Of course there can be more complicated objects, for example different mechanical motors for different purposes. So there are motors for cars, ships, factories, aeroplanes, etc. | 3159 3160 3161 |
| So what? What is difference with computer program? | 3162 3163 |
| Generally speaking a microprocessor does not do anything special without some sort of computer program. Of course a microprocessor can be attached to different devices, etc. | 3164 3165 3166 3167 |
| I make a proposal that a computer program is a reflector that reflects the ideas and spirit of creators of that computer program. | 3168 3169 3170 |
| | |

| Quite simple example is computer programs that handle taxation. Everybody understands that taxations is totally different around the world, for example in certain parts of the world there is no need to think taxation or non-taxation problems of lingonberries, cloudberries and reindeers in the Finnish way. So taxation programs reflect different spirit of different communities. | 3171 3172 3173 3174 3175 |
|--|--|
| Since computer program is reflecting certain idea and spirit in a certain sphere it can be created a certain situation reflecting that situation. Like every serious programmer knows there is a constant need to adjust computer program to take care of ever-changing situations, call it maintenance, version management, etc. | 3176 3177 3178 3179 3180 |
| Since computer programs can be used in many spheres of human life there is a constant need for changing computer programs. | 3181 3182 3183 |
| There are different examples for changes of computer programs in the continuum consisting of free, open and closed computer program. Classical example could be a computer program that starts with a hobby for some talented students in some school, university, etc. In this case it can be said that survival of these students is provided by different monetary services for students, this of course depends on the students country of education. On the other hand can be situation where totally commercial company decides to open source code of some computer program to public use and there has to be other ways to ascertain survival of that company. | 3184 3185 3186 3187 3188 3189 3190 3191 |
| In conclusion it can be said that spirit of community/group of people developing some computer program can change in time and space. This leads to interesting situations where there is possibly need to thing transforming free/open computer program to commercial computer program or need to transform commercial computer program to free/open computer program. | 3192 3193 3193 3194 3195 3196 |
| Is this transform easy? Generally speaking it can be proposed that changing the spirit of the community/group of people developing some computer program might be very risky, controversial, prone to disagreements and complicated. Since I have previously mentioned fanaticism of computer programmers and possibility of extremism different spheres there can be some unwanted, unexpected or not understandable phenomena in the case of transforming spirit of community/group of people and possibly the idea of survival. Possibly there is a need to change the sphere where a certain computer program is used. | 3197 3198 3199 3200 3201 3202 3203 3204 |
| In short it can be concluded that change can lead to interesting situations. | 3204 |
| There has been discussion about error-free computer programs. There are different approaches to get rid of computer program defects and errors. In short there can different approaches, i.e. software is art or software is a factory product and everything between these approaches. | 3200 3207 3208 3209 3210 |
| EA 10.5: Some critical reflections (2014) | 3211 |
| Internet speed? In some cases information technology solutions spread quite fast. On the other hand, some technology solutions disappear quite fast. | 3212 3213 3214 3215 |
| Spheres? I tried to explain, that there must be some ways for funding of open/closed software development. | 3216 3217 |

| EA 10.6: Afterthoughts (28 March 2014) | 3218 |
|--|--|
| Those who follow development in information technology practice and research can say that open source software seems to be everywhere. Where ever you go, there is an open source software project going on. | 3219 3220 3221 3222 3223 |
| Not all open source software are successes. Some will never reach so much users, that it could be said being a success. Some of those solutions can be indisputable successes, and original creators of one specific open source software might be totally surprised about the impact of their software. | 3224 3225 3226 3227 |
| This presentation is not about the meaning of the open source software. The reader is expected to believe, that open source software is an important phenomenon. | 3228 3229 3230 |
| This presentation is not about the conceptual nuances related to definition of open source. Yes – there are different camps and ideologies in the open source world, and we will not go through all those differences. | 3231 3232 3233 3234 |
| This presentation is not about the development processes of open source software. There is enough presentations about planning, programming, testing, etc. related to open source software development. And there is enough discussion about validity of different development methods and different development tools. This presentation is not about that. | 3235 3236 3237 3238 3239 |
| What this presentation is about then? | 3240 |
| Is it about software maintenance? Yes and no. | 3241 3242 3243 |
| On 2007 were passwords of multiple Finnish discussion forums released to Internet. How that was possible? It was possible, because many of those forums were based on very old versions of the discussion forum software. And in those old versions of open source software were some defects, which were exploited easily. | 3244 3245 3246 3247 |
| "The 25 Year Old BSD Bug" in 2008 was also one news item concerning defective version of open source software. In other words there might be several BSD systems in use, and they still may have that over 25 year old defective feature. | 3248 3249 3250 3251 2252 |
| Based on this, the author started to wonder about the problem of open source software maintenance. | 3252 3253 |
| There is a lot of literature about the software maintenance, and corollary about open source software maintenance. But with short look-up I came to the conclusion that that literature is oriented to the techniques of maintaining open source software. I might be wrong and therefore we have look some of the literature. | 3254 3255 3256 3257 3258 3250 |
| There is enormous amounts of literature about Open Source Software. So every review of literature about Open Source Software is bound to be limited in some ways. | 3260 3261 |
| This presentation is more about an idea. There can be numerous literature reviews for this idea – after the idea is presented. | 3262 3263 3264 3265 |
| It can be said that Open Source Definition (OSD) repeats words Distribution and Redistribution | 3266 |

| Practical reality is that every competent software-oriented person knows, that newer release of software contains a lot of maintenance to the previous software code. Therefore competent software-oriented persons update their software regularly with newer version naturally.3270 3270Practical reality is that there is another reality outside of the software-oriented persons reality.3271 3273In other words software is not the most important thing of the life for greater majority of the people in the world. Therefore it is totally understandable that there are these software disasters – even with open source software.3279EA 10.7: Some other afterthoughts (2015)3280 3280The idea for this uncompleted discussion paper (second) was to explicate maintenance of open source software. Naturally we have licence terms, which demand publishing new/modified source code.3281 3282I was thinking the need for actual formal software maintenance agreements.3283 32843283 3284I has to be noted that is this uncompleted discussion paper I didnt use references. The idea was to ave more philosophical approach without references.3292 3291One important idea could be the spirit of cooperation in some software development communities will be reflected in the developed software.3293 3294 | many times. But the word "Maintenance" does not appear in the Open Source Definition (OSD). | 3267 3268 |
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| software contains a lot of maintenance to the previous software code. Therefore competent3270software-oriented persons update their software regularly with newer version naturally.3271Practical reality is that there is another reality outside of the software-oriented persons reality.3273In other words software is not the most important thing of the life for greater majority of the people3275in the world. Therefore it is totally understandable that there are these software disasters – even3276With open source software.3277 EA 10.7: Some other afterthoughts (2015) 3280The idea for this <i>uncompleted</i> discussion paper (second) was to explicate maintenance of open3281source software. Naturally we have licence terms, which demand publishing new/modified source3282code.3284I was thinking the need for actual formal software maintenance agreements.3285The first working paper was about the survival of open source projects. For open source developers328932803280The tas to be noted that is this uncompleted discussion paper I didnt use references. The idea was to have more philosophical approach without references.3292One important idea could be the spirit of cooperation in some software development communities.32933294One important idea could be the spirit of cooperation in some software development communities.32943294One important idea could be the spirit of cooperation in some software development communities.32943294One important idea could be the software development and the spirit of those communities.3294< | Practical reality is that every competent software-oriented person knows, that newer release of | 3269 |
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| | will be reflected in the developed software. | 3297 |

EA 11: Article proposal (13 March 2009)

At one point I was interested about "political information systems". The main problem with this idea was discussion about my membership in a Finnish political party. Political party membership should not be the main the main issue when doing serious research. After some other issues surfaced, I did not continue further with this research theme.

However, International Journal of E-Politics (IJEP) 76 was established during 2009, and the first3306articles were published 2010. I did try to get an article through the evaluation process, but my3307article idea was not accepted.3308

EA 11.1: Redacted version of the article proposal for this publication

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Title: Fluctuating Political Information Systems - The Needed Research Program

ABSTRACT: Large-scale information system disasters are a fact of life. Therefore, we need to 3315 rethink our basic concepts of information systems and propose new conceptual tools. At the 3316 moment there is a plethora of descriptions of different political information systems. But do we 3317 have a coherent framework to assess and create political information systems? We conclude that 3318 politics is bound to fluctuate, and therefore, we need fluctuating information systems. But do we 3319 have a coherent framework to assess and create fluctuating information systems? This presentation 3320 will go through different fluctuations in politics and implications to information systems. We 3321 criticise the prevailing concept of one large-scale integrated information system. This presentation 3322 will go through different fluctuations and their implications to information systems. This 3323 presentation is a proposal to move to new mindsets from the mindset of one large-scale integrated 3324 information system. 3325

INTRODUCTION

When information technology is applied to new domains there will be specific problems for that3329domain. Politics is a domain that has changed and will change with the use of information3330technology. At the moment we have seen different successes and failures in political information3331systems. Since information systems projects are prone to fail, we have to think about the special3332characters of information systems in politics. What we need are more coherent frameworks when3333systems.3334

In practice there are continuously new large-scale information technology projects for political3336entities. But do we know the practical and theoretical reasons for our political information systems?3337We need a framework for fluctuating information systems since politics is bound to fluctuate in3338many ways. To our mind fluctuation in information system is not generally understood well enough3339since the general mindset is still to create stable large-scale information systems.3340

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^{76 &}lt;u>http://www.igi-global.com/journal/international-journal-politics-ijep/1147</u>, IGI Global, International Journal of E-Politics (IJEP), link worked on 31 October 2014

| We define our research question in the following: | 3342 |
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| What is a framework for fluctuating political information systems? | 3343 3344 2245 |
| We have to accept that the created framework is not tested in practical tests, and it is just the beginning for creating well-tested framework for fluctuating political information systems. With generalizations and future testing we will end up with a general theory for fluctuating information systems. | 3345 3346 3347 3348 3349 |
| Our method is inductive, and we will combine previous research results to assess fluctuations to information systems. Our research order and presentation order is the following: | 3350 3351 3352 |
| Assess fluctuations in the general level. Describe limits of human information processing. Define politics in temporal, fluctuating and time-binding terms. Generally define information systems. Create a framework for building fluctuating political information systems. Draw conclusions and needs for future research. | 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 |
| Davenport (2005) gives us a vision that different processes could be modeled and these process models could be transferred and executed in different places. Pentland & Feldman (2008) criticize the notion of conceptualizing processes as concrete things. Olsen & Sætre (2007) indicate that also in strictly business-oriented environments one large-scale information system is the prevailing thought model. We have to move from critique to new constructive proposals. | 3360 3361 3362 3363 3364 3365 3366 |
| FLUCTUATIONS IN THE GENERAL LEVEL | 3367 |
| When a time frame is long enough there are large-scale changes in every social system, being it a family, village, town, city, state or a larger system. We understand the level of change when said but still we are creating information systems that are created for one organisation for one specific purpose. Modelski (2001) gives us a small introduction to so called K-waves (Kondratieff waves) which describe fluctuations in the economy. Even though there is continuous discussion about the validity of K-waves and continuous new studies of K-waves, and there are not universal unanimous unambiguous frameworks for K-waves. For this presentation we have to accept the notion that different fluctuations exist but they are not completely understood. | 3368 3369 3370 3371 3372 3373 3374 3375 3376 3377 |
| For our presentation this means that concerning fluctuations, there are different persons leading politics in different phases. Persons in charge have their own decision space, and they have many options, and therefore, fluctuations are not the same every time. | 3378 3379 3380 |
| What we need is more understanding on how to create information systems that can sustain with these fluctuating changes. 1. Information content and information structure in the system change. 2. People using the system change. 3. Purposes for the usage changes. 4. Technology used for the system changes. | 3381 3382 3383 3384 3385 3386 3386 3387 |
| Politics as a phenomenon is older than human written history and it has experienced every possible technological change in human history. Where is this fluctuation more clear than in politics? | 3388 3389 3390 3391 |

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| 1. There are many changes in laws regulations, hudgets, agreements, alliances, etc. | 2202 |
|--|------|
| 1. There are many changes in laws, regulations, budgets, agreements, analices, etc. | 3392 |
| 2. There can be large changes for persons in office in spite of levels for democracy or | 3393 |
| dictatorship. | 3394 |
| 3. After changes persons can be in office/government or in opposition despite of levels of | 3395 |
| democracy or dictatorship. | 3396 |
| 4. Political organisations are known from the beginning of the history, and their technology | 3397 |
| has varied from clay tablets to supercomputers. | 3398 |
| | 3399 |
| We can notice changes in several levels: humans, information and technology. Humans are not easy | 3400 |
| objects to research and the other levels are easier. We have to take one moral standpoint when | 3401 |
| thinking about fluctuations and changes in information systems serving people. Even though | 3402 |
| technology changes human behavior we have to think about information technology serving people. | 3403 |

HUMAN LIMITS AND ORGANIZING HUMANS

experience and then the information system is no longer the servant.

Nettle & Dunbar (1997) run different simulations which show that memory span and ability to
differentiate are crucial when organizing. In order to keep (social) cheaters in check actors in the
simulations will be organized based on their memory span and ability to differentiate. With memory
span we refer to different speculations on how many different persons and their actions we can
reasonably remember. Is our memory span 100, 150, 250, 1000 or 10000? It seems that this is a
matter of debate since humans vary also in this case.3409
3410

Unfortunately in many cases an information system becomes an obstacle or otherwise painful

Also with differentiations, e.g. language or artifact, other groups are excluded and the safety of their3416own group can be guaranteed. Based on simulations (Nettle & Dunbar 1997), humans organize3417human systems with help of the memory span and differentiations. Without any other order this3418would mean keeping communication contact to all members all the time. However, people can not3419spend all their time communicating since there is a many other things to do than just communicate.3420



Figure 1: Enlarging memory span in stages and resulting communicative organization3422
3423
3424It is a matter of debate on how many meaningful communications relations a human being can
have. Since humans originate from prehistoric times it can be safely said that the current
technological environment is not like the original state in prehistoric times. Therefore, the current
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Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979a, 1979b) shows that organizations must have at least one level of3431hierarchy, and there is, in principle, no limits for levels of hierarchy. Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979a,34321979b) refer to a shield (K) that must protect the system. In Aulin-Ahmavaara's (1979a, 1979b)3433terms there is disturbance (D) going to a regulator (R) with a variety of regulating mechanisms,3434H(R), and finally outcome (Y). We notice that some regulators (R) are the last and first regulator3435and, therefore, on the border of the system.3436

We have to remember that originally Aulin-Ahmavaara's terms were about control theory.3438Therefore based on Nettle & Dunbar (1997) we can modify Aulin-Ahmavaara's (1979a, 1979b)3439claim saying that there are human governors (G) which have their own memory span and with that3440memory span they can govern human regulators (R). Now we can present the following figure as a3441result of this combination and with Nettle & Dunbar (1997) we have shown the need for defining3442and separating a method for a group.3443



Figure 2: Human system with human Regulators (R) and human Governors (G) creating hierarchy

What can these disturbances (D) be?

Henriques (2008) presents the Tree of Knowledge system which aims to unify science with the following layers: Matter, Life, Mind and Culture. Henriques (2008) describe four unifying points which could theoretically and practically allow us to unify scientific fields. For us, this gives a notion that disturbances (D) can be material, living objects, human minds and cultural (intangible and tangible) artifacts. Like we previously mentioned as an example clay tablets and supercomputers which allow us have material objects when human minds can translate cultural meanings from those material objects. In other words disturbances (D) can be tangible and intangible, perhaps almost anything.

New simulations (Rivkin 2000) can be presented. Rivkin (2000) presents how the sheer amount of
decisions and their complex interactions make it very difficult to imitate other human organization.3460
3461(s) on vector {s1, s2, s3, ... sN} and every decision (si) can have value 1 or 0. Then we can have the3462

value K, which refers to the level on how decisions are related to each other; meaning K=0 means 3463 just single decision and K=N-1 means interrelation with all decisions. Based on this there will be 3464 rather complex decision space, and with a certain level of K it will be NP-complete when thinking 3465 imitation from outside. This means that imitation, in some cases, can be impossible since NP-3466 complete problems currently are unsolvable. In practical terms a human organisation can try to 3467 imitate another human organisation making similar decisions, but imitating a counterpart can lead to 3468 wrong following interrelating decisions. 3469 3470 We could think that there will be finally an equilibrium when we leave the human (system) 3471 organization to find this equilibrium (Izhikevich 2007). There are different models of fluctuations 3472 between stable, unstable and equilibria states if there is one-, two-, or three-dimensional models for 3473 equilibrium (Izhikevich 2007). Haken's Synergetics accepts that systems resulting structures or 3474 functions are not imposed on the system from the outside but the system finds them by itself (e.g. 3475 Haken 2006). To our mind all classifications of dynamic systems are limited by their nature. Based 3476 on Rivkin (2000) and Haken (2006) we can say that these dynamically found interrelations are 3477 beyond a person's mind. 3478 3479 Now we have for a human (system) organization following: resources from outside, regulating 3480 people (R) using their mind while using (disturbing, D) resources, human governors (G) 3481 regulate/govern regulators, regulators refers to hierarchy, immense amount of decisions to make, 3482 synergetic ways to have a system organized and the final result (E). What else do we need? We have 3483 to note that human learning is continual. Even though we accept that there are human regulators (R) 3484 and human governors (G) in a human system, they are not stable entities but learning entities; thus, 3485 human resources are never stable. As a corollary these claims we reject the idea that human 3486 systems could find an equilibrium, since human resources are never stable. In other systems 3487 equilibrium is possible. Therefore, we are also wary of an the idea of information systems created 3488 for humans to find this kind of equilibrium. 3489 3490 Engeström (2001) gives us five principles. 3491 3492 1. Goal-directed individual and group actions are understandably the background of 3493 entire activity systems. 3494 2. An activity system is always a community of multiple points of view, traditions 3495 and interests. 3496 3. Activity systems take shape and transform over lengthy periods of time; i.e. they 3497 have historicity. 3498 4. Central role of contradictions within and between activity systems. Activities are 3499 open systems and new elements will contradict with previous elements. 3500 5. Possibility of expansive transformations in activity systems which means change 3501 of different magnitudes. 3502 3503 When following Engeström's (2001) five principles we can say that there are change going all the 3504 time in every activity system. When these changes are separated and analyzed there will be 3505 fluctuations in the timeline. 3506 3507 Lamb and Kling challenge us to reconceptualize the term "user" as a social actor in information 3508 systems. Based on Engeström (2001), Rivkin (2001) and Haken (2006), we can accept continuous 3509 changes in the division of labor to be handled in an activity systems. In the introduction we 3510 mentioned that one-organization-one-specific-purpose-systems cause problems. Are we using out-3511 of-date concepts with fluctuating information systems? It is possible that we can find answers from 3512

| <i>)</i> /// 052 | |
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| fluctuations in politics. | 3513 |
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| TEMPORAL POLITICS | 3515 |
| | 3516 |
| Since decisions are complex interrelations, it means new redefinitions of decisions based on new, | 3517 |
| previously unknown interrelations. Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979a, 1979b) notes there will be a | 3518 |
| governing body when there is enough surplus to keep the governing body alive. Based on | 3519 |
| Engeström's (2001) notes on contradiction, there will be contradictions for the governing body with | 3520 |
| all underlying activity systems. | 3521 |
| | 3522 |
| Andersen (2004) has a modified figure of what Ryan (1985, 1991, 2006) has developed in her | 3523 |
| articles. Based on example, we also create a modified figure where literature analysis themes are | 3524 |
| removed. We define politics as a joint point of world Knowledge, Desires, Intentions, Actual which | 3525 |
| will create an Obligations world to underlying activity systems. Based on complexity, there will be | 3526 |
| feedback to the Knowledge world and this feedback is bound to be complex. Thinking again about | 3527 |
| Henriques (2008), we can see that the current Actual world contains Knowledge and everything | 3528 |
| from Matter, Life, Mind and Culture. Desires, Intentions and Obligations belong to the future world. | 3529 |
| | 3530 |



What is Complex Actuality? When trying to affect the Actual World based on our worlds of 3535 Knowledge, Intentions and Desires, there will be a wide variety of interrelations. Based on Rivkin 3536 (2001) we can say that those interrelations will emerge when making these adjustments to the 3537 Actual World. That is why we call it Complex Actuality, since it is making real complex decisions 3538

| in a real complex world with real complex interrelations | 2520 |
|---|------|
| in a real complex world with real complex interrelations. | 3539 |
| Rvan (1985) defines the Actual world and there can be representations of the 1) Actual world 2) | |
| dealized models of the Actual world or 3) alternative world to the Actual world. The actual world | |
| can in literature (arts) mean the world is thought to be actual. For keeping the presentation short | 3543 |
| we concentrate on one Actual world i.e. the current known universe | 3544 |
| we concentrate on one Actual world, i.e. the current known universe. | 3545 |
| Rvan (1985) explain sophisticated possibilities for creating different worlds in literature and this | 3546 |
| shows the complicated human mind. Despite being in the Actual World, we humans can carry all | 3547 |
| other worlds in our mind everywhere we go and we can use them everywhere with everything we | 3548 |
| do. | 3549 |
| | 3550 |
| Ryan (1991) describes what the important factors are when creating a textual Actual World and | 3551 |
| which are important in our case collecting feedback from Complex Actuality. | 3552 |
| | 3553 |
| A. Identity of properties. | 3554 |
| B. Identity of inventory (objects). | 3555 |
| C. Compatibility of inventory (objects). | 3556 |
| D. Chronological compatibility. | 3557 |
| E. Physical compatibility (natural laws). | 3558 |
| F. Taxonomic compatibility. | 3559 |
| G. Logical compatibility. | 3560 |
| H. Analytical compatibility. | 3561 |
| I. Linguistic compatibility. | 3562 |
| | 3563 |
| Accurate nonfiction decision loops (A-I totally correct) would be totally accurate and complete | 3564 |
| feedback from the Complex Actuality. However based on Ryan (2006) we can say that we have | 3565 |
| different worlds in our mind, knowledge, wishes/desires, obligations and goals/plans. When the | 3566 |
| governing body is making decisions it is a matter of orientation to details. A description of the | 3567 |
| decision can be totally accurate nonfiction (A-I totally correct) with a considerable amount of | 3568 |
| details or a description can be just a general notion with a few details. | 3569 |
| | 3570 |
| When talking about politics we could be talking about ethical/moral values. However, e.g. Fowler | 3571 |
| & Dawes (2008), we are currently challenged (to make more thorough research) by the idea that | 3572 |
| human political values are at least partly based on human genes and not a totally conscious | 3573 |
| deliberation of facts. Based on this challenge we keep talking about desires and intentions, not | 3574 |
| about ethical/moral values. | 3575 |
| | 35/6 |
| We can have memories of different worlds: 1) thoughts of current world, 2) future ideas of possible | 35// |
| different worlds in a time line | 35/8 |
| different worlds in a time line. | 2500 |
| Figure 4: Is normaniad | 2501 |
| <i>Figure 4. is removed</i> Politics as rationalizations of past our ront and future with different worlds in human mind | 2501 |
| i onice as rationalizations of past, current and ruture with unrefent worlds in numan minu | 3582 |
| Chatteriee & Hambrick (2007) propose a method to ascertain the level of narcissism of chief | 3584 |
| executing officers in commercial entities. For our presentation we make a conclusion that people | 3585 |
| can rationalize their decisions even though their mindset is not totally rational e a nathological | 3586 |
| narcissist | 3587 |
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This leads us to bounded rationality proposed by Simon (Jones 1999). Our decisions are not always3589rational, thus being bound, but we can always rationalize past and future decision concerning the3590Knowledge, Desires, Intentions and Obligations Worlds. Based on this, there is always a mismatch3591between past, current and future rationalizations. When we combine these mismatches with3592contradictions in/within the previously mentioned activity systems, we can define politics as a3593comparison of rationalizations in decision making.3594

Describing politics as a mismatch between past, current and future rationalizations might be something new for some readers. Earlier we mentioned different contradictions in/within different activity systems. Since our rationality is bound, we cannot assess everything beforehand when making complex decisions in complex actuality. Because of complex interrelations, there will be mismatches with past, current and future situations, and therefore, our rationalizations will vary.

FLUCTUATING POLITICS

Politics for us is making decisions on future obligations in complex actuality with limited/bound rationality (Jones 1999). These future obligations are directed to underlying activity systems underlying the governing body. There are contradictions with underlying activity systems, and a corollary of this will be fluctuations in decisions and rationalizations for decisions.

Since humans have limited/bound rationality (Jones 1999) but are continually learning (Engeström 3609 2001), this will affect decisions about the division of labor and corollary division of labor will be 3610 fluctuating continuously. Now we have past, current and future rationalizations and mismatches 3611 between these rationalizations. Because of these mismatches, politics contradicts with different 3612 rationalizations. A corollary of this will lead to fluctuations in rationalizations and this force new 3613 decisions to be made by the governing body. The circle is then complete and will lead to 3614 fluctuations in the politics. With a synergetic view we can accept that there will be new 3615 dynamic/emergent parts in the political system in every phase. 3616

We could start to discuss about the level of dictatorship, elections, democracy, election campaigns
and legislative procedures. To our mind, all politics are followed by the previously mentioned basic
rules regardless of the formal political system. When a governing body is creating obligations to
underlying systems, there will be different rationalizations. Depending on the political system in
question, the discussion of different rationalizations can be very open or very closed, and depending
on the political system there will be different ways to affect the governing bodies.3618
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PERSONAL POLITICS

Both positive and negative contradictions can be seen. Positive contradictions can be a starting3627point to a constructive deliberation. Negative contradictions can be a starting point to a destructive3628feud. Previously, we have come to the conclusion that politics is bound to be fluctuating with3629rationalizations, and mismatches with rationalizations can be handled constructively, destructively3630and everything between.3631

There is a wide variety in humans also, e.g. Lubinski (2000). It is a matter of ethics how to use the
information of the human mind variety. For us, Lubinski (2000) shows an enormous variety of
human information processing.3633
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3636

When considering this huge variety of humans there will be a different understanding of the3637rationalizations of decisions from the governing body. Also, in different activity systems, there are3638

different rationalizations. Since humans vary there will be different understandings for different 3639 rationalizations. In democracies it is fashionable to discuss the level of participation in political 3640 processes. From an individual point of view, the amount of different rationalizations can be 3641 overwhelming and contradicting. When considering the memory span there might be a large 3642 number of persons to communicate and ultimately there will be limits for that. 3643 3644 Westen et al. (2006) gives us some indications that different rationalizations can be very 3645 overwhelming, and therefore, a communication from one political entity to another political entity 3646 might not cause an action, or rationalizations do not matter. In Westen et al. (2006), the idea was 3647 brain scanning of politically active persons in competing political parties and mixing the messages 3648 of different parties. From this, we go again to rationalizations, since based on Westen et al. (2006), 3649 it seems that in some cases, the messenger might be more important than the message. Based on 3650 simulations (Nettle & Dunbar 1997), this is totally understandable since different (political) groups 3651 can have different rationalizations for the same things; Thus being the separating factor in keeping a 3652 group cohesive. 3653 3654 INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS RESEARCH 3655 3656 Henriques (2008) shows that there is a crisis in psychology as a science and there is a need for 3657 unifying science. Benbasat & Zmud (2003) are concerned that the information systems research 3658 community is making the discipline's central identity ambiguous. Alter (2000, 2008) shows how 3659 basic concepts in information systems research are varying, and there are also mismatches between 3660 business-oriented and technology-oriented definitions of basic information systems concepts. 3661 3662 To our mind one of the prevailing problems is that one-organization-one-specific-purpose-systems 3663 is the mindset when creating information systems. Previously, we postulated fluctuation in 3664 differentiated activity systems is inherent and there is a huge variety between humans; this will 3665 ultimately lead to fluctuation in a specific activity system, and non-fluctuating information systems 3666 will not follow this change. 3667 3668 3669 Nettle & Dunbar (1997) gave us an interesting simulation but we have to note this was about one specific group. In prehistoric times, there might have been a phase when people ultimately belonged 3670 only to one group which separated itself from others, and this group was the only group for most of 3671 its members. After surplus, to sustain more people, there have been different governing bodies and 3672 governing systems for underlying activity systems. Current nation states and currently known 3673 democracies are new experiments after all. Millions of people in the same nation state "group" 3674 means different mentality than a dawn-of-the-history groups. 3675 3676 Humans, as social actors, can be members in very different groups at the same time, from nominal 3677 membership to very active membership. With a figure we can show how a person might be in 3678 several groups or activity systems. 3679 3680 As we have previously mentioned (Aulin-Ahmavaara 1979a, 1979b), the hierarchy is correlating to 3681 the ability of regulators and governors to handle disturbances. In the figure, there are simple activity 3682 systems with different levels of regulators and governors. As a social actor, a person can be in 3683 several different roles in different activity systems. In contemporary societies with millions of 3684 people, it is possible to make precise, clear-cut differences between work, family, friends, relatives, 3685 and social activities; thus the same person having different tasks in different activity systems. 3686



| Figure 5: The same person can be in different hierarchical member roles within anactivity system and in different member roles within different information systems Dietz (1999) gives us a basis for defining information systems. We create the following table describing different levels of information systems. Table 1: | |
|---|---|
| Different lavers | Table 1: in information systems (modified from Dietz 1999) |
| Layer | <u>Explanation</u> |
| Human communications layer | Human communications out of different information systems. Human actions out of different information systems. Intentions, desires, knowledge, obligations. |
| Process layer | Some aspects of human communications. Some aspects of human actions. These are modeled and implemented into an information system. Predefined human processes in the information system. |
| Information layer | Information is a form of a given thought. Information is produced only for the purpose of communicating. |
| Physical layer | Information has some perceivable structure. Perceivable structure is carried in some physical substance. |
| Alter (2008) gives us two useful | definitions of information systems and work systems. |

Alter (2008) gives us two useful definitions of information systems and work systems.

An information system is a work system whose processes and activities are devoted to 3700 processing information, that is, capturing, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating and 3701 displaying information. (Alter 2008, 453) 3702

| | 3703 |
|--|------|
| A work system is a system in which human participants and/or machines perform work | 3704 |
| (processes and activities) using information, technology, and other resources to produce | 3705 |
| specific products and/or services for specific internal or external customer. (Alter 2008, 453) | 3706 |
| | 3707 |
| Based on these notions, we can create information systems that have certain defined process models | 3708 |
| of human communication For these processes, there is information, and its form can be on different | 3709 |
| physical structures. Information can then augment/increase human actions. | 3710 |
| | 3711 |
| As Alter (2008) stated definition of business process is business-oriented, and we earlier mentioned | 3712 |
| (Lamb & Kling 2003) the need for enlarging the "user" concept. We already mentioned that there is | 3713 |
| a wide variety in humans, and there is also a wide variety in information systems, e.g. | 3714 |
| supercomputers or paper archives. Based on this, we can say that there will be a huge variety in | 3715 |
| information systems. Based on this, we can say that a human social actor can be a member in | 3716 |
| different activity systems and a member for several information systems, again from nominal to | 3717 |
| active membership. | 3718 |
| | 3719 |
| TIME, SPACE AND CONTEXT | 3720 |
| | 3721 |

Andersen (1991) notes that signs as a system in an information system can be artifacts, behavior and knowledge (computer semiotics). This leads us to industrial automation (May 2001; Andersen & May 2001a, 2001b). Based on this, we can present the 14 media classes (16 minus 2 possible combinations) in the following table.

| | | TEMPORAL | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | <u>Static</u> | <u>Repetitive</u> | <u>Sequential</u> | <u>Dynamic</u> | |
| M E D I A | <u>Graphic</u> | static graphic | repetitive graphic | sequential graphic | dynamic graphic | |
| | <u>Acoustic</u> | (not possible) | (not possible) repetitive acoustic | | dynamic acoustic | |
| | <u>Haptic</u> | static haptic | repetitive haptic | sequential haptic | dynamic haptic | |
| | <u>Kinetic</u> | (not possible) | repetitive kinetic | sequential kinetic | dynamic kinetic | |

Table 2: 14 different media classes (16 minus 2 possible combinations)

When considering industrial automation, e.g. ships or factories, all these media types are in serious use. Naturally they also exist in political context, perhaps more emphasis on some media classes than others. These media classes are also in the physical layer in the model based on Dietz (1999).

Now we have to remember that these systems are interlinked, as previously mentioned and this 3734 system presentation can represent one person, a device or an organization since it is a rather generic 3735 system description. But domain semantics, e.g. politics, are either determined by a causal 3736 connection to the physical environment or by an intentional connection to the social environment. 3737

Now we can give definition to our six components (based on Andersen & May 2001b).

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| | Sensors and Controls, being Sources | 3740 |
|-----------------|---|------|
| | Lacks system input since they take their input from the environment (either the | 3741 |
| | physical or the human environment), but they produce system output. | 3742 |
| | | 3743 |
| | Displays and Actuators, being Sinks | 3744 |
| | Takes input, but output is consumed by the environment. They produce no system | 3745 |
| | output. | 3746 |
| | • | 3747 |
| | Processes are object that take system input as well output. | 3748 |
| | | 3749 |
| | Standalones are objects that take neither input nor output. | 3750 |
| | | 3751 |
| Every system | model can be discredited, not being sufficient to describe reality. This model allows a | 3752 |
| synergetic (Ha | aken 2006) view, since all these six different components can be added and removed, | 3753 |
| and new syste | ms can be interlinked as part of a larger system. When considering these six | 3754 |
| components, v | ve can say that human activity and communications can be surrounded by different | 3755 |
| sensors, contro | ols, displays, actuators and standalones. Normally, we don't count them, but in the | 3756 |
| information sy | stems, these six component types are deliberately joined together. | 3757 |
| 2 | | 3758 |
| FLUCTUATI | ING POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS | 3759 |
| | | 3760 |
| Now we can s | um up the previously mentioned differences. | 3761 |
| | | 3762 |
| | Different hierarchies | 3763 |
| | Different roles | 3764 |
| | Different contradictions | 3765 |
| | Different worlds, Knowledge, Desires, Intentions, Obligations, Actual | 3766 |
| | Complex actuality | 3767 |
| | Different rationalizations of past, current and future worlds | 3768 |
| | Different rationalizations | 3769 |
| | Different accuracies describing worlds | 3770 |
| | Different human information processing styles | 3771 |
| | Different states in activity systems underlying the governing body | 3772 |
| | Different personal views on contradictions | 3773 |
| | Different media classes | 3774 |
| | Different component types for a system | 3775 |
| | Difference in space, time and context | 3776 |
| | | 3777 |
| When looking | closely at all these differences they can all be changed in space, time and context. | 3778 |
| Media classes | were a combination of media type and temporal aspects. Naturally there are a lot of | 3779 |
| different aspec | ets which can be added to our list of differences. | 3780 |
| - | | 3781 |
| Even though w | ve refer to synergetic systems view (Haken 2006), we don't surrender to chaos. These | 3782 |
| differences an | d their combinations can be analyzed systematically. However, it is up to the creators | 3783 |
| of an informat | tion system to think and invent creative information systems solutions for these | 3784 |
| combinations. | We also need to analyzes which of these combinations are general and feasible. To | 3785 |
| our mind findi | ing these differences and comparing them can result in constructive ideas for political | 3786 |
| information sy | ystem which are bound to fluctuate. | 3787 |
| 2 | | 3788 |
| PROPOSAL | - BUILDING FLUCTUATING POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS? | 3789 |

| This proposal is based on the previous information, and future research has to determine the validity of this proposal. Many of us are engaging in some parliamentary democracy. Without details we separate a democracy temporally. | 3790 3791 3792 3793 2704 |
|---|--|
| Electoral campaign. Election. | 3794 3795 3796 |
| End of election, elected officials known. Duties of elected officials, possibly in opposition or in the governing body. End of term for elected officials. | 3797 3798 3799 |
| 6. New electoral campaign. | 3800 |
| There are better experts to describe these phases with more sophistication, but this is not an issue now. Anyone having experienced those episodes several times understands the fluctuations between episodes. | 3802 3803 3804 2805 |
| We propose following these first steps when creating political information systems: | 3805 3806 3807 |
| i) Define temporal states when the political system will face a major restructuring.ii) Create a time line in your system and bind everything to that time line.iii) Find all possible standalone components for your information system. | 3808 3809 3810 3811 |
| In a democratic system temporal restructuring of parliaments, etc. are usually well defined, and possibly painstakingly detailed. In political systems there are congresses, meetings, etc. which are usually bound to time. Looking at this critically it is possible to have a temporal framework for political information systems. | 3812 3813 3814 3815 3816 |
| Why standalone components first? The reason is simple - why re-invent something? Regardless of the general political system there are always information producing entities, from non-profit to commercial entities. This information is increasingly digital and it can be easily compared to the conventional measures. | 3810 3817 3818 3819 3820 3821 |
| In information system, we can add standalones (for examples compasses) of different measures, and sometimes we must accept the reality of the standalone component. In an information system view, we can have information sources that are cumbersome, outdated, etc. Some of these standalone information systems are valuable, e.g. exact time might be crucial. | 3822 3823 3824 3825 |
| What would be the next steps when creating political information systems? We propose the following: | 3826 3827 3828 2820 |
| iv) Define the desired state of the world for the political entity. | 3829 3830 |
| v) Define, create and add needed sensory subsystems. | 3831 |
| vi) Define, create and add needed control subsystems.vii) Define, create and add needed human social roles. | 3832 3833 |
| We defined politics of an est of moleing desiring in second state lite. Userseen the | 3834 |
| different worlds which would ultimately lead to obligations to underlying activity systems under a governing body. | 5835 3836 3837 3838 |
| Individual differences will vary from total sloppiness to painstaking attention-in-detail. Computers | 3839 |

| are highly detailed constructions, and their usefulness demand usually thousands of detailed instructions, aka computer programs. That is why there has to be real cautiousness when creating human social roles since people might not fit into these roles. | 3840 3841 3842 3843 |
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| It seems that political information systems need painstakingly detailed information about the desired state of the world. After that, different information sets of varying details can be created. It is possible to combine previously gathered information from standalone components with this information about the desired state of the world for a certain political entity. Since there are | 3843 3844 3845 3846 3847 |
| contradictions with other activity systems, it is quite natural to gather contradicting information from other activity systems. With this highly detailed information about the desired world, it is easier to start looking for sensory and control systems and invent different human social roles. | 3848 3849 3850 3851 |
| At this point, a critical political analyst knows that there is nothing new with this activity. However, just recently we have such powerful computers that are efficient and fast enough to store and handle data/information well beyond human capabilities. But this is just the beginning and we have just started the journey in this complex actuality of new political information systems. | 3852 3853 3854 3855 3856 |
| Andersen & May (2001b) note that it is always possible to add sensors to the system, and still the system can be working without problems, at least in theory. To our mind, this is feasible since with different combination of previously mentioned differences there can be competitive methods on top of different standalone information sources. | 3857 3858 3859 3860 3861 |
| Next step is finding different controls from the outside social world. Once again different combinations with differences can give unexpected but creative results. | 3862 3863 3864 |
| After this, it is possible, at least in theory, to create different roles for the human actors. We criticize, with Lamb & Kling (2003), the prevailing concept of "user". When these social roles are invented, it is possible to think of technological ways to help in these roles. Since computers themselves are nowadays rather cheap the intelligence of using them is creating the competitive advantage for a political entity. | 3865 3866 3867 3868 3869 3870 |
| Once again these social roles can be bound to the time line since eventually social actors will change in time and space. We criticize one-role-for-all solutions in political information system and challenge readers to consider unconventional but creative social roles for political information systems. | 3871 3872 3873 3874 3875 |
| Displays might be boring term of service for a marketing or communications expert. But once again, we are considering an information service which is different than mass marketing. The trickery is once again finding the right combinations. | 3876 3877 3878 3879 |
| A word of warning is needed from the early days of computing (Järvinen 1980). Nowadays, computing is so pervasive that we easily forget that computers always create new tasks (Järvinen 1980). Therefore, remaining tasks usually have to be restructured, meaning eliminating tasks in favor of computers and adding symbolic work for human actors. In short, computers will force the creation of a new division of labor - humans can make the transfer either painful or joyful. | 3880 3881 3882 3883 3884 3884 |
| Therefore, we challenge readers to consider human social roles for political information systems with the following framework: | 3886 3887 3888 3889 |

| viii) Computers have to eliminate some mundane information tasks. 3890 ix) Computers have to decrease uscless communication. 3891 x) Remaining communication must have more meaning and more value. 3892 an a political context this means that users of political information systems are more informed, have better information resources, better understand the complex actuality and have a better 3895 understanding of the political aims of an political activity system. 3897 FLUCTUATING POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS - THE NEEDED RESEARCH PROGRAM Why do we need a research program for fluctuating political information systems? 3900 Why do we need a research program for fluctuating political information systems? 3901 It is easy to complain in parliamentary democracies that people are not interested in engaging in 3902 tike asy to complain in parliamentary democracies that people are not interested in engaging in 3902 tike asy to complain in barking, we have to note that humans are different. Barab & Plucker (2002) consider activity systems and claim that ability and talent should not be viewed as constructs 3906 We agree with Barab & Plucker (2002) and make the claim that fluctuating political information systems for 3910 systems give possibilities to create environments to people who can join the politics of talent and with their own talent potential. We criticize conventional and narrow definitions of talent and talenger readers to creative (numan) combinations soft and information system sloul on systems for 3911 people with different talents. 3912 <i>Figure 4: Is removed</i> 3913 S914 S925<!--</th--><th></th><th></th> | | |
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| ix) Computers have to decrease useless communication. 3891 x) Remaining communication must have more meaning and more value. 3893 In a political context this means that users of political information systems are more informed, have 3893 In a political context this means that users of political activity system. 3893 Statistical context this means that users of political activity system. 3893 FLUCTUATING POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS - THE NEEDED RESEARCH 3898 PROGRAM 3900 Why do we need a research program for fluctuating political information systems? 3901 It is easy to complain in parliamentary democracies that people are not interested in engaging in political processes. Since the world has changed, there will be changes in political processes also. 3906 Yolcolog consider activity systems and claim that ability and talent should not be viewed as constructs 3906 Yos agree with Barab & Plucker (2002) and make the claim that fluctuating political information systems for possibilities to create information environments with political information systems for specie with different talents. 3910 When looking at all the differences there is large number of possibilities to combine differences and invert eractive information system solutions for them 3913 Proposed that the framework for political information systems should be based on major 3922 When looking at al | viii) Computers have to eliminate some mundane information tasks. | \$890 |
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| Table 3: | 3940 |
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| [removed] | 3941 |
| | 3942 |
| We believe that this combination differences is a more feasible way than creating specific processes | 3943 |
| beforehand and then implementing them into information systems. Pentland & Feldman (2008) | 3944 |
| criticize the prevailing concept of keeping processes as concrete objects and concentration on | 3945 |
| artifacts. Combining the differences and assessing validity, creativity and importance we can move | 3946 |
| on from creating rigid, predefined processes to creating possibilities which create a wide variety of | 3947 |
| value with the help of information systems. Also, relating to Pentland & Feldman (2008), it is | 3948 |
| possible to define processes after a feasible proposal with different combinations have been | 3949 |
| accepted as a starting point to an information system. | 3950 |
| | 3951 |
| DISCUSSION | 3952 |
| | 3953 |
| We must be realistic since we are aware of complex actuality. There will be disappointments with | 3954 |
| information systems. There will be (envied) successes with political | 3933 |
| framework to be tested in further research. Naturally, fluctuating political information systems can | 2057 |
| be used in a positive way and in a negative way | 3958 |
| be used in a positive way and in a negative way. | 3959 |
| What do we need when creating fluctuating political information systems? | 3960 |
| what do we need when eledang fueldating pendear mornation systems. | 3961 |
| 1. Finding differences that are meaningful, technologically possible and culturally possible. | 3962 |
| 2. Systematically combining these differences in several dimensions. | 3963 |
| 3. Finding sensors, controls, displays, actuators and stand-alones based on these | 3964 |
| combinations. | 3965 |
| 4. Joining differences, sensors, controls, displays, actuators and standalones creatively. | 3966 |
| 5. These different combinations have to eliminate useless tasks, decrease useless | 3967 |
| communication, enrich remaining tasks, add quality to communication and add value | 3968 |
| generally. | 3969 |
| | 3970 |
| With the general framework it is possible to start creating these combinations. | 3971 |
| Marting & Maishralt & Cassor (2002) give us a good starting point for creating these kinds of | 3972 |
| fluctuating systems. Examples from industrial systemation (Anderson 2004: Anderson & Max | 2071 |
| 2001a, 2001b) challenges us think also outside technical information systems like Markus | 3974 |
| Maichrzak & Gasser (2002) created since the whole information environment is not bound to a | 3976 |
| specific technical information system | 3977 |
| | 3978 |
| When looking back in computing history (Haigh 2001), we can see that the same idea of one | 3979 |
| integrated information system holding all possible information, like enormous large-scale ERP | 3980 |
| systems nowadays, is still a prevailing concept and it periodically finds new disguises for new | 3981 |
| generations. We noticed that politics is fluctuating in time, and therefore, we need fluctuating | 3982 |
| political information systems to take care of this fluctuation in politics. Therefore, an idea of one | 3983 |
| fully integrated, large-scale information system holding all possible information will not work in | 3984 |
| politics, and we need new concepts and different way of thinking | 3985 |
| | 3986 |
| when abandoning the idea of one integrated information system and moving to fluctuating | 3987 |
| information systems we need to go inrough different success and failures. It is quite obvious that | 3988 2000 |
| not an organizations are eager to ten about their different successes and faitures. Politics IS In many | 2202 |

| cases highly public, and therefore, it is possible to gather information about political information systems. | 3990 3991 3002 |
|--|--|
| CONCLUSION | 3992 3993 3994 |
| What have we proposed that is new? We have criticized the prevailing concept of one large-scale information system for an activity system. It is easy to criticize without presenting alternative solutions. Our proposal was to combine differences, assess validity and usefulness of those combinations and then create an information system based on that assessment. | 3995 3996 3997 3998 3998 |
| Practical implications are quite obvious. Based on our critique, there has to be ways to combine several smaller information systems. The threat is creating a horde of small and separate information systems. Another practical implication is to find combination methods for information systems combinations. Practical recommendation is to look practical and concrete cases where combination of the smaller information systems has been successful. | 4000 4001 4002 4003 4004 4005 |
| Limitations of this presentation are obvious. Since this was a conceptual presentation based on previous research there has to be testing and further research for our proposals of fluctuating information systems. This limitation will guide us to research previous fluctuating information systems and their problems. | 4006 4007 4008 4009 4010 |
| Based on this we can conclude need for future research. | 4011 |
| What would be the core of a fluctuating information system? There are components added and removed in a system all the time. In a fluctuating information system this leads us to consider the core of a information system. How can the core of a information system sustain all possible changes? Is this leading us to another system class, namely ever-enlarging information systems? There should be ways to obtain information from previous systems. In an ever-enlarging system there could be several old information systems added regularly and irregularly. This will challenge our current view of legacy systems. Specifically in political information systems there can be several same system components in different political information systems. What would be these general- purpose components be? Invention of human social roles based on combinations of differences is an interesting idea. The next step would be researching feasibility of these invented social roles in political information systems. | 4012 4013 4014 4015 4016 4017 4018 4019 4020 4021 4022 4023 4024 4025 4026 4027 |
| There is no turning point for political information systems anymore, since computers as a phenomenon are spreading to new application domains. In democracies, political information systems will be a necessity after envied successes in some political campaigns. | 4028 4029 4030 |
| Researchers need to search, analyse and create clear frameworks for fluctuating political information systems and fluctuating information systems generally. Therefore, a journal like International Journal of E-Politics (IJEP) is needed to start this journey. | 4031 4032 4033 4034 4035 |
| EA 11.2: Is there something new to be added? | 4036 |
| In politics there are always change in persons. In democracies the change can be regulated by | 4037 4038 |
| | 109 / 652 | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| different elec | tions. | 4039 4040 |
| Rationalisatic | ons? I wrote something about different rationalisations. My conclusion is, that there is | 4041 |
| always some | blowback when different policies are actually enforced. Therefore there will be | 4042 |
| different ratio | malisations for different policies and rationalisations evolve in time and in space. | 4043 |
| | | 4044 |
| Later I found | Byeon (1999), which uses non-equilibrium thermodynamic as the selected approach. | 4045 |
| Were we can | conclude, that fluctuations in a information system mean non-equilibrium all the time. | 4046 |
| | | 4047 |
| I have mentio | oned "rationality assumption" in some occasions as a "new" term. However, there are | 4048 |
| different defin | nitions of "rationality assumption". My definition is following: | 4049 |
| | | 4050 |
| 1) | A person or a group of persons has/have their own internal reality. | 4051 |
| 2) | A person or a group of persons has/have their own external reality. | 4052 |
| 3) | A person or a group of persons has/have their own internal state. | 4053 |
| 4) | A person or a group of persons receive external influence. | 4054 |
| 5) | From the outside some behaviour is expected to be rational. | 4055 |
| 6) 7) | A person or group of persons face different irrational factors. | 4056 |
| 7) | Inside (a person or a group of persons) there are different factors which are not rational. | 4057 4058 |
| 8) | Different irrationalities becomes visible to outside of a person or a group of persons | 4059 |
| , | either indirectly and/or exceptionably. | 4060 |
| | | 4061 |
| | | |



| | 4063 |
|--|------|
| There is some timeframe $(T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \rightarrow T_4 \rightarrow T_n)$ for decisions. Here we can note that different | 4064 |
| decisions can be assessed afterwards $(T_1 \leftarrow T_2 \leftarrow T_3 \leftarrow T_4 \leftarrow T_n)$ and some decisions can be | 4065 |
| irrational or rational based on the persons making assessments of different persons. | 4066 |
| | 4067 |
| Here we can note that there are several political information systems used around the world. An | 4068 |
| example of a political information system is fact-checking services | 4069 |
| * PolitiFact ⁷⁷ | 4070 |
| * PolitiFact Australia ⁷⁸ | 4071 |
| * FactCheck.org ⁷⁹ | 4072 |
| * The Fact Checker ⁸⁰ . | 4073 |
| * Faktabaari (in Finnish) ⁸¹ | 4074 |
| | 4075 |
| I did not explicate in the article proposal the concept of "Blowback". According to my | 4076 |
| understanding there will be always some responses to political decisions – responses can be rational | 4077 |
| or irrational. | 4078 |
| | |

⁷⁷ http://www.politifact.com/about/, About PolitiFact

⁷⁸ http://www.politifact.com.au/, PolitiFact Australia

^{79 &}lt;u>http://www.factcheck.org/</u>, FachCheck.org
80 <u>http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker</u>, The Fact Checker / Washington Post

^{81 &}lt;u>http://faktabaari.fi/</u>

| | 4079 |
|---|------|
| Generally speaking all political parties have a set of beliefs which will evolve in time and space. | 4080 |
| | 4081 |
| My opinion is that the world is rather complex and simplified policy recommendations will always | 4082 |
| face some serious problems. | 4083 |
| | 4084 |
| After some thought processes I constructed following figure. | 4085 |
| | 4086 |



| | 4087 |
|---|------|
| | 4088 |
| Political information systems could be about different decisions to enforce some policies. However, | 4089 |
| mentioned blowback based on enforced policies means adjusting some policies. After all I have to | 4090 |
| conclude that the article proposal was rather general and it could have been more specific. | 4091 |

| | 4092 |
|--|---|
| EA 12: [Working paper] ODF & OOXML & WTO? | 4093 |
| I have following web page for my considerations about ODF, OOXML and PDF. | 4094 4095 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/ODF_OOXML.html | 4096 4097 4098 |
| The main idea was to think aloud possible government procurement problems with ODF and OOXML. WTO ⁸² is the result of complex web of different agreements. | 4098 4099 4100 4101 |
| EA 12.1: Best parts of the working paper (28 April 2009)? | 4102 |
| The writer of this document has been interested about that <i>hypothetical</i> situation when OOXML and/or ODF is considered in some country as a technical barrier to free trade. In that case there could be a WTO dispute settlement (DS) case which would possibly go through all possible phases. World Trade Organization ⁸³ (WTO) is an international organization designed to supervise and liberalize international trade. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created by the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization signed 15 April 1994. The current number of WTO members can be checked from the WTO web pages. After signing that Marrakesh Agreement there has been a considerable number of dispute cases handled in dispute settlement (DS). When combined text of these cases with Marrakesh Agreement it can be said that there is considerable amount of juridical text to be read. Also some dispute cases contain judgements which are hundreds of pages thickly written text in A4 paper size. | $\begin{array}{r} 4103\\ 4104\\ 4105\\ 4106\\ 4107\\ 4108\\ 4109\\ 4110\\ 4111\\ 4112\\ 4113\\ 4114\\ 4115\\ 4116\\ 4117\\ 4118\\ 4119\\ \end{array}$ |
| The main resource has been WTO Analytical Index ⁸⁴ since it combines Marrakesh Agreement text with dispute case explanations. Based on need to reduce amount of text to be read about DS cases also so called one-page case summaries ⁸⁵ has been used to ascertain possible interpretations. It should be mentioned that only real text of the dispute cases is legally valid text and one-page case summaries only the relevant parts of the dispute case | 4120 4121 4122 4123 4124 4125 |
| In Marrakesh Agreement there are references and regulations to international standardisation bodies ISO and IEC especially in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. | 4125 4126 4127 4128 |
| The International Organization for Standardization ⁸⁶ (ISO) is an international standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards bodies. | 4129 4130 4131 |
| 82 http://www.wto.org/english/docs e/legal e/legal e.htm, WTO legal texts, inter alia there is the Agreement on | |

Government Procurement, link worked on 31 October 2014

^{83 &}lt;u>http://www.wto.org/</u>

^{84 &}lt;u>http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/analytic_index_e/analytic_index_e.htm</u>
85 World Trade Organization, Legal Affairs Division (2007). WTO Dispute Settlement: One-Page Case Summaries -1995-September 2006. ISBN 978-92-870-3360-4.

http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/dispu_summary06_e.pdf 86 <u>http://www.iso.org/</u>

| The International Electrotechnical Commission ⁸⁷ (IEC) is a international standards organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. | 4132 4133 4134 4135 |
|--|--|
| ISO and IEC have a joint ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee ⁸⁸ for developing, maintaining, promoting and facilitating IT standards. | 4136 4137 4138 |
| ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee has accepted standard ISO/IEC 26300:2006 ⁸⁹ known also as OpenDocument Format (ODF) ⁹⁰ . Originally the standard was proposed by Organization for the | 4139 4140 |
| Advancement of Structured Information Standards ⁹¹ (OASIS) and after different phases it was edited and published as an international ISO/IEC standard. | 4141 4142 4142 |
| ISO/IEC 26300:2006 defines an XML schema for office applications and its semantics. The schema is suitable for office documents, including text documents, spreadsheets, charts and graphical | 4143 4144 4145 |
| documents like drawings or presentations, but is not restricted to these kinds of documents. | 4146 4147 |
| to go through the same phases as was before publication of ISO/IEC 26300:2006 . This proposal ⁹³ is known as Office Open XML (OOXML). | 4148 4149 4150 |
| At the moment it can be said that there is going on rather heated discussion about these two formats $(OOVML_{24}^{94} \text{ and } ODE_{25}^{95})$ and there are many arguments readable on the web pages | 4151 4152 4152 |
| Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization | 4155 4154 4155 |
| | 4156 |
| Luckily the text of Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and dispute cases are collected to one coherent entity. Therefore it is easier to go through them when considering the situation when OOVML is under the raview of these standardisation hodies. | 4157 4158 4150 |
| - CANCIDELING THE CHIMINAL WITH IN WITH CHIMPETINE TEVTEW AT THASE CRADUM THAM NATION. | |
| mentioned before and ODF has been standardised. | 4160 4161 |
| mentioned before and ODF has been standardised. In the Preamble is stated that: | 4160 4161 4162 4163 |
| In the Preamble is stated that: [The Parties to this Agreement] Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the eliminations of discriminatory. | 4160 4160 4161 4162 4163 4164 4165 4166 |
| mentioned before and ODF has been standardised. In the Preamble is stated that: [The Parties to this Agreement] Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the eliminations of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations | 4160 4160 4161 4162 4163 4164 4165 4166 4167 4168 |
| In the Preamble is stated that: [The Parties to this Agreement] Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the eliminations of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations In this document it is assumed that products complying OOXML and/or ODF will be used in numerous countries and therefore those products will be traded worldwide. Then the question is of course the effect of OOXML and/or ODF being standardised or not being standardised as a barrier to free trade. | 4160 4161 4162 4163 4164 4165 4166 4167 4168 4169 4170 4171 4172 4173 |

^{87 &}lt;u>http://www.iec.ch/</u>

⁸⁸ http://www.jtc1.org/

⁸⁹ ISO/IEC 26300:2006. Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0

⁹⁰ Could be called also OASIS Open Document Format for Office Applications.

⁹¹ http://www.oasis-open.org/

⁹² http://www.ecma-international.org/

⁹³ http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm

 ^{94 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OOXML</u>
 95 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenDocument</u>

| 113 / 652 | |
|--|--|
| Article V | 4174 |
| The General Council shall make appropriate arrangements for effective cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations that have responsibilities related to those of the WTO. The General Council may make appropriate arrangements for consultation and | 4175 4176 4177 |
| cooperation with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters related to those of the WTO. | 4178 4179 4180 |
| Therefore relations between WTO (intergovernmental) and ISO and/or IEC (non-governmental) can be regulated as a normal agreement between two organisation. It should be mentioned that WTO has an agreement with World Intellectual Property Organization ⁹⁶ (WIPO) (intergovernmental). | 4181 4182 4183 4184 |
| To be specific Marrakesh Agreement ⁹⁷ was a collection of agreements and they have been amended afterwards. What is in our interest are following agreements: * GATT 1994 | 4185 4186 4187 |
| * Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) | 4188 |
| * General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) | 4189 |
| * Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). | 4190 4191 |
| WTO as an intergovernmental organisation (IGO) | 4192 |
| As is stated in the Preamble there are Parties of the treaty. Since these parties are governments there is bunch of laws governing their actions since there is conventions, protocols, treaties, ratifications, signatories, etc. to be taken account when different governments are working or not working together. All these are interesting to certain amount of people but they must be excluded from this document to keep document readable at least to some number of people. | 4193 4194 4195 4196 4197 4198 |
| Dispute settlement in WTO | 4199 |
| Dispute settlement in w10 | 4200 |
| The main issue in this document is dispute settlement. A dispute arises when one country adopts a trade policy measure or takes some action that one or more fellow-members considers to be breaking the WTO agreements, or to be a failure to live up to obligations. In short that means in some country there is a barrier to free trade and another country makes a complaint of that. If it cannot be solved through negotiating then the case is solved in dispute settlement (DS) which can have different phases. This dispute settlement (DS) process is explained thoroughly in WTO web pages. | 4201 4202 4203 4204 4205 4206 4207 4208 4209 |
| The writer of this document has been interested about that <i>hypothetical</i> situation when OOXML and/or ODF is considered in some country as a technical barrier to free trade. In that case there could be a WTO dispute settlement (DS) case which would possibly go through all possible phases. | 4210 4211 4212 4213 |
| It should be noticed that only Parties of Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization can issue a complaint to dispute settlement (DS). Not an individual citizen certain member country of WTO can issue a complaint to dispute settlement (DS). | 4214 4215 4216 4217 |
| Since this is about a <i>hypothetical</i> situation this document should be considered only as a possibility to trigger thinking. But in case of possible dispute settlement (DS) case related to OOXML and/or ODF there are some interesting issues in certain articles of the treaty and DS cases. | 4217 4218 4219 4220 4221 |

^{96 &}lt;u>http://www.wipo.int/</u>
97 <u>https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/legal_e.htm</u>

| However it can be said that the authorities responsible for competition policy are following all the time functioning of the markets and also barriers to free trade and there is no guarantee what complaints will be issued to dispute settlement (DS). | 4222 4223 4224 4225 |
|---|--|
| Computer program (also called software) | 4223 4226 4227 |
| A computer program is a collection of instructions that describes a task, or set of tasks, to be carried out by a computer. What this means? In other words a computer can carry task(s) that could be done also by human actor. Some of these tasks can be very tedious for a human actor and therefore the these repetitive tasks can be carried by a computer. Of course there are many more reasons to create computer programs. | 4228 4229 4230 4231 4232 4233 |
| There is some definitions to be separated: | 4234 |
| * human readable instructions for a computer, aka source code * source code can be distributed * with human readable instructions can be created (compile) an entity understandable to a computer, aka (binary) computer program. * binaries can be distributed | 4233 4236 4237 4238 4239 4240 |
| It is possible to copy the same (binary) computer program to many computers. Also it is possible that source code is copied to many computers and the creation of computer program happens in every computer separately. In either case the result is a combination of computer and computer program and this combination is capable to carry certain task(s). There is certain difference in these | 4241 4242 4243 4244 4245 |
| methods of delivering computer programs. However, we take the point of compilation as the point of reference when considering the nature of products and services related to computer programs. | 4246 4247 4248 4249 4250 |
| Phases before and after compilation (creation) of computer program | 4251 4252 |
| Before compilation of a computer program there can be human activities when the human actors create those previously mentioned instructions (source code) for computer and in contemporary society there is a lot of myths and folklore related to that kind of activity, meaning programming. In this document there is no need to continue more that zealous ⁹⁸ discussion related to technologies and techniques with human activity (programming) before compiling a computer program. | 4252 4253 4254 4255 4256 4257 4258 |
| However, it is possible that another person pays something to another person to create a computer program. In this way we come to the issue of computer program programming services. On the other hand created computer program could called a product which could be sold as a physical product. In fact then a computer program can stored to a storage medium and that kind of storage medium could be sold forwards as a product. | 4259 4259 4260 4261 4262 4263 4263 |
| In reality this is not that straightforward since there are international treaties about computer programs and computers. | 4264 4265 4266 |
| Definition of computer according to WTO definition | 4267 4268 |
| After signing Marrakesh Agreement certain amount of WTO members gave Ministerial Declaration | 4269 4270 |
| | |

⁹⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodology_(software_engineering)

| on Trade in Information Technology Products ⁹⁹ (Singapore, 13 December 1996). In Attachment B of there is definition of computer. | 4271 4272 4273 |
|---|----------------------|
| Computers: automatic data processing machines capable of 1) storing the processing program or programs and at least the data immediately necessary for the execution of the | 4273 4274 4275 |
| program; 2) being freely programmed in accordance with the requirements of the user; 3) | 4276 |
| performing arithmetical computations specified by the user; and 4) executing, without | 4277 |
| human intervention, a processing program which requires them to modify their execution, | 4278 |
| by logical decision during the processing run. | 4279 |
| | 4280 |
| The agreement covers such automatic data processing machines whether or not they are able | 4281 |
| to receive and process with the assistance of central processing unit telephony signals, | 4282 |
| television signals, or other analogue or digitally processed audio or video signals. Machines | 4283 |
| performing a specific function other than data processing, or incorporating or working in | 4284 |
| conjunction with an automatic data processing machine, and not otherwise specified under | 4285 |
| Attachment A or B, are not covered by this agreement. | 4280 |
| And as can be seen ¹⁰⁰ after that declaration there are more countries accorting that definition | 4287 |
| Actually after that definition of computer we need definitions especially definition of data | 4288 |
| Actually after that definition of computer we need definitions, especially definition of data. | 4290 |
| The previous definition of computer did not categorise computer programs which a computer can | 4291 |
| execute. It can be said quite safely that it is quite known that there are at least two classes computer | 4292 |
| programs. First class of computer program can be called system software which is quite well | 4293 |
| connected with hardware and with help of that system software (also called operating system) can | 4294 |
| the other class of computer programs execute their actions. The other class can be so called | 4295 |
| application software. It can however be noted that there can be many kind of system software and | 4296 |
| application software. There are different kind of combinations of system and application software | 4297 |
| which work or not work together. | 4298 |
| | 4299 |
| Now very interesting question is the case of so called embedded software. This means that a | 4300 |
| computer program and a computer device are so closely connected that separation of them might | 4301 |
| means extreme measures. Does the definition of the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information | 4302 |
| Technology Products cover also embedded computer devices? | 4303 |
| | 4304 |
| When looking the Attachment A Section 1 of that declaration there are some interesting products: | 4305 |
| 0470 21 Other destantic selections muchines in survey time a mainting destination | 4306 |
| 8470 21 Other electronic calculating machines incorporating a printing device | 4307 |
| 8470 30 Other calculating machines 8471 30 Portable digital automatic data processing machines, weighing no more than 10 kg | 4308 |
| consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display | 4309 |
| 84/1 41 Other digital automatic data processing machines comprising in the same housing at | 4311 |
| least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined | 4312 |
| 84/1 49 Other digital automatic data processing machines presented in the form of systems | 4313 |
| 851/21 Facsimile machines | 4314 |
| 6320 20 Telephone answering machines. | 4313 |
| There are other interesting products in the Δ ttachment Λ Section 1. It can be considered that | 4310 |
| functions of those example devices are known in most cases. For example facsimile, telephone | 4318 |
| remembers of mose example devices are known in most cases. For example raesinine, dephone | 1510 |

⁹⁹ http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/itadec_e.htm 100 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/inftec_e/itscheds_e.htm

| answering and electro it impossible to a aver | onic calculating ma | chines would not the second seco | ot work without sof | ftware emov | e and in most cases e software from | 431 432 |
|--|--|--|---|----------------|--|------------|
| those devices. | | 1 | | | | 432 |
| | | | | | | 432 |
| From those those examples | mples can be raised | d some concepts | s to be defined: inpu | ut, ou | tput, process and | 432 |
| system. | | | | | | 432 |
| Dete innet entret | | | | | | 432 |
| Data, input, output, | process and syste | m | | | | 432 |
| It might be so that the | definition of com | nuter and classi | fication of informat | tion te | chnology products | 432 |
| in the Ministerial Dec | laration on Trade i | n Information T | echnology Product | s refe | ers to a system | 432 |
| which have an input f | for gathering data a | nd the compute | r device with comp | uter r | program processes | 433 |
| the data and can prod | uce output data as | a result of the r | process. May be in t | this w | vav it can be | 433 |
| concluded that data p | rocessing system is | s a possible defi | nition based on text | t of th | ne Ministerial | 433 |
| Declaration on Trade | in Information Tec | hnology Produc | cts. | | | 433 |
| | | 0, | | | | 433 |
| It might be also that the | his definition gives | a possibility to | have open and close | sed da | ata processing | 433 |
| systems. This gives u | s some possibilities | 5: | | | | 433 |
| * a clo | sed (embedded) sy | stem consisting | of computer progra | am ar | d computer which | 433 |
| can be | considered as a pro- | oduct | | | | 433 |
| * a cor | nputer program wł | nich can be copi | ed to a open system | n whie | ch is a computer | 433 |
| and co | pied computer prog | gram can becom | ne part of that system | m. In | this case a | 434 |
| compu | ter program is a pr | oduct | | | | 434 |
| * comp | puter being a produ | ict. | | | | 434 |
| NT (* 11.41 | · 1 · C 1 · C · ·· | C 1 / TT | 4 1 4 6 1 | 1 ~ . | | 434 |
| Now we can finally the | nink of definition of the states of the stat | i data. Howeve | r there are a lot of o | | tions of data and | 434 |
| therefore it might be s | so that the Minister | a pectaration | on I rade in Inform | ation | lechnology | 434 |
| Products relates to de | inition of data use | to be a hinery will | i when dealing with | fingtr | puters. when the | 434 |
| computer it can concl | uded that data is so | no be a billary v | hich computer proc | i iiisu Tam | can use as an input | 434 |
| and create output | uucu illat uata 15 SC | Sinculing cisc w | men computer prog | grann | can use as an input | 434 |
| and create output. | | | | | | 435 |
| Now we have come to | o the question of fo | orm of data Sin | ce the data is somet | hing | else than the binary | 435 |
| computer program the | ere can be many fo | rms data. There | fore the data be in t | that k | ind of form which | 435 |
| the computer program | n understands to ca | rry those tasks i | t is intended. | | | 435 |
| 1 1 0 | | 5 | | | | 435 |
| Previously we have m this round of definition | nentioned ODF and | OOXML. With | nout going to technic forms of data. Now | ical d | etails we can end | 435 435 |
| possibilities to compu | iter program relate | d to ODF and O | OXML: complying | y with | (a) ODF (b) | 435 |
| OOXML c) both OD | F and OOXML d) | neither of them | When combined y | with r | oure program and | 435 |
| program in embedded | l in a device we can | n have following | g table. | 1 1 | | 435 |
| | | · | | | | 436 |
| (| DDF | OOXML | ODF + OOXM | /IL | neither | |

| | ODF | OOXML | ODF + OOXML | neither |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------|---------|
| pure program | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| program embedded in device | ? | ? | ? | ? |

Form of data as a technical barrier to free trade?

| | 4363 |
|---|------|
| After defining computer, computer program and data, we can think of ODF and OOXML as | 4364 |
| technically defined forms of data since both forms are defined in technical terms. Once again we do | 4365 |
| not go to technical details. But in short we can define that both ODF and OOXML are or are at least | 4366 |
| claimed to be based on previous standards, as an example XML ¹⁰¹ . This document does not start to | 4367 |
| discuss of about conformity of ODF and OOXML with XML and other standards since there are | 4368 |
| technically more adequate documents for that issue. | 4369 |
| | 4370 |
| The writer of this document has been interested about that <i>hypothetical</i> situation when OOXML | 4371 |
| and/or ODF is considered in some country as a technical barrier to free trade. In that case there | 4372 |
| could be a WTO dispute settlement (DS) case which would possibly go through all possible phases. | 4373 |
| | 4374 |
| Computer program as a service or as a product? | 4375 |
| | 4376 |
| Based on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 and dispute case(s), e.g. EC - Computer | 4377 |
| Equipment (DS62, 67, 68), related to it can it be concluded that Harmonized Commodity | 4378 |
| Description and Coding System (Harmonized system, HS) is referenced many times we should look | 4379 |
| classification of computer programs there. Harmonized system is maintained by World Customs | 4380 |
| Organization ¹⁰² (WCO). The latest version of Harmonized System Nomenclature is 2007 Edition | 4381 |
| and there is not mentioning of computer programs. It can be also concluded that 2007 Edition is | 4382 |
| about physical products. | 4383 |
| | 4384 |
| So it might be so that nature of computer program being a product could cause considerable amount | 4385 |
| technology-juridical research in WTO in the case of a <i>hypothetical</i> DS case since this short | 4386 |
| theoretical exercise shows many issues in defining computer program as a product. | 4387 |
| | 4388 |
| Next we have to look General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) since it is about free trade of | 4389 |
| services. Based on WTO decision ¹⁰³ abbreviated version of the CPC ¹⁰⁴ classification. When | 4390 |
| looking carefully abbreviated version of CPC which the WTO is using we can found that class | 4391 |
| 1.B.b (Business Services / Computer and Related Services / Software implementation services) | 4392 |
| which is marked to be class 842 of CPC. | 4393 |
| | 4394 |
| In the explanatory note of class 842 is defined following: | 4395 |
| | 4396 |
| All services involving consultancy services on, development and implementation of | 4397 |
| software. The term "software" may be defined as the sets of instructions required to | 4398 |
| make computers work and communicate. A number of different programmes may be | 4399 |
| developed for specific applications (application software), and the customer may | 4400 |
| have a choice of using <i>ready-made programmes off the shelf</i> (packaged software), | 4401 |
| developing specific programmes for particular requirements (customized software) | 4402 |
| or using a combination of the two. [emphasis added] | 4403 |
| | 4404 |
| The class 842 in CPC is subdivided five ¹⁰⁵ different subclasses which are subdivided further. In | 4405 |
| 101 Different VML definitions http://www.w2.eng/TD/ww111/ http://www.2.eng/TD/DE()-w1/ | |
| $100 \pm 000000000000000000000000000000000$ | |

¹⁰¹ Different XML definitions, <u>http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/, http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/</u>

¹⁰² http://www.wcoomd.org

¹⁰³ MTN.GNS/W/120 dated 10 July 1991, <u>http://tsdb.wto.org/wto/WTOHomepublic.htm</u> => "Background information on the GATS" => Reading the schedules and exemption list => "MTN.GNS/W/120".

¹⁰⁴ CPC classification is maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (<u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm</u>) and CPC Ver.1.1 can be found from the web page <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=9&Lg=1</u> and as can be seen classes 6, 7, 8 and 9 are about services.

^{105 8421} Systems and software consulting services, 8422 Systems analysis services, 8423 Systems design services,

| subclass 84250 Systems maintenance services can be seen following definition: | 4406 |
|--|------|
| | 4407 |
| software products in use, rewriting or changing existing programmes or systems | 4408 |
| <u>software products</u> in use, rewriting of changing existing programmes of systems, and maintaining up-to-date software documentation and manuals. Also included are | 4409 |
| specialist work e.g. conversions [emphasis added] | 4410 |
| specialist work, e.g. conversions. [emphasis added] | 4412 |
| Now we can check subclass 84240 Programming services and we can find following definition. | 4413 |
| | 4414 |
| Programming services include the <i>implementation</i> phase, i.e. writing and debugging | 4415 |
| programmes, conducting tests, and editing documentation. [emphasis added] | 4416 |
| | 4417 |
| We previously considered that the compilation is the point when a computer program is created, i.e. | 4418 |
| binary computer program exist. Now we can think that software implementation according to WTO | |
| classification can mean following cases a) actions before compilation b) actions before | 4420 |
| compilation and compilation of computer program c) actions before compilation, compilation of | 4421 |
| computer program and actions after compilation of program. | 4422 |
| Now this his definition 84250 it might he as that maintaining systems many hyving computer | 4423 |
| Now timiking definition 84250 it might be so that maintaining systems means buying computer | 4424 |
| also rewriting programs. In this way definition 84250 gives possibility to two kind ways to deliver | 4425 |
| software as was indicated previously: a) distributing same binary computer programs to different | 4427 |
| computers b) distributing source code to be compiled in different computers. If compared to | 4428 |
| definition of 84240 it might be so that programming services means phases before compilation of | 4429 |
| program. | 4430 |
| | 4431 |
| Is a computer program a binary computer program or human readable instructions to computer(s)? | 4432 |
| | 4433 |
| Now we can look Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) since that refers to | 4434 |
| another treaty which includes something of computer programs. Now looking Article 10 of TRIPS | 4435 |
| can we find following definition. | 4436 |
| Commenter Decommenter et Commilations of Data | 4437 |
| Computer Programs and Compliations of Data | 4438 |
| 1. Computer programs, whether in source or object code, shall be protected as literary works | 4439 |
| under the Berne Convention (1971) | 4441 |
| | 4442 |
| 2. Compilations of data or other material, whether in machine readable or other form, which | 4443 |
| by reason of the selection or arrangement of their contents constitute intellectual creations | 4444 |
| shall be protected as such. Such protection, which shall not extend to the data or material | 4445 |
| itself, shall be without prejudice to any copyright subsisting in the data or material itself. | 4446 |
| | 4447 |
| As can be seen in section 1 both source code and object code are computer programs. Without going | 4448 |
| to details this might indicate that object code means machine readable instructions which we have | 4449 |
| previously defined binary computer program. This means also that we could look also Berne | 4450 |
| Convention 100 (19/1) and in specific regulations of literature works. And when going further it | 4451 |
| would mean also going to zealous discussion of licensing ¹⁰⁷ computer programs. In short we can | 4452 |
| | |

⁸⁴²⁴ Programming services, 8425 Systems maintenance services. 106 <u>http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/trtdocs_wo001.html</u> 107 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_license_agreement</u> and

| 119 / 652 | |
|---|--|
| note that under TRIPS and Berne Convention there is a possibility to license computer programs in different terms. And then it means that a license gives a right to use a computer program when it is copied to computer. | 4453 4454 4455 4456 |
| Now we can conclude that harmonized system (HS) does not contain computer programs as products and abbreviated version of CPC which the WTO can cause some problems in defining a computer program as a service or as a product. | 4457 4458 4459 4460 |
| So it might be so that character of computer program being either a product or a service could cause considerable amount technology-juridical research in WTO in the case of <u>hypothetical</u> DS case since this short theoretical exercise shows many issues in classifying computer programs. | 4461 4462 4463 4464 |
| Possible solution for classifying computer programs (service or product?) | 4465 |
| There is some development ¹⁰⁸ going on concerning the free trade of services. The result(s) of these negotiations seems to be underway since there seems not to be new agreements ¹⁰⁹ related to services. There is more some interesting ¹¹⁰ proposals and some of the proposals might not relate to software services. Since they are only proposal there are not legally binding. Another ongoing negotiation is Computer and related services ¹¹¹ negotiation and there is also many interesting proposals and this might be more specific issue. | 4466 4467 4468 4469 4470 4471 4472 4473 |
| Most interesting is proposal "Understanding on the scope of coverage of CPC 84 - Computer and Related Services". As can be seen from the introduction that there is a need to clarify class CPC 84 on computer and related services. In the annex of that proposal there is already mentioned classes 842, 84240, 84250 and there seem to be no modification to them. | 4473 4474 4475 4476 4477 |
| In the annex there is following point mentioned: | 4478 4479 |
| 3. Computer and related services, regardless of whether they are delivered via a network, including the Internet, include all services that provide any of the following or any combination thereof: | 4480 4481 4482 4483 4484 |
| consulting, strategy, analysis, planning, specification, design, development, installation, implementation, integration, testing, debugging, updating, adaptation, maintenance, support, technical assistance, management or use of or for software . [emphasis added] | 4485 4486 4487 4488 4480 |
| As was explained earlier in the proposal "Understanding on the scope of coverage of CPC 84 - Computer and Related Services" new technological measures has created totally new situation. Especially electronic networks, including Internet, has created totally new situation of copying and using computer programs. | 4489 4490 4491 4492 4493 4493 |
| Without going to technical details it can be said that before the age of electronic networks computers were quite separated entities. Then it was quite understandable to consider computer programs as products (842 mentioning ready-made programmes off the shelf as packaged software). | 4495 4496 4497 |
| http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_software_licenses. | |

- 108 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/s_negs_e.htm
 109 http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/legal_e.htm 17 July 2007
 110 http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/gen_searchResult.asp?RN=0&searchtype=browse&q1=%28+%40meta
 %5FSymbol+TN%FCS%FCO%FC%2A+and+not+rev%2E1+%29+&language=1
 111 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/computer_e/computer_e.htm

| Now it is possible to copy a program to another computer (also called server) and with the help of electronic network another computer (also called client) can use that program. | 4498 4499 4500 |
|--|--|
| Now in the the age of networks there can be two situations for a computer program which can be used through electronic networks | 4500 4501 4502 |
| * use of a binary computer program that has been compiled somewhere else and then copied to computer serving (therefore server) other computer(s) calling for service (therefore client) * use of a binary computer program that has been compiled in the computer serving | 4503 4504 4505 |
| (therefore server) other computer(s) calling for service (therefore client). | 4506 4507 |
| Once again there is the question of licenses and that becomes complicated when same computer can have several programs that work together but those programs have different licenses. And | 4508 4509 |
| depending on the definition that kind of combination of several programs could be considered as service or one large collection computer programs, i.e. products. | 4510 4511 4512 |
| Finally we can think the case when a computer device with embedded computer program is connected to a electronic network. It might be so that kind of device | 4512 4513 4514 |
| * receives data with help of an electronic network * sends data with help of an electronic network | 4515 4516 |
| * copies a computer program to itself with help of an electronic network * uses a computer program in other computer device with help of an electronic network In all these cases there can be commercial transactions which means trading. | 4517 4518 4519 4520 |
| If the proposal "Understanding on the scope of coverage of CPC 84 - Computer and Related Services" is accepted as legal text in the context of WTO the question is of course feasibility of those definition in possible dispute settlement (DS). | 4521 4522 4523 4523 |
| It might be so that the character of computer programs being either a product or a service could cause considerable amount technology-juridical research in WTO in the case of a <u>hypothetical</u> DS case since this short theoretical exercise shows many issues in classifying computer programs. IF the definitions of the proposal "Understanding on the scope of coverage of CPC 84 - Computer and Related Services" are accepted as legal text in the context of WTO. | 4525 4526 4527 4528 4529 4529 |
| Undecided situation? | 4530 4531 4532 |
| An it was said in case EC - Bananas III (DS27) classification should not be any discriminating factor. Therefore classification of computer programs as a product or service should not be any discriminating factor. | 4533 4534 4535 4536 |
| Since there was some doubts of the class of computer programs we can go through some dispute cases (DS) to have some interpretations. | 4530 4537 4538 4539 |
| Office Open XML (OOXML) and standardisation of OOXML | 4540 |
| [Removed sentence: nowadays OOXML is actually 29500 series standards] | 4542 4543 |
| There is heated discussion ¹¹² going on about OOXML being suitable for ISO/IEC standard. For this document can following points be highlighted: | 4544 4545 4546 |

¹¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OOXML

| | 4547 |
|--|------|
| * level of ambiguity | 4548 |
| * point of reference. | 4549 |
| 1 | 4550 |
| With standardisation of OOXML it could be said that there would be unambiguous standard and | 4551 |
| point of reference would be the ISO/IEC standard publication with certain identification. | 4552 |
| F | 4553 |
| However there is the question of the large amount of text (circa 6000 pages) in the OOXML | 4554 |
| proposal and the amount of text should be internally consistent entity to avoid any ambiguity. To | 4555 |
| create unambiguous standard it is generally speaking responsibility of respective standardisation | 4556 |
| body being in this case ISO/IEC ITC 1. Also it can be naturally questioned how ambiguous or | 4557 |
| unambiguous ODF is as a standard. Since it has been accented by ISO/IFC ITC 1 it can be assumed | 4558 |
| that representatives of standardisation body considered it unambiguous enough. Then there is | 4559 |
| always that argument that a randomly selected individual without adequate knowledge of data | 4560 |
| formats might not be canable understand either ODE or OOXMI | 4561 |
| Tormats might not be capable anderstand entited ODT of OOMWID. | 4562 |
| Since this document has handled computer programs it is quite evident that next logical thought is | 4563 |
| creating a computer program that could also the point of reference. In this way there could be | 4567 |
| actually be two points of reference: the program (secondary) and the standard publication (primary) | 4565 |
| actuary be two points of reference. the program (secondary) and the standard publication (primary). | 4566 |
| de jure and/or de facte discrimination | 4500 |
| ue jure and/or de facto discrimination | 4569 |
| In case EC – Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that Coneral Agreement on Trade in Services | 4560 |
| Articles II and XVI prohibits de facto discrimination as well as de jure discrimination, the Appellate | 4509 |
| Redy noted that in past practice GATT Article Lapplied to de facto discrimination, the Appendic | 4570 |
| Conside Autos (DS 120 and 142) it was concluded that article I:1 covers de facto discrimination as | 4571 |
| well as de jure discrimination | 4572 |
| wen as de jure discrimination. | 4575 |
| In case Indensia Autos (DS54, DS55, DS50, DS64) if was about discrimination of "like" | 4574 |
| nreducts (auto/cor) pursuant article 1:1 | 4575 |
| products (auto/car) pursuant article 1.1. | 4570 |
| Interacting quarties is that could that kind of computer program producing office documents be | 4377 |
| approximate a similar product of a CNC (computer program producing office documents be | 4570 |
| typically used to fabricate metal components by the selective removal of metal) machinery ¹¹³ which | 45/9 |
| setually can produce other products when in use. In the case of CNC machinery it can be said that | 4380 |
| that kind of mochinery is very differentiated but machine(s) can comply with the standard of code | 4301 |
| G and $\frac{114}{114}$ programming their meyoments. It possibly could be said that CNIC machines are "like" | 4362 |
| you they comply with C code standard even though their physical encourage and functions are | 4383 |
| when they comply with G-code standard even though their physical appearances and functions are | 4384 |
| very unterentiated. | 4383 |
| So based on that comparison (CNC machinery versus office computer programs) it could be said | 4380 |
| that "like" meduat is motion of definition. And as son he seen assa Indensia. Autos (DS54, DS55) | 438/ |
| that like product is matter of definition. And as can be seen case indonesia – Autos (DS54, DS55, DS50, DS50 | 4388 |
| DS59, DS64) there was likeliess of autos. | 4389 |
| So interacting quarties is that is almost any product producing decomparts based on star-dands | 4390 |
| OOVML and/or ODE "like" When thinking technologies negative it could negative he said that are | 4391 |
| technology producing these decuments could be valid and technology itself is not berief to the | 4392 |
| Since in commercial terms outcomers can abase the technology itself is not partier to trade. | 4393 |
| since in commercial terms customers can choose the technology they are pleased and still that | 4394 |

^{113 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNC</u> 114 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G-code</u>

| In case Indonesia – Autos (DS54, DS55, DS59, DS64) the "likeness" of products imported and 459 products produced domestically caused some discussion in the DS panel. So it might be so that 459 "likeness" of products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF could cause 460 considerable amount technology-juridical research in WTO in the case of possible DS case since 460 In case EC - Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that categories or subdivisions of products 460 between member countries should not be reason for discrimination of products. 460 So it can be concluded that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF can be in 460 different categories in member countries. Based on previous considerations it can be concluded that 460 governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF 461 As an example it could be said that products complying with standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can created "on the fly", i.e. they exist only after that kind of electronic database query. Both products based on the black of |
|---|
| "likeness" of products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF could cause 460 considerable amount technology-juridical research in WTO in the case of possible DS case since 460 this short theoretical exercise shows many issues in defining "likeness". 460 In case EC - Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that categories or subdivisions of products 460 between member countries should not be reason for discrimination of products. 460 So it can be concluded that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF can be in 460 different categories in member countries. Based on previous considerations it can be concluded that 460 governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF which are in different categories in other member countries. 461 As an example it could be said that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF 461 could be categorised as archiving products since both standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can created "on the fly", i.e. they exist only after that kind of electronic database query. Both products the level of the level o |
| 460In case EC - Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that categories or subdivisions of productsbetween member countries should not be reason for discrimination of products.So it can be concluded that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF can be in different categories in member countries. Based on previous considerations it can be concluded that governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF which are in different categories in other member countries.As an example it could be said that products complying with extended as archiving products since both standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can created "on the fly", i.e. they exist only after that kind of electronic database query. Both products could be said being archiving products. Then there is the question of dividing products based on 461 |
| 460 So it can be concluded that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF can be in different categories in member countries. Based on previous considerations it can be concluded that governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF which are in different categories in other member countries. As an example it could be said that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF could be categorised as archiving products since both standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can could be said being archiving products. Then there is the question of dividing products based on 461 doubt to hand hole based on dividing products based on 462 doubt to hand hole based on dividing products based on 463 doubt to hand hole based based on 464 doubt to hand hole based on dividing products based on 464 doubt to hand hole based based on 464 doubt to hand hole based on 465 doubt to hand hole based on 466 doubt |
| governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF which are in different categories in other member countries.460As an example it could be said that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF could be categorised as archiving products since both standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can created "on the fly", i.e. they exist only after that kind of electronic database query. Both products the products based on461461 462461463 464461464 464461464 464461465 464461466 464461466 464461467 464461468 464461469 464461461 464461 |
| As an example it could be said that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF could be categorised as archiving products since both standards are said to be good format for archiving documents in electronic format. On the other hand those products could be form of storing searches from the electronic database query results since these kind of documents can created "on the fly", i.e. they exist only after that kind of electronic database query. Both products could be said being archiving products. Then there is the question of dividing products based on 461 461 461 461 461 461 461 461 461 461 |
| and/or ODF could be done with totally different technological measures. 461 |
| In all previous cases categorising products should not be discriminating factor even though there might seem clear practical reason for a classification. 462 |
| In case Canada – Autos (DS 139 and 142) it was concluded that an exemption of import duties in that case were against GATT Article I:1. Therefore governments around the world must be very cautious not to discriminate products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF with exemptions of import duties. 462 462 462 |
| However there is one thing in acts of manufacturing and importing products complying with462standards like OOXML and/or ODF. In some cases there are products that are freely to use from463electronic networks, i.e. if is possible to find a cost-free computer program (either called open or463free software) complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF. There are many issues related463to this, e.g. copyright.463 |
| But in principle that kind of cost-free product can be imported with no cost. Then it could be concluded that import duty that kind of product would mean just administrative work since there would be no duties to be collected. 463 |
| Previously there has been explanations of "like" product. If a computer programs are treated as a physical product and on the other hand there can be two "like" products other being cost-free without monetary transactions and other demanding monetary transactions this raises same questions about import duties. |
| In some cases a cost-free computer program is result of people working together around the world 464 |

| and that work is coordinated in electronic networks. When thinking acts of manufacturing this raises questions of country of origin. There are many other things when comparing manufacturing and importing computer programs demanding or not demanding monetary transactions. | 4645 4646 4647 4648 |
|--|--|
| But in a <i>hypothetical</i> situation when there is a complaint that products complying with standards like OOXML and/or ODF are not treated fairly in some member country there might be also situation when it is question of treating fairly computer programs demanding or not demanding monetary transactions. | 4649 4650 4651 4652 4653 |
| In the situation when standards are publicly known (ODF now and possibly the finalised version of OOXML) it is possible to construct a computer program based on those standards. When once again comparing to physical products it can be said that publicly known standards are like air – everybody is free to use air according to needs expressed and there is no hindrance to use publicly known standards according to needs expressed. | 4655 4655 4656 4657 4658 4659 |
| However it can be said that from air can be separated nitrogen and oxygen. Then it is possible to put those gases to pressure vessels. And then it is possible to sell those filled pressure vessels after manufacturing. Using of publicly known standard (air) and creating a product based on that standard (oxygen and nitrogen in pressure vessels) is not illegal. But once again it raises questions if "like" product is sold cost-free while other product is not cost-free. Would it be the same if somebody is selling pressure vessels filled with nitrogen and oxygen cost-free? | 4660 4661 4662 4663 4664 4665 4665 |
| Like these previous cases show thinking computer programs with conventional terms of physical products will raise some theoretically interesting questions. | 4667 4668 4669 |
| I would say that in <i>hypothetical</i> situation of DS it could cause considerable amount technology- juridical research in WTO since this short theoretical exercise shows many issues in acts of manufacturing and importing computer programs demanding or not demanding monetary transactions. | 4670 4671 4672 4673 |
| Since there is also the issue of copyrights this theoretical exercise above might be useless. However when combined with standards like OOXML and/or ODF it might not be only issue of copyrights. There is specific international treaties of copyrights and there must be noticed also. | 4674 4675 4676 4677 4678 |
| In case Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II (DS8, 10, 11) it is concluded that the broad and fundamental purpose of Article III is to avoid protectionism in the application of internal tax and regulatory measures. In case Canada – Periodicals (DS31) it was specifically noted that article III generally is meant to ensure equality of competitive conditions between imported and like domestic products. Previously we have noted that "likeness" of products must be searched case by case and in the other cases related to article III there has been question of "likeness" between products, e.g. Korea – Alcoholic Beverages (DS75, 84). | 4679 4680 4681 4682 4683 4683 4684 4685 4685 |
| In case of ODF and OOXML this means that those standards can not be a reason for protectionism. In this case we can especially note regulations and requirements which must not be reason for protectionism. | 4680 4687 4688 4689 |
| GATT Article III:8 | 4690 4691 |
| 8. (a) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to laws, regulations or requirements governing the procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased for | 4692 4693 4694 |

| governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale | 4695 4696 |
|---|--------------|
| (b) The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the payment of subsidies exclusively to | 4690 |
| domestic producers, including payments to domestic producers derived from the proceeds of | 4698 |
| internal taxes or charges applied consistently with the provisions of this Article and | 4699 |
| subsidies effected through governmental purchases of domestic products. | 4700 |
| | 4701 |
| This is interesting article since governments can purchase whatever products they want. In this way | 4702 |
| it can be noted that governments can procure products with or without compliance with ODF and/or | 4703 |
| OOXML. | 4704 |
| | 4705 |
| There is Agreement on Government Procurement ¹¹⁵ as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 4706 |
| Establishing the World Trade Organization. | 4707 |
| | 4708 |
| Agreement on Government Procurement Article | 4709 |
| | 4710 |
| Article VI: Technical Specifications | 4711 |
| | 4712 |
| 1. Technical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products or services to be | 4713 |
| procured, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols, terminology, | 4714 |
| packaging, marking and labelling, or the processes and methods for their production and | 4/15 |
| requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures prescribed by procuring entities, | 4/16 |
| shall not be prepared, adopted or applied with a view to, or with the effect of, creating | 4/1/ |
| unnecessary obstacles to international trade. | 4/10 |
| 2 Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall where appropriate: | 4/19 |
| 2. Technical specifications presented by procuring entities shall, where appropriate. | 4720 |
| (a) be in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics: and | 4722 |
| (h) be based on international standards, where such exist: otherwise, on national | 4723 |
| technical regulations (footnote 3), recognized national standards (footnote 4), or | 4724 |
| building codes. | 4725 |
| | 4726 |
| (footnote original) 3 For the purpose of this Agreement, a technical regulation | 4727 |
| is a document which lays down characteristics of a product or a service or | 4728 |
| their related processes and production methods, including the applicable | 4729 |
| administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also | 4730 |
| include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or | 4731 |
| labelling requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or | 4732 |
| production method. | 4733 |
| | 4734 |
| (footnote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a | 4735 |
| document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and | 4736 |
| repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or services or | 4737 |
| related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not | 4/38 |
| mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, | 4/39 |
| symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a | 4/4U 17/1 |
| product, service, process or production method. | 4/41 1710 |
| 3 There shall be no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name patent | 4743 |
| 2. There shan be no requirement of reference to a particular fundemark of funde name, patent, | 17 13 |

| design or type, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and provided that words such as "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation. | 4744 4745 4746 |
|--|--|
| 4. Entities shall not seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of precluding competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the procurement. | 4747 4748 4749 4750 |
| This is interesting article. When there is some text reduced there is some points: | 4751 4752 4753 |
| Technical specifications prescribed shall, where appropriate, be based on international standards, where such exist. A standard is a document approved by a recognized body. There shall be no requirement or reference to particular producer unless there is no sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements. | 4753 4754 4755 4756 4757 4758 |
| In articles II, III and IV it is made clear that producers must not be discriminated whether they are domestic or foreign related to the government making a tender. In this way government entities must be careful when demanding compliance with ODF and/or OOXML. Then only question is that is it appropriate to demand compliance with ODF since it is international standard and possibly with OOXML if it is accepted as an international standard. Since every government entity can decide this independently there is no need to concentrate on that decision itself. | 4750 4759 4760 4761 4762 4763 4764 4764 |
| Now the question of ODF and OOXML is that are those documents sufficiently precise and intelligible to be understood by producing entity. Previously it was indicated that the amount and level of ambiguity of text in a standard might be important factor. Depending of the tender made by the government entity there might be several technical specifications in that tender. Then the question is also about the level of ambiguity of that tender. | 4766 4767 4768 4769 4770 4771 |
| If government tenders come complicated, e.g. compliance with both ODF and OOXML, it comes to limits of intelligence of a human being. There might be numerous other specifications than just ODF and OOXML. Like it was previously indicated the point of reference is then important. If it is allowed or demanded that there must be compliance with certain computer program that complies or is supposed to comply with demanded standard it comes to unambiguous of that computer program. | 4772 4773 4774 4775 4776 4777 |
| This document is about <i>hypothetical</i> situation of DS. In the case of ODF and OOXML it might be that either one or both standards has been as a technical specification in a government tender. It might be that it has been considered that amount of textual material of these specification is too much to intelligence of average producer making a quote to a government entity. In the case of a possible dispute settlement (DS) case it comes to these specifications mentioned in the tender. Then it is possible that certain computer program has been selected as a point of reference as it is considered being compliant with selected specification(s). | 4778 4779 4780 4781 4782 4783 4783 4784 4785 4786 |
| But since in this <i>hypothetical</i> DS case the reference point has been certain computer program (being point of reference) it might lead to especially detailed investigation of programs compliance with selected specification(s). Without going to technical details this kind of investigation might lead to a case where there are thousands of pages proofing programs compliance with selected specification(s). As was previously mentioned in Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) article 10:1 computer program can be consider source code (human readable instructions) or as object code (machine readable instructions, i.e. binary computer program). | 4786 4787 4788 4789 4790 4791 4792 4793 |

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Depending of the case the proof might be source code and/or object code, i.e. instructions to 4794 computer as human readable and/or machine readable. In both cases it comes to copyrights and 4795 those issues must be solved. In possible DS it comes to publicity of proofs and this might lead to 4796 situation of where two principles are against each other, i.e. unwanted publication and pressure to 4797 publish. The situation depends on the copyright clauses of the computer program being as the 4798 reference point. There might be situation where computer program in case is public, taking care of 4799 the moral rights ¹¹⁶ mentioned in Berne convention. Or there might be a situation where binary 4800 computer program in case is licensed to certain terms to allow use of computer program. Either of 4801 these case can lead to huge amount of textual material as proof of compliance. In the public case 4802 there might be numerously human readable instructions to a computer. In the other case functioning 4803 of the binary computer program must be reasoned with testing the functionalities of program ¹¹⁷ and 4804 this would lead long explanations explaining the functions and different possibilities. 4805 4806

After the previous theoretical exercise concerning a *hypothetica* DS case it can be concluded that using computer program as a point of reference in government procurement might cause some problems. On the other hand there is still the problem of textually large technical specifications. There is still possibility that in hypothetical DS case textually large technical specifications are considered as discriminating factor in procurement since there is article XI to be noticed.

Article XI: Time-limits for Tendering and Delivery back to top

1. (a) Any prescribed time-limit shall be adequate to allow suppliers of other Parties as well4815as domestic suppliers to prepare and submit tenders before the closing of the tendering4816procedures. In determining any such time-limit, entities shall, consistent with their own4817reasonable needs, take into account such factors as the complexity of the intended4818procurement, the extent of subcontracting anticipated and the normal time for transmitting4819482048204821

[.....]

4. Consistent with the entity's own reasonable needs, any delivery date shall take into account such factors as the complexity of the intended procurement, the extent of subcontracting anticipated and the realistic time required for production, de-stocking and transport of goods from the points of supply or for supply of services.

Therefore a government entity has to consider reasonable time in the case of a procurement with4829complicated technical specifications. In the case of ODF and OOXML it is not yet seen in DS cases4830what is a reasonable timetable of procurement. There might of course be domestic disputes and they4831are handled in domestically.4832

There is still possibility that some computer program itself is considered as a standard, i.e. it is4834unambiguous ¹¹⁸, publicly available, thoroughly document and published by a recognized4835

¹¹⁶ Article 6bis: Moral Rights: 1. To claim authorship; to object to certain modifications and other derogatory actions; 2. After the author's death; 3. Means of redress: (1) Independently of the author's economic rights, and even after the transfer of the said rights, the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the said work, which would be prejudicial to his honor or reputation.

¹¹⁷ Abductive reasoning, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abductive_reasoning

¹¹⁸ Is unambiguous computer program possible? This question is interesting and could cause long philosophical discussions. In practical terms a version of program could be selected as a standard and being a standard certain time, e.g. year or two.

| standardisation body. There is only the question of copyright and making that kind of computer program totally public is only question of legislative measures. When that kind of standardized program is de jure and de facto not discriminating any entity making a tender it could possibly be a reference point in technical specifications. In <i>hypothetical</i> DS it could be said that the reference point point is totally unambiguous and publicly available. However there is question of funding that kind of program development. | 4836 4837 4838 4839 4840 4841 4842 |
|--|--|
| It was previously mentioned that there is a definition of computer made by WTO. This definition gave possibilities to different kind of computer devices not yet known. Since it is possible that those devices can use many data format possibly including ODF and/or OOXML then the technical specification could be really complex. It might be possible that in future there is a computer device in tender process and the specification would mean tens (even hundreds?) of thousands pages textual material. In this case publicly standardised program(s) might be the best known solution for reference point(s). | 4842 4843 4844 4845 4846 4847 4848 4849 4850 |
| At the writing moment of this document it is indicated that there have not been a DS cases related to technical specifications even though there has been at least one case about government procurement, i.e. Korea – Procurement (DS163). | 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854 |
| Previously we have considered the possibility of computer program being service. Therefore we have look also General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). | 4854 4855 4856 4857 |
| General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) article II | 4858 |
| | 4859 |
| Article II:1 | 4860 |
| With respect to any measure covered by this Agreement each Member shall accord | 4862 |
| immediately and unconditionally to services and service suppliers of any other Member treatment no less favourable than that it accords to like services and service suppliers of any other country. | 4863 4864 4865 |
| This was a south to de a from date NI discourse for demonstration for the south of the south of the south of the | 4866 |
| was mentioned before in case EC - Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that General Agreement on Trade in Services Articles II and XVI prohibits <i>de facto</i> discrimination as well as <i>de jure</i> discrimination. Also before mentioned "likeness" already mentioned is also with service, i.e. services "like" must not be discriminated, for example case Canada – Autos (DS139, 142) | 4867 4868 4869 4870 4871 |
| services like must not be discriminated, for example case canada (DS159, 142) | 4872 |
| In article VI is about domestic regulation. In short it can said that technical regulations must not be a barrier to free trade of services. | 4873 4874 |
| Since technical barriers has been mentioned many times it time to look Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. | 4875 4876 4877 |
| Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) | 4878 4879 |
| | 4880 |
| Since technical barriers have been referenced with both products and services it can be concluded that Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade applies to services and products. | 4881 4882 |
| Article 2: Preparation, Adoption and Application of Technical Regulations by Central Government Bodies | 4883 4884 4885 |

| | | 4886 |
|----------|--|--------------|
| | 2.1 Members shall ensure that in respect of technical regulations, products imported from the territory of any Member shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that | 4887 4888 |
| | accorded to like products of national origin and to like products originating in any other country. | 4889 4890 |
| | | 4891 |
| | 2.2 Members shall ensure that technical regulations are not prepared, adopted or applied | 4892 |
| | this purpose, technical regulations shall not be more trade restrictive than pecessary to fulfil | 4893 |
| | a legitimate objective taking account of the risks non-fulfilment would create. Such | 4094 |
| | legitimate objective, taking account of the fisks non-furnment would create. Such | 4896 |
| | deceptive practices: protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, or | 4897 |
| | the environment. In assessing such risks, relevant elements of consideration are, inter alia: | 4898 |
| | available scientific and technical information, related processing technology or intended | 4899 |
| | end-uses of products. | 4900 |
| | | 4901 |
| Once ag | gain there is the same principle of not creating any barriers to free trade. And if there is some | 4902 |
| technic | al regulation there must equal opportunities to domestic and foreign producers. Then the | 4903 |
| questio | in would be making ODF and/of OOAML as a technical regulation. However then could be | 4904 |
| 2.2 and | lor being a barrier to free trade | 4905 |
| 2.2 and | | 4907 |
| Therefo | ore we must check what TBT says about regulation and standard annex 1. | 4908 |
| | | 4909 |
| | 1. Technical regulation | 4910 |
| | Document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production | 4911 |
| | methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is | 4912 |
| | <u>mandatory</u> . It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, | 4913 |
| | [emphasis added] | 4914 4915 |
| | | 4915 |
| | 2. Standard | 4917 |
| | Document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, | 4918 |
| | rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, | 4919 |
| | with which compliance is <i>not mandatory</i> . It may also include or deal exclusively with | 4920 |
| | terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a | 4921 |
| | product, process or production method. [emphasis added] | 4922 |
| | E as a standard magnet ank we but any actions and not man detarm actions. And if OOVM is | 4923 |
| S0 UDI | F as a standard means only voluntary actions and not mandatory actions. And II OOXML is | 4924 |
| accepte | as a similar standard also compliance with is not mandatory. | 4926 |
| Interest | ting question is the reason to declare ODF and/or OOXML to be a technical regulation in | 4927 |
| certain | country. What would be that legitimate reason? Once again we make a <i>hypothesis</i> . What if | 4928 |
| ODF ar | nd/or OOXML is a technical regulation in some country? Then we come to article 2.4: | 4929 |
| | | 4930 |
| | Where technical regulations are required and relevant international standards exist or their | 4931 |
| | completion is imminent, Members shall use them, or the relevant parts of them, as a basis | 4932 |
| | tor their technical regulations except when such international standards or relevant parts | 4933 |
| | pursued, for instance because of fundamental climatic or geographical factors or | 4934 4935 |
| | | |

| fundamental technological problems. | 4936 |
|---|---|
| | 4937 |
| This leads us check case EC – Sardines (DS231) carefully. | 4938 |
| When is completion of standard imminent? In the case of ODE it can be said that there is not need | 4939 |
| to think about that In the case of OOXMI this leads to many interesting questions. What is the | 4940 4941 |
| phase in ISO/OEC ITC 1 process when completion of OOXML would be imminent? In the case of | 4947 |
| DS this would lead to situation where all phases could be searched to define that moment when | 4943 |
| completion of OOXML is imminent and therefore OOXML could be accepted as technical | 4944 |
| regulation in some country. Since this a <i>hypothesis</i> this kind of situation might never occur. | 4945 |
| | 4946 |
| According to case EC – Sardines (DS231) interpretation the meaning of article 2.4. means | 4947 |
| continuing obligation for existing measures and not only preparation and adoption of technical | 4948 |
| regulations. In other words this means endorsing the technical regulation after adoption. This might | 4949 |
| sound self-evident but as there has been DS case it has not been that clear. | 4950 |
| | 4951 |
| According to case $EC - Sardines (DS231)$ international standard as the base for technical regulation | 4952 |
| is not absolute. If some member country of WIO thinks that protection achieved with international standard is good anough then it can adopt technical regulation that is greated more protection | 4953 |
| standard is good enough then it can adopt technical regulation that is creates more protection needed. In this hypothetical situation this would mean explaining level of protection and reason for | 4934 |
| not using ODE or OOXML (if OOXML is accepted as a standard) | 4955 |
| not using ODF of OOAWE (if OOAWE is accepted as a standard). | 4957 |
| | .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| EA 12.2: Some reflections afterwards (2014) | 4958 |
| | 4959 |
| Technical conformance, standards, technical requirements, etc.? What has to be before: standards | 4960 |
| before or programs before? One problem is, that I may have understood the nature of different | 4961 |
| disputes (DS) incorrectly. This is a serious limitation. | 4962 |
| Hypothesis? Will there be a dispute (WTO) about information technology standards like PDF ODF | 4903 |
| or OOXML? | 4965 |
| | 4966 |
| Cabinet Office (UK) gave their opinion 22 July 2014, and they selected ODF as the file format for | 4967 |
| editable documents. | 4968 |
| | 4969 |
| Viewing government documents (22 July 2014) | 4970 |
| https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-for-government/sharing-or- | 4971 |
| collaborating-with-government-documents | 4972 |
| | 4973 |
| It is interesting to follow governmental procurement based on this decision. | 4974 |
| This was a <i>working nange</i> and therefore correct legal and technical issues mentioned can be wrong | 4973 |
| It can be concluded that ODF and OOXML can be implemented in various programs and programs | 4977 |
| can be used in different products – for example pure programs, programs embedded in a device or | 4978 |
| programs as a part of a service. | 4979 |
| | 4980 |
| This working paper is about a <i>hypothetical</i> situation of a dispute settlement (DS) based on the ODF | 4981 |
| and/or OOXML standards. This kind dispute settlement (DS) could be a real case in the future. | 4982 |
| | 4983 |
| Here we can note, that document is the basis for several systems. Like we discussed earlier, a | 4984 |
| | |

document can be processed in several systems.



| | 4987 4988 |
|---|--------------|
| There was discussion about ODF and OOXML, since both formats can be used by different | 4989 |
| programs. Programs can be different, e.g. desk-tops programs or programs embedded in devices. | 4990 |
| | 4991 |
| After all it can be noted, that this working paper may have wrong conclusions. But in the | 4992 |
| hypothetical dispute settlement (DS) case those issues about ODF and OOXML may be analysed in | 4993 |
| a very detailed way. | 4994 |
| | 4995 |
| A <i>hypothetical</i> dispute settlement (DS) would mean a lot of technical-juridical research. | 4996 |
| | 4997 |

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|---|--|
| EA 13: Standard format for document exchange and | 4999 |
| archiving (28 June 2009) | 5000 |
| This opinion is number 14 on the consultation web page: | 5001 5002 5003 |
| EN: Opinion 14: SFS discussion paper / SFS:n keskusteluasiakirja http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_14 | 5004 5005 5006 |
| EA 13.1: Opinion regarding the "Standard format for document | 5007 |
| exchange and archiving" discussion paper | 5008 |
| Document formats have raised some strong feelings after/during ODF and OOXML standardisation processes. | 5009 5010 5011 5012 |
| However, there is still a need to continue standardisation related to document formats and the discussion paper ¹¹⁹ prepared by SFS is a good starting point. | 5012 5013 5014 5015 |
| Thinking from policy execution, also called administration, there is still room for debates related to document formats. This discussion paper is a good starting point also to political and/or administrative debate, even though it is probably not the main objective. | 5016 5017 5018 |
| Information technology – short curriculum | 5019 5020 |
| As an idea information technology is quite simple. I have used following points to describe information technology systems: * document, database or combination of document and database * add data * retrieve data * change data * remove data * communications protocols of sending data to remote place * communications protocols of retrieving data from remote place * persons using system is classified to different classes * administrator of the systems(s). | 5021 5022 5023 5024 5025 5026 5027 5028 5029 5030 5031 5032 5033 |
| There is tendency to hide this simplicity of information technology when there is discussion and quarrel about programming languages, communications protocols, data format protocols, ownership of programs, licences, etc. etc. | 5034 5035 5036 5037 |
| The result of this discussion and quarrel is that information technology field is divided to many competing collections of persons and legal entities, i.e. companies, joint ventures, foundations and associations, etc. | 5038 5039 5040 5041 |

¹¹⁹ SFS, Standard format for document exchange and archiving, Discussion paper for comments, Draft: 2009-06-02, (electronic document)

| General problem of information technology | 5042 |
|--|--------------|
| The general problem for continuity of any [human] entity is clear. How to keep operations going on, | 5045 5044 |
| when information technology is constantly changing? | 5045 |
| | 5046 |
| Successful commercial entities have sometimes an obligations that can last for decades. A good | 5047 |
| example might be a commercial nuclear facility, which can run literally decades, and last | 5048 |
| maintenance persons are not yet born when the nuclear facility starts its functions. When thinking | 5049 |
| for a while, there are other similar examples. | 5050 |
| | 5051 |
| The problem for public sector is clear. Public sector units have an obligation to sustain certain | 5052 |
| activities as long as there is legislative foundations to have this activities. This means, that a certain | 5053 |
| public sector unit might be using certain information technology system long after the originating | 5054 |
| commercial company for that information technology system might be disappeared. | 5055 |
| | 5056 |
| In both cases, public and private, there is a need for using documents for several decades. | 5057 |
| | 5058 |
| Basic ideas in information technology – a picture | 5059 |
| | 5060 |
| Sometimes it is said that a figure can explain something better than words. I try that in the following | 5061 |
| figure. | 5062 |
| | 5063 |
| | |



5064 [This figure has been modified, and the figure above is the current version] 5065 5066 Assessing the situation, based on the discussion paper 5067 5068 In the discussion paper is the following assessment: 5069 5070 Current document format standards (OOXML, ODF) do not take these considerations into 5071 account in a meaningful way: 5072 * they are focused on the presentation of the document on the expense of the content. 5073

| * the XML format of the document must also support the full functionality of the | 5074 |
|---|------|
| editor | 5075 |
| * which can make the XML structure very complex and prone to changes when thea | 5076 |
| pplication evolves. | 5077 |
| * the complexity may cause information loss over decades of storage. | 5078 |
| (copied from discussion paper) | 5079 |
| | 5080 |
| When thinking more carefully, it can be said, that ODF and OOXML are Data Display Standards. | 5081 |
| Like the picture indicates following actions are possible with Data Document: | 5082 |
| * adding data | 5083 |
| * retrieving data | 5084 |
| *changing data | 5085 |
| * removing data. | 5086 |
| Then these Data Documents can be transmitted between systems, IN-OUT-IN. | 5087 |
| | 5088 |
| ODF and OOXML | 5089 |
| | 5090 |
| At this point I have to make an assumption that the reader has at least some understanding what are | 5091 |
| ODF ¹²⁰ and OOXML ¹²¹ standards. If not so, then the reader is advised to read some basic | 5092 |
| information about these standards. | 5093 |
| | 5094 |
| Admin(istrator)-to-Admin(istrator) communications | 5095 |
| | 5096 |
| When looking the picture there is two ways for information system administrators to communicate: | 5097 |
| * system-to-system communications | 5098 |
| * system-to-document-to-system communications. | 5099 |
| | 5100 |
| I conclude that in this case we are talking to system-to-document-to-system communications, also | 5101 |
| IN->document->OUT->document->IN. | 5102 |
| | 5103 |
| Events, states and lifetime | 5104 |
| | 5105 |
| Now we can add following concepts to our picture: events, states and lifetime. | 5106 |
| | 5107 |
| In practical reality there are events and states changing all the time in large data(base) systems. It is | 5108 |
| totally possible to have a document (instance) from every change in states and events. | 5109 |
| | 5110 |
| When thinking juridical agreements this division is guite clear: | 5111 |
| | 5112 |
| * every agreement has a starting point (start) and an ending point | 5113 |
| * during an agreement there can a wide variety of events | 5114 |
| * it is possible to change the agreement in every event | 5115 |
| * it is possible to have both an electronic and paper document (instance) from every | 5116 |
| event and state. | 5117 |
| | 5118 |
| | - |

¹²⁰ ISO/IEC 26300:2006 Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0. e.g. <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ODF</u>
121 ISO/IEC 29500:2008, Office Open XML, e.g. <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OOXML</u>



What is actually the problem?

In the discussion paper there is following assessment:

Problem [in the discussion paper]: Organisations and individuals should be able to exchange documents regardless of the software the documents have been created with. On the other hand, certain documents need to be archived for long periods time, even hundred years and over. There is also a need for adding semantic information to the documents in a machine readable format. For example, there could be a classified section in an otherwise public document. The confidential part of the document needs to be marked, so that it will not be presented in the published version. In this paper the ability to exchange documents is focused on data exchange between information systems, not office applications. (copied from discussion paper)

As can be seen this is clearly ADMIN-to-ADMIN communications through documents.

I see that the actual problem is in **nature of electronic document instances**.

In paper documents every instance can have its history, states and events, marked physically to the
paper document itself. In electronic document instances there is no limit to distribute instances,
since copying electronic documents is relatively easy. When thinking forward, from one juridical
agreement there might several electronic document instances, and they might be in several
5142
51435139514151425143

Therefore, when opening an electronic document, the person using an electronic document (instance), she/he must know state and/or events related to the document.

In other words, an electronic document instance should "know" its events and states.

Division between data and programs

The division between data and program has been the main issue for decades.

In ODF and OOXML standardisation the main issue has been that can we:

| * have ODF and OOXML documents, | 5155 |
|--|------|
| * have several programs, and | 5156 |
| * several programs could use both ODF and OOXML documents? | 5157 |
| | 5158 |
| After some considerations I have started to think about a combination of document and program so | 5159 |
| called document-program | 5160 |
| | 5161 |
| Document-Programs | 5162 |
| | 5163 |
| I think that I am not the first person think about combination of document and program. But when | 5165 |
| there is an invitation to discuss with a discussion paper, why not then think aloud something | 5165 |
| there is an invitation to discuss with a discussion paper, why not then think about something. | 5166 |
| What this kind of Document Program should contain? Supposedly following: | 5167 |
| what this kind of Document-Hogram should contain? Supposedry following. | 5168 |
| * intelligence part (program and program code) | 5160 |
| * communicator part (COMM) | 5170 |
| * state and event date nort (META DATA) | 5170 |
| * date port (DATA) | 5172 |
| (DAIA) | 5172 |
| Delating desument programs to the proposed solution | 5175 |
| Relating document-programs to the proposed solution | 5174 |
| Decreased solution for the discussion noncolly There should be a VML based document | 5175 |
| stendard that keeps the decument in the simplest possible format without levent information | 5170 |
| The decomment sementies are contined to proper motodate model that stores the decomment. | 5170 |
| time author dates at Desument time could be used to re-proste the comparison (and the | 5170 |
| type, aution, dates etc. Document type could be used to re-create the semantics (and the | 5190 |
| styling) of the generic content elements (e.g. sect1/title in a board meeting memo). | 5180 |
| (copied from discussion paper) | 5181 |
| I stand which we want and a fill some of the second VMU have descent | 5182 |
| Lets no relate my proposal of document-programs to the proposed XML-base document | 5183 |
| standard(s). | 5184 |
| | 5185 |
| Intelligence / Programs | 5186 |
| | 5187 |
| When thinking intelligence of an XML document, there is none. | 5188 |
| | 5189 |
| XML documents can be very sophisticated, but there is no intelligence in XML documents, and | 5190 |
| therefore there is always the need for a program to create something intelligent from XML | 5191 |
| documents. | 5192 |
| | 5193 |
| Since XML documents as such are dumb, they don't know their previous states and events. Event | 5194 |
| and state information must be added by programs. | 5195 |
| | 5196 |
| Communications | 5197 |
| | 5198 |
| when thinking XML document for communications, it is quite useful tool. Generally speaking | 5199 |
| XML documents are quite easily transmitted between different systems. | 5200 |
| | 5201 |
| But when thinking intelligent communications, there is need for human intervention in several | 5202 |
| points. | 5203 |
| | 5204 |
| | |

| State and event data (also called meta-data) | | 5205 5206 | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| When there was no electronic documents, it was possible to add state and event data physically to the paper document. | | | 5200 5207 5208 5209 | |
| It is possible to instances, since instance should | It is possible to add state and event data to an electronic document, but the problem is with instances, since the same state and event data is not transmitted to all instances. An document instance should "know" when there is new meta-data to be added. | | 5210 5211 5212 | |
| Data | | | | 5213 5214 |
| This is quite of | ovious, since a docume | ent is carrying data, l | being it paper or electronic document. | 5215 5216 |
| When thinking problem is onc one instance of | an XML document, it e again, that there show all instances. | is relatively easy to ald be information, w | change data in the document. But the which denotes the need for updating only | 5217 5218 5219 5220 |
| How would a | Document-Program v | work? | | 5221 5222 5223 |
| Now we have a | defined a Document-Pr | rogram, which woul | d have four parts. | 5223 5224 5225 |
| | Data Communications | Meta-Data Program Program code | | |
| According to n | ny proposal it would be | e something like this | 5. | 5226 5227 5228 |
| 1. A dat 2. A Do 3. Data 4. Meta | ta document is created, ocument-Program is ini from the data docume a-Data is initiated in the | e.g. ODF or OOXN tiated. nt (ODF/OOXML) i e Document-Program | AL. is added to the Document-Program. n. | 5228 5229 5230 5231 5232 |
| Then the key is | Then the key issue should be decided. | | 5235 5234 | |
| 5. Is thi | s Document-Program | created unique? | | 5235 5236 |
| The need for t | he broker? | | | 5237 5238 |
| You can not his many informat | de it, you can not run a ion technology solutio | way from it. Is it the ns? | e broker or middleman, which is needed in | 5240 5241 5242 |
| Since Docume somewhere, an | nt-Program is not a nev d then Document-Prog | w idea, there are cor grams can be used et | nmercial solutions where there is a broker ficiently. | 5242 5243 5244 5245 |
| Now we must | suppose that we are thi | nking also solutions | that are not purely commercial. | 5245 5246 |
| Need for univ | Need for universal broker / uniqueness ? | | 5247 5248 | |
| Without broker there is no way to determine that some electronic document is unique. We have already mentioned that copying electronic documents is relatively easy. | | 5249 5250 5251 | | |

| Since we have to make the key decision, we decide that this Document-Program is unique. This will lead us to the following phase. | 5252 5253 5254 |
|---|----------------------|
| | 5255 |
| 6. Document-Program gets unique identifier from the universal broker. | 5256 5257 |
| We can try all kind of transactions between XML documents and programs, but they are always separated and there is no way to have certainty of the uniqueness of certain electronic document. | 5258 5259 |
| | 5260 |
| Not-unique Document-Programs | 5261 |
| tot unique Document i rogiunis | 5262 |
| What would not unique Document Programs then be? With these there can be communications with | 5262 |
| different rules: | 5265 |
| | 5265 |
| 7 One Document Program is unique: all data and/or meta data can be communicated | 5265 |
| hetween instances | 5267 |
| 8. There is no unique Document Program: data and/or meta data is communicated between | 5267 |
| 8. There is no unique Document-Frogram, data and/or meta-data is communicated between | 5260 |
| instances. | 5209 |
| Pulos | 5270 |
| Kuits | 5271 |
| Then there is obvious part to unique and non unique Decument Programs | 5272 |
| Then mere is obvious part to unique and non-unique Document-riograms. | 5275 |
| 0. There are different rules (Mate Date) to handle date | 5274 |
| 9. There are different rules (Meta-Data) to fiandle data. | 5275 |
| Is it more of execting the universal broken? | 5270 |
| is it more of creating the universal broker: | 5277 |
| The problem with greating these brokers is that greating one universal broker is cheer impossibility. | 5270 |
| rine problem with creating these brokers is, that creating one universal broker is sheer impossibility, | 5219 |
| since it should reach infough all countries in the world. Knowing the complexity of the world, it is | 5280 |
| quite reasible to think that one universal broker is close to impossibility. | 5281 |
| The sufferences have to see the death of the second line land in the dense is the dense of the inter- | 5282 |
| I herefore we have to conclude that there will be several brokers, i.e. rederated, and their co- | 5283 |
| operation is a possibility of an option. | 5284 |
| In simple forms there exceeds the same backers and the CD (D) | 5285 |
| In simple form there would be only one broker and one kind of Document-Programs. | 5286 |
| | 5287 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 5288 |



| | 5290 |
|---|------|
| Back to the practical reality? | 5291 |
| | 5292 |
| When thinking the practical reality and the proposal of Document-Programs, there are really major | |
| problems. | 5294 |
| | 5295 |
| I) Joining documents and programs would mean more security risks, since there | 5296 |
| would be constant communications with the broker or brokers. | 5297 |
| II) Joining documents and programs would mean more risks, i.e. these combinations | 5298 |
| become obsolete easier when programs and documents are separate. | 5299 |
| III) Brokers have their own lifetime, and when a broker seizes to exist, this leads to | 5300 |
| several problems with Document-Programs. | 5301 |
| IV) Computers develop and then Document-Programs are more easily locked to | 5302 |
| certain technological combination than pure Documents. | 5303 |
| V) Neutrality of a broker can be a matter for really complicated disputes. | 5304 |
| | 5305 |
| Proposal / A way forward | 5306 |
| | 5307 |
| In the discussion paper there are following conclusions. | 5308 |
| | 5309 |
| Conclusions [in the discussion paper]: an international project to define the base XML- | 5310 |
| schema for document exchange and archiving should be started. The possibility to use | 5311 |
| DocBook as the starting point should be explored. | 5312 |
| (copied from discussion paper) | 5313 |
| | 5314 |
| When relating these conclusion to Document-Programs proposal, we can make following proposals: | 5315 |
| | 5316 |
| 1. DocBook is a good start to have data in Document-Programs. | 5317 |
| 2. For meta-data there should be separate standard, or a major extension of DocBook. | 5318 |

| 3. For rules handling data and meta-data there should separate standard, or a major extension of DecRock | 5319 5320 |
|---|--------------|
| 4. Program part of Document-Program have to be interchangable, i.e. the program part of a | 5320 5321 |
| Document-Program removed and replaced. | 5322 |
| 5. Communications part of Document-Program have to be interchangable, i.e. the | 5323 |
| Document-Program can use different communications methods. | 5324 |
| | 5325 |
| What this would mean in practise? | 5326 |
| | 5327 |
| 1. Data part could have public and confidential parts, confidential parts encrypted. | 5328 |
| 2. In meta-data there is information of document history, states and events. | 5329 |
| 3. Meta-data part could have public and confidential parts, confidential parts encrypted. | 5330 |
| 4. Program could be changed, e.g. when Document-Program is moved from a (traditional) | 5331 |
| computer to a hand-held device. | 5332 |
| 5. Communication method could also be changed, e.g. (traditional) computer might have | 5333 |
| different communication standards than hand-held device. | 5334 |
| 6. If there is a broker or brokers needed, in data and meta-data there is information about | 5335 |
| communication rules with the broker(s). | 5336 |
| What about standardization of Desument Dragrams? A seconding to my understanding complete | 533/ |
| what about standardisation of Document-Programs? According to my understanding, complete | 5338 |
| standardisation would take several years. There reasons could be following: | 5239 |
| 1. Data part of Dooumant Program could be defined in a ghorter timetable | 5240 |
| 1. Data part of Document-Program could be defined in a shorter timetable. | 5241 |
| 2. Meta-data part of Document-Program could take more time, since there is a wide variety for rules handling state and event data | 5242 |
| 101 Tutes handling state and event data. | 5245 |
| different programs with these energy methods | 5244 |
| 4. Creating Decument Program rules where a Program could be changed in a Decument | 5245 |
| 4. Creating Document-Frogram fules where a Frogram could be changed in a Document- | 5340 |
| 5 Corollary creating communications part in the Document-Program means more | 5347 |
| standardisation | 5349 |
| | 5350 |
| Conclusions | 5351 |
| | 5352 |
| Based on these thoughts my conclusions are following. | 5353 |
| | 5354 |
| a) An international project to define the base XML-schema for document exchange and | 5355 |
| archiving should be started. | 5356 |
| b) An international project to define the meta-data rules could be started, or it is extensions | 5357 |
| to the previously mentioned base XML-schema project. | 5358 |
| c) Based on these two international projects, there should also be project to create | 5359 |
| conformance methods for computer programs. | 5360 |
| d) There could be a series of seminars to debate on Document-Programs. | 5361 |
| e) If there is a concrete need to have Document-Programs, then the Document-Programs | 5362 |
| standardisation project can be started after serious deliberation. | 5363 |
| | 5364 |
| When thinking previously mentioned problems (I-V) with Document-Programs, a series of seminars | 5365 |
| (d-e) should concentrate on solutions for these problems. | 5366 |
| | 5367 |
| Good luck! | 5368 |
| | |

| | 5369 |
|--|------|
| Standardisation project does not mean, that the end result, i.e. standard, will be used everywhere. | 5370 |
| | 5371 |
| Proposal to have an international project to define the base XML-schema for document exchange | 5372 |
| and archiving is a good idea. Unfortunately we do not know beforehand, if there will be a | 5373 |
| "standard" or another standard, which will implement the idea regardless of the well-meaning | 5374 |
| standardisation project. | |
| | 5376 |
| But we must try standardisation, still knowing the risks ahead. After all, information technology is | 5377 |
| almost always about standards | 5378 |

EA 13.2: More constructive ideas?



Nowadays I use the following figure.

In reality there can be several brokers in different phases during the life-cycle of a document.

The proposal of document-program naturally raises several questions. On the other hand a document-program could use different brokers efficiently – for example the creation of a new document could mean selecting different actors, who could store the created document in different phases.

All this would mean new standardisation efforts, which could take some years.

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| | 5395 |
| EA 14: Consumer collective redress | 5396 |
| This opinion is number 15 on the consultation web page: | 5397 5398 5399 |
| EN: Opinion 15: Collective Redress http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_15 | 5400 5401 5402 |
| EA 14.1: Text of the opinion (28 June 2009) | 5403 |
| Focus of this opinion | 5404 5405 5406 |
| This opinion will focus on paragraphs 21-26 (pages 9-10) on the consultation paper ¹²² . | 5400 5407 5408 |
| Identification of a trader | 5409 5410 |
| Sometimes it might be hard to define a trader; this means that a trader must have some identification. Normally we speak about traders with their trade name, i.e. name of the company. | 5411 5412 5413 |
| However, there are subsidiaries, etc. which are actually independent companies, even though their ownership might be complicated. In Finland we have an identification number for every company (Business Identity Code in Finnish Business Information System ¹²³). | 5413 5414 5415 5416 5417 |
| In cross-border trade there should be an unambiguous identification method for companies. If there is not this this identification, it should be possible to make a complaint of missing identification. | 5417 5418 5419 |
| In the EU level we have Value added tax Information Exchange System ¹²⁴ (VIES) where it is possible to assess the validity of the value added tax information. | 5420 5421 5422 |
| Proposals: | 5423 5424 |
| 1. In receipts, especially in cross-border trade, there could be both Business Identity Code and Value added tax Information code. | 5425 5426 5427 |
| 2. If there is not national Business Identity Code in receipts, it should be the basis to make a complaint. | 5428 5429 |
| Large number of consumers | 5430 5431 5432 |
| The problem with collective redress is the information distribution of collective action. Like mentioned in the consultation paper, it is even more complicated with cross-border trade. And when there is large number of consumers, information distribution is even more complicated. | 5433 5434 5435 |
| This problem could be partially solved, if there is information centre of ongoing cross-border | 5436 5437 |
| 122 The consultation document can be downloaded electronically from the following web site: | |

http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/redress_cons/collective_redress_en.htm(checked 28 June 2009)
 http://www.ytj.fi/english/ (checked 28 June 2009)
 http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/vies/ (checked 28 June 2009)

| collective re list of ongoi | edresses. I do not mean huge high-tech information solution. A simple web site with the ng and new collective redresses could be a starting point. | 5438 5439 5440 |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Proposal | | 5440 5441 |
| 3. | When collective redress is started/initiated, information of that collective redress | 5442 5443 |
| | must be added to EU-wide list of collective redresses. | 5444 |
| 4. | There should be information about legal actions of an individual collective redress; | 5445 |
| 5 | naturally some personal information must be protected. | 5446 |
| 5. | Official Gazettes of member states. | 5447 5448 |
| Informatio | n distribution problem / Part 1 | 5449 5450 |
| | | 5451 |
| The informa Journal will | ation distribution problem still persist, since an individual web page and/or Official not solve all information distribution problems. | 5452 5453 |
| Therefore w | the have look the mass media for distributing information. The best way of course is that | 5454 |
| mass media | institutions, both for-profit and non-profit, make stories about collective redresses. | 5456 5457 |
| However fr | eedom of speech and journalistic independence must be valued and mass media | 5458 |
| institutions | can not be forced to make stories about collective redresses. Therefore, there can be list | 5459 |
| of mass med | dia institutions of member states, and information of collective redresses are provided to | 5460 |
| them. | | 5461 |
| | | 5462 |
| Proposal | | 5463 |
| 6. | There should be official list of mass media institutions, which will have information about collective redresses. | 5464 5465 5466 |
| | | 5467 |
| Informatio | n distribution problem / Part 2 | 5468 |
| In prostical | terms there might be a need for publishing information in the form of commercials | 5469 |
| even though | information about collective redress is not a traditional commercial. However | 5470 |
| nublishing c | commercials can be costly especially if there is a lot of consumers to be contacted | 5472 |
| puolioning c | | 5473 |
| On the other | r hand it could be said that some collective redresses can have significant | 5474 |
| social/politi | cal/public meaning. | 5475 |
| | | 5476 |
| However, fr | eedom of speech and journalistic independence must be valued, and mass media | 5477 |
| institutions | can not be forced to make commercials/announcement about collective redresses. | 5478 |
| However th | ere could be a voluntary procedure, when a mass media institution publishes voluntarily | 5480 |
| a commercia | als/announcement about collective redress. | 5481 |
| | | 5482 |
| In the ramp- | -up/rallying phase of a collective redress these voluntary commercials/announcement | 5483 |
| about collec | tive redress could be collected, and their monetary value can be collected. | 5484 |
| | | 5485 |
| If a collectiv mass media | ve redress results a solution favourable to consumers in the collective redress, then the institutions, which published a commercials/announcement about collective redress, | 5486 5487 |

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| 1 10 | / | |

| could have their monetary compensation af | terwards. | 5488 |
|--|---|--|
| Once again, freedom of speech and journali institutions can not be forced to this volunta free to make stories about collective redress procedure. | stic independence must be valued, and mass media ary procedures. And since mass media institutions are ses, they might not be interested to this voluntary | 5489 5490 5491 5492 5493 5493 |
| But as an idea to distribute information, the about collective redress by mass media inst | proposal of voluntarily a commercials/announcement itutions could be considered. | 5495 5496 5497 |
| 7. There could be official list of information about collective | f mass media institutions, which will have redresses. (repeat of proposal 6) | 5498 5499 5500 |
| 8. These mass media institution collective redresses. | as can publish commercials/announcements of | 5500 5501 5502 |
| 9. The monetary value of these gathered. | e published commercials/announcements can be | 5503 5504 5505 |
| 10. There might be a limit for mo commercials/announcements | onetary valuation for published | 5506 5507 5508 |
| 11. After juridical proceedings, i compensations are provided | f the case is favourable to consumers, monetary for the mass media institutions. | 5509 5510 5511 |
| In practical terms this procedure can be very of commercial/announcement, and every ma commercial/announcement. Then it is easy nature of the commercial. And if there is line | y simple. The collective redress is described in the form ass media institution can decide if they publish this to calculate monetary compensations based on size and nits, then this even easier. | 5512 5513 5514 5515 5516 5517 |
| When thinking freedom of speech and journ have significant social/political/public mean collective redress in the form of stories. On detailed information of the specific collective | nalistic independence, some collective redresses might ning, and there is wide public interest to follow the other hand, there is a need to publish some very we redress. | 5517 5518 5519 5520 5521 |
| With this voluntary procedure it might be po- journalistic independence and publication n | ossible to balance these principles: freedom of speech, eed of collective redress. | 5522 5523 5524 |
| Standardisation of forms, etc. | | 5525 5526 |
| When information distribution problem is seconsumers – once again. Then there is need | olved somehow, there might be a large number of to keep consumers informed during a collective redress. | 5527 5528 5529 5530 |
| Therefore some parts of the collective redre means forms to fill, etc. paperwork from the move forward in the collective redress. | ess process should be standardised. In practical terms this e consumer side. With these forms, etc. it is possible to | 5530 5531 5532 5533 |
| Nowadays it is possible to have electronic c can be in electronic information list. Howev consumer wants to be informed in traditional | communications, and consumer in the collective redress ver in the forms there should be possibility to inform if a al forms, e.g. letters. | 5535 5536 5537 |

| | | | 5538 |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Proposal | | 5539 | |
| _ | | | 5540 |
| | 12. | Some of the forms to be used in a collective redress should be standardised | 5541 |
| | | beforehand and they should be translated to all official languages of member states. | 5542 |
| | | | 5543 |
| | 13. | A consumer has to have possibility to electronic and traditional forms of | 5544 |
| | | communication during a collective redress. | 5545 |
| | | | 5546 |
| EA 14.2: Some questions afterwards (2014) | | 5517 | |
| | | 5547 | |
| | | | 5548 |

Class action? I attended one seminar, and the lawyer used the term "class action". In Finland class 5549 action ¹²⁵ is done by the Consumer Ombudsman. 5550 5551

Mass media institutions have their own protocols and procedures for publishing news, e.g. about 5552 class action. I suppose, that in some cases class actions can be very important for the general public. 5553 5554



5555 5556

Nowadays the problem is misinformation. There has been some efforts to handle misinformation5557and to distribute different corrections to different non-factual statements. I have proposed, that5558different mass media institutions could have some cooperation for mitigating the misinformation5559problems.5560

^{125 &}lt;u>http://www.kkv.fi/en/about-us/the-consumer-ombudsman/assistance-provided/</u>, Assisting the consumer in court - group complaint and class action
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| | 5561 |
|---|------------------------------|
| EA 15: Opinion concerning case COMP/C-3/39530 – MICROSOFT (TYING) | 5562 5563 |
| This opinion is number 17 on the consultation web page: | 5564 5565 5566 |
| EN: Opinion 17: Opinion to Antitrust Case No. COMP/C-3/39.530 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_17 | 5567 5568 5569 |
| Competition case 39530: Microsoft (Tying) http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_39530 | 5570 5571 5572 |
| There are several documents available on the competition case web page. | 5573 5574 |
| Readers of the Opinion are strongly to evaluate critically both Microsoft's proposal of the Commitment and opinions/proposal presented in the Opinion. | 5575 5576 5577 |
| Information related the Case No.COMP/C-3/39.530 can be read and downloaded from the following web page: | 5578 5579 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_39530 | 5580 5581 |
| Reader(s) of this Opinion are strongly recommended to give their own opinions. | 5582 5583 5584 |
| EA 15.1: Text of the opinion (16 October 2009) | 5585 |
| Request for new round of hearings | 5586 5587 5588 |
| It is probable that this invitation for comments will result a large number of opinions. Since this case is utmost important, I propose a second round of comments, i.e. Market Test, after the second version of the Commitment is ready. | 5589 5590 5591 5592 |
| Proposal 1 : A new Market Test is needed for the second version of proposed Commitment, after the Commission has consolidated all provided positions/opinions related to the (first) Proposed Commitment in the EU / Antitrust case COMP/39.530. | 5593 5594 5595 5596 |
| General | 5590 5597 5598 |
| I will go through the text of the proposed commitment paragraph by paragraph and by sentence by sentence. | 5599 5600 5601 |
| Paragraph 1 | 5602 5603 |
| <u>Proposal 2</u> : A web page <u>www.microsoft.com</u> is too general since Microsoft has hundreds of pages in their web site. Therefore it must something like this: <u>www.microsoft.com/ballot_screen</u> | 5604 5605 5606 |

| | | 5607 |
|-------|--|------|
| | Proposal 3 : There should be also separate annexes for describing ballot screen procedure | 5608 |
| | with Windows XP and Windows VISTA operation systems. | 5609 |
| | 1 2 | 5610 |
| | Proposal 4 : The Commission can request on its own will these separate annexes for | 5611 |
| | describing ballot screen procedure with Windows XP and Windows VISTA operation | 5612 |
| | systems | 5613 |
| | 5,500116. | 5614 |
| | Pronosal 5 . There must be point added to the third sentence in the paragraph (1) . | 5615 |
| | <u>Troposars</u> . There must be point added to the time sentence in the paragraph (1). | 5616 |
| | Microsoft will ensure that if Internet Explorer is turned off then | 5617 |
| | [] | 5618 |
| | [] (iv) Windows operating system will work coherently even though Internet Explorer | 5610 |
| | is turned off, and Microsoft will promptly correct reported defects that are related to | 5620 |
| | turning off Internet Explorer | 5621 |
| | turning on internet Explorer. | 5622 |
| Dawag | want 1 | 5622 |
| Parag | raph 2 | 5025 |
| | Onining 1. There must be showed in written form for OEM terms where is most feelly. | 5625 |
| | <u>Opinion 1</u> . There must be change in written form for OEM terms, where is specifically | 5025 |
| | specified, that an OEM has free choice to pre-install any web browser. Surely there is | 5626 |
| | "Changes" clause, and finally accepted final form of the Commitment can be compared to | 5627 |
| | Force Majeure -situation, and change in terms is possible. | 5628 |
| | | 5629 |
| | <u>Proposal 6</u> : Therefore every OEM must be given a written notice of change in the terms, i.e. | 5630 |
| | free choice for pre-installation of web browsers. | 5631 |
| | | 5632 |
| | <u>Proposal 7</u> : Previously mentioned list of notified OEMs must be delivered to the | 5633 |
| | Commission and updated regularly, i.e. monthly, to the Microsoft web site. | 5634 |
| _ | | 5635 |
| Parag | raph 3 | 5636 |
| | | 5637 |
| | <u>Proposal 8</u> : Sentence 1 in paragraph must be following: | 5638 |
| | | 5639 |
| | "Within Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications, which are specified in this | 5640 |
| | Commitment, and distributed in the EEA, Microsoft shall not include any icons, links | 5641 |
| | or short-cuts or provide any other means to start a download or installation of a | 5642 |
| | Microsoft web browser." | 5643 |
| | | 5644 |
| Parag | raph 4 | 5645 |
| | | 5646 |
| | <u>Proposal 9</u> : Similarly to free choice to pre-install any web browser, there must be a | 5647 |
| | covenant provided by Microsoft not sue when developing, using, distributing, promoting or | 5648 |
| | supporting software that competes with Microsoft web browsers. | 5649 |
| | | 5650 |
| | <u>Proposal 10</u> : This written notice to the OEMs must be given at the same time as notice of | 5651 |
| | free choice of pre-installation. | 5652 |
| | | 5653 |
| Parag | raph 6 | 5654 |
| | | 5655 |
| | Opinion 2: This paragraph considers direct OEM licences, which are different from | 5656 |
| | | |

| previously mentioned free pre-installation and free using, distributing, promoting or supporting of web browsers. | 5657 5658 5659 |
|---|--|
| Proposal 11 : Therefore there must be one sentence more: | 5660 5661 |
| "Microsoft shall not terminate a direct OEM licence based on OEMs (licensees) usage of competing web browser related to Internet Explorer or other Microsoft's web browser(s)." | 5662 5663 5664 |
| Paragraph 7 | 5665 5666 |
| Opinion 3: The five months roll-out in this paragraph is totally vague. | 5668 5669 |
| Proposal 12 : After sentence "If Microsoft encounters objective unexpected technical difficulties which mean that it is unable to complete the full roll-out within 5 months, Microsoft will before the end of this period submit a reasoned request for an extension to the Commission." there must be following sentences : | 5670 5671 5672 5673 5674 |
| "Commission can nominate technology-oriented experts to determine the reasoned request and technical obstacles related to five (5) months time, aka grace period. These technology-oriented experts must be given a access to technical development environment of Microsoft in order to determine the validity of reasoned request. If there are user manuals, development manuals, introductory software, test suites or defect information, Microsoft will provide public, complete and concise list and free access of this information to the nominated technology-oriented experts. Commission can order monthly payments for Microsoft after this grace period, if there is non-compliance after this five months grace period. Commission can determine amount of these monthly fines based on severity of the possible non-compliance after grace period." Opinion 4: Based on the previous non-compliance of Microsoft, it can be reasoned that this five (5) months delay can be extended indefinitely, if there is not some monetary measures to prevent non-compliance in this respect. | 5674 5675 5676 5677 5678 5679 5680 5681 5682 5683 5684 5683 5684 5685 5686 5687 5688 5689 5690 5691 |
| Proposal 13 : One sentence must be added: | 5692 5693 |
| "The Ballot Screen update will include an initial page that provides basic information concerning the purpose of the Ballot Screen. This initial page must be on the default language of the operating system." | 5694 5695 5696 5697 5698 |
| <u>Proposal 14</u> : An average user might not understand how to test active internet connection, even though it seems easy. Therefore one sentence must deleted and a new sentence must be added: | 5699 5700 5701 5702 |
| This page will include a notice that prominently reminds the user to ensure an active internet connection before proceeding to the browser selection page. This initial page contains a button that will test internet connections by sending a | 5703 5704 5705 |

| | PING ¹²⁶ messages to vendor-managed download servers of the predetermined browsers, and if there are internet connection problems, there will be a notification of these problems and there is a possibility to cancel the installation process of web browsers. | 5706 5707 5708 5709 |
|--------|--|--|
| | Proposal 15 : Term "ClickOnce" is not defined, and it must be defined in the final form of the accepted Commitment. | 5710 5711 5712 |
| Paragr | raph 9 | 5713 5714 |
| | Opinion 5: There is not any mention about manual update in this paragraph. | 5715 5716 |
| | <u>Proposal 16</u> : With manual update there must be a possibility to install web browser through Ballot Screen. | 5717 5718 5719 |
| | <u>Proposal 17</u> : It should be possible to add the wanted web browser(s) to all computers by the administrative personnel, not just removing Ballot Screen. | 5720 5721 5722 |
| Paragr | raph 11 | 5723 5724 |
| | Opinion 6: "semi-annually" is too vague in the sentence 1. | 5725 5726 |
| | Proposal 18 : "semi-annually" in the sentence 1 must be replaced by "monthly". | 5727 5728 |
| | Opinion 7: "source commonly agreed" is too vague in the sentence 1. | 5729 5730 |
| | <u>Proposal 19</u> : There must be a specific source mentioned for calculating browser popularity in the final form of the Commitment. This source of calculating browser popularity must be independent of Microsoft and Microsoft's subsidiaries. | 5731 5732 5733 5734 |
| Paragr | caph 13Opinion 8: "semi-annually" is too vague in the sentence 3. | 5735 5736 5737 |
| | Proposal 20 : "semi-annually" in the sentence 3 must be replaced by "monthly". | 5738 5739 |
| | <u>Opinion 9</u> : In the final sentence of the paragraph 13 the term "reasonable period of time" must be replaced with a specific time period the final form of the Commitment, e.g. a month. | 5740 5741 5742 5743 |
| | Proposal 21: In the final sentence of the paragraph 13 there are missing points. The procedure for dispute resolution should be following: * a dispute is recognised * the disputed issue is informed to the Commission * Microsoft and vendor try to resolve the dispute * Microsoft and vendor resolve the issue * written resolution of the dispute is informed to the Commission | 5744 5745 5746 5747 5748 5749 5750 |
| | * IF Microsoft and vendor cannot resolve the dispute, then Microsoft must submit the matter to the Commission for determination | 5751 5752 5753 5754 |

¹²⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PING

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| Paragraph 15 | 5755 5756 |
|--|--|
| <u>Opinion 10</u> : The referenced "Timely Manner" is vaguely defined in the chapter 5. This issue will be discussed later on. | 5757 5758 5759 |
| Proposal 22 : In the final sentence of the paragraph 13 "may not charge" must be changed " must not charge ". | 5760 5761 5762 |
| Proposal 23 : There must be a new sentence in the end of the paragraph 15. | 5762 5763 |
| "Microsoft will provide a way give feedback about API defects. These API defects must be listed in the page committed to API defects. The status of API defects must be informed in the same page." | 5765 5766 5767 5768 |
| Opinion 11: This is not hard task, since a single web page can comply previous sentence. | 5769 5770 |
| Paragraph 17 | 5770 5771 |
| Opinion 12: This paragraph implies passive behaviour by Microsoft, and it is not acceptable. | 5772 5773 5774 |
| Proposal 24 : There must be new sentences in the end of the paragraph 17: | 5775 5776 |
| "When there is changes and updates in the Windows Update online service, Microsoft will invite browser vendors mentioned in the paragraph 13 to test changes and updates in the Windows Update online service. If there is defects found by browser vendors mentioned in the paragraph 13 in the updates in the Windows Update online service, Microsoft will promptly to start correcting these defects." | 5777 5778 5779 5780 5781 5782 |
| Paragraph 18 | 5782 5783 |
| <u>Opinion 13</u> : There is not mentioning about the renewal of the Commitment, if the web browser market is still dominated by one web browser provider, in this case Microsoft. | 5785 5786 |
| Proposal 25 : There must be new sentences in the end of the paragraph 19: "The term of this Commitment can be renewed after 5 years of the adoption of this Commitment. Commission can on its own will monitor web browser market, and can have on its own will have Market Review of the web browser market. If Commission can reasonably proof, that web browser market is still abusively dominated by one Microsoft web browser in the fifth year of this Commitment, Commission can on its own will ask a new Market Test during the fifth year of this Commitment. Based on the Market Test, Commission and Microsoft can agree on the new Commitment after this Commitment, and the negotiations for the new Commitment can happen in the fifth year of this Commitment." | 5787 5788 5789 5790 5791 5792 5793 5794 5795 5796 5797 5708 |
| Amendment 1 / Paragraph 20 | 5799 5800 |
| Proposal 26 : I propose following paragraph 20 to be added. | 5800 5801 |
| (20) The twelve (12) web browser vendors mentioned in the paragraph 13 can provide yearly reports in January to the Commission about the competitive situation | 5802 5803 5804 |

| i t (| in the web browser market during this Commitment. There reports can be provided by individual web browser vendors or by collective effort of web browser vendors. Commission can evaluate these reports, when reviewing effectiveness of this | 5805 5806 5807 5808 |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Commission can on its own will have Market Deviews, i.e. the Commission can have | 5200 |
| (| commission can on its own will have Market Reviews, i.e. the Commission can have | 5010 |
| č (| a public consultation for Customers of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, | 5010 |
| (| in the Member States, Standard Setting Organizations, Information and | 5011 |
| 1 | Communication Technology Exports Associations and to the general public | 5912 |
| | The Commission can use these Market Deviews, when reviewing effectiveness of | 5015 |
| | the Commitment | 5014 |
| l , | | 5916 |
| | | 5010 |
| Amondmont? | / Daragraph 21 | 5919 |
| Amenument 2 | / Taragraph 21 | 5810 |
| Dronos | al 27: I propose following percentary 21 to be added | 5820 |
| <u>110µ08</u> | ai 27. 1 propose following paragraph 21 to be added. | 5821 |
| د | (21) There will be new internet standards presented during time period of this | 5822 |
| (| Commitment According to annex $A(b)$ to Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the | 5822 |
| , T | World Trade Organization there can be standards and technical specifications. If | 5824 |
| ť | there is Government Procurement in some country based on technical specifications | 5825 |
| (| (WTO definition) concerning web standards in a procurement bidding Microsoft's | 5826 |
| (| web browser version will comply with these technical specifications mandated in | 5827 |
| | specific procurements " | 5828 |
| | speenie procurements. | 5829 |
| Opinion | 14: Here is following background for the proposed paragraph 21 | 5830 |
| <u></u> F | | 5831 |
| 1 | Agreement on Government Procurement ¹²⁷ as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 5832 |
| I | Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). | 5833 |
| | | 5834 |
| 1 | Article VI: Technical Specifications | 5835 |
| | - | 5836 |
|] | 1. Technical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products or services | 5837 |
| t | to be procured, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols, | 5838 |
| t | terminology, packaging, marking and labelling, or the processes and methods for | 5839 |
| t | their production and requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures | 5840 |
| I | prescribed by procuring entities, shall not be prepared, adopted or applied with a | 5841 |
| V | view to, or with the effect of, creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade. | 5842 |
| | | 5843 |
| 2 | 2. Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall, where appropriate: | 5844 |
| | | 5845 |
| (| (a) be in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics; and | 5846 |
| (| (b) be based on international standards, where such exist; otherwise, on national | 5847 |
| t | technical regulations(footnote 3), recognized national standards (footnote 4), or | 5848 |
| ł | building codes. | 5849 |
| | | 5850 |
| | (tootnote original) 3 For the purpose of this Agreement, a technical regulation | 5851 |
| | is a document which lays down characteristics of a product or a service or | 5852 |
| | their related processes and production methods, including the applicable | 5853 |

| | administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 5854 5855 5856 5857 5858 |
|----------------|---|--|
| | (footnote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or services or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 5859 5860 5861 5862 5863 5864 5865 |
| | 3. There shall be no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name, patent, design or type, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and provided that words such as "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation. | 5866 5867 5868 5869 5870 5870 5871 |
| | 4. Entities shall not seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of precluding competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the procurement. | 5872 5873 5874 5875 5876 5877 |
| Amendment | 3 / Paragraph 22-24 | 5878 |
| Propos | sal 28. I propose following paragraphs to be added | 5879 5880 |
| <u>1.0p</u> 0. | <u>200 – 0</u> . i propose rono (ing punginpin to or unuou) | 5881 |
| | "(22) There will be new internet standards (both "de jure" and "de facto") presented during time period of this Commitment." | 5882 5883 5884 |
| | "(23) Microsoft will comply with a new web standard ("de jure"), if three (3) largest or over six (6) web browser providers mentioned in the paragraph 13 are committed to a specific web standard ("de jure"). Standard setting organisation (SDO) is specified in Article VI: Technical Specifications of the Agreement on Government Procurement 1 as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization." | 5884 5885 5886 5887 5888 5889 5890 |
| | "(24) With "de facto" standards there can be Market Review by the Commission. If there is a "de facto" standard hindering the competition, the Commission can start antitrust proceedings with provider of that "de facto" competition hindering web standard. If competition hindering "de facto" web standard is provided by Microsoft, Commission and Microsoft shall start immediately negotiations to alleviate the hindered competition during this Commitment. In market review the Commission can review if complying with "de facto" standard is reasonable and feasible to the web browser providers mentioned in the paragraph 13." | 5891 5892 5893 5894 5895 5895 5896 5897 5898 5899 |
| | "(25) Conformity of the standards is important for all browsers in the market. Microsoft will assure that Internet Explorer conforms with "de jure" and "de facto" standards. If other browser vendors, consumers or other companies can prove that | 5900 5901 5902 5903 |

| Internet Explorer does not conform to these standards, Commission and Microsoft will negotiate about solving conformity problems, and they will determine timetable for achieving conformity. Commission can nominate technology-oriented experts to determine conformance of Internet Explorer. If Microsoft does not comply with accepted timetable, Commission can order monthly fines for Microsoft." | 5904 5905 5906 5907 5908 5909 |
|---|--|
| <u>Opinion 15</u> : Based on Microsoft's previous non-conformity to public standards, there must be safety measures to ensure that Microsoft really conforms to standards. | 5910 5911 5912 |
| SIDENOTE. In WTO case EC - Bananas III (DS27) it was concluded that General Agreement on Trade in Services Articles II and XVI prohibits de facto discrimination as well as de jure discrimination, the Appellate Body noted that in past practice, GATT Article I applied to de facto discrimination. Also in case Canada – Autos (DS 139 and 142) it was concluded that article I:1 covers de facto discrimination as well as de jure discrimination. | 5913 5914 5915 5916 5917 5918 5919 5920 |
| Amendment 4 / Paragraph 26 | 5921 |
| <u>Opinion 16</u> : Microsoft is having a passive attitude of informing all interested parties in this proposed commitment. | 5922 5923 5924 5925 |
| Proposal 29 : I propose following paragraph to be added. | 5926 5927 |
| "(26) Microsoft shall provide public web pages related to the Ballot Screen. It shall be possible to all interested persons and all legal entities to sign into the information mailing lists informing about the Ballot Screen and to RSS feeds informing about Ballot Screen. Microsoft will promptly inform all relevant changes in the the Ballot Screen procedures to these information lists and to Microsoft's web page. | 5927 5928 5929 5930 5931 5932 5932 |
| Amendment 5 / Paragraph 27 | 5935 5934 |
| <u>Opinion 17</u> : Microsoft is not proposing that how Volume Licensing Customers are going to be served during this proposed Commitment. | 5935 5936 5937 |
| Proposal 30: I propose following. | 5939 5940 |
| Microsoft and Commission can negotiate how Volume Licensing Customers are served during the final Commitment. Volume Licensing Customers need options, where they can enforce usage of certain | 5941 5942 5943 |
| versions of web browsers in their organisations based on the policy in their organisations. | 5944 5945 5046 |
| Customers for the next version of the proposed Commitment. | 5940 5947 5948 |
| <u>Opinion 18</u> : When there is a second Market Test, Microsoft's constructive proposals for serving Volume Licensing Customers can be better evaluated. | 5949 5950 5951 |
| Definition "Timely Manner" | 5952 5953 |

| <u>Pro</u> bet | pposal 31 : This should contain definition of "alpha" version and clearer explanation ween "alpha" and "beta" versions. | 5954 5955 5056 |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pro star sho | oposal 32 : There is not mentioning, that how long period "beta testing" is. Is there some ndard "beta testing period" for Microsoft's products in the "beta testing phase"? This buld be defined better! | 5956 5957 5958 5959 5960 |
| Definition | "Windows Client PC Operating System | 5960 5961 |
| Pro and | pposal 33 : This should be information about Windows VISTA and about Windows XP I their successors. | 5962 5963 5964 |
| MISSING | Definition "API" | 5965 5966 |
| Pro | oposal 34: The term "API" must be defined. | 5967 5968 |
| MISSING | Definition "ClickOne" | 5969 5970 |
| Pro | oposal 35: The term "ClickOnce" must be defined. | 5971 5972 |
| ANNEX A | A of the proposed Commitment | 5975 5974 |
| <u>Op</u> | inion 19: The term "Turn Windows features on or off" is totally vague. | 5975 5976 |
| <u>Pro</u> Con | pposal 36 : "Turn Internet Explorer on or off" should be a separate option right in the ntrol Panel, not hidden deeply to "Turn Windows features on or off" menu. | 5977 5978 5979 |
| <u>Op</u> eve add | inion 20: An average user might not understand how to test active internet connection, en though it seems easy. Therefore one sentence must deleted and a new sentence must be led: | 5980 5981 5982 5983 |
| Pro sen bro pro | oposal 37 : This initial page contains a button that will test internet connections by ding a PING messages to vendor-managed download servers of the predetermined owsers, and if there are internet connection problems, there will be a notification of these oblems and there is a possibility to cancel the installation process. | 5984 5985 5986 5987 5988 |
| <u>Op</u> foll | inion 21: There should be clear "HELP" link, that would open clear explanation of the lowing phases. | 5989 5990 5991 |
| ANNEX E | 3 of the proposed Commitment | 5992 5993 |
| Pro wh orig | oposal 38 : In the bottom of the Ballot Screen there should link "Technical Information", ich would give clear technical information about all presented browsers for technically- ented persons. | 5994 5995 5996 5997 5998 |
| EA 15.2 | 2: Reasoned afterthoughts (2014-2015)? | 5999 |
| | | 6000 6001 |

| What is popularity of different web browsers? There are some information ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ services following the popularity of web browsers. | 6002 6003 6004 |
|---|--|
| Current situation is interesting (November 2014), since Internet Explorer has gradually lost some market share. Then there are serious competing products (Firefox and Chrome especially). | 6005 6006 6007 |
| One interesting issue will be conformance with different standards – both de facto and de jure. | 6008 6009 |
| This goes back to governmental procurement. Can governmental entities demand citizens to use some commercial software? | 6010 6011 |
| I guess, that tying Internet Explorer has been a constant feature. The European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) demanded separation of Internet Explorer from the Windows operating system, and this meant a lot of work for Microsoft engineering – how to actually make the separation? | 6012 6013 6014 6015 6016 6017 |
| Interestingly, there are news about a new web browser, which would be developed by Microsoft. I guess that separating Internet Explorer from Windows operating system can be very demanding. At the moment (7 January 2015) there has been discussion about Windows 10 operating system. Possibly tying Internet Explorer to Windows 10 is at the moment unknown to me. | 6018 6019 6020 6021 6022 |
| It will be interesting to see / follow the development of the web browser market. | 6023 6024 |
| It is interesting that the European Commission organised the review of proposed commitments. However there is a difference between commitments of a specific company and general competition issues. I guess that different companies give their reasoned opinions an possibly these responses can contain some complicated issues. Responses to general consultations (i.e. not market tests) about competition issues have been published. | 6025 6026 6027 6028 6029 6030 |
| Personally I check regularly the general consultation ¹³⁰ web page of the European Commission. In principle it is interesting that an individual citizen (European Union / member states) can give reasoned opinions based on different consultations. | 6031 6032 6033 6034 |
| Microsoft is not the only American company facing requests of the European Commission. There have been different choices of different American companies. Some companies have worked the European Commission voluntarily without juridical proceedings. Some American companies have decided to have juridical proceedings. Some of those American companies have lost their case after serious juridical proceedings and the decisions of the European Commission has been enforced after all. | 6034 6035 6036 6037 6038 6039 6040 |

^{128 &}lt;u>http://gs.statcounter.com/</u>, e.g. StatCounter 129 <u>http://www.netmarketshare.com/</u>, e.g. NetMarketShare 130 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/consultations/index_en.htm</u>, European Commission → Your Voice in Europe → Consultations

| | 6041 |
|---|--------------|
| EA 16: Public Undertaking by Microsoft | 6042 |
| | 6043 |
| This opinion is number 18 on the consultation web page: | 6044 |
| | 6045 |
| EN: Opinion 18: Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft | 6046 |
| <u>http://www.jukkaranniia.n/iausunnot.ntmi#nro_18</u> | 6047 |
| The documents related to this opinion were still available (20 March 2015) on the Microsoft we | 0048 6040 |
| nage. | 6050 |
| http://news.microsoft.com/2009/10/07/statement-microsoft-welcomes-european- | 6051 |
| commission-market-testing-announcement/ | 6052 |
| | 6052 |
| This opinion was based on those documents: | 6054 |
| | 6055 |
| Market Test Notice | 6056 |
| Proposed Interoperability Undertaking (Oct. 6, 2009, .doc file) | 6057 |
| Annex A – Warranty Agreement (Oct. 6, 2009, .doc file) | 6058 |
| Annex B – Template Interoperability Patent License (Oct. 6, 2009, .doc file) | 6059 |
| Annex C – Additional Outlook and Exchange Versions (Oct. 6, 2009, .doc file) | 6060 |
| Annex D – Outlook and Exchange Future Standards Process (Oct. 6, 2009, .doc file) | 6061 |
| Proposed Commitment (.pdf file) | 6062 |
| Annex A – Turning Internet Explorer on and off (.pdf file) | 6063 |
| Annex B – Web Browser Ballot (.pdf file) | 6064 |
| | 6065 |
| EA 16.1: Text of the opinion (28 October 2009) | 6066 |
| | 6067 |
| EA 16.1.1: Introduction | 6068 |
| | 6069 |
| Please read the Public Undertaking by Microsoft first | 6070 |
| | 6071 |
| Proposal: | 6072 |
| It is strongly proposed, that the reader of this document reads first the Public | 6073 |
| Undertaking by Microsoft and makes personal notes while reading the the Public | 6074 |
| Undertaking by Microsoft. | 6075 |
| Oninion | 6076 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Deading these eminions should be done ofter nersenal notes, since these eminions, and | 6077 6078 |
| reading these opinions should be done after personal notes, since these opinions, and | 6078 6070 |
| proposal might direct uninking to wrong direction and I might have wrong conclusions. | 6080 |
| Request for new round of hearings in the case COMP/39 294 - Microsoft (FCIS complaint) | 6081 |
| request for new round of nearings in the ease COMPT/37.274 - Microsoft (ECIS comptaint) | 6082 |
| Proposal: | 6083 |
| It is possible that this invitation for comments will result a large number of opinio | 6084 |
| and positions. Since this case is utmost important. I propose a second round of | 6085 |
| comments / Market test after the second version of the proposed "Interoperability | ty 6086 |
| | - |

| Commitment " is ready, and gathered feedback collected by the Commission is consolidated to the next proposal of Interoperability Commitment. | 6087 6088 6089 |
|---|----------------------|
| General comments | 6090 6001 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : | 6091 6092 |
| Readability of the Public Undertaking by Microsoft is terrible, it contains sloppy definitions, it has unclear structure, and is generally speaking very sloppy presentation. Noting that | 6093 6094 |
| Microsoft Corporation (Microsoft) in one the largest corporations in the world, it is not acceptable that their written presentations are low-level and unclear. | 6095 6096 |
| Proposal: | 6097 6098 |
| Major improvements for readability are needed in the main document, and there should be a second round of comments after the second version of the Public Undertaking by Microsoft is ready, being it an informal round of comments or an | 6099 6100 6101 |
| official Market Test by the Commission. | 6102 |
| Opinion: Readability of the Anneyes is terrible, they contain sloppy definitions, some | 6104 |
| definitions are clearly missing, some definitions contradict with each other and some of the | 6105 |
| text in the Annexes is hastily copied some general model, which does not comply with the | 6106 |
| legislation in the European Union. | 6107 |
| | 6108 |
| Proposal: | 6109 |
| Major improvements for readability are needed in the in the Annexes, and there should be a | 6110 |
| second round of comments after the second version of the Public Undertaking by Microsoft | 6111 |
| is ready, being it an informal round of comments or an official Market fest by the | 6112 |
| Commission. | 6114 |
| EA 16.1.2: pages 1-9 of the Public Undertaking by Microsoft (i.e. | 6115 |
| sections A-G) | 6116 |
| | 6117 |
| Current structure of the Undertaking | 6118 |
| | 6119 |
| Opinion: | 6120 |
| According to my understanding the structure of the Undertaking is following: | 6121 |
| | 6122 |
| <u>Main document</u> ==> containing chapter "F. Definitions" | 6123 |
| Annex A | 6124 |
| Exhibit A of Annex $A ==>$ Definitions of the Annex A | 6125 |
| Exhibit C of Anney A | 6126 |
| Anney B ==> containing chapter "1 Definitions" | 6127 |
| Annex C | 6120 |
| | 6130 |
| This structure of these documents is complicated, especially with the chapters called | 6131 |
| "Definitions" | 6132 |
| | 6133 |
| Proposal: | 6134 |
| The structure of the final Interoperability Commitment should be following: | 6135 |

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| | 6136 |
|--|------|
| Main document | 6137 |
| Annex A | 6138 |
| Exhibit B of Annex A | 6139 |
| Exhibit C of Annex A | 6140 |
| Annex B | 6141 |
| Annex C | 6142 |
| Annex X: Dispute Settlement | 6143 |
| Annex Z : DEFINITIONS | 6144 |
| ==> containing chapter "F. Definitions" of the main document | 6145 |
| ==> containing "definitions" of the Exhibit A of Annex A | 6146 |
| ==> containing chapter "1. Definitions" of Annex B | 6147 |
| | 6148 |
| | 6149 |
| In the main document the chapter "F. Definitions" is repealed and added to annex Z . | 6150 |
| Exhibit A of Annex A is repeated and added to annex Z. | 6151 |
| Chapter 1. Definitions of the Annex B is repeated and added to annex Z. | 6152 |
| All other definitions are repealed and added to the Annex Z | 0133 |
| Dronosal | 6155 |
| The previously mentioned definitions added to the anney 7 are consolidated refined | 6156 |
| validated and possibly partly rewritten in order to add readability in the Main | 6157 |
| Non-variation of the Appendix A \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} | 6158 |
| Document and in the Annexes A, D and C. | 6159 |
| Opinion: In this way there is only one Annex containing definitions to be used in the main | 6160 |
| document and in Annexes A and B. In the current for there are lot of redundant and | 6161 |
| contradicting definitions and that is not acceptable | 6162 |
| | 6163 |
| Opinion: Microsoft seems to think, that Warranty Agreement (for Protocols, Standards and | 6164 |
| Format) and Licence Agreement (Microsoft's Patented Protocols) are separate things. | 6165 |
| In reality there are products that have both protocols: BOTH open protocols AND patented | 6166 |
| protocols by Microsoft (and possibly with other software companies). | 6167 |
| | 6168 |
| Proposal: | 6169 |
| Warranty Agreement and Template Licence (Annex A and Annex B) must be a | 6170 |
| coherent which each other. | 6171 |
| | 6172 |
| Proposal: | 6173 |
| Annex A and Annex B should have the same definitions, and they are added to the | 6174 |
| Annex Z, and defined well enough in one document, and not dispersing conflicting | 6175 |
| definitions to different unclear documents. | 6176 |
| | 6177 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : A large company, like Microsoft, can not have different definitions for different | 6178 |
| agreements/contracts, and definitions cannot change from division to division. | 6179 |
| Oninion. Dispute settlement and address in the Assessment second black while a 111 | 6180 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Dispute settlement procedure in the Annex seems reasonable, and it could be applied to both Annexes (A and D), and then the role of the Commission is more all | 0181 |
| applied to both Annexes (A and B), and then the role of the Commission is more clear in both Annexes. In the current form Annexe D holds up and definitions for dimensional setting | 0182 |
| boun Annexes. In the current form Annex B notas vague definitions for dispute settlement. | 6101 |
| Dronosal | 6195 |
| i ioposai. | 0103 |

| | Dispute settlement is repealed from Annex A and Annex B, and they are consolidated to the Annex X, and there should be the same dispute settlement procedure for both Annexes (Annex A and Annex B) | 6186 6187 6188 6189 |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Parag | raph 1 (page 1) / Main Document | 6190 6191 |
| | <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 1 misses clear explanation, what the Judgement of the Court of First Instance (Grand Chamber) of 17 September 2007 - Microsoft v Commission (Case T- 201/04) exactly expects Microsoft to do. This is very unfortunate and not acceptable | 6192 6193 6194 |
| | Copy from the operational part of the Judgement (Case T-201/04) | 6195 6196 |
| | ······································ | 6197 |
| | 1) it orders Microsoft to submit a proposal for the establishment of a mechanism which is to include a monitoring trustee with the power to have access, | 6198 6199 |
| | independently of the Commission, to Microsoft's assistance, information, documents, premises and employees and to the source code of the relevant Microsoft products; | 6200 6201 6202 |
| | 2) it requires that the proposal for the establishment of that mechanism provide that all the costs associated with the appointment of the monitoring trustee, including his | 6202 6203 6204 |
| | remuneration, be borne by Microsoft; and | 6205 6206 |
| | 3) it reserves to the Commission the right to impose by way of decision a mechanism such as that referred to in the first and second indents above; | 6207 6208 6209 |
| | Opinion: There is not any mentioning that what or who would be this monitoring trustee. | 6210 6211 |
| | Proposal: | 6212 |
| | There must a clear definition and explanation of this monitoring trustee. | 6213 6214 |
| | <u>Opinion</u> : Monitoring trustee has probably some rights and obligations related to the final form of the Interoperability Commitment. | 6215 6216 6217 |
| | Pronosal | 6218 |
| | The Commission sets the rules for the monitoring trustee based on the judgement of the Court of First Instance (Grand Chamber) of 17 September 2007 - Microsoft v Commission (Case T-201/04). There could be some more explanation, what | 6219 6220 6221 |
| | Microsoft is exactly obliged to do. | 6222 6223 |
| Parag | raph 2 (page 1) / Main Document | 6224 6225 |
| | <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 2 (page 1) is not complying with the judgement of Case T-201/04 mentioned in the operational part of the judgement. Microsoft's assistance, information, documents, premises, employees and to the source code is not mentioned in the Guiding Principles. | 6226 6227 6228 6229 6230 |
| | Proposal: Guiding Principles must be changed to comply with the judgement of Case T-201/04 mentioned in the operational part of the judgement. | 6231 6232 6233 |
| | Proposal: | 6234 6235 |

| 159 / 63 | 52 |
|---|---|
| The Commission defines the rules for the Monitoring Trustee, and these rule take account Microsoft's assistance, information, documents, premises, employees and to the source code. | 6236 6237 6238 6239 |
| Paragraph 3 (page 1) / Main Document | 6240 |
| Opinion: It is not mentioned that WHO is going to interpret the Guiding Principles. | 6241 6242 6243 |
| Proposal: It is must be defined, that WHO is going to interpret the Guiding Principles, and the Commission can accept this definition before the final version of the Interoperabilit Commitment. | 6243 6244 6245 y 6246 6247 6248 |
| Paragraph 6 section A (page 1) / Main Document | 6248 6249 |
| Opinion: "interested" in section A is too vague. | 6250 6251 6252 |
| Proposal: In section A "interested" must be changed to "all interested". There must no discrimination to any private person or any legal entity. | 6253 6254 6255 6256 |
| Opinion: "undertakings" in section A is too vague. | 6257 6258 |
| Proposal: In section A "undertakings" must be changed to "all interested private persons and a interested legal entities". | 6258 6259 ill 6260 6261 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft's products are used by both individual persons and by legal entities. Because of the nature of Microsoft's products and Microsoft's technologies, both individual persons and large corporations can develop products, which are very similar. Therefore the has to be equal footing to all interested private persons and all interested legal entities. | 6262 6263 6264 re 6265 6266 |
| Generally: Paragraph 7 sections A, B and C (pages 1-2) / Main Document | 6267 6268 |
| Opinion: These sections A, B and C are contradicting with each other. | 6269 6270 6271 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : In section C there is mentioning: "compatible with Open Source Licenses" and section A there is mentioning: "reasonable and non-discriminatory terms". | 6272 6273 6274 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : These contradictions show that Microsoft does not understand what is an Open Source Licence or Microsoft is deliberately creating misunderstandings and confusion between terms "non-discriminatory terms" and "open source license". | 6274 6275 6276 6277 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Since Microsoft does not understand what is an Open Source Licence, there is not any mentioning of specific Open Source Licence and the definition in the part "F. Definitions" is not complying with the definition by Open Source Initiative 1, aka. The Ope Source Definition 2. | $\begin{array}{r} 6278 \\ 6279 \\ 6280 \\ en \\ 6281 \\ 6282 \\ 6282 \\ 6282 \end{array}$ |
| Proposal: In Paragraph 7 sections A, B and C (pages 1-2) must be changed to comply with the | 6283 6284 6285 |

| The Open Source Definition by Open Source Initiative, and Microsoft must define which Open Source Licence it is going to use in this paragraph 7. | 6286 6287 |
|--|----------------------|
| Paragraph 7 section A (page 1) / Main Document | 6288 6289 |
| | 6290 |
| Opinion: Term "reasonable and non-discriminatory terms" is not defined in the part "F. | 6291 |
| Definitions". | 6292 |
| | 6293 |
| Proposal: | 6294 |
| Term " reasonable and non-discriminatory terms" must be defined, and added to the Annex Z, Definitions. | 6295 6296 |
| Paragraph 7 section B (pages 2-3) / Main Document | 6297 6298 6200 |
| Oninion: Paragraph 7 Section B (pages $2-3$) is totally vague and totally unaccentable | 6300 |
| <u>Opinion</u> . I aragraph 7 Section D (pages 2-5) is totany vague and totany unacceptable. | 6301 |
| Proposal: There must be following sentences in the section B. | 6302 |
| "Microsoft will provide Patent Information about its patents Microsoft will provide | 6303 |
| a public, complete and concise list of patents, which are related to Microsoft's | 6304 |
| Relevant Software Products and Microsoft Software Products. Microsoft will provide | 6305 |
| a public, complete and concise list of patents which are related Compatible Software, | 6306 |
| being it Free/Open Source Software (FOSS) or Closed Software. Access to | 6307 |
| information of these patents and patents itself must be free to all interested persons | 6308 |
| and legal entities. If there are user manuals, development manuals, introductory | 6309 |
| software, test suites or defect information, Microsoft will provide public, complete | 6310 |
| and concise list and free access of this information to all interested persons and legal | 6311 |
| entities. | 6312 |
| | 6313 |
| If Microsoft finds that a software provider is infringing Microsoft's patents, Microsoft will inform about this infringement to the Commission, especially in the | 6314 |
| Microsoft will inform about this infingement to the Commission, especially in the | 6216 |
| of this kind infringement to the Commission. Microsoft and the Commission can | 6317 |
| investigate this infringement before Microsoft sue a legal entity of infringing | 6318 |
| Microsoft's patents related to Microsoft's Relevant Software Products " | 6319 |
| merosons patents related to microsons relevant software riodades. | 6320 |
| Proposal: | 6321 |
| Term "Patent Information" must be defined, and added to the Annex Z, Definitions. | 6322 |
| | 6323 |
| Paragraph 7 section C (page 2) / Main Document | 6324 |
| | 6325 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 7 section C (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6326 |
| Decessed | 6327 |
| Proposal: There is he same text to be removed in the first sentence in the following way: | 6328 |
| There is de some text to de removed in the first sentence in the following way. | 6329 |
| subject to no more than a nominal unfront fee and licensing terms which are | 6330 |
| subject to no more than a nominal apriont fee and needsing terms which are | 6332 |
| Proposal: | 6333 |
| First sentence must be following: | 6334 |
| | 6335 |
| | |

| "Access to and use of the Interoperability Information shall compatible with Open Source Licenses and public domain Copyright Licences." | 6336 6337 |
|--|--|
| Opinion: Microsoft must not invent its own Open Source Licenses and Copyright Licences. | 6338 6339 6340 |
| Proposal: "Copyright Licence" might be defined in a better way in the Annex Z. | 6341 6342 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft does not define which Open Source Licences and Copyright Licences Microsoft is going to follow. This is totally unacceptable. Microsoft must define, which well-known Open Source Licence or Copyright Licence it is going to comply, when providing Interoperability Information. | 6343 6344 6345 6346 6347 6347 |
| Proposal: The selected licence must comply with the The Open Source Definition by Open Source Initiative, and Microsoft must define which Open Source Licence it is going to use in this paragraph 7. | 6348 6349 6350 6351 6352 6353 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft has right to have patented technology, but Interoperability Information must be provided accordingly to Interoperability Commitment. Previous proposals do not alter that situation. | 6355 6354 6355 6356 6357 |
| Paragraph 7 section D (page 2) / Main Document | 6358 6358 |
| Proposal: Sentence in Paragraph 7 section D (page 2) must be following: | 6359 6360 6361 6362 |
| Patent Information and Interoperability Information shall be kept updated in a Timely Manner. " | 6363 6364 6365 |
| Proposal: Term "Timely Manner" must be defined better, and added to the Annex Z. | 6366 6367 6368 6369 |
| Paragraph 7 section E (page 2) / Main Document | 6370 6371 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 7 section E (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6371 6372 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft has to accept that third parties might provide to Microsoft their own tests, test tools and test information in order to determine interoperability with Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6374 6375 6376 6377 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft's "own tests and tools" and third party "tests and tools" must be listed publicly, which guarantees that there is not misinformation about which "tests and tools" actually mean. There must be also version information about "tests and tools". | 6378 6379 6380 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Moreover, there must information about defects related to Interoperability of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6381 6382 6383 |
| Opinion: And finally, there must be a possibility to inform about founded defects related to | 6384 6385 |

| the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. And Microsoft must be obliged to validate, determine and provide corrective measures related to Interoperability of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6386 6387 6388 6389 |
|---|------------------------------|
| Pronosal: | 6390 |
| Sentence 1 must be changed in Paragraph 7 section E (nage 2). | 6391 |
| " | 6392 |
| Microsoft shall provide a public list of its tests test results defects defect | 6393 |
| reports and tools that Microsoft uses to test interoperability of Microsoft | 6394 |
| Software Products with the applicable Microsoft's Relevant Software | 6395 |
| Products | 6396 |
| » | 6397 |
| | 6398 |
| Proposal: | 6399 |
| After Sentence 1 there must a new sentence in Paragraph 7 section E (page 2): | 6400 |
| « | 6401 |
| Microsoft will provide a complete version information of its tests test | 6402 |
| results defects defect reports and tools that Microsoft uses to test | 6403 |
| interoperability of Microsoft Software Products with the applicable | 6404 |
| Microsoft's Relevant Software Products | 6405 |
| « | 6406 |
| | 6407 |
| Proposal: | 6408 |
| After Sentence 1 there must a new sentence in Paragraph 7 section E (page 2): | 6409 |
| " | 6410 |
| Software Providers trying to comply with the Standards and Protocols related | 6411 |
| with the applicable Microsoft's Relevant Software Products can provide a | 6412 |
| public list of its tests, test results, defects, defect reports and tools related | 6413 |
| Standards and Protocols of the applicable Microsoft's Relevant Software | 6414 |
| Products | 6415 |
| >> | 6416 |
| | 6417 |
| Proposal: | 6418 |
| After Sentence 1 there must a new sentence in Paragraph 7 section E (page 2): | 6419 |
| " | 6420 |
| Microsoft shall use tests, test results, defects, defect reports and tools that | 6421 |
| third parties provide in order to test Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6422 |
| Microsoft will provide a public list of tests, test results, defects, defect reports | 6423 |
| and tools that third parties have provided to Microsoft when testing | 6424 |
| Interoperability Information of Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6425 |
| ? ? | 6426 |
| | 6427 |
| Proposal: | 6428 |
| After Sentence 1 there must a new sentence in Paragraph 7 section E (page 2): | 6429 |
| " | 6430 |
| Microsoft will publicly gather information about defects reported by users, | 6431 |
| and defect status of user-committed defects related Interoperability | 6432 |
| Information of Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. Microsoft will | 6433 |
| provide public information of these defects reported by users. Microsoft will | 6434 |
| provide information about these defects reported by users to all interested | 6435 |

| 163 / 652 | |
|--|------------------------------|
| persons and all interested legal entities, which are interested about Interoperability Information of Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6436 6437 6438 6439 |
| Paragraph 7 section F (page 2) / Main Document | 6440 |
| | 6441 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 7 section F (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6442 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : The Warranty (Annex A) mentioned in the Paragraph 7 section F (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6443 6444 6445 |
| Deveryonal | 6446 |
| There is some text to be removed in the second sentence in the following way: | 6447 6448 |
| subject to no more than a nominal unfront fee and | 6449 |
| subject to no more than a nominal upriont ree and | 6450 6451 |
| Opinion: The mentioned 10000 Euros in the Annex A (Warranty) is totally unacceptable and | 6452 |
| it must be removed. When thinking private individuals, not companies, who are making | 6453 |
| software complying with Interoperability Information, 10000 Euros is far from nominal. | 6454 |
| | 6455 |
| Proposal: | 6456 |
| "Nominal upfront fee" must be removed both from this paragraph and from Annex A | 6457 |
| (Warranty), and the interpretation of 10000 Euros must be removed from Annex A | 6458 |
| (warranty) must be removed. | 6439 6460 |
| Opinion: Microsoft seems not to understand that in many software projects ALL members | 6461 |
| of the project are private individuals , not any legal entity or a private company, and the | 6462 |
| whole software endeavour might be cooperation of private individuals without a specific | 6463 |
| legal entity. | 6464 |
| | 6465 |
| Paragraph 8 section A (page 2) / Main Document | 6466 |
| | 6467 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 8 section A (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable, and it | 6468 |
| must be rewritten totally from the beginning to the end. | 6469 6470 |
| Opinion: The following LONG text must be read | 6470 6471 |
| " | 6472 |
| Agreement on Government Procurement ¹³¹ as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 6473 |
| Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). | 6474 |
| | 6475 |
| Article VI: Technical Specifications | 6476 |
| | 6477 |
| 1. Iechnical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products or services to be | 6478 |
| procured, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols, terminology, | 04/9 6/80 |
| requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures prescribed by production and | 6481 |
| shall not be prepared adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating | 6482 |
| unnecessary obstacles to international trade. | 6483 |
| | 6484 |

¹³¹ http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm

| 2. Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall, where appropriate: | 6485 6486 |
|---|--------------|
| (a) be in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics: and | 6487 |
| (b) be based on international standards, where such exist: otherwise, on national technical | 6488 |
| regulations(footnote 3), recognized national standards (footnote 4), or building codes. | 6489 |
| | 6490 |
| (footnote original) 3 For the purpose of this Agreement, a technical regulation is a | 6491 |
| document which lavs down characteristics of a product or a service or their related | 6492 |
| processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative | 6493 |
| provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal | 6494 |
| exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements | 6495 |
| as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 6496 |
| | 6497 |
| (footnote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a document | 6498 |
| approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, | 6499 |
| guidelines or characteristics for products or services or related processes and | 6500 |
| production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or | 6501 |
| deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling | 6502 |
| requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 6503 |
| | 6504 |
| 3. There shall be no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name, patent, | 6505 |
| design or type, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no sufficiently precise or | 6506 |
| intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and provided that words such as | 6507 |
| "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation. | 6508 |
| | 6509 |
| 4. Entities shall not seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of precluding | 6510 |
| competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications for a specific | 6511 |
| procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the procurement. | 6512 |
| " | 6513 |
| | 6514 |
| Opinion: Microsoft's interpretation of Open and Public Standards is not acceptable in | 6515 |
| the light of Agreement on Government Procurement ¹³² as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh | 6516 |
| Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). | 6517 |
| | 6518 |
| Proposal: First sentence must be following: | 6519 |
| | 6520 |
| "If some open and public standard(s) related to Interoperability Information of | 6521 |
| Microsoft's Relevant Software Products is mandated as Technical Specifications (in | 6522 |
| the light of Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh | 6523 |
| Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO)) in Government | 6524 |
| Procurement(s), where Microsoft's Relevant Software Products are in the group of | 6525 |
| bidding option(s), Microsoft will comply to the mandated Technical Specification(s) | 6526 |
| in the specific Government Procurement(s)." | 6527 |
| | 6528 |
| Proposal: | 6529 |
| Based on the previous requirements in Government Procurements the following text | 6530 |
| is totally unacceptable and must be removed: | 6531 |
| | 6532 |
| Microsoft shall provide support for applicable standards by either | 6533 |
| | |

| (i) implementing the required portions of the applicable standard that relates to | 6534 |
|--|------|
| functionality of the implementing product, | 6535 |
| OF | 6536 |
| (ii) completely and accurately documenting instances where required portions of the | 6537 |
| applicable standard are not implemented or are implemented with variations. | 6538 |
| Microsoft shall make this documentation publicly available in a Timely Manner. | 6539 |
| | 6540 |
| Proposal: | 6541 |
| The text removed in the previous proposal must be replaced: | 6542 |
| " | 6543 |
| Microsoft shall provide and support Technical Specifications (in the light of | 6544 |
| Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 6545 |
| Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO)), and will: | 6546 |
| (i) Provide a complete, concise and public list of these Technical Specifications, | 6547 |
| (ii) Provide a complete, concise and public Technical Information of these Technical | 6548 |
| Specifications, and | 6549 |
| (iii) If there are versions of Technical Information of these Technical Specifications, | 6550 |
| shall publish the Technical Information from all versions of these Technical | 6551 |
| Specifications. | 6552 |
| (iv) When Microsoft's Relevant Software Products are in the group of bidding | 6553 |
| option(s) (in the light of Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to | 6554 |
| Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO)), Microsoft | 6555 |
| shall comply to the mandated Technical Specification(s) in the specific Government | 6556 |
| Procurement(s). | 6557 |
| (v) When Microsoft's Relevant Software Products are in the group of bidding | 6558 |
| option(s) (in the light of Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to | 6559 |
| Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO)), Microsoft | 6560 |
| shall provide Technical Information of mandated Technical Specification(s) in the | 6561 |
| specific Government Procurement(s) beforehand of the specific Government | 6562 |
| Procurement(s). | 6563 |
| " | 6564 |
| | 6565 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : The Commission must have a possibility to monitor markets of the Microsoft's | 6566 |
| Relevant Software Products, and the Commission can publish, on its own will, Market | 6567 |
| Review of the market where Microsoft's Relevant Software Products are competing. | 6568 |
| Without a question, there will be an immense load of new standards during the ten (10) years | 6569 |
| offered in the Public Undertaking by Microsoft. Applicable Standards, not Technical | 6570 |
| Specifications, can be determined by the Market Review done by the Commission. | 6571 |
| | 6572 |
| Proposal: | 6573 |
| Based on the previous line of thought, there must be following sentences added: | 6574 |
| " | 6575 |
| During the term of this Interoperability Commitment there will be immense load of | 6576 |
| new standards developed, and Microsoft's Relevant Software Products and | 6577 |
| competing products must comply some of these standards. Some of these standards | 6578 |
| are enforced as Technical Specification mandated by Government Procurements (in | 6579 |
| the light of Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh | 6580 |
| Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO)). Some of these | 6581 |
| standards are enforced my market demand, or specific standardization efforts by | 6582 |
| customers, or specific standardization efforts by governmental organizations. | 6583 |

| | 6584 |
|--|----------------------|
| Therefore Commission must have a possibility to monitor markets of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products in order to determine validity of proposed different standards. | 6585 6586 6587 |
| " | 6588 |
| | 6589 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : In reality standards are developed by Standards Development Organisation (SDO), | 6590 |
| information technology field. In reality information technology standards define the market | 6502 |
| and there are no markets before the standards are established. After all information | 6503 |
| technology market is all about standards, starts with standards and ends with standards | 6594 |
| Microsoft is notorious of not complying with the standards, enforcing its own standards | 6595 |
| extending standards with unclear documentation extending standards with natents etc | 6596 |
| Therefore the possibility to monitor markets by the Commission is utmost important when | 6597 |
| accepting the final version of the Interoperability Commitment. | 6598 |
| | 6599 |
| Proposal : Based on the previous line of thought, there must be following sentences added: | 6600 |
| | 6601 |
| " | 6602 |
| Microsoft will inform the Commission about every new standard it will implement in | 6603 |
| its Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 6604 |
| | 6605 |
| The Commission can ask publicly information (Public Consultation) about the | 6606 |
| market situation in the market field Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. This Dublic Consultation can be informed to Customera of the Microsoft's Polevient | 6607 |
| Public Consultation can be informed to Customers of the Microsoft's Palayant Softwara Products | 6600 |
| Competition Authorities in the Member States Standard Setting Organisations | 6610 |
| Information and Communication Technology Experts Associations and to the general | 6611 |
| nublic Based on this review the Commission can nublish a Market Review | 6612 |
| puente. Duseu en uns review die commission eun puentin a mainer review. | 6613 |
| If the Commission can determine after a Market Review of the market field of | 6614 |
| Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, that Microsoft is not complying to a | 6615 |
| applicable standard based on the market situation, the Commission can order | 6616 |
| Microsoft to comply with an applicable standard based on the market situation, | 6617 |
| especially if Microsoft is hindering competition with non-compliance to a specific | 6618 |
| applicable standard. | 6619 |
| " | 6620 |
| | 6621 |
| Paragraph 8 section C (pages 3) / Main Document | 6622 |
| Opinion: Paragraph & section B (page 2) is totally yague and totally unacceptable, and it | 6624 |
| <u>opinion</u> . I aragraph 8 section B (page 2) is totany vague and totany unacceptable, and it must be rewritten totally from the beginning to the end. Words "Optional" and "Informative" | 6625 |
| when dealing with standards is not a good sign. We need more words like "Comply" | 6626 |
| "Totally", "Conformed". | 6627 |
| | 6628 |
| <u>Proposal</u>: Next text must be removed: | 6629 |
| Microsoft shall completely and accurately and in a Timely Manner make- | 6630 |
| documentation of the optional or informative portions of the standard it has chosen to | 6631 |
| implement publicly available. | 6632 |
| | 6633 |
| | |

| Proposal: Text must rewritten totally in the following way: | 6634 |
|--|------|
| " | 6636 |
| Microsoft shall completely accurately and fully provide public information about applicable | 6637 |
| standards in the following way. | 6638 |
| (i) which standards Microsoft complies fully and totally | 6639 |
| (ii) which standards Microsoft complies partly | 6640 |
| (iii) in both cases Microsoft will provide documentation about the implementation of the | 6641 |
| standard | 6642 |
| In the previously mentioned Market Review there might be a list of standards, which | 6643 |
| Microsoft must comply fully and totally | 6644 |
| » | 6645 |
| | 6646 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 8 section C (page 3) is totally vague and totally unacceptable, and it | 6647 |
| must be rewritten totally from the beginning to the end. Words "Extension" near the words | 6648 |
| "Standard" is not a good sign: We need more words like "Comply". "Totally". "Conformed" | 6649 |
| near the word "Standard". This Paragraph 8 section C (page 2) is total and final proof of | 6650 |
| Microsoft's notorious way of extending standards to non-standards or "Standards". | 6651 |
| | 6652 |
| Proposal: Next text must be removed: | 6653 |
| Extensions include the format of the content types, relationships, elements and | 6654 |
| attributes that are not defined in the standard. | 6655 |
| | 6656 |
| | 6657 |
| Proposal: Text must be rewritten totally in the following way: | 6658 |
| | 6659 |
| " | 6660 |
| Microsoft will inform the Commission about every New Standard Extension it will | 6661 |
| implement in its Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. This new standard extension must | 6662 |
| be explained to the Commission. | 6663 |
| The Commission can ask following: | 6664 |
| (i) is the New Standard Extension based on customer needs? | 6665 |
| (ii) is the New Standard Extension publicly committed to a Standard Setting | 6666 |
| Organisation? | 6667 |
| If the New Standard Extension is not publicly committed to a Standard Setting | 6668 |
| Organisation, the Commission can order Microsoft to publicly commit the New Standard | 6669 |
| Extension to a relevant Standard Setting Organisation. In the Market Review by the | 6670 |
| Commission, there can be questions about public and non-public standard extensions, which | 6671 |
| might or might not hinder competition. | 6672 |
| The Commission can have a public consultation for Customers of the Microsoft's Relevant | 6673 |
| Software Products, Competitors of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, Competition | 6674 |
| Authorities in the Member States, Standard Setting Organisations, Information and | 6675 |
| Communication Technology Experts Associations and to the general public, and there might | 6676 |
| be questions about the the New Standard Extension. | 6677 |
| If the new New Standard Extension is hindering the competition, the Commission and | 6678 |
| Microsoft negotiate on remedies to the situation. | 6679 |
| If Microsoft is hindering competition with unpublished and non-interoperable standard | 6680 |
| extensions related Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, the Commission can order fines | 6681 |
| based on severity of the non-complying of the Interoperability Commitment. | 6682 |
| <i>"</i> | 6683 |

| <u>Opinion</u> : General business executives rarely understand, that even a simple computer program means tens/hundreds/thousands instructions to a computer. In reality developing software code is very tedious task and standards must very specific, not general gibberish. General business executives rarely understand understands the level of details needed in information technology standards. Therefore discussion about standards extensions will always cause unrest among technology-oriented persons in the information technology field. Therefore there should be assurances that Microsoft does not enforce numerous extensions, which are ambiguous and hard to implement technically, that will finally lead to several interoperability problems. | 6684 6685 6686 6687 6688 6689 6690 6691 6692 6693 6694 |
|--|--|
| Paragraph 8 section D (page 3) / Main Document | 6695 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 8 section D (page 3) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6697 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : The Warranty (Annex A) mentioned in the Paragraph 7 section F (page 2) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. | 6699 6700 |
| Pronosal | 6702 |
| There is be some text to be removed in the second sentence in the following way: | 6702 6703 |
| be made available for no more than a nominal fee | 6704 6705 |
| <u>Proposal</u> : The second sentence should be following: | 6700 6707 |
| "The warranties shall be made available freely and be subject to effective private enforcement." | 6709 6710 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : The 10000 Euros fee is not nominal for a private person creating software products complying with all kinds of standards. Microsoft seems not to understand that in many software projects ALL members of the project are private individuals , not any legal entity or a private company, and the whole software endeavour might be co-operation of private individuals without a specific legal entity. | 6711 6712 6713 6714 6715 6716 |
| Paragraph 9 (page 3) / Main Document | 6717 6718 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 9 (page 3) and references to Annexes A and B are totally vague and totally unacceptable. Moreover, the "Definitions" part of Undertaking, Annex A and B are contradicting, meaning that there are several unambiguous definitions floating around causing a lot of confusion. | 6720 6721 6722 6723 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Following sentence is dangerous : "Microsoft shall make more advantageous licensing terms granted to one licensee available to other licensees at their request" and it must removed. | 6724 6725 6726 6727 6728 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft's notorious prior behaviour with divisive, divided, complicated, complex, multi-part, poorly-written and altering licences have created a quagmire to any legal scholar, and with the previously mentioned dangerous sentence Microsoft is trying to thwart the Commission to that legal quagmire. | 6729 6730 6731 6732 6733 |

| Proposal: | 6734 |
|--|-----------------|
| There is some text to be removed in the dangerous second sentence in the following | 673: |
| way: | 6730 |
| Microsoft shall make more advantageous licensing terms granted to one- | 673' |
| licensee available to other licensees at their request. | 6738 |
| | 6739 |
| The removed sentence must be changed to following: | 6740 |
| " | 674 |
| Microsoft shall publish publicly all New Licence Variations of Annexes A and B, and | l 6742 |
| will give the Commission 90 days after prior notice to review Licence Variations of | 674. |
| Annexes A and B before any publication any New Licence Variations of Annexes A | 6744 |
| and B. | 674: |
| The Commission can have a public consultation for Customers of the Microsoft's | 674 |
| Relevant Software Products, Competitors of the Microsoft's Relevant Software | 674′ |
| Products, Competition Authorities in the Member States, Standard Setting | 6743 |
| Organisations, Information and Communication Technology Experts Associations | 674 |
| and to the general public, and there might be questions about the the New Licence | 675 |
| Variations. | 675 |
| If the New Licence Variations are hindering the competition, the Commission and | 675 |
| Microsoft negotiate on the remedies to the situation. | 675 |
| If Microsoft is hindering competition with New Licence Variations related | 675 |
| Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, the Commission can order fines based on | 675 |
| severity of the non-complying to the Interoperability Commitment. | 675 |
| " | 675 |
| | 675 |
| agraph 10 (page 3, under the title "1.1 Interoperability between Microsoft's PC | 675 |
| ductivity Applications and third-party server Software Products") / Main Document | 676 |
| | 676 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 10 (page 3) and its first sentence is totally vague and totally | 676 |
| unacceptable. Microsoft seems not to understand that in many software projects ALL | 676 |
| members of the project are private individuals, not any legal entity or a private company, | 676 |
| and the whole software endeavour might be co-operation of private individuals without a | 676 |
| specific legal entity. | 676 |
| | 676 |
| Proposal: | 676 |
| The first sentence in the Paragraph 10 (page 3) must be following: | 676 |
| " | 677 |
| Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all | 677 |
| interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft | 677 |
| server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's PC Productivity | 677 |
| Applications on an equal footing with Microsoft Server Software Products | 677 |
| " | 677 |
| | 677 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 10 (page 3) and its second sontance is totally very and totally | 677 |
| <u>Opinion</u> . I alagiaph 10 (page 3) and its second sentence is totally vague and to interested legel | 677 |
| antitian must be informed about all abanges in the Interenershility. Information and just | 677 |
| which a new information must be informed to all interacted mention, and just | 0// |
| puonsning new information must be informed to all interested parties. | 6/8 |
| | 678 |
| Pronosal | 678 |
| | 676 <u>-</u> 67 |

| | " | 6784 |
|-------|--|--------------|
| | Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Information (including any undates) as specified in the general provisions in Section B I of this | 6785 6786 |
| | Interoperability Commitment effective 1 January 2010 | 6787 |
| | » | 6788 |
| | | 6789 |
| | Pronosal: | 6790 |
| | There must be added a new third sentence in the Paragraph 10 (page 3): | 6791 |
| | " | 6792 |
| | Interoperability Information about Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications will be | 6793 |
| | no doubt updated several times during this Interoperability Commitment, and | 6794 |
| | therefore Microsoft will keep information lists to all interested private persons and to | 6795 |
| | all interested legal entities, and these information lists will inform about the | 6796 |
| | Interoperability Information Updates of Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications to | 6797 |
| | all interested private persons and to all interested legal entities. | 6798 |
| | >> | 6799 |
| | | 6800 |
| Parag | raph 11 (page 3, under the title "1.2 Interoperability between the Windows Client PC | 6801 |
| Opera | ting System and third-party server Software Products") / Main Document | 6802 |
| | | 6803 |
| | <u>Opinion</u> : Paragraph 11 (page 3) and its first sentence is totally vague and totally | 6804 |
| | unacceptable. Microsoft seems not to understand that in many software projects ALL | 6805 |
| | members of the project are private individuals, not any legal entity or a private company. | 6806 |
| | Duanasal | 6807 |
| | <u>Proposal:</u> The first contenes in the Decorrent 11 (near 2) must be following: | 6000 |
| | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 6810 |
| | Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all interested | 6811 |
| | legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft server Software | 6812 |
| | Products to interoperate with the Windows Client PC Operating System on an equal | 6813 |
| | footing with Microsoft Server Software Products | 6814 |
| | » | 6815 |
| | | 6816 |
| | Proposal: | 6817 |
| | From second sentence in the Paragraph 11 (page 3) must be following part removed: | 6818 |
| | " | 6819 |
| | Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Information | 6820 |
| | (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this | 6821 |
| | Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010 for Windows Vista and | 6822 |
| | Windows 7, and effective 15 March 2010 for Windows XP. | 6823 |
| | " | 6824 |
| | | 6825 |
| | Proposal: | 6826 |
| | There must be added a new third sentence in the Paragraph 11 (page 3): | 6827 |
| | | 6828 |
| | Interoperability Information of the Windows Client PC Operating System will be no | 6829 |
| | doubt updated several times during this Interoperability Commitment, and therefore | 6830 |
| | Microsoft will keep information lists to all interested private persons and to all | 6831 |
| | Interested legal entities, and these information lists will inform about the | 6832 |
| | interoperating information Updates of the windows Client PC Operating System to | 0833 |

| all interested private persons and to all interested legal entities. | 6834 6835 |
|--|--------------|
| | 6836 |
| Oninion: Paragraph 11 (page 3) does not mention, that after Windows VISTA and after | 6837 |
| Windows 7, there might be new Windows Client PC Operating Systems. | 6838 |
| | 6839 |
| Proposal: | 6840 |
| There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 11 (page 3): | 6841 |
| " | 6842 |
| After Windows VISTA and after Windows 7, there might be new Windows Client PC | 6843 |
| Operating Systems, and this Interoperability Commitment will cover those new | 6844 |
| Windows Client PC Operating Systems during this Interoperability Commitment. | 6845 |
| Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all interested | 6846 |
| legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft server Software | 6847 |
| Products to interoperate with the successor versions of Windows Client PC Operating | 6848 |
| System AFTER Windows XP, Windows VISTA and Windows 7 on an equal footing | 6849 |
| with Microsoft Server Software Products. | 6850 |
| " | 6851 |
| | 6852 |
| Paragraph 12 (pages 3-4, under the title "1.2 Interoperability between the Windows Client PC | 6853 |
| Operating System and third-party server Software Products") / Main Document | 6854 |
| Deve each | 6855 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> The first contones in the Decograph 12 (nage 2.4) must be following: | 0830 |
| " | 6858 |
| Microsoft shall make available to interested all interested private persons and to | 6850 |
| all interested legal entities Interpretability Information that enables non-Microsoft | 6860 |
| server Software Products to interoperate with Windows Server Operating System on | 6861 |
| an equal footing with other Microsoft Server Software Products | 6862 |
| » | 6863 |
| | 6864 |
| Proposal: | 6865 |
| From second sentence in the Paragraph 12 (page 3-4) must be following part | 6866 |
| removed: | 6867 |
| " | 6868 |
| Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Information | 6869 |
| (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this | 6870 |
| Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010 for Windows Server 2008, | 6871 |
| and effective 15 March 2010 for Windows Server 2003. | 6872 |
| " | 6873 |
| | 6874 |
| Proposal: | 6875 |
| There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 12 (page 3-4): | 6876 |
| " | 6877 |
| After Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2003 there might be new Microsoft | 6878 |
| Server Software Products, and this Interoperability Commitment will cover those | 6879 |
| new Microsoft Server Software Products during this Undertaking. Microsoft shall | 6880 |
| make available to all interested private persons and to all interested legal entities | 6881 |
| Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft Software Products to | 6882 |
| interoperate with the successor versions of Microsoft Server Software Products | 6883 |

| Paragraph 13 (page 4, under the title "1.4 Interoperability with SharePoint") / Main 688 Document 688 Proposal: 689 The first sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following: 689 " 689 Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 689 Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 689 Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 689 SharePoint Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 689 " 6900 Proposal: 6901 From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6901 " 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 " 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 " 6900 " 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 " 6900 Microsoft's SharePoint Se | | after Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2003 on an equal footing with Microsoft Software Products. | 6884 6885 6886 |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Proposal: 6891 The first sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following: 6892 " 6892 Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 6892 interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non- 6892 Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6892 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6892 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6892 " 6890 Proposal: 6900 " 6900 Proposal: 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " | Paragraph 13 Document | 3 (page 4, under the title "1.4 Interoperability with SharePoint") / Main | 6887 6888 6889 6890 |
| The first sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following: 6897 " 6897 Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 6897 interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non- 6897 Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6897 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6896 " 6890 Proposal: 6900 " 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6901 " 6902 " 6902 " 6904 " 6905 " 6906 " 6907 " 6907 " 6907 " 6907 " 6907 " 6906 " | Propo | sal: | 6890 |
| " Ger Proposal: Wicrosoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6896 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. Proposal: Prom second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 1000 formation (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. Proposal: Proposal: Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (915 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, SharePoint Server Software Products (914 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Softwar | 11000 | The first sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following: | 6892 |
| Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 6894 interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non- 6895 Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6897 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6896 " 6896 " 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6896 " 6896 " 6897 " 6899 " 6899 " 6890 " 6890 " 6890 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 " 6900 <td></td> <td>"</td> <td>6893</td> | | " | 6893 |
| interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non- Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6890 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6896 " 6899 Proposal: 6900 Prom second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6900 " Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Proposal: 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6900 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6900 " After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6911 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6911 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products (6914) | | Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all | 6894 |
| Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's 6896 SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6896 " 6890 Proposal: 6900 From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 " 6902 6902 " 6902 6902 " 6902 6902 " 6902 6902 " 6902 6902 " 6903 6902 " 6904 6902 " 6904 | | interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non- | 6895 |
| SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other 6897 Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. 6898 " 6890 Proposal: 6900 From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 " 6902 " 6902 " 6902 " 6903 " 6904 " 6905 " 6906 " 6907 " 6906 " 6907 " 6906 " 6907 " 6907 " 6906 " 6907 <td></td> <td>Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's</td> <td>6896</td> | | Microsoft server Software Products to interoperate with Microsoft's | 6896 |
| Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. " G899 G900 Proposal: From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. " Proposal: There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): " After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products | | SharePoint Server Software Products on an equal footing with other | 6897 |
| Proposal: From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products | | Microsoft Server Software Products and Microsoft Client Software Products. | 6898 |
| Proposal: 6900 From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Information (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6902 " 6902 <td></td> <td>55</td> <td>6899</td> | | 55 | 6899 |
| Proposal: 6901 From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6904 Information (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6906 " 6907 6907 " 6908 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6909 6909 " 6910 6910 " Af | D | | 6900 |
| From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: 6902 " 6904 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6904 Information (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in 6904 Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6905 " 6904 " 6905 Proposal: 6906 There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6916 " 6911 After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Gonmitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 | <u>Propo</u> | $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ | 6901 |
| Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6902 Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability 6904 Information (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in 6904 Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6906 " 6907 " 6908 Option Decision 6909 " 6909 Option Decision 6909 " 6909 " 6909 Option Decision 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6909 " 6910 " 6911 " | | From second sentence in the Paragraph 13 (page 4) must be following part removed: | 6902 |
| Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this interoperability 6904 Information (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in 6905 Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6906 " 6907 " 6908 Proposal: 6909 There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6910 " 6911 After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 | | | 6903 |
| Information (meruding any updates), as specified in the general provisions in 690. Section B.I of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. 6906 " 6907 6908 6909 Improvement 6907 6908 6909 Improvement 6909 Improvement 6908 Improvement 6909 Improvement 6910 Improvement 6911 Improvement 6912 Improvement 6912 Improvement 6914 Improvement 6914 Improvement 6914 | | Information (including any undates), as specified in the general provisions in | 6005 |
| Proposal: 6905 There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6910 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6914 | | Section B L of this Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010 | 6905 |
| Proposal: 6908 There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6910 " 6911 After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products 6914 | | " | 6907 |
| Proposal: 6909 There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6910 " 6911 After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products 6914 | | | 6908 |
| There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): 6910 " 6911 After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new 6912 Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6913 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products 6914 | Propo | sal: | 6909 |
| "6911After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new6912Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability6913Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products6914 | 11000 | There must be added a new sentences in the Paragraph 13 (page 4): | 6910 |
| After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new6912Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability6913Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products6914 | | " | 6911 |
| Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability 6912 Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products 6914 | | After Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products there might be new | 6912 |
| Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products 6914 | | Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products, and this Interoperability | 6913 |
| | | Commitment will cover those new Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products | 6914 |
| during this Interoperability Commitment. Microsoft shall make available to all 6915 | | during this Interoperability Commitment. Microsoft shall make available to all | 6915 |
| interested private persons and to all interested legal entities Interoperability 6916 | | interested private persons and to all interested legal entities Interoperability | 6916 |
| Information that enables non-Microsoft Software Products to interoperate with the 6917 | | Information that enables non-Microsoft Software Products to interoperate with the | 6917 |
| successor versions after Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products on an 6918 | | successor versions after Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products on an | 6918 |
| equal footing with Microsoft Software Products. 6919 | | equal footing with Microsoft Software Products. | 6919 |
| " 6920 | | " | 6920 |
| 6921 | | | 6921 |
| Paragraph 14 (page 4, under the title "Interoperability with Outlook and Exchange") / Main 6922 | Paragraph 14 | 4 (page 4, under the title "Interoperability with Outlook and Exchange") / Main | 6922 |
| Document 692: | Document | | 6923 |
| Dronesal. | Duono | salı | 6924 |
| <u>rroposal:</u> The first sontance in the Paragraph 14 (nage 4) must be following: 6024. | <u>Propo</u> | <u>Sal:</u> The first sontance in the Deregraph 14 (nage 4) must be following: | 6026 |
| " (0920 | | " | 6027 |
| 092 Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all 6029 | | Microsoft shall make available to all interested private persons and to all | 6978 |
| interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft 6020 | | interested legal entities Interoperability Information that enables non-Microsoft | 6929 |
| Software Products to interoperate with Outlook on an equal footing with Exchange 6930 | | Software Products to interoperate with Outlook on an equal footing with Exchange | 6930 |
| and with Exchange on an equal footing with Outlook 6931 | | and with Exchange on an equal footing with Outlook | 6931 |
| » 6932 | | » | 6932 |
| 6933 | | | 6933 |

| | 173 / 652 | |
|---|---|--|
| Pron | nsal· | 693 |
| From | second sentence in the Paragraph 14 (page 4) must be following part removed. | 693 |
| 110111 | " | 693 |
| | Microsoft shall provide a warranty with respect to this Interoperability Information | 693 |
| | (including any updates), as specified in the general provisions in Section B.I of this | 693 |
| | Interoperability Commitment, effective 1 January 2010. | 693 |
| | ? ? | 694 |
| | | 694 |
| <u>Prop</u> e | <u>osal:</u> | 694 |
| | There must be added new sentences in the Paragraph 14 (page 4): | 694 |
| | | 694 |
| | There might be new versions for Outlook and Exchange, and this Interoperability | 694 |
| | Commitment will cover those new Outlook and Exchange products during this | 694 |
| | Interoperability Commitment. Microsoft shall make available to all interested private | 694 |
| | persons and to an interested legal entities interoperating information that enables | 604 |
| | Outlook and Exchange Products to Interoperate with the Successor versions after | 605 |
| | with Microsoft Software Products | 695 |
| | » | 695 |
| | | 695 |
| eral Rer | narks of Paragraphs 15 and 16 (page 4, under the title "1.6 Interoperability with | 695 |
| rosoft's] | PC Productivity Applications") / Main Document | 695 |
| | | 695 |
| <u>Opini</u> | on: There are numerous number of versions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft | 695 |
| Office | e Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint, when counting BOTH the versions of Office | 695 |
| produ | ets AND Office file formats. | 695 |
| | | 696 |
| <u>Opini</u> | on: Microsoft seems not to value the fact, that there are millions of documents | 696 |
| circul | ating around the world, and some of them are done with very archaic versions of the | 696 |
| Micro | oson Omce sonware package. | 690 |
| Onini | on: If somebody is going to create a real interoperability lab to test numerous amount | 696 |
| of ver | <u>on</u> . If somebody is going to create a real interoperation with ab to test numerous amount resions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office | 696 |
| Powe | rPoint AND testing BOTH the versions of Office products AND the versions of Office | 696 |
| file fc | prmats, it is obvious that Paragraph 15 (page 4) is totally vague and totally | 696 |
| unacc | eptable. | 696 |
| | 1 | 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> | on: Real interoperability laboratory would mean several installations of Microsoft | 697 |
| Office | e products in several computer machinery installations, some computer machinery | 69′ |
| instal | lations being very archaic. | 697 |
| mstar | | |
| mstar | | 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office | 697 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word | <u>on</u> : It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of | 697 697 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word Micro | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of posoft Office product family. There must be also computer machinery information for | 697 697 697 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word Micro specif | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of osoft Office product family. There must be also computer machinery information for fic Microsoft Office version. Then it would be possible to create real interoperability | 69 69 69 69 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word Micro specif labora | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of osoft Office product family. There must be also computer machinery information for fic Microsoft Office version. Then it would be possible to create real interoperability atory. | 697 697 697 697 697 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word Micro specif labora | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of osoft Office product family. There must be also computer machinery information for fic Microsoft Office version. Then it would be possible to create real interoperability atory. | 697 697 697 697 697 697 698 |
| <u>Opini</u> Word Micro specif labora Prope | on: It must be possible to order ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office , Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first version of osoft Office product family. There must be also computer machinery information for fic Microsoft Office version. Then it would be possible to create real interoperability atory. | 697 697 697 697 697 697 698 698 |

| General Proposals for Paragraphs 15 and 16 (page 4, under the title "1.6 Interoperability with | 6984 |
|--|------|
| Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications") / Main Document | 6985 |
| | 6986 |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph A:</u> | 6987 |
| "Microsoft will provide a Product Containing Legacy Microsoft Office Products, | 6988 |
| which is ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft | 6989 |
| Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first versions of Microsoft | 6990 |
| Office product family." | 6991 |
| | 6992 |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph B:</u> | 6993 |
| "Microsoft's legal and marketing departments can define a snappy, easy and easily | 6994 |
| recognised name for the Product Containing Legacy Microsoft Office Products, | 6995 |
| which is ONE bundled set of ALL versions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft | 6996 |
| Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint from the first versions of Microsoft | 6997 |
| Office product family." | 6998 |
| | 6999 |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph C:</u> | 7000 |
| "Specific products in the Product Containing Legacy Microsoft Office Products will | 7001 |
| be sold with their original retail price." | 7002 |
| | 7003 |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph D:</u> | 7004 |
| "Microsoft will sell the Product Containing Legacy Microsoft Office Products with | 7005 |
| non-discrimination to all all interested private persons and to all interested legal | 7006 |
| entities." | 7007 |
| | 7008 |
| <u> Proposal / New Paragraph E:</u> | 7009 |
| "Microsoft will disclose Interoperability Information of all versions of Microsoft | 7010 |
| Office Word, Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint legacy binary | 7011 |
| formats, since there are several format for the same file type name, e.g. DOC, XLS, | 7012 |
| RTF and PPT." | 7013 |
| | 7014 |
| <u> Proposal / New Paragraph G:</u> | 7015 |
| "Interoperability Information of all versions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft | 7016 |
| Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint legacy programs will contain | 7017 |
| information about the computing machinery, which can run specific legacy | 7018 |
| programs." | 7019 |
| | 7020 |
| Specific Proposal for Paragraph 15 (page 4, under the title "1.6 Interoperability with | 7021 |
| Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications") / Main Document | 7022 |
| | 7023 |
| Opinion: Paragraph 15 (page 4) is totally vague and totally unacceptable. Microsoft seems | 7024 |
| not to understand what "interoperability" and "legacy format" actually means. | 7025 |
| | 7026 |
| Proposal: | 7027 |
| Paragraph 15 (page 4) must be totally rewritten: | 7028 |
| " | 7029 |
| (15) | 7030 |
| This paragraph describes how Microsoft shall implement paragraphs [H to T | 7031 |
| renumbered] and Section 2.2. | 7032 |
| Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications and information describing associated | 7033 |

| properties of that data, and the Interoperability Information does not include information about the functionality of these applications or the underlying operating systems that could be used to clone or port Microsoft products in whole or in part. Microsoft shall make Interoperability Information relative to file formats used by Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel available to to all interested private persons and to all interested legal entities. Microsoft shall provide a set of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel documents, which shall implement all features of | 7034 7035 7036 7037 7038 7039 7040 7041 |
|---|--|
| Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel document standards provided by Microsoft. Interoperability Information of all versions of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office Excel and Microsoft Office PowerPoint legacy binary formats must contain a | 7041 7042 7043 7044 7045 |
| set of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel documents, which shall implement all features of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel document standards, which are implemented in different program versions. | 7046 7047 7048 7049 7050 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : In practical terms this means some number of documents, which can be reopened with certain versions of Microsoft Office products. When these documents contain all aspects of Microsoft Office Word, Microsoft Office PowerPoint and Microsoft Office Excel document standards, it should not be overwhelming to create an actually interoperable Other Software Products, which will open all legacy binary formats. | 7051 7052 7053 7054 7055 7056 7057 |
| Specific Remarks Paragraph 16 (page 4, under the title "1.6 Interoperability with Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications") / Main Document | 7057 7058 7059 7060 |
| Proposal: Paragraph 16 (page 4) can be the same, if new paragraphs [A-G renumbered] and paragraph 15 is rewritten. Also Paragraph 16 must be then renumbered. | 7061 7062 7063 7064 |
| Paragraphs 17-18 (page 4-5, under the title "1.6 Interoperability with Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications") / Main Document | 7065 7066 7067 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : The final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008 will mean correcting all Technical Corrigenda, and amending all Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard can be defined as the final form of ISO 29500:2008. | 7068 7069 7070 7071 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft does not to seem understand, that ECMA-376 and ISO 29500:2008 are different standards. ISO 29500:2008 with its forthcoming Corrigenda and forthcoming Amendments are not ECMA standards, since they are ISO standards. This confusion with the issue is noticed, when Microsoft does not even bother to use term ISO 29500:2008, and then specifying possible successor standards. | 7072 7073 7074 7075 7076 7077 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : International Organization for Standardization (ISO) must be given a reasonable and non-discrimatory timetable to finish the final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008, which means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard. | 7078 7079 7080 7081 |
| | 7082 |

| Paragraphs 17-18 (page 4-5) are repealed and replaced following paragraphs / Main Document | 7084 7085 |
|--|--------------|
| 66 | 7086 |
| (i) The new versions of the of the ISO 20500.2008 shall be developed by the rules of | 7087 |
| the ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee and subcommittee. | 7088 7089 |
| (ii) Microsoft shall comply with the the rules of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 ¹³³ committee and | 7090 |
| its subcommittee ¹³⁴ 34 (JTC 1/SC 34 - Document Description and Processing | 7091 |
| Languages). | 7092 |
| (iii) Commission can monitor the standardisation process of the new versions of the | 7093 |
| the ISO 29500:2008 and standardisation of technical corrigenda and technical amendments to ISO 29500:2008. | 7094 7095 |
| (iv) If there is abuse of the dominant market position, of any party standardising the | 7096 |
| ISO 29500:2008, during the development of the new versions of the of ISO | 7097 |
| 29500:2008 Commission can put on fines on the basis of abuse of the dominant | 7098 |
| market position. | 7099 |
| (v) Commission can ask for Market Review for all interested parties involved in the | 7100 |
| the standardisation process of the new versions of the 29500:2008, and parties | 7101 |
| involved outside of the the standardisation process of the new versions of the the | 7102 |
| 29500:2008. | 7103 |
| (vi) If there is abuse of the dominant market position based on the Market Review, | 7104 |
| the Commission can put on fines on the basis of abuse of the dominant market | 7105 |
| position in the the standardisation process of the new versions of the the 29500:2008. | 7106 |
| (vii) The new versions of the 29500:2008 shall be published and accepted by the | 7107 |
| rules of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee and its subcommittee 34, and Microsoft shall | /108 |
| comply to these rules. | /109 |
| (VIII) Intespective of the termination of this Interoperability Commitment Microsoft | /110 |
| shall maintain the then existing level of the 29500.2008 support (Version 2008, | /111 |
| versions between the version 2008 and the then latest version, and the then latest | /112 7112 |
| of Microsoft's Primary PC Productivity Applications | 7113 |
| (iv) In this respect Microsoft shall provide a warranty in line with the general | 7114 |
| provisions outlined in Section B L effective as of the date of the termination of this | 7116 |
| Interoperability Commitment | 7117 |
| » | 7118 |
| | 7119 |
| Proposal / New Paragraph H: | 7120 |
| <u> </u> | 7121 |
| International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Commission can agree | 7122 |
| on the reasonable and non-discrimatory timetable to finish the final corrected version | 7123 |
| of ISO 29500:2008, which means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending | 7124 |
| all Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard. Microsoft will | 7125 |
| comply the rules of JTC 1 (especially ISO/IEC JTC 1 N 8557) and the rules of the | 7126 |
| subcommittee 34 (especially document ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34/WG 4 N 0012, | 7127 |
| document ISO/IEC JTC ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34/WG 4 N 0031 and document 1/SC | 7128 |
| 34/WG 4 N 0036). | 7129 |

"

7130 7131

| 177 / 652 | 2 |
|--|--------------|
| | |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph I:</u> | 7132 |
| | 7133 |
| International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Commission can agree | /134 |
| Tachnical Carriagenda and amending all Tachnical Amendments presented to the ISO | /133 |
| 20500-2008 standard will be given as a different standard number, a.g. ISO | 7127 |
| 29500.2008 standard, will be given as a uniferent standard number, e.g. 150 | 7138 |
| 29500.2011. " | 7130 |
| | 7140 |
| Pronosal / New Paragranh J· | 7140 |
| " | 7142 |
| Microsoft and the Commission agree on that file formats named DOCX. XLSX and | 7143 |
| PPTX are used for the software that complies with the ECMA-376 standard. | 7144 |
| » | 7145 |
| | 7146 |
| <u>Proposal / New Paragraph K:</u> | 7147 |
| " | 7148 |
| Final specified format specified in the final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008 | 7149 |
| means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all Technical Amendments | 7150 |
| presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard. Microsoft and the Commission agree on | 7151 |
| that file formats named DOCX, XLSX and PPTX are used for the software that | 7152 |
| complies with ISO 29500:2008 standard, Technical Corrigenda, Technical | 7153 |
| Amendments and successors of 29500:2008 standard. | 7154 |
| | /155 |
| Dronosal / New Devegraph L | /150 |
| <u>rroposar / New raragraph L.</u> | 7158 |
| With this procedure it can be guaranteed that when the final corrected version of ISO | 7150 |
| 29500:2008 which means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all | 7160 |
| Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 29500.2008 standard there will be an | 7161 |
| uniform standard to both Microsoft and to its competitors to comply. | 7162 |
| " | 7163 |
| | 7164 |
| Opinion: The following LONG text must be read. | 7165 |
| | 7166 |
| " | 7167 |
| Agreement on Government Procurement ¹³⁵ as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 7168 |
| Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). | 7169 |
| | 7170 |
| Article VI: Technical Specifications | 7171 |
| 1. Technical marifications lawing down the characteristics of the nucleuster on complete | /1/2 |
| 1. reclinical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products of services to be produced such as quality performance, sofaty and dimensions, symbols | /1/3 |
| to be produced, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols, terminology packaging marking and labelling, or the processes and methods for | /1/4 7175 |
| their production and requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures | 7176 |
| prescribed by procuring entities shall not be prepared adopted or applied with a | 7177 |
| view to, or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade | 7178 |
| | 7179 |
| 2. Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall, where appropriate: | 7180 |
| | |

¹³⁵ http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm

| | | | 7181 | |
|--|---|---|------|--|
| | (a) be in terms of | performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics; and | 7182 | |
| | (b) be based on international standards, where such exist; otherwise, on national | | | |
| | technical regulation | ons(footnote 3) recognized national standards (footnote 4) or | 7184 | |
| | building codes | | 7185 | |
| | ounding codes. | | 7186 | |
| | foo | trate original) 3 For the nurnose of this Agreement a technical | 7187 | |
| | 100 rog | ulation is a document which lave down characteristics of a product | 7199 | |
| | icg | a service or their related processes and production methods | 7100 | |
| | | by ding the applicable administrative provisions, with which | 7109 | |
| | IIIC | ruding the applicable administrative provisions, with which | 7101 | |
| | con | npliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with | /191 | |
| | terr | ninology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements | /192 | |
| | as t | they apply to a product, service, process or production method. | 7193 | |
| | (0 | | 7194 | |
| | (too | othote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a | 7195 | |
| | doc | cument approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common | 7196 | |
| | and | l repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or | 7197 | |
| | serv | vices or related processes and production methods, with which | 7198 | |
| | con | npliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively | 7199 | |
| | wit | h terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling | 7200 | |
| | req | uirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production | 7201 | |
| | met | thod. | 7202 | |
| | | | 7203 | |
| | 3. There shall be n | no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name, | 7204 | |
| | patent, design or t | ype, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no | 7205 | |
| sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and provided that words such as "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation | | 7206 | | |
| | | 7207 | | |
| | documentation. | 1 | 7208 | |
| | | | 7209 | |
| | 4. Entities shall no | ot seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of | 7210 | |
| | precluding compe | tition, advice which may be used in the preparation of | 7211 | |
| precluding competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial | | | 7212 | |
| | specifications for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the procurement. | | | |
| | " | | 7214 | |
| | | | 7215 | |
| Propo | sal / New Paragra | anh M· | 7216 | |
| <u>110p0</u> | 6 | <u>thu 1911</u> | 7210 | |
| | The Commission | and Member States agree, that $FCMA_376$ standards are not | 7217 | |
| | Technical Specific | and Weinber States agree, that Lewix-570 standards are not | 7210 | |
| | Procurement ¹³⁶ as | anney $A(\mathbf{b})$ to Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade | 721) | |
| | Organization (WT | (0) Therefore ECMA 276 standards cannot be reference | 7220 | |
| | documents or Teel | brical Spatiantians in Covernment Proguraments in the Member | 7221 | |
| | States | milical spendations in Government Producements in the Member | 7222 | |
| | States. | | 7223 | |
| | | | 7224 | |
| D | 1 / N P | L. N. | 1225 | |
| <u>Propo</u> | <u>sai / New Paragra</u> | <u>apn n:</u> | 1226 | |
| | | | 1221 | |
| | 180 29500:2008 v | with its final corrigenda and final amendments might be a Technical | 1228 | |
| | Specification, if ce | ertain conditions are met. The problem in Government Procurement | 1229 | |
| | | | | |

might be that Microsoft's Productivity Product might be the only application to 7230 comply with ISO 29500:2008 AND its final corrigenda and final amendments. Therefore Commission and Members States can agree, that in Government Procurement there must be several software, which comply with ISO 29500:2008 AND its final corrigenda and final amendments. ,,

Proposal / New Paragraph O:

The Commission and Member States can agree, that the final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008, meaning correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard, can be a Technical Specification; based on the regulations of Agreement on Government Procurement 1 as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). ,,

Proposal / New Paragraph P:

The Commission and Member States can agree on the reasonable and nondiscrimatory timetable to finish the final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008, which 7250 means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all Technical Amendments 7251 presented to the ISO 29500:2008 standard. The Commission can consult International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on this matter.

Proposal / New Paragraph R:

Microsoft shall publicly publish Additional Information for the ECMA 376 Specification that meets the requirements of paragraph (new paragraphs H-P) above. This commitment shall apply to successor versions of Microsoft's Primary PC Productivity Applications with respect to ECMA-376. 7262

Proposal / New Paragraph S:

Microsoft shall publicly document Additional Information for the ISO 29500:2008 7266 Specification, and information about all its corrigenda and all its amendments, that 7267 meets the requirements of paragraph (new paragraphs H-P) above. This commitment 7268 shall apply to successor versions of Microsoft's Primary PC Productivity 7269 Applications with respect to the final version of ISO 29500:2008 standard, i.e. the 7270 the final corrected version of ISO 29500:2008, meaning correcting all Technical 7271 Corrigenda and amending all Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 7272 29500:2008 standard. 7273 ,, 7274

Paragraph 19 (page 5, under the title "1.7 Interoperability with the .NET Framework") / **Main Document**

<u>Opinion</u>: First sentence in the paragraph 19 is too vague.

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| 72 | 280 |
|--|------------|
| Proposal : First sentence in the paragraph 19 must be changed to following: 72 | 281 |
| " 72 | 282 |
| Microsoft shall make available to interested undertakings Interoperability 72 | 283 |
| Information that enables non-Microsoft Software Products to interoperate on an 72 | 284 |
| equal footing with the NET Framework with previous versions current version and 72 | 285 |
| the future versions of the NFT Framework during the term of this Commitment | 205 |
| » | 200 |
| 72 | 287 |
| Paragranh 20 (nage 5 under the title "1 7 Interonerability with the NFT Framework") / 72 | 200 |
| Main Document | 207 |
| | 290 |
| Opinion: "undertakings" in paragraph 20 first sentence is too vague | 202 |
| $\frac{Opinion}{2}$. undertakings in paragraph 20 mst sentence is too vague. | 202 |
| Proposal: in paragraph 20 first contango must be abanged | 295 |
| <u>I Toposai</u> . In paragraph 20 first sentence must be changed 72 "Microsoft shall make evoluble to all interested private persons or all interested 72 | 294 |
| local antitica Interconcrability Information used in communications between different 72 | 195 |
| instances of the NET From over [12] | 290 |
| Instances of the .NET Framework,[] | 297 100 |
| // Ominian: Defects and inevitable when developing NET Framework is new versions and 70 | 298 200 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Defects are inevitable, when developing .NET Framework, .i.e. new versions, and 72 | 299 |
| also in the old versions there might be defects found. | 500 |
| | 501 |
| Proposal : in paragraph 20 there must a new sentence: | 302 |
| | 303 |
| Microsoft will keep information lists to all interested private persons and to all | 304 205 |
| interested legal entities, and these information lists will inform about .NET 73 | 305 |
| Framework defects in all versions, about new versions and new developments in // | 306 |
| the .NET Framework . Defect information will inform about new defects, defect 73 | 307 |
| status and defect corrections in all versions of the .NET Framework. | 308 |
| | 309 |
| | 310 |
| Paragraph 21 (page 5, under the title "1.7 Interoperability with the .NET Framework") / 73 | 311 |
| Main Document 73 | 312 |
| 73 | 313 |
| <u>Proposal</u> : in paragraph 21 first sentence must be changed: 73 | 314 |
| 73 | 315 |
| Microsoft shall document and license specifications of XAML to all interested 73 | 316 |
| private persons and to all interested legal entities. Licence for the specification 73 | 317 |
| will be based on public domain Copyright Licence. 73 | 318 |
| " 73 | 319 |
| 73 | 320 |
| Opinion: Microsoft must not invent its own Open Source Licenses and Copyright Licences. 73 | 321 |
| 73 | 322 |
| Opinion: in paragraph 21 first the term "licence" is too vaguely defined, and exact licence 73 | 323 |
| terms to specifications of XAML documenting and licensing must be either referenced to 73 | 324 |
| existing licences or a new licence must be added as an annex to this Interoperability 73 | 325 |
| Commitment. 73 | 326 |
| 73 | 327 |
| Paragraph 22 (page 5, under the title "2.1 Support for Standard Protocols in73 | 328 |
| Outlook/Exchange") / Main Document 73 | 329 |
| | |
| | 7330 |
|---|-------|
| Proposal: | 7331 |
| In paragraph 21 first sentence must be changed to following, adding "and | 7332 |
| documented": | 7333 |
| " | 7334 |
| Microsoft commits to support and implement open, public and documented standard | 7335 |
| protocols in Outlook and Exchange as described below. | 7336 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 7337 |
| | 7338 |
| Paragraphs 23-27 (pages 5-6, under the title "2.1 Support for Standard Protocols in | 7339 |
| Outlook/Exchange") / Main Document | 7340 |
| | 7341 |
| Proposal: | 7342 |
| In paragraph 21 first sentence must be changed to following, adding "and | 7343 |
| documented". | 7344 |
| " | 7345 |
| Microsoft commits to support and implement open public and documented standard | 7346 |
| protocols in Outlook and Exchange as described below | 7347 |
| " | 7348 |
| | 7349 |
| Paragraphs 23-27 (pages 5-6) under the title "2-1 Support for Standard Protocols in | 7350 |
| Outlook/Exchange") / Main Document | 7351 |
| outoon Exchange)/ Main Document | 7352 |
| Opinion: This section seems reasonable, but the Commission should still review critically | 7353 |
| naragraphs 23-27 with other/third parties, who are interested of the final version of the | 7354 |
| Interoperability Commitment | 7355 |
| interoperatinity communent. | 7356 |
| Paragranh 29 (nage 6) under the title "2.2 Sunnort for Standards in Microsoft's PC | 7357 |
| Productivity Annlications") / Main Document | 7358 |
| rioudentity Applications // Wall Document | 7359 |
| Pronosal: | 7360 |
| In the paragraph 29 there must a new second sentence. | 7361 |
| " | 7362 |
| Beginning with the Word 2007 Excel 2007 and PowerPoint 2007 in Office Service | 7363 |
| Pack 2 ("SP2") the undate to SP2 will have a mandatory prompt the possibility | 7364 |
| select the default format as "ODE" and there must be linked information about ODE | 7365 |
| in this prompt | 7366 |
| » | 7360 |
| | 7269 |
| Davageanh 22 (nago 7, under the title #2.2 Support for Standards in Microsoft's DC | 7360 |
| Productivity Applications") / Main Decument | 7309 |
| Troductivity Applications)/ Main Document | 7370 |
| Duon each | 1/5/1 |
| <u>I rupusal:</u> In the nergeranh 22 there must a he following tout to be removed: | 1512 |
| in the paragraph 52 there must a be following text to be removed: | 15/5 |
| This provision is subject to the following and requisites for each version of the ODE | 13/4 |
| This provision is subject to the following pre-requisites for each version of the ODF | 1313 |
| Standard: (1) the version of the standard must be developed and available for- | /3/6 |
| implementation under substantially similar terms as ODF 1.0, including for a | 1311 |
| substantially similar purpose and under substantially similar (no less than reasonable | /3//8 |
| and non-discriminatory) licensing terms covering all intellectual property rights in | 7379 |

| the standard; (ii) the version of the standard is not substantially more difficult to- | 7380 |
|---|------|
| implement technically than the previously supported version; and (iii) the standards | 7381 |
| development process for that version of the standard has not been manipulated or- | 7382 |
| otherwise subject to misuse. Irrespective of the termination of this Undertaking- | 7383 |
| Microsoft shall maintain the then existing level of ODF support over the commercial | 7384 |
| product lifetime of the then latest major version release of Microsoft's Primary PC | 7385 |
| Productivity Applications. In this respect Microsoft shall provide a warranty in line- | 7386 |
| with the general provisions outlined in Section B.I effective as of the date of the | 7387 |
| termination of this Undertaking. | 7388 |
| » | 7389 |
| | 7390 |
| Proposal: | 7391 |
| The removed text in the paragraph 32 there must be changed to following: | 7392 |
| " | 7393 |
| (i) The new versions of the ODF (after version 1.1) shall be developed by the rules of | 7394 |
| the ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee and its subcommittees. | 7395 |
| (ii) Microsoft shall comply with the the rules of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee and | 7396 |
| its subcommittee 34 (JTC 1/SC 34 - Document Description and Processing | 7397 |
| Languages). | 7398 |
| (iii) Commission can monitor the standardisation process of the new versions of the | 7399 |
| ODF. | 7400 |
| (iv) If there is abuse of the dominant market position, of any party standardising the | 7401 |
| ODF, during the development of the new versions of the ODF (after version 1.1), | 7402 |
| Commission can put on fines on the basis of abuse of the dominant market position. | 7403 |
| (v) Commission can ask for Market Review for all interested parties involved in the | 7404 |
| the standardisation process of the new versions of the ODF, and parties involved | 7405 |
| outside of the the standardisation process of the new versions of the ODF. | 7406 |
| (vi) If there is abuse of the dominant market position based on the Market Review, | 7407 |
| the Commission can put on fines on the basis of abuse of the dominant market | 7408 |
| position in the the standardisation process of the new versions of the ODF. | 7409 |
| (vii) The new versions of the ODF (after version 1.1) shall be published and accepted | 7410 |
| by the rules of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 committee and its subcommittee 34, and Microsoft | 7411 |
| shall comply to these rules. | 7412 |
| (viii) Irrespective of the termination of this Interoperability Commitment Microsoft | 7413 |
| shall maintain the then existing level of ODF support (versions 1.1., versions | 7414 |
| between the version 1.1. and the then latest version, and the then latest version) over | 7415 |
| the commercial product lifetime of the then latest major version release of | 7416 |
| Microsoft's Primary PC Productivity Applications. | 7417 |
| (ix) In this respect Microsoft shall provide a warranty in line with the general | 7418 |
| provisions outlined in Section B.I effective as of the date of the termination of this | 7419 |
| Interoperability Commitment. | 7420 |
| " | 7421 |
| | 7422 |
| Proposal / New Paragraph T: | 7423 |
| " | 7424 |
| International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Commission can agree | 7425 |
| on the reasonable and non-discrimatory timetable to finish the new versions of ODF | 7426 |
| after version 1.1., which means correcting all Technical Corrigenda and amending all | 7427 |
| Technical Amendments presented to the ISO 26300:2006 standard. Microsoft will | 7428 |

| | comply the rules ¹³⁷ of JTC 1 (especially ISO/IEC JTC 1 N 8557) and the rules ¹³⁸ of the subcommittees 34 WG 6 (OpenDocument Format). | 7429 7430 7431 |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| | | 7431 |
| Parag | raphs under the "2.3 Support for Standards in Internet Explorer" / Main Document | 7433 |
| 1 | | 7434 |
| | Proposal: | 7435 |
| | One of the paragraphs under this title must to be removed: | 7436 |
| | " | 7437 |
| | In any case where Internet Explorer does not pass a recommended conformance test- | 7438 |
| | provided for in the preceding paragraphs, MS shall completely and accurately | 7439 |
| | document test suite failures and how Microsoft's implementation differs from the | 7440 |
| | standard based on the test suite results. | 7441 |
| | 77 | 7442 |
| | Dever en el | /443 |
| | <u>Proposal:</u> The removed text must changed to following: | /444 |
| | " | 7443 |
| | In any case where Internet Explorer does not pass a recommended conformance test | 7440 |
| | provided for in the preceding paragraphs. Microsoft will work to get the | 7448 |
| | conformance to these tests. The Commission can nominate technology experts to | 7449 |
| | review non-conformance of Internet Explorer with Microsoft, and based on this | 7450 |
| | Microsoft and Commission can negotiate reasonable timetable to get the full | 7451 |
| | conformance to these tests. | 7452 |
| | " | 7453 |
| | | 7454 |
| | Proposal: | 7455 |
| | Based on the previously mentioned guidelines, there must be following sentences added: | 7456 7457 |
| | | 7458 |
| | During this Interoperability Commitment there will be new WEB standards | 7459 |
| | developed, and internet Explorer and competing products must comply some of these standards. Some of these standards are enforced as Technical Specification mandated | /460 |
| | by Government Procurements (in the light of Agreement on Government | 7401 |
| | Procurement 1 as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade | 7463 |
| | Organization (WTO)) Some of these standards are enforced my market demand or | 7464 |
| | specific standardization efforts by customers, or specific standardization efforts by | 7465 |
| | governmental organizations. | 7466 |
| | Therefore Commission must have a possibility to monitor markets of the Internet | 7467 |
| | Explorer in order to determine validity of proposed different standards. | 7468 |
| | " | 7469 |
| | | 7470 |
| | Proposal: | 7471 |
| | Based on the previous line of thought, there must be following sentences added: | 7472 |
| | ··· Microsoft shall inform the Commission shout every new standard it will investment | 14/3 |
| | in Internet Explorer | 14/4 7175 |
| | III IIIICIIICI EXPLOICI. The Commission can ask publicly information (Public Consultation) about the | 1413 7176 |
| | The Commission can ask publicly information (Fublic Consultation) about the | /4/0 |

¹³⁷ http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink/3959538/Jtc1_Directives.pdf?func=doc.Fetch&nodeid=3959538 (public) 138 http://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/sc34/wg4/ (public documents)

| market situation in the market field of Internet Explorer. This Public Consultation can be informed to Customers of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, Competitors of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products, Competition Authorities in the Member States, Standard Setting Organisations, Information and Communication Technology Experts Associations and to the general public. Based on this review the Commission can publish a Market Review. | 7477 7478 7479 7480 7481 7482 7482 |
|---|--|
| If the Commission can determine after a Market Review, that Microsoft is not complying with an applicable standard based on the market situation, the Commission can order Microsoft to comply with an applicable standard based on the market situation, especially if Microsoft is hindering competition with non-compliance to a specific applicable standard. | 7483 7484 7485 7486 7487 7488 7489 |
| Main Document | 7490 7491 |
| | 7492 |
| Opinion: | 7493 |
| Missing | 7494 |
| Windows Media Player (WMP) | 7495 |
| information / Main Document | 7496 |
| | 7497 |
| Proposal: | 7498 |
| Microsoft and the Commission will negotiate for constructive proposal for the | 7499 |
| Windows Media Player, i.e. what provisions will be in the Interoperability | 7500 |
| Commitment related to the the windows Media Player. | /501 |
| Dronosalı | 7502 |
| This constructive proposal about Microsoft Media Player (WMP) can be evaluated better during the possible next round of comments. | 7503 7504 7505 7506 |
| | 7500 |
| EA 16.1.3: ANNEX A: Warranty Agreement: Proposed changes | 7507 |
| | 7508 |
| Title in the Warranty Agreement, i.e. Annex A | 7509 |
| | 7510 |
| Proposal: | 7511 |
| Title "Warranty Agreement" is changed to "Warranty Agreement in the European | 7512 |
| Economic Area (EEA)". | 7513 |
| | 7514 |
| Recitals (of the Warranty Agreement) | 7515 |
| | 7516 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : "Covered Products" is misleading definition. | 7517 |
| | 7518 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | 7519 |
| Covered Products must enanged to Microsoft's Relevant Software Products" | /520 |
| uiorouginy in the Annex A. | 1521 |
| Dronosal | 1522 |
| <u>r ruposai:</u> Under the "Desitele" section new remarks are added: | 1523 |
| Under the Rechais section new paragraphs are added: | 1524 |
| | 1525 |

| | (3) Original version of this Warranty Agreement, dated on the effective date of the Interoperability Commitment is called to "Warranty Agreement Baseline Text". | 7526 7527 |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| | (4) Annex Z of the Interoperability Commitment and the Main Document of the Interoperability Commitment are integral part of this Warranty Agreement and they | 7528 7529 |
| | (5) All shares to Warranty Agreement. | /530 |
| | (5) All changes to warranty Agreement Baseline Text are added to the Exhibit D of | /531 |
| | this Warranty Agreement | /532 |
| | | /533 |
| D | | /534 |
| Paragraph 11 | n the Annex A | /535 |
| Duonog | alı | /330 7527 |
| <u>r ropos</u> | Paragraph 1 in the Annex A is changed to following: " | 7538 7539 |
| | Capitalized terms used in this Warranty Agreement have the meaning given in the Annex Z. | 7540 7541 |
| | " | 7542 7543 |
| Paragraph 2.1 | l. (b)(i) in the Annex A | 7544 7545 |
| <u>Propos</u> | al: | 7546 |
| The ter | m "Tagline" is given the meaning in the Annex Z. | 7547 7548 |
| Propos | al: | 7549 |
| | Following sentence is added to the Paragraph 2.1. (b)(i): | 7550 7551 |
| | The mutually agreed tagline is added to the Exhibit D of this Warranty Agreement. | 7552 7553 |
| | | 7554 |
| Paragraph 2.1 | l. (b)(ii) in the Annex A | 7555 |
| р | | /556 |
| <u>Propos</u> | $\frac{31!}{5}$ | /33/ |
| | Following sentence is added to the Paragraph 2.1. (b)(11): | /338 |
| | The selected option is added to the Exhibit D of this Warranty A grooment | 7560 |
| | " | 7561 |
| | | 7562 |
| Now Donognor | ahs 2.2 and 2.4 in the Anney A | 7562 |
| new raragra | ons 2.5. and 2.4. In the Annex A | 7564 |
| Dronos | مار م | 7565 |
| <u>110µ05</u> | al. Following new paragraphs are added to the Anney A: | 7566 |
| | " | 7567 |
| | 23 | 7568 |
| | (a) Development Cycle | 7560 |
| | Idefinition of the Development Cycle in the Annex 71 | 7570 |
| | (b) Roadman | 7571 |
| | [definition of the Roadman in the Annex 7] | 7577 |
| | (c) Maintenance Cycle | 7572 |
| | Idefinition of the Maintenance Cycle in the Annex 71 | 7574 |
| | 2.4. Microsoft will provide information of the Development Cycle, Roadmap and | 7575 |
| | · · · · 1 | |

| Maintenance Cycle of the Microsoft's Relevant Software Products. | 7576 |
|---|------|
| 22 | 7577 |
| | 7578 |
| Paragraph 3.3. (c)(iv) in the Annex A | 7579 |
| | 7580 |
| Proposal: | 7581 |
| The sentence in paragraph 3.3. (c)(iv) is changed: | 7582 |
| | 7583 |
| IS 29500 is changed to ISO 29500:2008 . | 7584 |
| | 7585 |
| Paragraph 3.3. (c)(vi) in the Annex A | 7586 |
| | 7587 |
| Proposal: | 7588 |
| The sentence in paragraph 3.3. (c)(vi) is changed: | 7589 |
| | 7590 |
| IS 29500 is changed to ISO 29500:2008. | 7591 |
| | 7592 |
| Paragraph 3.3. (c)(vii) in the Annex A | 7593 |
| | 7594 |
| Proposal: | 7595 |
| The sentence in paragraph 3.3. (c)(vii) is changed: | 7596 |
| | 7597 |
| IS 29500 is changed to ISO 29500:2008 . | 7598 |
| | 7599 |
| Paragraph 3.5 in the Annex A | 7600 |
| | 7601 |
| Proposal: | 7602 |
| The first sentence in paragraph 3.5 is changed: | 7603 |
| " | 7604 |
| Microsoft further represents and warrants and undertakes that it will not assert any | 7605 |
| patent claims other than Subject Patent Claims against Company or any third party | 7606 |
| for developing, distributing, making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing | 7607 |
| any Implementation(s), which are compatible with Microsoft's Relevant Software | 7608 |
| Products and compatible with file formats of Microsoft's Relevant Software | 7609 |
| Products. | 7610 |
| > | 7611 |
| | 7612 |
| Paragraph 5 in the Annex A | 7613 |
| | 7614 |
| Proposal: | 7615 |
| The first sentence in paragraph 5 is removed: | 7616 |
| | 7617 |
| Fee. Company will pay Microsoft a one-time fee of 10,000 Euros ("Fee") within 30- | 7618 |
| days after the Effective Date to an account specified by Microsoft. | 7619 |
| | 7620 |
| Paragraph 6.1 in the Annex A | 7621 |
| | 7622 |
| Proposal: | 7623 |
| The first sentence in paragraph 6.1 is changed: | 7624 |
| " | 7625 |

| | The initial term of this Agreement commences on the Effective Date and remains in effect until the date that is the earlier of: (a) ten years from the Effective Date, or, (b) the date on which the Interoperability Commitment with the Commission of the | 7626 7627 7628 |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| | European union expires or is terminated; in either case unless and until this Agreement is earlier terminated in accordance with Section 6.2. | 7629 7630 7631 |
| <u>Prop</u> | osal: | 7632 7633 |
| | Undertaking is changed to Interoperability Commitment with the Commission of the European Union. | 7634 7635 7636 |
| <u>Exhi</u> | bit A of the Annex A | 7637 |
| Duon | agalı | 7620 |
| <u>110p</u> | Exhibit A of Annex A is repealed, and the definitions of terms are consolidated to the annex Z. | 7640 7641 |
| | | 7642 |
| General pro | oposal for changes to Warranty Agreement or Licence Agreement | 7643 |
| • | | 7644 |
| <u>Prop</u> | <u>osal:</u> | 7645 |
| | All selected options should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. | 7646 |
| | All changes to agreements should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. | 7647 |
| | Old changes to to agreements should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. | 7648 7649 |
| Onin | ion. There might be disputes that in what order changes to agreements is done | 7650 |
| <u>opm</u> | | 7651 |
| EA 16.1.4 | : ANNEX B: Template Patent Licence: Proposed changes | 7652 |
| Generally a | bout the Annex B | 7653 7654 |
| | | 7655 |
| <u>Opin</u> | ion: When comparing Annex A and Annex B, it can be noted that Annex B is quite | 7656 |
| gener | al, and gives room for possible misunderstandings. Annex A has much better | 7657 |
| expla | nation, and the process of handling disputes in the Annex is reasonable. | 7658 |
| n | | 7659 |
| <u>Prop</u> | | 7660 |
| | The Commission and Microsoft can negotiate on better and modified version of the | /661 |
| | Annex B. | 7662 |
| Duon | agalı | 7664 |
| <u>r rop</u> | USAL: Dispute settlement could be the same in the both cases, i.e. Anney A and Anney B | 7665 |
| | Dispute settlement could be the same in the both cases, i.e. Annex A and Annex D. | 7666 |
| Pron | osal· | 7667 |
| <u>110</u> | Common dispute settlement procedure should be something like "Annex X" and | 7668 |
| | both agreement types could use the same Annex for dispute settlement. | 7669 |
| | | 7670 |
| <u>Op</u> in | ion: Compared to the Annex A, the role of the Commission is hard to understand. The | 7671 |
| only | mentioning is following: | 7672 |
| 5 | "The Parties acknowledge and agree that any formal action or suit to enforce any right or remedy under this Agreement or to interpret any provision of this Agreement | 7673 7674 |
| | | |

| constitutes an issue relating to the application of Article 82 of the Treaty within the meaning of Article 15 of Regulation 1/2003." | 7675 7676 7677 |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Opinion</u> : To an average business executive this issue can be totally unknown, and the role of the Commission in the possible dispute should be defined better, if that is the case based on the Regulation 1/2003. | 7678 7679 7680 7681 |
| Titles in the Template Patent License, i.e. Annex B | 7682 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> Title "Template Patent License" is changed to "Template Patent Licence to be used in the European Economic Area (EEA)". | 7683 7684 7685 7686 7687 |
| Proposal: Title "Microsoft [insert target] Protocols" is changed "Patented Protocols of Microsoft Software Products". | 7688 7689 7690 |
| Paragraph 1 in the Annex B | 7691 |
| Proposal: | 7693 |
| Paragraph 1 in the Annex B is changed to following: | 7695 |
| Capitalized terms used in this Template Patent Licence have the meaning given in the Annex Z. | 7696 7697 7698 |
| Proposal: Sections from 1.1 to 1.12 are repealed and definitions of the terms are consolidated to the Annex Z. | 7699 7700 7701 7702 |
| General proposal for changes to Warranty Agreement or Licence Agreement | 7703 7704 |
| Proposal: | 7705 |
| All selected options should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. All changes to agreements should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. Old changes to to agreements should be added to an Exhibit of an agreement. | 7707 7708 7709 |
| Opinion: There might be disputes, that in what order changes to agreements is done. | 7711 7712 |
| EA 16.1.5: ANNEX X: Dispute settlement | 7713 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> Common dispute settlement procedure could be something like "Annex X", and both agreement types (Annex A and Annex B) could use the same Annex for dispute settlement | 7714 7715 7716 7717 |
| Settlement. | 7719 |
| Proposal: For the next version there is better description of dispute settlement that will be the same for both agreement types (Annex A and Annex B). | 7720 7721 7722 7723 |

| | 189 / 652 | |
|---|---|--|
| Proposal: Dispute Settlement procedures from and there is only one type of dispute | Annex A and Annex X are consolidated together, settlement. | 7724 7725 7726 7727 |
| EA 16.1.6: ANNEX Z: Definitions | | 7728 |
| Proposal: Following definitions are defined an | d added to the Annex Z. | 7729 7730 7731 |
| Proposal: There is only one place for definition | ns. | 7733 7734 7735 |
| <u>Opinion</u> : Microsoft has millions of end-user several jurisdictions all over the world. The something else in other jurisdictions, like in the age of semantic web, it is not acceptable in their different agreements. | r customers and hundreds/thousands partners in refore a simple (American) term can mean Europe or in the European Economic Area. In that Microsoft have several different definitions | 7736 7737 7738 7739 7740 7741 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> Here is the list of needed definitions; at leas by Microsoft, or in this opinion. | t these are mentioned in the Public Undertaking | 7741 7742 7743 7744 7744 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> These could be for example with the follow <u>http://www.microsoft.com/eu/definit</u> | ing address: tions | 7746 7747 7748 |
| "Access (program)" "Acknowledgement" "Additional Information for the ECMA 376 Specification or IS 29500" "Additional Information for the ECMA 376 Specification" "Additional Information for IS 29500" "Additional Microsoft Warranty" "Affiliate" "Alpha version" "Amendment to the ISO 29500:2008" "Amendment to the ISO 26300:2006" "amicus curiae" "API" "Arbitration" "Arbitration Notice" "Arbitration Tribunal" "Applicable Format" "Applicable Protocol" "Applicable Standard" | 7750 "Availability" 7751 "Availability (Documentation)" 7752 "Availability (Product)" 7753 "Beta version" 7753 "Beta version" 7754 "Binary" 7755 Binary File Format Documentation" 7756 "Binary File Formats" 7757 "Binary File Format(s)" 7758 "Bug" See: Defect. 7759 "Burden of Proof" 7760 "Closed Software" 7761 "Code (Software Code)" 7763 "Commercial Software" 7763 "Commercial Open Source Software" 7765 means the Commission of the 7766 European Communities. 7767 "Company Warranty" 7768 "Company (Customer)" 7769 "Compatible Software" 7770 "Compatible Software" 7771 "Competitor" | 7749 7773 7774 7775 7776 7777 7778 7779 7780 7781 7782 7783 7784 7785 7786 7785 7786 7787 7788 7787 7788 7789 7790 7791 7792 7793 7794 |
| "Applicable Format" "Applicable Protocol" "Applicable Standard" "Attempts to Resolve" | 7769 "Compatible Software" 7770 "Compatible Software" 7771 "Competitor" 7772 "Copy" | 779 779 779 779 779 |

"Copyright" "Copyright Licence" "Corrigendum to the ISO 29500:2008" "Corrigendum to the ISO 26300:2006" "COSS" "Court" "Covered Product(s)" "Covered Protocol(s)" "Covered Standard(s)" "CSS 1.0" "CSS 2.1" "Customer" "Defect" "Defect Information" "Defect Report" "Defect Status" "Delay" "Development cycle" "Documentation" "Documentation Delivery" "ECMA" "ECMA 376 Specification" "ECMA-376" "EEA". See: European Economic Area "Enhanced Damages" "Enforcement" "European Communities" "European Economic Area" "EU". European Union. "European Union" "Evaluation Copy Pricing" "Excel (program)" "Exchange" "Exchange – Outlook Protocol(s)" "Exchange - Outlook Protocol Documentation" "Exchange Server" "Exhibit" "Expiration" "Extensible Markup Language" "Fast Track Dispute Resolution". "Fee" "File Format" "File Formats" "Final Documentation" "First Beta" "FOSS" "FLOSS" "Format Documentation" "Governing Law" "Groove (program)"

| / 196 "Guiding Principles" | /840 |
|--|--------|
| 7797 "HTML 4.0" | 7847 |
| 7798 "ICC". International Chamber of | 7848 |
| 7799 Commerce. | 7849 |
| 7800 "ICC Rules". | 7850 |
| 7801 "iCalendar Standards" | 7851 |
| 7802 "I.E." (Internet Explorer) | 7852 |
| 7803 "IEC". International Electrotechnical | 7853 |
| 7804 Commission. | 7854 |
| 7805 "IMAP4 Standard" | 7855 |
| 7806 "Implementation" | 7856 |
| 7807 "Implementation(s)" | 7857 |
| 7808 "Infringement" | 7858 |
| 7809 "InfoPath (program) | 7859 |
| 7810 "Internet Explorer" | 7860 |
| 7811 "International Electrotechnical | 7861 |
| 7812 Commission". | 7862 |
| 7813 "International Organization for | 7863 |
| 7814 Standardization" | 7864 |
| 7815 "Interoperability Commitment" | 7865 |
| 7816 "Interoperability Information" | 7866 |
| 7817 "Interoperability Information Update" | 7867 |
| 7818 "Interoperability Laboratory" | 7868 |
| 7819 "IS 29500" | 7869 |
| 7820 "IS 29500" | 7870 |
| 7821 "ISO". International Organization for | 7871 |
| 7822 Standardization | 7872 |
| 7823 "ISO/IEC JTC 1". | 7873 |
| 7824 "JTC1". ISO/IEC JTC 1 | 7874 |
| 7825 "License Grant" | 7875 |
| 7826 "[Licence] Notice" | 7876 |
| 7827 "Licence Variation" | 7877 |
| 7828 "Locked Copies." | 7878 |
| 7829 "Maintenance Cycle" | 7879 |
| 7830 "Major Version" | 7880 |
| 7831 "Market Review". | 7881 |
| 7832 "Media Player" | 7882 |
| 7833 "Microsoft Client Software Products" | 7883 |
| 7834 "Microsoft Client Software Products" | 7884 |
| 7835 "Microsoft Interoperability Laboratory" | 7885 |
| 7836 "Microsoft PC Productivity Application | 7886 |
| 7837 Protocol Documentation" | 7887 |
| 7838 "Microsoft PC Productivity Application | 7888 |
| 7839 Protocol(s)" | 7889 |
| 7840 "Microsoft PC Productivity | 7890 |
| 7841 Application(s)" | 7891 |
| 7842 "Microsoff's Relevant Software | 7892 |
| 7843 Products" | 7892 |
| 7844 1 "Windows Client PC Operating | 7894 |
| 7845 System" | 7894 |
| | , 0, 2 |

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2. "Microsoft's PC Productivity Applications" 3. "Internet Explorer" 4. "Windows Media Player" 5. "Windows Work Group Server Operating System" "Microsoft's Primary PC Productivity Applications" "Microsoft Security Software Products" "Microsoft Server Software Products" "Microsoft Server Software Products" "Microsoft's SharePoint Server Software Products" "Microsoft Warranty" "Minor Version" "Monitoring Trustee". "Most Favored Terms". "Necessary Claims" ".NET Framework"" ".NET Framework Protocol Documentation" ".NET Framework Protocols" "Net Revenues" "New License Variations". "Notice". Check "[Licence] Notice". "ODF" or "ODF standard" "ODF 1.1" "OEM" "Office Accounting Express (program)" "Office Communicator (program)" "OneNote (program)" "Open Source Definition" "Open Source Initiative" Open Source License" "Open Source Software". "OSS". See: Open source software. "Other Software Product". "Outlook (program)" "Patent". "Patent in the European Union" "Patent in the USA" "Patent Information" "Patent Protocol(s)" "POP3 Standard" "PowerPoint (program)" "Preliminary Documentation" "Prepaid Royalties" "Protocol" "Protocols" "Protocol Documentation" "Provide" "Public Consultation of the Commission"

| 7896 "Public Domain" | 7946 |
|--|------|
| 7897 "Publisher (Program)" | 7947 |
| 7898 "Qualifying ODF Version" | 7948 |
| 7899 "Reasonable and non-discriminative | 7949 |
| 7900 terms" | 7950 |
| 7901 "Release Candidate" | 7951 |
| 7902 "Requesting Party" | 7952 |
| 7903 "Reservation of Rights" | 7953 |
| 7904 "RFC 2445" | 7954 |
| 7905 "RFC 2446" | 7955 |
| 7906 "RFC 2447" | 7956 |
| 7907 "Roadmap" | 7957 |
| 7908 "Royalties" | 7958 |
| 7909 "Rules". Check ICC Rules, if it is | 7959 |
| 7910 applicable. | 7960 |
| 7911 "SharePoint Product(s)" | 7961 |
| 7912 "SharePoint Protocol Documentation" | 7962 |
| 7913 "SharePoint Protocols" | 7963 |
| 7914 "Similar Agreements" | 7964 |
| 7915 Software Code | 7965 |
| 7916 "Software Product" | 7966 |
| 7917 "Standard" | 7967 |
| 7918 "Standard Developing Organization" | 7968 |
| 7919 "Standard Setting Organization" | 7969 |
| 7920 "Standards Documentation" | 7970 |
| 7921 "Subject Patent Claims" | 7971 |
| 7922 "Supplemental" | 7972 |
| 7923 "Supplemental LE Standards" | 7973 |
| 7924 "Support" | 7974 |
| 7925 "Support Discussion" | 7975 |
| 7926 "Tagline". | 7976 |
| 7927 "TAM" | 7977 |
| 7928 "Technical Account Manager" | 7978 |
| 7929 "Technical Amendment to the ISO | 7979 |
| 7930 26300 [.] 2006" | 7980 |
| 7931 check "Amendment to the ISO | 7981 |
| 7932 26300:2006" | 7982 |
| 7933 "Technical Amendment to the ISO | 7983 |
| 7934 29500:2008" | 7984 |
| 7935 check "Amendment to the ISO | 7985 |
| 7936 29500:2008" | 7986 |
| 7937 "Technical Corrigendum to the ISO | 7987 |
| 7938 26300 [.] 2006" | 7988 |
| 7939 check " Corrigendum to the ISO ISO | 7989 |
| 7940 26300:2006" | 7990 |
| 7941 "Technical Corrigendum to the ISO | 7991 |
| 7942 29500:2008" | 7992 |
| 7943 check "Corrigendum to the ISO | 7993 |
| 7944 29500:2008" | 7994 |
| 7945 "Technical Documentation" | 7995 |
| | |

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| "Technical Expert Association(s)" | 7996 "WTO". World Trade Organization. | 8014 |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|
| "Template" | 7997 "Undertaking" | 8015 |
| "Termination" | 7998 "Update" | 8016 |
| "Test Suite". | 7999 "W3C". World Wide Web Consortium. | 8017 |
| "Timely Manner" | 8000 "Windows Client PC Operating System" | 8018 |
| "Trademark" | 8001 "Windows Client PC Operating System | 8019 |
| "Update" | 8002 Protocol Documentation" | 8020 |
| "User" | 8003 "Windows Client PC Operating System | 8021 |
| "Warranty". | 8004 Protocols" | 8022 |
| "Warranty Agreement" | 8005 "Windows Server" | 8023 |
| "Warranty Agreement Template". | 8006 "Windows Server Protocol | 8024 |
| "Volume Licensing Customers" | 8007 Documentation" | 8025 |
| "Windows Server Operating System" | 8008 "Windows Server Protocols" | 8026 |
| "Windows" | 8009 "World Wide Web Consortium". | 8027 |
| "Windows Media Player" | 8010 "WSPP Program" | 8028 |
| "Word (Programs)" | 8011 "XAML" | 8029 |
| "World Trade Organization". | 8012 "XAML Documentation" | 8030 |
| "WSPP Program" | 8013 | |
| - | | 8031 |

EA 16.2: Market tests?

The European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) has <u>not</u> published other opinions8034based on the market tests. However, to some other issues the European Commission (Directorate-
General for Competition) <u>has</u> published ¹³⁹ other opinions.80358036
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As a general note is, that Microsoft has products on several domains – some solutions are more8038general for several domains and some solutions are very specific. Since Microsoft is the market8039leader on some domains, it is always possible to have monopoly situation. Possible monopolies can8040then be reviewed by the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially).8041

Based on this large number of different Microsoft products, it is always possible, that some products8043may constitute different monopoly situations.8044

¹³⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/closed.html, Closed consultations and comments received

| EA 17: [Working paper] Single-Family Detached Home | 8046 |
|---|--|
| in Finnish Style? | 8047 |
| This <i>unfinished</i> working paper was based on the idea of information management. Single-Family Detached Home in Finnish Style can be seen as node for different networks. Also the idea was that actually Detached Home in Finnish Style will contain different subsystems based on several viewpoints. | 8048 8049 8050 8051 8052 8053 |
| This is unfinished working paper, but some parts of the paper can be added here for critical analysis. | 8054 8055 |
| EA 17.1: A Single-Family Detached Home in Finnish Style: A | 8056 |
| Challenge for Information Management – Some Theoretical | 8057 |
| and Practical Considerations (dated 2 February 2010) | 8058 |
| Abstract | 8059 8060 8061 |
| Almost all academic writings have their origins in some practical problem, and this working paper is not an exception. The author acquired/inherited an old and small Single-Family Detached Home in Finnish Style (SFDHFS, i.e. "omakotitalo" in Finnish) in 1996, and rented it to tenants. All kind of theoretical and especially practical problems have led to think information management of a SFDHFS. When going through systemically information management problems related to SFDHFS, we can find it an interesting example of multiple-viewpoint-based information systems collection, not a single-viewpoint-based information system. | 8062 8063 8064 8065 8066 8067 8068 8069 |
| The crisis in the science | 8070 |
| We start from the general crisis in the science, and from the specific crisis in information systems research (IS). Barrett (2001) gives an example from ecology research and its continuously emerging new smaller and smaller sub-fields in that research area. Henriques & Sternberg (2004) describe the problems of fragmentation in psychology. Benbasat and Zmud (2003) challenge us to think the core properties of IS. There are some proposals for thinking core properties of the IS: e.g. informatics (Beynon-Davies 2007), work systems (Alter 2008). Overall we conclude that there is a crisis in IS and ever-increasing specialisation to smaller sub-fields is a prevailing phenomenon. | 8071 8072 8073 8074 8075 8076 8077 8078 8079 |
| There are different proposal to have unified science. For this work we have found following | 8080 |
| * full circle/unified science (Haskell 1972) | 8082 |
| *consilience (Wilson 1998) | 8083 |
| * synergetics (Haken, Wunderlin & Yigitbasi 1995; Haken 2007) | 8084 |
| * tree of knowledge system (Henriques 2003). | 8085 |
| Literature review show that Haskell's ideas have not penetrated largely to general scientific | 8087 |
| discourse. Haken's (2007) ideas of synergetics have penetrated to a large collection of citations. | 8088 |
| Synergetic way of seeing the world focuses its attention on the spontaneous, i.e. self-organized emergence of new qualities which may be structures, processes or functions. Henriques (2003) | 8089 8090 |

| present four-level system. | | | | | | 8 |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | Table: Tr | ee of Knowled | lge System, ba | used on Henriques | s (2003). | 8 |
| Level of complexity | Class of science | Level of existence | Class of objects | Level of computation | Class of behavior | _ |
| Culture | Social | Self-aware | Human | Symbolic | Sociolinguistic | - |
| Mind | Psychosocial | Mental | Animal | Neuronal | Neuropsychological | |
| Life | Biological | Animate | Living | Genetic | Biogenetic | |
| Matter | Physical | Inanimate | Material | Quantum | Physicochemical | |
| | | | | | | - 8 |

For us Henriques (2003) gives four resource types. Beynon-Davies (2007) is an example to challenge base models in some research area. We note that Haken's (2007) idea of synergetics is a valid idea. However, we distinguish those four level of resources, where different parts can be separated and analyzed.

Interestingly, also Wilson (1998) gives a large collection of examples to unify science. To our mind, 8100 Wilson is more concentrated about sociobiology, and his presentation gives one way of seeing 8101 sociobiology; in the Finnish context check Vanhanen (2003). To our mind sociobiology fits in to the 8102 framework presented by Henriques (2003), and is not a holistic view of seeing things. 8103 8104

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When we combine previous presentations, we can note that there is four levels of seeing things (matter, life, mind and culture), and there is general aim for unified science.

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| | | | | | | | Γ |

Figure: Aim for unified science

When thinking continuous specialization in some research area, we can think over-specialization, and this leads us to Mulej (2007). Mulej (2007) challenges us to think requisite holism and to think a dialectical system.

At this point a cautious reader might think that Mulei (2007) refers to dialectics presented by Marx 8115 & Engels. Mulej (2007) refers to previous versions of dialectics when compared to Marx and 8116 Engels; According to our understanding Mulei (2007) means a deliberate collection of viewpoints, 8117 which might be contradicting – but different viewpoints are parts of the holistic way of seeing 8118 8119 things.

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|---|---|------|--|--|
| Mulej (2007) refers to different levels of holism: | | | | |
| * fictitious holism/realism (inside a single viewpoint) | | | | |
| * requisite holism/realism (a dialect | tical system of essential viewpoints) | 8123 | | |
| * real holism/realism (a system of a | Ill viewpoints). | 8124 | | |
| | | 8125 | | |
| When thinking in practical terms, no person can no | ot master all possible viewpoints in the world, and | 8126 | | |
| therefore there is need to requisite holism. A total | system would mean mastering all possible | 8127 | | |
| viewpoints. | | 8128 | | |
| Table: Mulai (2007) gives us the follow | ving from work for systemic thinking | 8129 | | |
| Table. While (2007) gives us the follow | | 8130 | | |
| Systems / Systemic / Holistic Thinking | Un-systemic / Iraditional thinking | | | |
| Interdependence/s, Relations, Openness, Interconnectedness, Dialectical System | Independence, One-way dependence, Closeness, A single viewpoint / system | | | |
| Complexity (plus complicatedness) | Simplicity or Complicatedness alone | | | |
| Attractor/s | No influential force/s, but isolation | | | |
| Emergence | No process of making new attributes | | | |
| Synergy, System, Synthesis | No new attributes resulting from relations | | | |
| | between elements and with environment | | | |
| Whole, holism, big picture, realism | Parts and partial attributes only | | | |
| Networking, Interaction, Interplay | No mutual influences | | | |

Mulej has applied requisite for several phenomena (e.g. Rebernik and Mulej 2000; Potocan and Mulej 2003), and to our mind this approach helps us to to create a requisite holism, and finally a unified way for information management of SFDHFS.

Cyclical features for a unified view

Mulej (2007) leads us to gather individual viewpoints, and to our mind different associations represent us different viewpoints. The following table gathers together different associations and some other legal entities, and the viewpoint of a specific association.

| Table: Different viewpoints and an institions for different viewpoinst | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <u>Viewpoint</u> | <u>Finnish name of the associations</u> English translation name of some of the associations | | |
| Homeowners (of SFDHFS) | Suomen Omakotiliitto ry, <u>http://www.omakotiliitto.fi/</u> | | |
| Asfalt Rock Mining | Infra ry, <u>http://www.infrary.fi/</u> | | |
| Exterior | Julkisivuyhdistys ry, http://www.julkisivuyhdistys.fi/ | | |
| Painting | Suomen Maalarimestariliitto, http://www.smml.fi/ | | |
| Roof | Kattoliitto ry, http://www.kattoliitto.fi/ | | |
| Quality (systems) | Rakentamisen Laatu ry, <u>http://www.rala.fi/</u> | | |

| | Suomen Rakennussaumausyhdistys ry, http://www.saumausyhdistys.net/ | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Concrete | Suomen Betoniyhdistys r.y., <u>http://www.betoniyhdistys.fi/</u> Concrete Association of Finland | | |
| Legal | Suomen Lakimiesliitto, <u>http://www.lakimiesliitto.fi/</u> The Association of Finnish Lawyers | | |
| Legal | Suomen Asianajajaliitto, <u>http://www.asianajajat.fi/</u> The Finnish Bar Association | | |
| Lobbying | Asunto-, toimitila- ja rakennuttajaliitto RAKLI ry, http://www.rakli.fi/ | | |
| Renting | Suomen Vuokranantajat SVA ry, http://www.vuokranantajat.fi/ | | |
| Landowners | Maanomistajain Liitto, <u>http://www.maanomistajainliitto.fi/</u> The Finnish Landowners' Organisation | | |
| Facility Management | Toimitilajohdon yhdistys - FIFMA ry, http://www.fifma.org/ | | |
| Legal, Management | Kiinteistöalan Kustannus Oy, <u>http://www.kiinkust.fi/</u> | | |
| Construction information | Rakennustietosäätiö RTS, <u>http://www.rakennustieto.fi/</u> Rakennustieto Oy Building Information Group | | |
| Research Information service | KTI Kiinteistötieto Oy, <u>http://www.kti.fi</u> KTI Kiinteistötalouden instituutti ry KTI FINLAND | | |
| Valuation | Suomen Kiinteistöarviointiyhdistys ry (SKAY), http://www.kiinteistoarviointi.org/skay/ | | |
| Valuation | Auktorisoidut Kiinteistöarvioijat ry:n (Aka ry) http://www.kiinteistoarviointi.org/aka/ | | |
| Education | Kiinteistöalan Koulutuskeskus Oy, <u>http://www.kiinko.fi/</u> KIINKO - Real Estate Education | | |
| Consulting Engineering | Suomen Talokeskus Oy, <u>http://www.suomentalokeskus.fi/</u> | | |
| Literature | Kiinteistöalan Kustannus Oy, <u>http://www.kiinkust.fi/</u> | | |
| Real estate management | Suomen Isännöitsijäliitto ry, <u>http://www.isannointiliitto.fi/</u> Finnish Real Estate Management Federation (FREMF) | | |
| Bookkeeping | Kirjanpitolautakunta, <u>http://www.edilex.fi/oikeuskaytanto/kila/</u> Bookkeeping board | | |
| Legal (publishing) | Suomalainen Lakimiesyhdistys, www.lakimies.org | | |
| Investment | Suomen Asuntoliitto ry | | |
| Gardens | Puutarhaliitto Ry, http://www.puutarhaliitto.fi/ | | |
| Protection of environment | Luonnonsuojeluliitto, http://www.sll.fi/ | | |
| Architects | Suomen Arkkitehtiliitto, SAFA, <u>http://www.safa.fi/</u> Finnish Association of Architects, SAFA | | |
| Consultants | Suunnittelu- ja konsulttitoimistojen liitto SKOL ry, http://www.skolry.fi/ | | |

| | The Finnish Association of Consulting Firms SKOL | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Construction Engineers | Rakennusinsinöörit ja -arkkitehdit RIA ry, <u>http://www.ria.fi/</u> The Association of Finnish Construction Engineers and Architects | | |
| | | | |
| Civil Engineers | Suomen Rakennusinsinöörien Liitto RIL, <u>http://www.ril.fi</u> RIL - Finnish Association of Civil Engineers | | |
| Cooling | Suomen Kylmäyhdistys, http://www.skll.fi/yhdistys/www/ | | |
| Cooling | Suomen Kylmäliikkeiden liitto ry, http://www.skll.fi/www/ | | |
| Cleaning | Suomen Siivoustekninen Liitto ry, http://www.siivoussektori.fi/ | | |
| Emergency Security | SPEK - Suomen Pelastusalan Keskusjärjestö, <u>http://www.spek.fi/</u> | | |
| Security | Finnsecurity ry, http://www.finnsecurity.fi/ | | |
| Air quality | Sisäilmayhdistys ry, <u>http://www.sisailmayhdistys.fi/</u> Finnish Society of Indoor Air Quality and Climate | | |
| Heating Ventilating Sanitary | Suomen LVI-liitto, <u>http://www.sulvi.fi/</u> The Finnish Association of HVAC Societies | | |
| Consumer protection | Suomen Kuluttajaliitto ry, <u>http://www.kuluttajaliitto.fi/</u> The Finnish Consumers' Association | | |
| Consumer protection | Kuluttajat-Konsumenterna ry, <u>http://www.kuluttajat-konsumenterna.fi/</u> | | |
| Mold protection | Home ja terveys, <u>http://www.homejaterveys.net/</u> | | |
| Allergies Asthma | Allergia- ja Astmaliitto, <u>http://www.allergia.com/</u> Allergy and Asthma Federation | | |
| Health (of people) | Asumisterveysliitto AsTe, http://asumisterveysliitto.fi/ | | |
| Waste | JLY - Jätelaitosyhdistys ry, <u>http://www.jly.fi/</u> JLY - Finnish Solid Waste Association | | |

It is good to note, that there are many more other specialized associations and different other viewpoints. The previous list is based on casual search, not a total systematic review.

When thinking information management of SFDHFS, it can noted that there is possibility different viewpoint management: 8148

- * from up to bottom
 - * up from bottom.

On the hand it can be said that a SFDHFS is constrained by the different realities based on viewpoints. Also it can be said that SFDHFS is adjusting to the external environment. Therefore we have two different possibilities for viewpoint management: 8153 8154

* complying with external requirements

* affecting the external realities.

When thinking once again the holistic viewpoints presented by Mulei (2007), we can note that there 8157 are different strategies in the viewpoint. This leads us to a small excursion to the strategic thinking. 8158 Thinking holistically, we evaluate shortly strategy classification in a proposal based on Sotarauta 8159

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Emergent Strategies

| Figure: Basic tenets of strategies, Based on Sotarauta (1996, figure IV-2). | 8162 8163 8164 |
|--|----------------------|
| When thinking strategies, it can mean several things in the same time: | 8165 |
| * it can be a process | 8166 |
| * it can be a document | 8167 |
| * it can be decisions | 8168 |
| * it can be finding something new | 8160 |
| * etc | 8170 |
| cic. | 8170 |
| It could said, that SFDHFS does not have a strategy. But in the planning phase there is several strategic decisions for example: | 8172 8173 |
| * what are the heating systems for the house? | 8174 |
| * what are the cooling systems for the house? | 8175 |
| * what material is used for exterior of the house? | 8176 |
| * what is the insulation method between exterior and interior? | 8177 |
| When maintaining a SEDHES there is always new strategic opportunities: | 8178 |
| * price level of electricity, oil, equipment, raw materials, etc. | 8179 |
| * new methods heating/cooling system after building a SFDHFS | 8180 |
| * new building materials after building a SFDHFS | 8181 |
| * expanding an existing SFDHFS. | 8182 |
| | 8183 |
| Sotarauta's proposal is cyclical, and it should be possible to have a balance between different types | 8184 |
| of strategy. To our work this cyclical nature of strategies is important. There can be several different | 8185 |
| models for different viewpoints, but those many of them end up with some sort od cycle in their | 8186 |
| model. As on example, Georgiou, Zahn & Meira (2008) refer to Kolbs model of learning, and they | 8187 |
| represent a modified model. Nevertheless, it can be said some sort of cycle is observable in both | 8188 |
| models: there is some poles where the cyclical nature can be noticed. | 8189 |
| 1 2 | 8190 |
| We present this cycle with the following figure. | 8191 |



| Figure: The general cyclical nature for many phenomena | 8192 8193 8104 |
|---|--|
| Now we have presented the cyclical nature, and we can conclude that a specific viewpoint can have different content in different (cyclical) phases of some phenomenon. | 8194 8195 8196 |
| An observable system | 8197 8198 8199 |
| Did we get a clarification for a unified view for information management of SFDHFS? Not yet. We can now quite safely conclude, that SFDHFS is an observable system from different viewpoints. It can be also noted, that viewpoints might be contradicting or complementary. But what is a system? | 8200 8201 8202 |
| Mulej (2007) lead us to von Bertanlaffy, and from this we can have a definition for a system: | 8203 8204 8205 |
| System is complex of interacting elements (Bertalanffy 1969). | 8206 8207 |
| previously mentioned cyclic nature and cycling through different poles, all mentioned systems can be under this definition. Also synergetic view of systems (c.f. Haken) can be under this definition. | 8208 8209 8210 |
| Based on requisite holism, we can note following requisitions: * requisite holism (Mulej 2007) | 8211 8212 8213 |
| * requisite variety (Potocan, Mulej and Kajzer 2005) * requisite hierarchy (Aulin-Ahmavaara 1979, 1979b). These can trace back to Ashby's writings, where some requisitions are described. | 8214 8215 8216 |
| Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979, 1979b) gives us notes on regulation (R, Regulator) and control (G, Governor). In the following figure is a small example of requisite hierarchy. When noting that there is a variety in regulator and governors, it can be said that this will lead to specialisation and possibly to over-specialisation referenced by Mulej. From the effectiveness point of view there should be only needed amount of hierarchy, not too much. | 8217 8218 8219 8220 8221 8222 |
| We should also note that a system get some variety (D) from outside, and it will give some variety (E) to the environment. Other way is talking about input and output of a system. To our mind variety is well-thought definition, since then we can have material, living, mindful and cultural variety to a system. The regulators (R) have different capabilities to handle variety, and therefore there is a need for governors (G). Corollary, governors (G) have similarly different capabilities to handle variety. If regulators (R) and governors (G) can handle all variety, the system can have a meaningful variety (Y) to the environment; otherwise the system might collapse. | 8223 8224 8225 8226 8227 8228 8229 8230 8231 |



Figure: A system with requisite hierarchy

Ackoff (1971) gives us some notions for systems:

- 1. A system is a set of interrelated elements.
- 2. An abstract system is one all of whose elements are concepts.
- 3. A concrete system is one at least two of whose elements are objects.
- 4. The state of a system at a moment of time is the set of relevant properties which that system 8240 has at that time. 8241
- 5. The environment of a system is a set of elements and their relevant properties, which
elements are not part of the system but a change in any of which can produce achange in the
state of the system.8242
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- 6. The state of a system's environment at a moment of time is the set of its relevantproperties at that time. 8245
- 7. A closed system is one that has no environment. An open system is one that does.
- 8. A system (or environmental) event is a change in one or more structural properties of the system (or its environment) over a period of time of specified duration.
- 9. A static (one-state) system is one to which no events occur.
- 10. A dynamic (multi-state) system is one to which events occur, whose state changes over time. 8251
- 11. A homeostatic system is a static system whose elements and environment are dynamic.
- 12. A reaction of a system is a system event for which another event that occurs to the same system or its environment is sufficient.
- 13. A response of a system is a system event for which another event that occurs to the same system or to its environment is necessary but not sufficient.
- 14. An act of a system is a system event for the occurrence of which no change in the system's environment is either necessary or sufficient.
- 15. A system's behavior is a system event(s) which is either necessary or sufficient for another8259event in that system or its environment.8260
- 16. A state-maintaining system is one that (1) can react in only one way to any one external or8261internal event but (2) it reacts differently to different external or internal events, and (3)8262these different reactions produce the same external or internal state (outcome).8263
- 17. A goal-seeking system is one that can respond differently to one or more different external
or internal events in one or more different external or internal states and that can respond8264
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| System property | SEDUES |
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| Table: Some feature | s of SFDHFS as a system |
| | |
| FDHFS. | |
| eir instances. Based on common knowledge o | f SFDHFS, we can have many system features of |
| om these definitions we can conclude. that the | ere are many possibilities to classify systems and |
| objectives, then seeks another goal and (| sujective which more closely approximates its ideal. |
| 26. An ideal-seeking system is a purposeful | system which, on attainment of any of its goals or |
| approached without limit. | |
| 25. An ideal is an objective which cannot be | e obtained in any time period but which can be |
| period. | |
| cannot be obtained within a specified pe | riod but which can be obtained over a longer time |
| 24. The objective of a purposeful system in | a particular situation is a preferred outcome that |
| obtained within a specified time period. | - |
| 23. The goal of a purposeful system in a par | ticular situation is a preferred outcome that can be |
| outcome when each of the set of outcom | hes can be obtained with certainty. |
| outcomes, to a purposeful system, is the | probability that the system will produce that |
| 22. The relative value of an outcome that is | a member of an exclusive and exhaustive set of |
| different states. | |
| same (internal or external) state and can | produce different outcomes in the same and |
| 21 A purposeful system is one which can pu | roduce the same outcome in different ways in the |
| common property Production of that co | mmon property is the system's purpose |
| 20 A purposive system is a multi-goal seek | ing system the different goals of which have a |
| (initial) external or internal states, and w | initial state |
| 19. A multi-goal-seeking system is one that | is goal-seeking in each of two or moredifferent |
| function. | |
| 18. A process is a sequence of behavior tha | t constitutes a system and has a goal- producing |
| state (outcome). | |
| | |

| Table: Some reactives of ST D111'S as a system | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| System property | SFDHFS | | |
| Interrelated system? | Yes. | | |
| Abstract system? | Partly, can contain abstract parts | | |
| Concrete system? | Yes. | | |
| Time-dependent system? | Yes. Can have a time-dependent state / usually can not be reversed back to the previous state | | |
| Interfaces/connections | Has several interfaces/connections with environment | | |
| Closed system? | No. | | |
| Open system? | Yes. | | |
| Static system? | No. | | |
| Dynamic system? | Yes. | | |
| Homeostatic system? | Yes. | | |
| Reactions? | Can have reactions. | | |
| Responses? | Can give responses? | | |

| Acts? | Can have (internal) acts. |
|--------------------|--|
| Process? | Can have behavior, i.e. chain of events |
| State-maintaining? | As a whole not, put parts may be state- maintaining |
| Goal-seeking? | Physical parts usually not goal-seeking. Human parts definitely goal-seeking. |
| Multi-goal? | Human parts can be multi-goal. |
| Ideals? | Human parts can have ideals. |

We conclude, that SFDHFS has many features mentioned in Ackoff's notions of systems.

A multi-part system

Previously the requisite hierarchy for a system was mentioned. From that viewpoint it can assumed 8301 that Regulators (R) and Governors (G) can be the same type, e.g. humans. Previously we mentioned the Tree of Knowledge System, when combining four levels of complexity. Based on this combination we can have a multi-part system. 8304



Figure: A multi-part system with requisite hierarchy

We try not to have a mechanistic view of humans, but in some cases it can be said, that an (electro)mechanical device can sometimes be a governor for a human regulator. We also can note, that our proposal containing four levels of complexity can have all variations from pure biological/material system to complicated human/life/machine combinations, e.g. a modern factory or a highly modernized farm. With cultural understanding we can give several meaning to Matter, Life and Mind; Culture affects, what kind regulation is accepted in systems.

An activity system

One special representation of a system (or a system class) is interesting to us: namely the "activity 8318

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system". Activity system idea developed by Engeström (e.g. Engeström 1999). We have to note,
that further digging in to activity system model will lead to the dialectics presented by Marx and
Engels. We have already taken Mulej's notion of dialectics, where the idea is to have a holistic
collection of complementary viewpoints.8319
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However, we take some notions of Engeström's model, but we have different sources for the model8324than Marx and Engels. It should be noted, that for example Alter (2008) has presented ideas, which8325have partly similar ideas when compared to Engeström's model.83268327



Figure: Vygotsky´s general model, based on Engeström (2001)

Engeström has expanded the general model to the following figure. Engeström (2001) move8331forward on Vygotsky's and Leonte's model. We have to note that mediating artifact can be cultural,
not only material. Previously we have gone through Henriques (2003), and we could also think8332833483348335



When thinking tools and signs, it can be noted that they have been existing for thousand of years,
and it is matter of archeology to find first possible physical tool, e.g. d'Errico ja Henshilwood
(2007); Henshilwood et al. (2001). We have to note that some early physical tool have also signs,
and tools and signs have a long prehistory and shorter history.8338
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Rules might seem self-evident, but actually rule-breaking will give actual meaning to rules. Rule-8343breaking might be intentional or accidental. Figueredo et al. (2004) have researched revenge in8344

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different circumstances, i.e. farmers, herders and fishers. Without going to details, sometimes 8345 revenge is a result from rule-breaking, and in prehistorical communities revenge can have different 8346 forms. Lahti and Weinstein (2005) conclude that humans are genetically individualistic, but humans 8347 must strike a balance between strategies for competition within a group and strategies for increasing 8348 group stability. Therefore we can conclude that there is possibility for large-scale contradictions 8349 between (social) rules and individual behavior. 8350

Engeström (1995) continues with contradictions, and there can be contradictions between different 8352 activity systems. On the other hand we can say that there is endless chain of different activity 8353 systems, since there is not limit to activity system chains. A different viewpoint is by Gummesson 8354 (1994), who has represented 30 different relationship starting from individual person ending up so 8355 called mega relationships. On the other hand (Aulin-Ahmavaara 1979, 1979b) it can be said that 8356 there is a huge amount hierarchy levels. Gummeson's relationships are following: 8357

- * nano relationships
- * individual relationships
- * mass marketing relationships
- * interorganisational relationships
- * mega relationships.



Figure: Contradictions (based on Engeström) and Relationships (based on Gummesson)

To our mind we have to look on some human limits when discussing about amount of relationships between humans and between activity systems (Barrett, Henzi & Dunbar 2003; Dunbar 2003; Hill & Dunbar 2003). If we rely on the notion that a human brain can actively contain valid information of 150 human relationships, we can conclude that some of the relationships mentioned become imaginary; The real relationship can be behind many layers, and actual relationship can really be 8371 imaginary, e.g. nation-state of millions of people is an imaginary relationship, since nobody can 8372 know millions of people. We can also denote that those previously mentioned average 150 active 8373 and meaningful human relationships can be dispersed to several activity systems. 8374 8375

Based on this we can conclude, that a person can disperse the average 150 active human 8376 relationships to several activity systems, and following figure gives a notion, that a person can be in 8377 8378 different hierarchy levels at the same time. The figure also notes, that there are several types of

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hierarchies, not a single type.



| Figure: A person in different activity systems / Dispersed human relationships | 8381 8382 |
|--|--------------|
| Division of labor and back to SEDHES | 8383 |
| Division of labor and back to SFDIIFS | 8385 |
| Adam Smith (1776) wrote about division of labor especially on larger and economic scale. Now we | 8386 |
| can notice that we are in the situation of over-specialization of Mulei (2007) and we have | 8387 |
| multiple layers of hierarchy cf Aulin-Ahmayaara (1979–1979b) As a result of this dilemma we | 8388 |
| can safely say that there is not a definite answer to right level of hierarchy | 8389 |
| | 8390 |
| Figueredo et al. (2004) mentioned farmers, herders and fishers, and it is obvious that there is | 8391 |
| different division of labor in farming, herding and fishing activity systems. This division is very | 8392 |
| handy for our need, since acquiring food resources is the most basic function for all living beings. | 8393 |
| | 8394 |
| Based on farming, herding and fishing concepts, we can note that there are different combinations | 8395 |
| in three axis: | 8396 |
| * place | 8397 |
| * time | 8398 |
| * resources (matter, life, mind and culture). | 8399 |
| When we expand food resource to other resources, can have different combinations. | 8400 |
| | 8401 |
| When the time scale is billions of years, a lot of resources becomes mobile, also with milliseconds. | 8402 |
| When thinking SFDHFS, the time scale is decades. Of course a Finnish farm can look like | 8403 |
| SFDHFS, but then large amount of the resources are in the farm, as immobile. Now we can evaluate | 8404 |
| SFDHFS: | 8405 |
| Single-Family ==> Family is time-depending feature | 8406 |
| Detached ==> The resources come from somewhere else | 8407 |
| Home ==> a dwelling, where person(s) can live | 8408 |



Here are some of the combinations and examples.

| examples | T | 'IME | PLA | CE | RES | OURCE |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|------|--------|----------|
| | DEPEND | NON-DEPEND | <u>ONE</u> | MANY | MOBILE | IMMOBILE |
| SFDHFS | X | | X | | X | |
| farming | X | | X | | | X |
| fishing herding | X | | | X | X | |
| oasis (traveling between) | X | | | X | | X |
| mining | | X | X | | | X |

When thinking SFDHFS, there is a following time-depending combination:

- * time-scale for the dwelling (SFDHFS)
- * time-scale for the family.

Also we can note that the lifetime of a dwelling and a family is finite, and both phenomenon are cyclical. With these we can have following table. When thinking all dwelling types, there can be mismatches for different living situations for different families, e.g. too small dwelling, too large dwelling or even homelessness.

[Continues on the next page]

| FAMILY | | Dwelling (also SFDHFS) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Pre-family | | |
| Start of family | | |
| Family | | |
| End of family | LIVING | יווי ת |
| Post-family / Pre-family | match | Building |
| Start of family | or | Maintenance |
| Family | mismatch | Demolition |
| End of family | (possibly SFDHFS) | Demontion |
| Post-family / Pre-family | | |
| Etc. | | |
| | | |

How we end up to the division of labor again?

When looking again three axis and different examples of organizing principle, there is one 8433 possibility, when there is theoretically no need for division of labor. In theory there should be an 8434 immobile food resource and the food resource should be infinite. In practical terms a living being 8435 should be solely eating/digging/mining some part of Earths crust. Since this is not the case 8436 according to current knowledge, different material resources are moved with different intervals, 8437 being it milliseconds or billions of years. This inevitably leads to division of labor, since the 8438 material resources are not distributed equally, and there is the need for different material resources. 8439 The transfer function leads division of labor: 8440 8441

- * acquiring a material resource
- * using/transforming a material resource
- * transferring forward a material resource.

All other resources (life, mind, culture) can be traced back to material resources. Now we have defined three basic functions for a dwelling: acquire, use and transfer resources.

On the other hand, a specific SFDHFS is an individual observable object, i.e. sui generis. When taking a snapshot from a specific time, it can be represented as a combination of resources, i.e. material, living, mindful and cultural resources.

We come back to one basic idea, which separates (Henriques 2003) culture from mind, i.e. 8451 justification. All mindful beings can make decisions, and they have capacity reason. From cultural 8452 viewpoint people have a capacity to have different justifications in different times, and this 8453 justification (hypotheses) makes culture possible. We can now add that there has to be some 8454 justification evaluation system, and we call it decision-making. 8455

Comparison to other models?

Why we did not use a pre-existing model? Ylijoki (1998) made an interesting research, and we can 8459 conclude from that research, that even so called scholars can cherish myths from/in their own field. 8460 Sometimes the socialization process for an academic field is very strong, and a (scholarly) person 8461 might have only one rigid viewpoint; Mulej (2007, etc.) warn us dangers of rigid single-viewpoints. 8462

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From Ylijoki's (1998) research we can note, that business-orientation was self-evident for computer8463science students, and we have noted that many models in our field (IS) use a corporation/company8464as a base model (for everything). Beynon-Davies (2007) as an example challenges us to re-evaluate8465our base models, and usage a corporation/company as a base model might not be feasible.8466

When thinking really to the basics, the need for dwelling is a basic need, and can not in every situation reduced to simple business model. When thinking family, it can be proposed, that not all human relations are business relations.

A small summary is needed at this point. We have combined some general outlines for our activity system model:

- * resources (matter, life, mind, culture)
- * decision making
- * acquiring, usage/transformation, transferring resources
- * requisite hierarchy
- * some general system features.

Now we can present our system model in a time line.



Figure: system(s) in a timeline

Previously we have not mentioned the shield (K) that protects/circles/cover/etc. a system. Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979, 1979b) mentions this kind of shield (K). On the other hand we have mentioned an open system (c.f. Ackoff 1971), which means that there might holes (and equivalent to holes) and there is movement of resources into a system and out of a system. When once again thinking a specific moment of time, which "owns" a system, the system itself own its parts. In other words, in a specific moment of time all systems can be totally closed systems with totally sealed shield (K). Based on common knowledge of SFDHFS, we can say, that on a specific moment of time a SFDHFS is closed system shielded by a material shield.

Dwelling, e.g. SFDHFS, as an ownership system

Previously we have noted that a SFDHFS is:

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| * one-place system | 8498 |
|--|------|
| * time-dependent system | 8499 |
| * with mobile resources | 8500 |
| * combination of resources. | 8501 |
| | 8502 |
| When thinking from as a time-based system, it can be said that a specific moment of time "owns" | 8503 |
| the SFDHFS system, i.e. it is just in that state for that second. This might not seem feasible at the | 8504 |
| first sight, but in reality cultural justifications related to ownership can vary in time, even though the | 8505 |
| physical parts of the system say the same during ownership transformation. | 8506 |
| | 8507 |
| Family, a membership system | 8508 |
| | 8509 |
| How about the family? When thinking generally, a family can move from one SFDHFS to a | 8510 |
| different SFDHFS. Is there a shield for a family between movements between SFDHFS? Since we | 8511 |
| have noted that a SFDHFS has a material shield, movement between SFDHFSs would be without a | 8512 |
| material shield. Or is it? We propose that there might be a different shield than a material shield. | 8513 |
| Nettle and Dunbar (1997) gives us possibility to an information shield, which is based on | 8514 |
| cooperation. Nettle and Dunbar (1997) run interesting simulations, which are based on cooperation | 8515 |
| (information) exchange. | 8516 |
| | 8517 |
| There can be material exchange of course, but based on previous notion, we can simulate a | 8518 |
| situation, when a family is totally unshielded as a cooperative unit; this would also resemble to a | 8519 |
| situation before mankind had any build environment, only natural environment. In this respect it can | 8520 |
| noted that human brain developed in prehistory, when we were exposed (as families) only to the | 8521 |
| natural environment, not to the built environment. | 8522 |
| | 8523 |
| The very basic and arcane information about first human cooperation models is very hard to find in | 8524 |
| contemporary world, since so called prehistorical societies have disappeared from contemporary | 8525 |
| world. However (Nettle and Dunbar 1997), it has been noted that even in small-scale hunter- | 8526 |
| gatherer societies much larger, weakly cooperating groups can be found. | 8527 |
| | 8528 |
| Nettle and Dunbar (1997) make a long introduction about the meaning of the language. For our | 8529 |
| purposes, we can note the strong and irrational normative feelings about language. Nettle and | 8530 |
| Dunbar (1997) run simulations based on the famous game called "prisoner's dilemma". We can | 8531 |
| represent the game with the following table: | 8532 |
| Tables The Develfe for Cift Echange | |

Table: The Payoffs for Gift Echange(Payoffs for Ego Given First) (Based on Nettle and Dunbar 1997)

| | | Alter | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|------|
| Ego | Give | Does not give | |
| Give | 1,1 | -1,2 | |
| Does not give | 2 -1 | 0 | |
| | | | 8533 |
| Nettle and Dunbar (1997 | 7) give some features to Ego | and Alter: | 8534 |
| * MEMOR | XYSPAN be 5 | | 8535 |
| * 20 organ | isms with highest level of he | alth (units) can produce new offspring | 8536 |
| * 20 organism with lowest level of health (units) die off | | 8537 | |
| * COOP individual always give an unit without considerations | | 8538 | |
| * CHEAT | individual never gives an un | it back | 8539 |

| | 8540 |
|--|--------------|
| In this basic simulation 5 CHEAT individuals win, since 95 COOP individuals are consumed by cheating, and finally there is only CHEAT individuals. When the MEMORYSPAN is enlarged | 8541 8542 |
| COOP individuals learn to avoid CHEAT individuals, and large enough MEMORYSPAN will lead | 8543 |
| to disappearing of CHEATS Now we would expect a harmonious world, when all cheating is | 8544 |
| consumed off | 8545 |
| consumed on. | 8546 |
| Now we can go back to language since in previous simulations there was not language factor at all | 8547 |
| Now we can go back to language, since in previous simulations there was not language factor at an. Nettle and Dunbar (1997) represent a POLVGLOT individual, and it has a language and more | 8548 |
| specifically a dialect. The dialect if represent with six numbers, e.g. | 8549 |
| dialect A · 24 23 27 4 5 13 | 8550 |
| dialect R: $24 \ 25 \ 27 \ 4 \ 5 \ 13$ | 8551 |
| dialect $C: 31, 23, 27, 4, 5, 13$ | 8552 |
| POLYGLOT individual gives a gift if the recipient has nearly identical dialect. After receiving a | 8553 |
| oift a POLYGLOT individual changes dialect with one number closer the benefactors dialect. This | 8554 |
| CHANGERATE can also be varied. The obvious version of the new kind cheating is MIMIC | 8555 |
| individual who changes its dialect to the same as its benefactors giving gifts | 8556 |
| | 8557 |
| Then some results of different simulations. | 8558 |
| I) 100 COOP individuals work well. | 8559 |
| II) 5 CHEAT outcome 95 COOP when MEMORYSPAN is low. | 8560 |
| III) 95 COOP win CHEAT when MEMORYSPAN is large enough | 8561 |
| IV) 100 POLYGLOTs will create dialects, and some individuals drop out of all dialect groups. | 8562 |
| and finally some dialect groups have cooperation | 8563 |
| V) with certain conditions CHEATs cannot invade a population of POLYGLOTs | 8564 |
| VI) with certain conditions 5 MIMIC can invade a population of 100 POLYGLOTs | 8565 |
| when CHANGERATE is larger, MIMICs cannot invade a population of POLYGLOTs, since | 8566 |
| POLYGLOTs change their dialect faster that MIMICs. | 8567 |
| č | 8568 |
| There is a whole branch of research to run these kind of simulations, and many of them are | 8569 |
| interesting. But on previous simulations we can conclude, that there is an information shield around | 8570 |
| us, and language is a way to handle this information shield. And like the simulation show, better | 8571 |
| well-being comes from cooperation inside a group. | 8572 |
| | 8573 |
| We note also, that families can be part of larger groups, and therefore we can say, that family is part | 8574 |
| of membership systems. And these membership systems are in many cases separated with specific | 8575 |
| language. | 8576 |
| | 8577 |
| Family in a SFDHFS, an agreement system | 8578 |
| | 8579 |
| At this point we look again for different conceptions of systems. It can be said, that we have moved | 8580 |
| on from specific cases to more general cases. Ylinen (2000) has a good presentation of general | 8581 |
| systems, and Hyötyniemi (2000) about control and feedback in systems. Hyötyniemi's (2000) | 8582 |
| presentation is in the following figure. | 8583 |

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Figure: The general structure of the feedback control (based on Hyötyniemi 2000)

In the previous models, e.g. Aulin-Ahmavaara (1979, 1979b), there has been one-way models, when8587input is going the system, and the input is either used or transformed, and then there is general8588output of the system. Simple? It gets more complicated, when we add feedback to our system8589models. As Hyötyniemi (2000) notes feedback and control cause some problems:8590

- Feedback opens the system: the latent dynamics of the system are let free.
- Feedback loops make analysis difficult. They weaken the information content in closed loops, possibly hiding the parameters.
- Feedback changes static systems into dynamic, finite responses to infinite ones, thus making the system behavior more difficult to grasp.
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When we take control to our system models, we can have the general interconnection, where there8597is control parts and subsystem parts in the whole system.859885998599



As we can see, there is some base features of the system:

- * input
- * output
- * system-as-a-whole
- * subsystems.

On the other hand, we have previously mentioned Haken's (2007) synergetics, and with that

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| viewpoint we can see that it is possible to find constantly new subsystems. | 8609 |
|---|------|
| | 8610 |
| Now we have a small problem, when a family moves to SFDHFS. As a general note it can be said, | 8611 |
| that a person most probably does not like the idea of being owned by something/somebody. This | 8612 |
| leads us to a new problem when thinking again interlocking of membership system and ownership | 8613 |
| system can be questioned. | 8614 |
| | 8615 |
| But where to have a limit? When there is enough subsystems found? Previously we have mentioned | 8616 |
| decision making, and it is matter of decision making (evaluating justifications) to have some limit to | 8617 |
| subsystems definitions. We have also mentioned different groups, e.g. family, exist. In group level | 8618 |
| there can be some decisions of subsystems definitions. We end up to agreement system, since there | 8619 |
| has to be a common decision about system and subsystems definitions. | 8620 |
| | 8621 |
| When we put agreement (or multi-person decision) as on outer limit, we can say that we as humans | 8622 |
| have a capability to agree on several issues at the same time, e.g. system boundaries. We can also | 8623 |
| agree on different memberships on several activity systems at the same time. | 8624 |
| | 8625 |
| Now we can once again look SFDHFS: | 8626 |
| Home ==> Owned | 8627 |
| Family ==> Membership | 8628 |
| Detached ==> Agreement | 8629 |
| Single-Family ==> Agreement | 8630 |
| | 8631 |
| Back to system presentation | 8632 |
| | 8633 |
| Theoretical analysis of an everyday phenomenon is not our privilege. Andersen and May (2001) | 8634 |
| have analyzed in several presentations ships, and specifically different interfaces in the (ship) | 8635 |
| system. Andersen and May (2001) define classes of components by taking the cross-product of two | 8636 |
| dimensions: | 8637 |
| * Environment: Physical, social, or system environment | 8638 |
| * Type of ports: Input or output ports | 8639 |
| | 8640 |
| This gives us six main classes of components: Sensors, controls, displays, actuators, processes and | 8641 |
| standalones. <u>Sensors</u> (e.g. radar and echo sounder) and <u>Controls</u> (e.g. wheel and machine telegraph) | 8642 |
| lack system input since they take their input from the environment (either the physical or the human | 8643 |
| environment) but they produce system output. They can be called them Sources. Displays (e.g. | 8644 |
| ECDIS, rate of turn indicator, wind indicator) and Actuators (rudder, propeller, thrusters) are | 8645 |
| opposite: they take inputs but since their output is consumed by the environment (displays influence | 8646 |
| the human environment, actuators the physical environment) they produce no system output. We | 8647 |
| can call them <u>Sinks</u> . <u>Processes</u> (e.g. VMS, autopilot) are objects that take system input as well as | 8648 |
| output, and Standalones (e.g. an old-fashioned compass) are objects that do neither. (Based on | 8649 |
| Andersen and May (2001) | 8650 |
| | 8651 |
| Classification of Andersen and May (2001) is consistent with previous notions of systems. Different | 8652 |
| parts of systems classified by Andersen can be added with different intervals, even in a synergetic | 8653 |
| way. | 8654 |
| | 8655 |
| EA 17.2. Some new ideas | 8656 |
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| | 865/ |
| | |



Like mentioned before there are different viewpoints when discussing SFDHFS. One person can 8662 master different viewpoints but not all possible viewpoints. 8663 8664



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In the previous figure is some ideas for a SFDHFS. There is some lifetime for a SFDHFS. During 8667 the lifetime of a SFDHFS there are different states and events for different processes. Then there are states and events which can mean different documents - documents can be traditional documents or 8669 computerised documents.

However, a SFDHFS can be used for decades and the question of computerisation of a SFDHFS can 8672 mean several problems since there will be changes with information technology. 8673

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| EA 18: Possibilities for new consultations (from 21 December 2009 to 11 January 2010) | 8675 8676 |
| | 0070 |
| This opinion is number 19 on the consultation web page: | 8677 8678 8679 |
| EN: Opinion 19: Official Acknowledgement by the Commission <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_19</u> | 8680 8681 8682 |
| EA 18.1: Official Acknowledgement by the Commission | 8683 |
| The Commission of the European Union accepts constructitive feedback related to the NEW Public Undertaking by Microsoft (16 December 2009). The NEW Interoperability Commitment version (16 December 2009) is on the web page: [Address on 11 January 2010] | 8684 8685 8686 8687 8688 8689 8699 |
| I received the following acknowledgement, and according to that message the Commission reviews constructive feedback, which is sent concerning the NEW (16 December 2009) interoperability commitment version. | 8691 8692 8693 8694 |
| EA 18.1.1: Sended email message | 8695 |
| Sended on 21 December 2009 Greetings from Finland. | 8696 8697 8698 8699 |
| In the memo IP/09/1941 <u>http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1941</u> it is said that | 8700 8701 8702 8703 8704 |
| After intensive discussions with the Commission, Microsoft is today publishing an improved version of the undertaking and related documents (for example a warranty agreement and a patent licence agreement) on its website. The Commission welcomes this initiative to improve interoperability. Even though it remains informal vis-à-vis the Commission, Microsoft's public undertaking offers assurances to third parties that can be privately enforced. The Commission will carefully monitor the impact of this undertaking on the market and take its findings into account in the pending antitrust investigation regarding interoperability (see MEMO/08/19). | 8705 8706 8707 8708 8709 8710 8711 8712 |
| The Interoperability Commitment version is mentioned in the web page [the web page did not work on 3 November 2014] | 8/13 8714 8715 8716 |
| | 0/10 |

| 215 / 652 | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| In the previous Interoperability Commitment version I sent some feedback. | 8719 8720 |
| If it is possible, I would also comment this Interoperability Commitment version. | 8721 |
| Some other persons might also be interested to comment this proposal by Microsoft. | 8722 8723 8724 |
| EA 18.1.2: Received email message | 8725 |
| Subject: Reply to your e-mail of 21.12.2009 - our ref. C3-HT2382-21.12.2009 - 438 Date: Mon, 11 Jan 2010 10:06:02 +0100 | 8726 8727 8728 8729 |
| Dear Mr Rannila, | 8730 8731 8732 |
| Thank you for your message of 21 December 2009 in which you inquire whether you may provide feedback on Microsoft's interoperability undertaking. | 8733 8734 8735 |
| As mentioned in the Commission's press release, the Commission will monitor the impact of Microsoft's undertaking on the market. In this context you are welcome to submit comments on the functioning of this undertaking. | 8735 8736 8737 8738 8738 |
| Should you wish to provide comments, I would be grateful if you could either confirm that your submission does not contain any confidential information or business secrets, or, in the alternative, also provide a non-confidential version of it. | 8739 8740 8741 8742 8742 |
| Best regards, | 8743 8744 |
| Head of Unit European Commission DG Competition | 8745 8746 8747 8748 |
| Markets and cases II: Information, Communication and Media Antitrust: IT, Internet and Consumer electronics | 8749 8750 8751 |
| EA 18.2: Some afterthoughts | 8752 |
| Here is very little to be added. | 8753 8754 8755 |
| I suppose, that the European Commission receives different questions all the time. | 8756 |

| | 8757 |
|---|--|
| EA 19: SECOND Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking | 8758 |
| by Microsoft | 8759 |
| This opinion is number 20 on the consultation web page: | 8760 8761 8762 |
| EN: Opinion 20: SECOND Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_20 | 8763 8764 |
| The Public Undertaking by Microsoft can be downloaded from the following web page [address did not work on 3 November 2014] | 8765 8766 8767 |
| Files for the Public Undertaking by Microsoft: | 8768 8769 8770 |
| * Microsoft Interoperability Undertaking (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) * Annex A - Warranty Agreement (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) * Annex B 1 - Template Interoperability Patent License (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) * Annex B 2 - Template Patent Covenant Agreement (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) * Annex C - Additional Outlook and Exchange Versions (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) * Annex D - Outlook and Exchange Future Standards Process (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) | 8771 8772 8773 8774 8775 8776 8777 |
| * Annex E – Patent Pledge for Open Source Developers (Dec. 16, 2009, .doc file) | 8778 |
| Readers of this Opinion are strongly to evaluate critically Public Undertaking by Microsoft before reading this Opinion. | 8779 8780 8781 8782 |
| EA 19.1: Text of the opinion (18 January 2010) | 8783 |
| General remarks | 8784 8785 8786 |
| Like the previous proposal for Interoperability Commitment, also this proposal is very sloppy and very poor presentation. | 8787 8788 8789 |
| Noting that Microsoft Corporation is one the largest corporations in the world, it is totally unacceptable to have ambiguous definitions for the final version of the Interoperability Commitment. | 8790 8791 8792 |
| Proposal: A third well revised version of Interoperability Commitment proposal is needed. | 8793 8794 8795 |
| Especially Annexes are very confusing collections of arbitrary text, and <u>Annexes</u> should be revised accordingly. | 8796 8797 8798 |
| Previous version of the Opinion (dated 28 October 2009) | 8799 8800 |
| The previous version of the Opinion (dated 28 October 2009) contains numerous improvement | 8801 8802 |
| proposals, ar | nd there is not need to repeat all those proposals. The previous Opinion can be | 8803 |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| downloaded | from the following web page: | 8804 |
| | http://jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_18 | 8805 |
| | | 8806 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8807 |
| | Following sections are repealed: | 8808 |
| | * <u>Section F</u> from main document (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 8809 |
| | * <u>Exhibit A</u> from Annex A | 8810 |
| | * <u>Section 1</u> from Annex B1 | 8811 |
| | * <u>Section 1</u> from Annex B2 | 8812 |
| | These definitions of these sections are consolidated to ONE EXHIBIT of definitions , | 8813 |
| | e.g. Exhibit Z, and it referenced from all documents. | 8814 |
| | | 8815 |
| It is totally u | nacceptable, that different divisions of Microsoft Corporation have multiple | 8816 |
| contradicting | definitions when finalising the Interoperability Commitment. | 8817 |
| | | 8818 |
| Section 7 A. | in the main document (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 8819 |
| Section 7 11 | in the main accument (Fabre Chaertanning by Milerosolt) | 8820 |
| Pronosal | | 8821 |
| <u>110p05a1.</u> | "Reasonable and non-discriminatory terms" are not defined, and that should be | 8822 |
| | defined | 8873 |
| | defined. | 8823 |
| Section 7 C | in the main decument (Dublic Understalving by Microsoft) | 0024 |
| Section / C. | in the main document (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 0023 |
| | It is totally some some that the third Misses of some time "O some stills with O some Sources | 8820 |
| | It is totally unacceptable, that Microsoft uses term Compatible with Open Source | 8827 |
| | Licences". | 8828 |
| . . | | 8829 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8830 |
| | <u>Microsoft must not invent new Open Source Licences</u> , since there are enough Open | 8831 |
| | Source Licences accepted by the Open Source Initiative ¹⁴⁰ . | 8832 |
| | | 8833 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8834 |
| | Microsoft must define, which Open Source Licences accepted by the Open Source | 8835 |
| | Initiative it is going to use. | 8836 |
| | | 8837 |
| Section 8.A. | in the main document (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 8838 |
| | | 8839 |
| Following se | entences are dangerous: | 8840 |
| e | (ii) completely and accurately documenting any deviations or variations of required | 8841 |
| | portions of the applicable standard. Microsoft shall make this documentation publicly | 8842 |
| | available in a Timely Manner. | 8843 |
| | | 8844 |
| It is staggerin | ng that Microsoft even mentions deviations and variations in the Interoperability | 8845 |
| Commitment | t proposal | 8846 |
| Communen | | 8847 |
| Microsoft so | ems to forget that there is an Agreement on Government Producement 141 as anney $I(b)$ | 88/18 |
| to Marrabash | Δ greement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) | 88/0 |
| 10 IVIAITAKESI | Treforment Establishing the world fraue Organization (WTO). | 0047 0050 |
| | | 0030 |

^{140 &}lt;u>http://opensource.org/licenses</u> 141 <u>http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm</u>

| | If a standard is a technical regulation, as referenced in the WTO agreement about government procurement, there can not be deviations or variations, since they are technical regulations – not some arbitrary standards floating around | 8851 8852 |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| | technical regulations – not some arbitrary standards hoating around. | 8854 |
| Proposal: | | 8855 |
| <u>110posuu</u> | Government procurement should be better noted in this section | 8856 |
| | | 8857 |
| Section (32) | in the page 7 (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 8858 |
| () | | 8859 |
| In this sectio | on is the following sentence, which is totally unacceptable: | 8860 |
| | | 8861 |
| | and (iii) the standards development process for that version of the standard has not | 8862 |
| | been manipulated or otherwise subject to misuse. | 8863 |
| | | 8864 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8865 |
| | It is not Microsoft's task to determine, if the development of future standard versions | 8866 |
| | of ODF are subject to misuse. | 8867 |
| | | 8868 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8869 |
| | Microsoft and other companies can make a complaint to the Commission, if there is | 8870 |
| | misuse in the ODF standardisation process. | 88/1 |
| Duonogali | | 88/2 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | It is up to the Commission make an investigation of mighehaviour in the ODE | 88/3 |
| | atenderdisation process, not by Microsoft or other corporations | 00/4 |
| | standardisation process, not by microsoft of other corporations. | 8876 |
| Paragraph | numbaring totally sloppy – unacceptable (Public Undertaking by Microsoft) | 8877 |
| 1 al agi apii 1 | numbering totany sloppy – unacceptable (1 uble Ondertaking by Microsoft) | 8878 |
| In the nage 8 | there is mentioning about naragraph 40 | 8879 |
| in the page of | , there is mentioning about paragraph 40. | 8880 |
| It might be a 33 instance | It might be a programmatic error, but the version I am reading, paragraphs are numbered only to the | |
| 55. mstanet. | | 8883 |
| Proposal: | | 8884 |
| | If there is more than 33 paragraphs, they should also be numbered accordingly. | 8885 |
| | | 8886 |
| Once again, | also this defect shows that Microsoft Corporation is not seriously creating a concise | 8887 |
| and clear pre | esentation. This is totally unacceptable. | 8888 |
| - | | 8889 |
| Generally / | Annexes – Dispute resolution | 8890 |
| | | 8891 |
| In Annexes A | A, B1 and B2 there are several kind of dispute resolution methods. | 8892 |
| | | 8893 |
| Is it necessar | ry to have several different dispute resolution methods? | 8894 |
| | | 8895 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8896 |
| | It would be more efficient have one well-thought dispute resolution method, and add | 8897 |
| | this selected dispute resolution method as a separate Annex. | 8898 |
| | | 8899 |
| Generally / . | Annexes – Dispute resolution / Commission role | 8900 |

| | | 8901 |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| When there is the Comm | is only one well-thought dispute resolution method, there can be clear definitions, what hission role in different situations. | 8902 8903 8904 |
| With the cur role is not w | rrent unclear structure between annexes A, B1 and B2, it seems that the Commission rell-thought in the proposal(s). There is some vague definition like "Government order". | 8905 8906 |
| Proposal: | It should be clear what "Government Order" means in the European Union context. | 8907 8908 8909 |
| Annex A / S | Section 1 / (Exhibit A) | 8910 8911 |
| | | 8912 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8913 |
| | Exhibit A is repealed and all definitions from the main document. | 8914 |
| | Definitions from the main document, Annexes A, B1, B2, C, D and E are repealed and | 8915 |
| | they are collected to one exhibit, e.g. Exhibit X. | 8910 |
| Annov A / S | Section 2.1 (a) Test Switzs | 891/ |
| Annex A / S | bection 2.1.(a) Test Suites | 8918 |
| There might | several versions of Test Suite(s) | 8919 |
| There might | several versions of fest suite(s). | 8920 |
| Proposal | | 8921 |
| <u>110p05a1.</u> | Therefore there has to be mentioning about test suite versions, and Microsoft shall | 8923 |
| | give access to all versions of test suites | 8924 |
| | | 8925 |
| Interoperabi of Microsoft | lity must be two-way phenomenon, not one-way interoperability defined by the terms | 8926 8927 |
| | | 8928 |
| Annex A / S | section 2.2. Support and Execute Discussion | 8929 |
| | | 8930 |
| This section | is compatible with the section 7.3. "Fast Track Resolution". | 8931 |
| | | 8932 |
| Proposal: | | 8933 |
| | To ease readability, it could be possible to gather all dispute resolution methods to one | 8934 |
| | section, not to scattered to two sections. | 8935 |
| | | 8936 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8937 |
| | It would also be worth considering, that dispute resolution methods are repealed from | 8938 |
| | Annexes A, B1, B2, C, D, E, and there is only one exhibit for dispute resolution | 8939 |
| | metdods, e.g. Exhibit Y. | 8940 |
| | | 8941 |
| Annex A / S | Section 2.2. Last Paragraph | 8942 |
| T., 41, 1 (| and the second state of th | 8943 |
| in the last pa | aragraph there is following text: | 8944 |
| | "The newtice colorowyladge and energy that the combinet is structured at the second se | 8945 |
| | The parties acknowledge and agree that the applicable standards development | 8940 8047 |
| | documentation of Covered Standards as adopted by the applicable standards | 074/ 2010 |
| | development organization " | 0740 8010 |
| | ucveropment organization. | 0747 8050 |
| | | 0730 |

| 220 / | 652 |
|-------|-----|
|-------|-----|

| Proposal: | | 8951 |
|------------------|--|----------------------|
| _ | There should be a separate Exhibit of applicable standards and standard organisations | 8952 |
| | in the Effective date of the Agreement. | 8953 |
| | | 8954 |
| Proposal: | | 8955 |
| Toposun | Also Microsoft shall pledge that it will work with the applicable standard | 8956 |
| | organisations and Microsoft will conform with future versions of applicable | 8057 |
| | standards | 8058 |
| | standards. | 8050 |
| Dronocali | | 09 <i>39</i> 0060 |
| <u>Proposai:</u> | If there are totally nevy standards and totally nevy standards are nighting often the | 8900 |
| | If there are totally new standards and totally new standards organisations after the $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{$ | 8901 |
| | Effective Date, Microsoft will inform of implementing these new standards. | 8962 |
| | | 8963 |
| | There should be also time limit for acknowledgement of these totally new standards | 8964 |
| | and totally new standards organisations. | 8965 |
| | | 8966 |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | 8967 |
| | The role of the Commission should be noted, when totally new standards and totally | 8968 |
| | new standards organisations affect the competitive situation in the market. | 8969 |
| | | 8970 |
| Annex B1, A | Annex B2, Annex C | 8971 |
| | | 8972 |
| No proposal | S. | 8973 |
| 1 1 | | 8974 |
| Annex D | | 8975 |
| | | 8976 |
| One proposa | al for Solicitation of Feedback. | 8977 |
| ene propose | | 8978 |
| Pronosal | | 8979 |
| <u>110p05a1.</u> | Microsoft will provide a public discussion list for the feedback process. Interested | 8980 |
| | third parties invited customers and invited partners can register to this discussion list | 8981 |
| | und parties, invited customers and invited partiers can register to this discussion list. | 8087 |
| | The discussion in the emphasized discussion list is public, and not enforced by Microsoft | 0902 |
| | ar its subsidiaries | 0703 |
| | of its subsidiaries. | 0904 |
| | There are noted as the multiplication list | 8983 |
| | There can votes on the public discussion list. | 8980 |
| | | 898/ |
| FA 10 2 | Comothing now? | 0000 |
| EA 19.2 | : Something new? | 8988 |
| | | 8989 |
| There have 1 | peen several cases, when Microsoft has been forced to give reasoned proposal for | 8990 |
| complying f | he Furonean Commission's statements/decisions | 8001 |
| comprying t | ne European Commission 5 statements/accisions. | 8007 |
| I have been | I have been following the development of ener technologies in different attings. It is the | |
| that differen | t open solutions have goined (commercial) sumpart | 0773 |
| ulat differen | i open solutions nave gamea (commercial) support. | 8994 |
| | | 8995 |

| | 8996 |
|---|--|
| EA 20: European Interoperability Strategy proposal | 8997 |
| This opinion is number 21 on the consultation web page: | 8998 8999 |
| EN: Opinion 21: Opinion about the European Interoperability Strategy proposal <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_21</u> | 9000 9001 9002 9003 |
| EA 20.1: Opinion about the European Interoperability Strategy proposal (27 February 2010) | 9004 9005 |
| Question Group 1 | 9006 9007 9008 |
| a) How to raise awareness on interoperability and on the link between interoperability European Public Services and the successful implementation of EU policies? b) Whom to address and how? | 9009 9010 9011 9012 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 1 | 9013 9014 9015 |
| I separate some groups, which could be influential to raise awareness of interoperability: | 9015 9016 9017 |
| national IT experts associations think tanks parliamentary committees responsible for IT matters joint meetings/seminars for political party activists. | 9017 9018 9019 9020 9021 |
| 1. To my mind, members of national IT experts associations can provide valuable feedback, when dealing with technical matters related to interoperability. First of all, it can be said that national IT experts associations crave for interesting seminars/workshops for their members. It is also possible to distribute electronic questionnaires to members of national IT experts associations. | 9022 9023 9024 9025 9026 9027 |
| National IT experts associations and their members can provide valuable information of market situation and future development, if the possible electronic questionnaires are well defined. | 9028 9029 9030 |
| My analysis is, that many IT experts are willing to contribute to these questionnaires, since they are interested in reducing wasteful spending related to the information systems in Member States and in the European Union. | 9031 9032 9033 9034 |
| 2. There is a wide variety of different thinks tanks. Fact of the matter is that (so called) new ideas disperse to political process through different think tank publications. Generally speaking, politicians are the last resource for new ideas. And in practical matters, it sometimes safer for politicians, if a new (so called) idea is proposed to the general public discussion by someone else than a politician. | 9033 9036 9037 9038 9039 9040 9041 9042 |

| It is of course unfortunate, that politicians are the last resource for new ideas, but we have to live with the situation. With think tanks there are always some athical problems, but we have to live | 9043 |
|---|------|
| with the situation. With think tanks there are always some ethical problems, but we have to five | 9044 |
| | 9045 |
| In practical terms, interoperability can be endorsed in different meetings/seminars, which are | 9040 |
| organised by think tanks. If interoperability is viewed as an important topic, there will be policy | 9048 |
| briefs about interoperability. When there are policy briefs about interoperability politicians and | 9049 |
| other stakeholders can grasp to these "new" ideas | 9050 |
| | 9051 |
| 3. | 9052 |
| Since politicians are the last resource for new ideas, there must idea presentation meetings/seminars | 9053 |
| for parliamentary committees responsible for IT matters. In practical terms the content of the | 9054 |
| meetings/seminars must be so compelling, that there is wide interest to participate to these | 9055 |
| meetings/seminars. | 9056 |
| | 9057 |
| Also it should be noted, that these meetings/seminars should be open for general public, and | 9058 |
| meetings/seminars should be archived to the information networks (e.g. internet). | 9059 |
| | 9060 |
| 4. | 9061 |
| Joint meetings/seminars for political party activists are worth considering, since generally speaking | 9062 |
| political parties crave for interesting seminars/workshops for their members; in practical terms | 9063 |
| annual compulsory administrative meetings are not always highly valued, and there is a need for | 9064 |
| interesting seminars/workshops accompanied to these meetings. | 9065 |
| | 9066 |
| Question Group 2 | 9067 |
| | 9068 |
| Questions: | 9069 |
| a) How to improve semantic interoperability? | 9070 |
| b) How to ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders in the process? | 9071 |
| c) When to go for formal standardisation? | 9072 |
| | 9073 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 2 | 9074 |
| First of all theme and at locat theme are to be an (according) interesting interesting interesting interesting | 9075 |
| First of all there are at least three ways to have (semantic) interoperability: | 90/6 |
| 1 avetam to avetam interproper bility | 9077 |
| 1. system-to-system interoperability | 9078 |
| 2. System-to-integrator interoperability | 9079 |
| 5. Integrator-to-integrator interoperatinty. | 9080 |
| 1 | 9081 |
| The first situation would be that all Member State systems (MSS) would be integrated to in system- | 9082 |
| to-system solution. We can give the following simplified figure to describe this situation | 9084 |
| to system services. We can give the renowing simplified inguie to describe this statutoli. | 9085 |
| In this scenario all Members States Systems (MSSs) would be integrated one-to-one. Without going | 9086 |
| to details, it can be said, that this solution would be the most cumbersome and least efficient | 9087 |
| solution. | 9088 |





Members States Systems (MSSs)

2.

The next solution would be that there is a an integrating connection point, which we call European9093Contact Point (EUCP). The problem with this solution is, that there would be enormous number of9094integration solutions for this European Contact Point (EUCP).90959096



MSS = Member State system EUCP = European Contact Point

| 3. | 9101 |
|--|------|
| Therefore we present the integrator-to-integrator interoperability as a feasible solution. | 9102 |
| | 9103 |
| [continues on the next page] | 9104 |
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MSS = Member State system MSCP = Member State Contact Point EUCP = European Contact Point

So, there is a Member State Connect Point (MSCP), which integrates member state systems (MSSs), and this Member State Connect Point (MSCP) integrates to the European Contact Point (EUCP).

In reality there is a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are9115constructed with a wide variety of technologies. Therefore it is more feasible, that Member State9116Systems (MSSs) are made to interoperate first, since it easier to have integrator-integrator9117connection afterwards.9118

Standards? - Did I mention Standards? Interoperability is impossible without standards. This will lead us to the following possibilities:

- 1. Member states agree on EU-wide (semantic) interoperability standard(s).
- 2. Member states agree on using an existing standard.
- 3. Member states agree on creating an EU variant of an existing standard.
- 4. Member states apply for creation of a standard to standards developing organisation.

1.

One way is, that member states agree on EU-wide (semantic) interoperability standard(s). The9129problem is, that possible and better global standards may evolve during unforeseen future, and EU-9130wide standards may constitute severe problems afterwards.9131

2.

An easy way is to accept an existing standard. The problem with these are, that market situation 9134 may change, and afterwards the selected standard is obsolete and it is a cumbersome problem. 9135

9136 3. 9137 A EU-wide variant of a (semantic) interoperability standard may be a short-sighted solution, 9138 9139 4. 9140 Creation of totally new standard(s) is very tedious, since standardisation of information technology 9141 requires unimaginable level of detail. Therefore applying for creation of a standard can mean years 9142 of development. 9143 9144 Faced with these dilemmas, we need some other solutions. 9145 9146 In the following figure there is a simplification of the solution. 9147 9148



| | 9149 |
|--|------------------------------|
| The practical reality is, that most certainly there will be wrong selections for standards, and therefore in the integration solution there must be a possibility to adapt new standards afterwards. | 9150 9151 9152 9153 |
| The main issue is to select an integration solution, which can | 9155 |
| * can add database standards after initiation of the integration system | 9155 |
| * can add document standards after initiation of the integration system | 9156 |
| * can add communication standards after initiation of the integration system. | 9157 |
| There are several open source and closed source integration solutions in the market. | 9158 |
| | 9159 |
| The only certain thing is, that there is need for (semantic) mapping of different systems. | 9160 |
| | 9161 |
| The answer(s)??? There is no single answer, what to do with (semantic) interoperability standards. | 9162 |
| The only way is to assess the situation with large enough amount of stakeholders. | 9163 |
| | 9164 |
| The solution?? | 9165 |
| | 9166 |
| The most feasible solution to my mind is to have written agreements with different stakeholders, | 9167 |
| that they are committed to provide feedback to different standards, when these standards are | 9168 |
| evaluated during (integration) system development. There could be following groups: | 9169 |

| * governmental units | 9170 |
|---|--------------|
| * companies | 9171 |
| * trade/business associations | 9172 |
| * IT experts associations | 9173 |
| * members of academia | 9174 |
| * private persons. | 9175 |
| | 9176 |
| For governmental units, companies and trade/business associations it could be said, that they can | 9177 |
| take care of their own costs, since they have vested interests with standards | 9178 |
| | 9179 |
| For academia and private persons there could be some compensation measures, since private | 9180 |
| persons and academia may not have similar resources as governmental units companies and | 9181 |
| trade/business associations | 9182 |
| | 9183 |
| I have been thinking that possibly members of academia and private persons could formally apply | 9184 |
| as officially committed stakeholder with written agreement. It is matter of evaluating credentials of | 9185 |
| these members of academia and private persons: i.e. if they are really canable to evaluate highly | 9186 |
| complicated information technology standards. In the case of some complicated standard, the | 9187 |
| amount of work is considerable and is not well-respected work | 9188 |
| uniount of work is considerable and is not wen respected work. | 9189 |
| Of course there should be the normal nublic possibility to all interested stakeholders to take part in | 0100 |
| consultations, even if there is not the written agreement(s) | 0101 |
| consultations, even if there is not the written agreement(s). | 0102 |
| Question Crown 3 | 9192 |
| Question Group 5 | 9195 |
| Opportional | 9194 |
| Questions. | 9195 |
| a) How to create havourable conditions for the sharing of the information available in the base registers maintained to day for multiple administration numbers? | 9190 |
| the base registers maintained today for public administration purposes? | 919/ |
| b) How to allow wider use of this information while ensuring security and privacy? | 9198 |
| | 9199 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 3 | 9200 |
| | 9201 |
| The main issue here is to make differentiation with the following: | 9202 |
| * operational systems | 9203 |
| * data warehouse systems. | 9204 |
| The best way to keep things simple is to have a physical barrier between these two system | 9205 |
| information system classes. | 9206 |
| | 9207 |
| | |
| PHYSICAL PHYSICAL | |
| ECP MSCP DATA BARRIER MSS | |
| vale louse | 0000 |
| | 9208 |
| ECD - European Contact Doint | 7209 0210 |
| EUR – European Contact Point | 9210 |

MSCP = Member State Contact Point MSS = Member State System.

In reality it is too risky to combine several operating systems from several member states, and therefore there must be separate Data Warehouse Systems, which are are totally separate from the

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| operational Member State System. | 9216 |
|--|--------------|
| When thinking ensuring security and privacy, the best way is to have a physical barrier, since all | 9217 |
| electronic harriers are very prone to defects electronic warfare malicious behaviour etc | 9210 |
| <u>electronic burriers are very prone to delects, electronic warrary manelous benaviour, etc.</u> | 9220 |
| In practical reality it is sometimes easy or relatively easy to extract and "purify" data from | 9221 |
| operational systems. This "purified" data can be transferred to the data warehouse system. e.g. with | 9222 |
| data tape transfer. | 9223 |
| | 9224 |
| Therefore I recommend that only needed operational (base) systems are joined together, and other | 9225 |
| systems are based on these Data Warehouse Systems with a physical barrier to the operational | 9226 |
| system. Physical barriers are not that prone to defects, electronic warfare, malicious behaviour, etc. | 9227 |
| | 9228 |
| Question Group 4 | 9229 |
| | 9230 |
| Questions: | 9231 |
| a) How to work towards a European catalogue of public services? | 9232 |
| b) How can such catalogue foster interoperability and the creation of new cross-border | 9233 |
| and cross-sectoral public services? | 9234 |
| c) Can best practice examples of comparable scope and complexity be found that can | 9233 |
| be taken as inspiration? | 9230 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 4 | 9237 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 4 | 9230 |
| The best way for public service directory is to have a list of usable public data sources. What this | 9240 |
| means? | 9241 |
| | 9242 |
| People, organisations, etc. are generally speaking very lazy and poorly motivated to add anything to | 9243 |
| the information systems. There are some exceptions, e.g. so called social media. However, there is | 9244 |
| always more motivation to use previously added data. | 9245 |
| | 9246 |
| The public data source should consist of following: | 9247 |
| * general description of the data source | 9248 |
| * clarification of retrieving data with different communication methods | 9249 |
| * highly detailed technical descriptions of ways of getting data from the data source. | 9250 |
| | 9251 |
| Marketing, management, etc. general functions prefer general guidelines, but real implementation | 9252 |
| needs those highly detailed technical descriptions. | 9253 |
| | 9254 |
| I here could be following possibilities: | 9255 |
| * use of data source with registration | 9250 |
| * use of data source based on monotery fee | 9237 |
| use of data source based off monetary ree. | 9230 9750 |
| When there is a possibility to use these usable public data sources different applications can be | 9260 |
| created The data must be there before any applications | 9261 |
| | 9262 |
| When there is applications, they can be collected to the same registry of public data sources. | 9263 |
| | 9264 |
| Simple. The data must be there before any applications. | 9265 |
| | |

| | 9266 |
|--|------|
| Question Group 5 | |
| | 9268 |
| Questions: | 9269 |
| a) What could be the scope of a European interoperability architecture? | 9270 |
| b) How far should such architecture be supported by common infrastructure? | 9271 |
| | 9272 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 5 | |
| | 9274 |
| This answer combines previously mentioned thoughts together. | |
| | 9276 |



| | 9277 9278 |
|--|--------------|
| MSS = Member State system | 9279 |
| MSCP = Member State Contact Point | 9280 |
| EUCP = European Contact Point | 9281 |
| | 9282 |
| So, there is Member State Connect Point (MSCP), which integrates member state systems (MSSs), | 9283 |
| and this Member State Connect Point (MSCP) integrates to the European Contact Point (EUCP). In | 9284 |
| reality there are a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are | 9285 |
| constructed with wide variety of technologies. Therefore it more feasible, that Member State | 9286 |
| Systems (MSSs) are made to interoperate first, since it easier to have integrator-integrator | 9287 |
| connection afterwards. | 9288 |
| | 9289 |
| In the following figure there is a simplification of the solution. | 9290 |
| | 9291 |



The practical reality is, that most certainly there will be wrong selections for standards, and9293therefore in the integration solution there must be a possibility to adapt new standards afterwards.929492959296

So?

The main focus should be ensuring that integration-to-integration solutions work well between European Union Contact Point and Member State Contact Points.

The main task for EU-wide integrator solution is to ensure following:

- * database standards can be added later
- * document standards can be added later
- * communication standards can be added later.

And the main task is to work on mappings, which ensure that there is coherent information from different separate systems.

Question Group 6

| | 9310 |
|--|------|
| Questions: | 9311 |
| a) How to work towards a European catalogue of re-usable architectural building | 9312 |
| blocks? | 9313 |
| b) Who should be allowed, and under what conditions, to contribute to such | 9314 |
| catalogue? | 9315 |
| c) Who should be allowed, and under what conditions, to re-use the architectural | 9316 |
| building blocks listed in such catalogue? | 9317 |
| d) Can best practice examples of comparable scope and complexity be found that can | 9318 |
| be taken as inspiration? | 9319 |
| - | 9320 |
| My Opinion to Question Group 6 | 9321 |
| | 9322 |

The best way for public service directory is to have a list of usable public data sources. What this9323means?9324

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| People, organisations, etc. are generally speaking very lazy and poorly motivated to add anything to the information systems. There are some exceptions, e.g. so called social media. However, there is always more motivation to use previously added data. | | | | 9326 9327 9328 9320 | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| The public data source should consist of following: 9 * general description of the data source 9 * clarification of retrieving data with different communication methods 9 * highly detailed technical descriptions of ways of getting data from the data source. 9 | | | | | 9329 9330 9331 9332 9333 |
| There could b | e foll * use * use * use | owing possibilities: of data source without regi of data source with registra of data source based on mo | stration ation onetary fee. | | 9335 9336 9337 9338 9339 |
| When there is created. When sources. Simp | s a pos n ther ole. Th | ssibility to use these usable e is applications, they can b ne data must be there before | public data sources, differe be collected to the same regi e any applications. | nt applications can be stry of public data | 9340 9341 9342 9343 |
| Now we can | have t | he following table. | OPEN DATA | BUV DATA | 9344 9345 |
| OWN USAC | FE | Private | Gift | Private | |
| OPEN USA | GE | Donation | Public Domain | n/a | |
| BUY USAG | E | Private Data Service | Subsidised Data Service | Private Data service | |
| As can be see organisations information s This question | en fror , etc. a ystem group i) ii) | n the table, open data is our are very eager to use previo s. b is quite easy. When there is open data propose different compu When there is partly/wh computer-based solutior | r concern. As mentioned ear ously added data, not so eag , it should be possible to an iter-based solutions for Eur olly subsidised service, pro as should be based on regist | tlier persons, er to add data to yone use the data and opean catalogue. posing different ration. | 9346 9347 9348 9349 9350 9351 9352 9353 9354 9355 |
| Question Gr | oup 7 | | | | 9356 9357 |
| Question Group 79Questions:9a) How to reach, via our collaborative platforms all stakeholders who need to work9together around interoperability, sharing and re-use within the context of the9establishment of European public services?9b) How to work together with similar initiatives elsewhere?99 | | | | 9358 9359 9360 9361 9362 9363 9364 | |

My Opinion to Question Group 7

These questions are answered in answers 5 and 6.

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| EA 20.2: Something new to be added? | 9369 |
|--|------|
| | 9370 |
| Help of different information technology experts associations? | 9371 |
| | 9372 |
| I was a member ¹⁴² of the ACM for some years. ACM organised once a questionnaire for members. | 9373 |
| So, questionnaire for experts is not a new idea. | 9374 |
| | 9375 |
| Naturally, we have to cautious when organising questionnaires. There should not be a lot of | 9376 |
| questionnaires for the same persons. May be 1-4 questionnaires in a year can be organised. | 9377 |
| | 9378 |
| There are hundreds (maybe even thousands) of different information systems used in the member | 9379 |
| states (EU). My proposal was a member state contact point and European contact point. Then | 9380 |
| member states (EU) could streamline and consolidate different information systems in own | 9381 |
| timetable. | 9382 |
| | 9383 |
| After this consultation I have read something about ¹⁴³ the X-Road system in Estonia. | 9384 |
| | 9385 |
| Certain base registers in national level could be consolidated: e.g. names of the citizens and | 9386 |
| addresses. Then there could be a "road" system, and different systems could use these base | 9387 |
| registries. | 9388 |
| | 9389 |



The previous figure is naturally simplification of information system landscape.

^{142 &}lt;u>http://www.acm.org/</u>, ACM, Association for Computing Machinery 143 <u>https://www.ria.ee/x-road</u>, X-Road / <u>http://www.x-road.eu/</u>, X-Road Europe

EA 21: Review of the European Standardisation System This opinion is number 23 on the consultation web page:



Every (service) process starts with some state, and especially a certain state of an object. In the case of the service the object can be information or humans. As specified in the directive 98/34/EC, the product is separate from service. The problem with service standards is that there is no limit of specifying a service process. We can have a simple picture for this situation.



EN: Opinion 23: Public consultation on the review of the European Standardisation System http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 23

EA 21.1: (3 May 2010) Opinion

Question 1:

Do you think that service standards (including process standards) and alternative standardisation documents should be included in the scope of Directive 98/34/EC or its successor?

Answer 1:

Service standards introduction can open a can of worms, if service is not specified well enough. Therefore we must be cautious, when presenting service standards.

First of all, we can have a simple picture of a service process.

We can have a service process $(1 \Longrightarrow 2 \Longrightarrow 3)$, but there is always some variety, since a specific process instance can vary from time to time. On the other hand, there is no limit to specifying a service process. In the figure above the process 2 is specified to three sub-processes (2.1., 2.2. and 2.3.) and again one sub-process to several subprocesses (2.2.1., 2.2.2., 2.2.3). In reality there is no limit to this specifying process, since people can be very detail-oriented or not-so-detail-oriented.

How to solve this dilemma of level of details? For this we can present following figure.



[The figure here is updated to the new version after 3 May 2010 – situation on 3 November 2014]

More feasible way is to specify some technical points in the service process (SPEX 1,9440SPEX 2, SPEX 3), when there is no ambiguity in this technical point of service. An9441example might be a specific document, which has to be in specific form filled with9442tightly detailed manner.9443

So – the answer?

The answer is to introduce "technically detailed points in the service process", not9447ambiguous "service process". Then it is up to the service provider to detail its service9448processes in the wanted level of details.9449

Question 2:

Are you aware of specific cases where national service standards and alternative standardisation documents have caused technical barriers to trade?

Answer 2:

I have no answer (2) to this question (2).

| | 234 / 652 | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Question 3: | | 9458 |
| | For areas other than Information and Communication Technology (ICT), should it be possible to refer to documents developed by fora and consortia in legislation and public policies? If it should, how should it be implemented? | 9459 9460 9461 |
| | Let Le transfer de la construction le transfer de la construction de la construction de la construction de la c | 9462 |
| Answer 3: | In practical reality, there are dozens of different standards developing organisations (SDOs), also in other fields than Information and Communication Technology (ICT). | 9463 9464 9465 9466 |
| | In theory, it could be possible for national (e.g. SFS), European (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI) and international official standards (ISO, ITU and IEC) setting organisations to adopt standards developed by SDOs. However, there is a lot of problems, when adopting standards developed by SDOs. | 9467 9468 9469 9470 9471 |
| | The problem with some standards is, that after the detailed standard specifications, there can be a real market for some products. | 9471 9472 9473 |
| | The proposed way is to have Market Reviews done by the Commission, or the committee mentioned in the directive 98/34/EC. | 9474 9475 9476 9477 |
| | What should this Market Review be, and how it should should be conducted? There are some possibilities. | 9478 9479 9480 |
| | Public consultation (like this) is one option. The problem might be, that there is no guarantee for the number of answers and the quality of answers. Another option is to distribute consultation information to owners of some expert organisations/associations. Depending on the organisations/associations, there might be tens/hundreds/thousands members. In this kind situation, well-defined formal questionnaire might | 9481 9482 9483 9484 9485 9486 |
| | result tens/hundreds/thousands answers to the questionnaire. The problem is that there is no guarantee, that all members of an organisation/association will answer to the questionnaire. One way is to have opinion poll (e.g. telephone interviews) to the representatives of specific companies/associations. The problem with this option is to find real experts, who are knowledgeable enough to answer the questions about standardisation. | 9487 9488 9489 9490 9491 9492 9493 |
| | In practical terms, it might be so that there can be a combination of previously mentioned ways to conduct a Market Review. | 9494 9495 9496 9497 |
| | In the Market Review it is possible to find "de facto" and "de jure" standards in use. The problem with "de facto" standards might be, that they are dependant on patents or some other measures restricting competition. The problem with "de jure" standards might be, that they are not in active usage. Quite a dilemma for establishing technical regulations. | 9497 9498 9499 9500 9501 9502 9502 |
| | If there are standards which are "de facto" and "de jure" at the same time, it should not be too complicated to accept some standards by some SDOs. | 9503 9504 9505 |
| Question 4: | | 9506 9507 |

| | How could ESOs and NSOs be encouraged to accelerate their standards development process? Should for example the Community financing for standardisation be subject to conditions in terms of speed of delivery whilst maintaining the openness of the process? | 9508 9509 9510 9511 |
|-------------|--|------------------------------|
| | 1 | 9512 |
| Answer 4: | | 9513 |
| | The problem with standardisation is that it takes time, and demands patience when | 9514 |
| | digging into the sea of details. | 9515 |
| | | 9516 |
| | One solution in the Community financing might be, that one knowledgeable person is | 9517 |
| | hired full-time to conduct standardisation process of a standard. In practise it might | 9518 |
| | be, that several persons are doing standardisation of a standard part-time, and do not | 9519 |
| | have temporal resources to dwell in the sea of details. With these kind of full-time | 9520 |
| | persons the standardisation process might be accelerated. | 9521 |
| | | 9522 |
| [Question 5 | | 9523 |
| [Question 5 | seems to be missing from the consultation document]. | 9524 |
| | | 9525 |
| Question 6: | | 9526 |
| | Should the WTO principles of transparency, openness, impartiality, consensus, | 9527 |
| | efficiency, relevance and consistency be integrated in the legal framework of | 9528 |
| | European standardisation (especially in EU Directive 98/34/EC or in its successor)? | 9529 |
| | How should this be implemented? | 9530 |
| | | 9531 |
| Answer 6: | N7 | 9532 |
| | Yes. | 9533 |
| | The hast energy is that "to show a lation of Direction $00/24/\Gamma_{\rm C}$) can be exceeded | 9534 |
| | freely by all interested parties, being it legal antities or private individuals | 9555 |
| | neery by an interested parties, being it legar entities of private individuals. | 9550 |
| Question 74 | \• | 9537 |
| Question TE | It seems that there is two questions numbered as question 71 | 9530 |
| | How could the participation of consumer organisations environmental NGOs trade | 9540 |
| | unions and social partners and SMEs be best promoted? What should be the role of | 9541 |
| | public authorities (European Commission and Member States) in supporting such a | 9542 |
| | participation in a transparent, open, impartial, consensual, efficient, relevant and | 9543 |
| | consistent European standardisation system? | 9544 |
| | 1 5 | 9545 |
| Answer 7A: | | 9546 |
| | This was a hard question. | 9547 |
| | | 9548 |
| | It came to my mind, that several associations/unions/etc. are craving for good | 9549 |
| | programme for association/union/etc. meetings. Therefore before mentioned full-time | 9550 |
| | person for developing a certain standard could be visiting these | 9551 |
| | associations/unions/etc. meetings. In reality, the most active members of | 9552 |
| | association/union/etc. will attend these meetings, and there is a possibility to gather | 9553 |
| | interested persons together as a pool of experts. | 9554 |
| | | 9555 |
| Question 7E | 3: | 9556 |
| | [It seems that there is two questions numbered as question 7] | 9557 |

| | How could the NSOs (National Standards Organisations) deepen their cooperation, and mutualise their activities? Could the following tasks be shared amongst several NSOs? | 9558 9559 9560 |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| A new on 7D. | | 9301 |
| Answer /B: | This was a hard question | 9302 |
| | This was a hard question. I have no answer (7P) to this question (7P) | 9505 |
| | Thave no answer (7B) to this question (7B). | 9504 |
| Question 8. | | 9566 |
| Question 0. | Without prejudice to the national delegation principle, how could the European | 9567 |
| | Standards Organisations (FSOs) manage directly on a case by case basis some | 9568 |
| | standardisation activities especially some Technical Committees? | 9569 |
| | standardisation activities, espectany some recimical commutees. | 9570 |
| Answer 8: | | 9571 |
| | Before mentioned full-time person for developing a certain standard could be one | 9572 |
| | solution. If all NSOs accept certain person to develop full-time some standard, the | 9573 |
| | selected person can co-ordinate standardisation work between NSOs and ESOs. | 9574 |
| | 1 | 9575 |
| Question 9: | | 9576 |
| | What support should the European Commission provide to facilitate the use of | 9577 |
| | European standards as a means to open global markets? What would be the | 9578 |
| | operational means that the Commission should use? (Support experts' participation in | 9579 |
| | international standardisation activities, translation of European standards into extra- | 9580 |
| | community languages?) | 9581 |
| | | 9582 |
| Answer 9: | | 9583 |
| | Supporting experts' participation in international standardisation activities is worth | 9584 |
| | considering. Translation of European standards into extra-community languages is | 9585 |
| | worth considering. | 9586 |
| | | 9587 |
| | Before mentioned full-time person for developing a certain standard could be one | 9588 |
| | solution. | 9589 |
| | Descionale and market and Market Descions It sould be associate that they after Market | 9590 |
| | Previously we mentioned Market Review. It could be possible, that after Market | 9591 |
| | cortain standard developing organisation (SDQ) in order to develop a standard for | 9392 |
| | international or European usage | 9595 |
| | international of European usage. | 9594 |
| Question 10 |). | 9595 |
| Question 10 | Under which conditions do you think that the European Commission could launch on | 9597 |
| | a case by case basis calls for tenders open to the ESOs and to other organisations to | 9598 |
| | develop standards supporting EU policies and legislation? | 9599 |
| | develop standards supporting Do ponotes and registration. | 9600 |
| Answer 10: | | 9601 |
| | Previously we have mentioned Market Reviews, which might lead to developing a | 9602 |
| | standard. | 9603 |
| | | 9604 |
| | The ideal situation is, that there is not "de facto" or "de jure" standard, and European | 9605 |
| | standardisation could create a specific market with a new standard and finally a | 9606 |
| | technical regulation, being "de facto" and "de jure" at the same time. Unfortunately, | 9607 |

| | this is rarely the situation. | 9608 |
|--------------------|---|------|
| | | 9609 |
| | The public sector in very dominant buyer in many industrial fields/areas. Therefore, | 9610 |
| | there should be vigilant follow-up for standards, which could be mandated by the | 9611 |
| | public sector buying behaviour. Unfortunately, this is rarely the situation, since in | 9612 |
| | many cases the public sector buying behaviour is happening afterwards related to | 9613 |
| | maturation of a standard. | 9614 |
| | | 9615 |
| Question 11: | | 9616 |
| | What is, in your view, the most efficient level of participation in the process of | 9617 |
| | standards development: national, European, international? | 9618 |
| | | 9619 |
| Answer 11: | | 9620 |
| | It would be ideal, that European standardisation would follow closely international | 9621 |
| | standardisation, since many organisations are working/affecting internationally. | 9622 |
| | | 9623 |
| Question 12: | | 9624 |
| | In your opinion, where is the major added value in European standardisation with | 9625 |
| | respect to national standardisation? | 9626 |
| | | 9627 |
| Answer 12: | | 9628 |
| | This was a hard question. | 9629 |
| | I have no answer (12) to this question (12). | 9630 |
| | | 9631 |
| Question 13 | | 9632 |
| | What are, in your view, the most serious barriers to the use of standards by | 9633 |
| | enterprises: costs of standards (purchasing price)? Costs of operational | 9634 |
| | implementation? Access to information? Knowledge of existing standards? | 9635 |
| | | 9636 |
| Answer 13: | | 9637 |
| | I guess that the most burdensome tasks are implementing a certain standard. In the | 9638 |
| | case of complex standards, it can take enormously time to implement the complexity. | 9639 |
| | | 9640 |
| Question 14 | | 9641 |
| | What could the standards organisations do, in addition to their current practice, to | 9642 |
| | facilitate the access to standards, especially by SMEs? | 9643 |
| | | 9644 |
| Answer 14: | | 9645 |
| | This was a hard question – again. | 9646 |
| | | 9647 |
| | If some standard is a "technical regulation", it should freely available, without any | 9648 |
| | cost. In competitive situation technical regulations should be available to all | 9649 |
| | participant SMEs. | 9650 |
| | | 9651 |
| | | |
| EA 21.2: | Some afterthoughts | 9652 |
| | - | 0652 |
| Dorgonalles I 1 | have been following standardigation offerts by 144 SES. Deastigathy I massive estimates | 9033 |
| reisonany I I | have been following standardisation enoris by SFS. Practically I receive news about | 9034 |

¹⁴⁴ http://www.sfs.fi/, Finnish Standards Association SFS

standardisation. Sometimes it is possible to give reasoned opinions for some standard proposals.

Nowadays, SFS has very interesting system ¹⁴⁵ for developing standards. Like mentioned before, members of different expert associations could be informed about these proposed and/or modified standard proposals.



Nowadays I use the figure above for describing different issue in information systems. I have divided the standards in the following way:

data standards document standards database standards communication standards standards for displays and/or interfaces: add, change, remove, change There could be some standardisation efforts for different classes of standards. There could be some working program for standardisation efforts. Like said before European Union could fund development of a certain standard of importance. In reality this would mean hiring an expert for developing a certain standard.

| | | 9677 |
|------------------|---|----------------------|
| EA 22: | ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 in | 9678 |
| пеіз | INKI 14-17 JUNE 2010 | 9679 |
| This opinion | is number 24 on the consultation web page: | 9680 9681 9682 |
| | EN: Opinion 24: ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 in Helsinki 14-17 June 2010 | 9683 9684 9685 |
| | http://www.jukkarannia.n/iausunnot.ntm#nno_24 | 9685 9686 |
| EA 33 1 . | Taxt of the eninion | 0.00 |
| EA 22.1 | Text of the opinion | 9687 |
| | | 9688 |
| What ISO/IE | CC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 means? | 9689 |
| | | 9690 |
| In short: | | 9691 |
| | ISO means International Organization for Standardization ¹⁴⁰ | 9692 |
| | IEC means International Electrotechnical Commission ¹⁴⁷ | 9693 |
| | JICI is <u>Joint Technical Committee</u> 1 of the International Organization for $(150)^{148}$ | 9694 |
| | Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) ¹¹⁰ | 9695 |
| | SC 34 is the <u>subcommittee 34</u> of the J1C1, | 9696 |
| | caned Document Description and Processing Languages | 909/ |
| | WGs 1.4 and 5 are the working groups of the subcommittee 24 | 9090 |
| | wos 1,4 and 5 are the <u>working groups</u> of the subcommittee 54 | 9099 |
| | WG 1: Markun Languages | 9700 |
| | WG 4: Office Open XML | 9702 |
| | WG 5: Document Interoperability | 9703 |
| | i o c. <u>Dovanishi interoperacinity</u> | 9704 |
| I attended the | ese working groups (1.4 and 5) meetings as a concerned citizen of Finland, wary of | 9705 |
| Finnish publ | ic sector spending hundreds of millions of Euros on document processing in the near | 9706 |
| and distant fi | uture. | 9707 |
| | | 9708 |
| | <u>1. Prologue, 13 June 2010</u> | 9709 |
| | | 9710 |
| I attended the | e Party ¹⁵⁰ congress 11-13 June 2010, and in general people were very ignorant of | 9711 |
| Information ' | Technology. | 9712 |
| | | 9713 |
| I had submit | ted a initiative/proposal to be discussed in the congress. | 9714 |
| | / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 9715 |
| The initiative | e/proposal was overruled in the congress, and people were complaining, that I was too | 9716 |
| 146 http://www | | |

^{146 &}lt;u>http://www.iso.org/</u>

^{147 &}lt;u>http://www.iec.ch/</u>

¹⁴⁸ http://www.jtc1.org/

¹⁴⁹ http://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/sc34/

¹⁵⁰ The Party meaning a political party in Finland. It is meaningless to this opinion, which political party the author is supporting, since this opinion is about ODF and OOXML – not about politics in general. No need to offend anybody, if the reader is supporting another party. There is enough offence and defence in ODF and OOXML.

| technical to the political dummies. | 9717 |
|--|------|
| | 9718 |
| <u>2. Epilogue, 18 June 2010</u> | 9719 |
| | 9720 |
| I attended ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 meetings 14-17 June 2010, and in general | 9721 |
| people were very knowledgeable of Information Technology. | 9722 |
| | 9723 |
| I had the feeling, that I was too non-technical, and I was just a political dummy in a technical | 9724 |
| meeting. | 9725 |
| | 9726 |
| <u>3. In between, 14-17 June 2010</u> | 9727 |
| | 9728 |
| Seriously? What happened during the meetings in 14-17 June 2010? | 9729 |
| | 9730 |
| THIS story is presented in chronological order, and there might be other documents, which | 9731 |
| presents discussions in other order, e.g. documents by Rex Jaeschke. | 9732 |
| | 9733 |
| <u>4. The WG 1 meeting 14 June 2010</u> | 9734 |
| | 9735 |
| I came early to the meeting, and I was expecting at least ten people to show up, since the conference | 9736 |
| room was smaller one. | 9/3/ |
| First source Labor Ventician of CEC ^[5] (Common Ctan dendire invisitiets CEC and and discoursed | 9/38 |
| First came Juna varialinen of SFS ⁴⁴ (Suomen Standardisolmislitto SFS ry), and we discussed | 9/39 |
| Einnich mirror group huginoss (mirror group 206 of SES, i.e. dooumont formata) | 9/40 |
| Finnish mittor group business (mittor group 500 of SFS, i.e. document formats). | 9/41 |
| Juba Vartiainan instructed, that people in the WG 1 group have been working together for years | 9742 |
| Juna varianten instructed, that people in the worr group have been working together for years | 9743 |
| Well After all Murata-san (MLIR ATA Makoto) and Alex Brown arrived and we had a meeting with | 9745 |
| four gentlemen | 9746 |
| Tour gentiemen. | 9747 |
| Juha was right. The discussion started right from the previous face-to-face meeting, and it was | 9748 |
| rather hard to orient in the discussion without adequate technical knowledge. There was several | 9749 |
| items in the ballot and those issues were dismissed. This was so self-evident to the participants that | 9750 |
| I did not ask anything about these ballots. | 9751 |
| | 9752 |
| We discussed about the Finnish proposal, which had been distributed for comments. The comments | 9753 |
| were not that supportive, and we discussed about this proposal. The Finnish proposal had been too | 9754 |
| sketchy, and therefore it was hard to comment on that. | 9755 |
| | 9756 |
| The Finnish proposal for document format had been discussed in the SR 306 | 9757 |
| meetings. | 9758 |
| | 9759 |
| I had distributed my idea of ¹⁵² Document-Program to Juha, and most probable way it | 9760 |
| did not gather much enthusiasm. But it was an idea, and it was sketchy too. | 9761 |
| | 9762 |
| The general conclusion was, that it is easier to persuade national standardisation organisations, | |
| when there is more concrete proposal with good introductory texts. The general conclusion is, that | 9764 |

^{151 &}lt;u>http://www.sfs.fi/</u> 152 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_14</u>, Opinion 14: SFS discussion paper

| totally new standard from scratch is not a feasible way, and there should be something concrete to start with. The Finns are encouraged to work on some real proposal, not with some nice-to-have ambiguous proposal, and then national bodies can give their response to that proposal. It was concluded, that Finns have several national variations to choose from, and the problem is selecting and amending a real proposal. | 9765 9766 9767 9768 9769 |
|---|--|
| The next SC 34 plenary was discussed, and the problem is to have a reasonable timetable to all Working Groups (WG). | 9770 9771 9772 |
| "RELAX NG Best Practices" was an item for the meeting. | 9773 9774 |
| One problem is/was, that programs/programmers use some default values, or even hard-code those default values to documents. Also one problem is that people do not follow complicated rules, and there is no need for more complex rules. | 9775 9776 9777 9778 |
| Personally I understand, why programmers use default values, since document standards are highly complicated per se, and actual implementation is even more complicated task. | 9779 9780 9781 9782 9782 |
| "ISO/IEC 19757-2 and ISO/IEC 19757-12" was an item for the meeting. | 9783 9784 0785 |
| There was/is the need to keep versions 1 and 2 alive as standards. Therefore there might be need to create ISO/IEC 19757-12 in order to keep versions 1 and 2 as published standards. The ISO/IEC policies of standard versioning and numbering causes the need for possible ISO/IEC 19757-12, since ISO/IEC policy mandates only one active standard version. Then there was discussion about backward and forward compability of ISO/IEC 19757 versions 1 and 2. Like in all conversions, there are some problems with this. The problem arises, when there are documents complying version 1 and version 2, and validators should distinguish and/or convert different versions. | 9786 9787 9788 9788 9789 9790 9791 9792 9793 |
| Information Technology Task Force (ITTF) policies | 9794 9705 |
| This issue raised quite a lot of discussion, since that ITTF policy is to have Word 97 or PDF documents. Inside SC 34 there has been a separate/specific technique to document standards, and conversion to Word 97 might cause some problems. There are not much volunteers to create a converter – Yet another converter?? | 9795 9796 9797 9798 9799 |
| (Juha went to another meeting after lunchSo he was not there in the afternoon) | 9800 9801 |
| "Technical report 9573-11:2004 / AMD 1" was an item for the meeting. | 9802 9803 |
| What to do? What to do? Should this project be terminated or continued? Alex Brown sent a message to DSDL discussion mailing list during the meeting, and asked persons to send comments on the message. | 9804 9805 9806 9807 |
| I checked the mailing list afterwards, and the enthusiasm is not high to create yet another conversion tool. | 9808 9809 9810 |
| Future of WG 1 | 9811 9812 |
| At the end the need for WG 1 was discussed. Should WG 1 be disbanded, if there are not actual | 9813 9814 |

| standardisation work items? The issue was discussed. On the other hand, there is some work items, hat are still valid. | 9815 9816 9817 |
|---|------------------------------|
| My personal opinion is, that non-valid work items should be removed. Even if there is only one work item left, then it would be easy to have meaningful meetings. | 9818 9819 9820 |
| After the WG 1 meeting / ZIP format / WG 4 | 9821 9822 |
| After the formal WG 1 meeting there was general discussion about ZIP format, and possible standardisation of ZIP format. Alex and Murata-san browsed through part 2 of ISO/IEC 29500-2:2008, and showed me some parts of ZIP definitions. | 9823 9824 9825 9826 |
| I checked the ISO/IEC 29500-2:2008 Annex C afterwards with proper time. To my mind, ISO/IEC 29500-2:2008 Annex C raises some fundamental questions about standardisation. | 9827 9828 9829 9830 |
| Also it was mentioned that ISO/IEC 26300:2008 contains references to ZIP. | 9831 9832 |
| I checked the ISO/IEC 26300:2008 afterwards with proper time. To my mind, ISO/IEC 26300:2008 and its ZIP references raise some fundamental questions about standardisation. | 9833 9834 9835 9836 |
| t was concluded that there might be some discussion about ZIP standardisation in the WG 4 neeting. | 9837 9838 9839 |
| 5. The WG 4 meeting 14 June 2010 | 9840 |
| CJK workshop | 9841 9842 9843 |
| Murata-san told about informal CJK workshop. The group gathering is not a formal WG, but its work can implemented, when national bodies decide to incorporate something to standards/proposals. | 9844 9845 9846 9847 |
| I realised later, that CJK meant "China-Japan-Korea" workshop. | 9847 9848 9849 |
| My personal impression is, that East Asian characters are not well understood, and there has to be better ways to represent them. | 9850 9851 9852 |
| The problem was, that during the presentation only Murata-san was the only person in the room representing ideogram languages. Other persons were representing alphabetical languages, i.e. western languages. | 9853 9854 9855 9856 |
| Defect reports from JISC | 9850 9857 |
| Murata-san presented ten new defect reports from JISC. These defect reports were highly detailed. | 9858 9859 9860 |
| <u>Break</u> | 9861 9862 |
| "The Byte" / Alex Brown | 9863 9864 |

| 243 | / | 652 |
|-----|---|-----|
| | / | 024 |

| Alex Brown presented ISO 2382-1 definition of "byte".9 | 9865 9866 |
|--|--------------------------|
| If I understood right, in 29500:2008 it is "octet", and now it was decided, that byte is used instead of "octet". | 1867 1868 1869 |
| Dates Project Progress Report 9 0 0 | 870 871 |
| Chris Rae presented the date project progress report. Once again there were several defect reports to be handled. Most of the discussion was about procedures. | 1872 1873 1874 |
| 77The politics were discussed too.9What would be the best way to sell the idea of date-related solutions before ballots?900 | 875 876 877 |
| If I understood right, the decision was to have one (big?) amendment (AMD) handling all date- related problems/solutions/proposals. | '878 1879 1880 |
| The pressing issue is to keep defect reports aligned to the new (big?) amendment (AMD)? | 1881 1882 |
| The new problems arises, if amendments have their own corrigenda (COR). How to keep things readable, when there are several AMDs and CORs? | 1884 1884 1885 |
| Lunch break 9 | 1886 1887 |
| There was general discussion about Finland with one group. | 1888 1889 |
| One serious discussion was about flexibility of ISO procedures.9One proposal is, that to ISO is submitted only material, which is already well-defined.9 | 1890 1891 1892 |
| It was noted, that in September plenary there might be more people in WG 4 meeting. | 1893 1894 1805 |
| As a personal note I propose, that there only well-defined material should be submitted for ISO/IEC JTC1 procedures. The JTC1 procedures demand time. | 1895 1896 1897 |
| Defect report maintenance 9 | 1898 1899 |
| This discussion was interesting. Everybody seemed to acknowledge, that there will be more defect 9 reports in the future. I did not hear any other statements. 9 | 900 901 902 |
| Well. The problem is the number of defect reports.99 | 903 904 |
| There was discussion about new format for submitting defect reports. How should these defect 9 reports be handled by the programs? Everybody seemed to acknowledge, that ISO Livelink is not a 9 working and/or user-friendly system. 9 | 905 906 907 908 |
| It seemed to me, that there should be some defect handling system (bug tracking), but this has not been used from the beginning. The problem is to set up a defect handling system (bug tracking) when there is already hundreds of bug reports done manually. | 910 910 911 912 |
| I did not propose any defect handling system (bug tracking), but there are several 9 | 913 914 |

| commercial and open-source solutions. | 9915 |
|---|------------------------------|
| Everybody agreed, that submitting defects should be easy. Also commenting should be easy. | 9916 9917 |
| Schema maintenance | 9918 9919 |
| This was highly detailed. Murata-san presented schemas in Subversion (assembla.com account). Version tracking in Subversion is rather easy. | 9920 9921 9922 |
| This is very technical, but combining schemas is problematic. The problem is, that combining should be manually. | 9923 9924 9925 9926 |
| <u>Coffee break</u> Nothing to report. | 9927 9928 9929 |
| Defect reports and 29500:2008 part 2 | 9930 9021 |
| Murata-san presented at least 22 defect reports related to the part 2. What was recurring several times? | 9931 9932 9933 |
| "not well defined" "not specified" "not clear" | 9934 9935 9936 |
| The problem is also, that there is some straightly copied parts from PKWARE specifications. It is unclear to me, what straightly copied parts will result in the near/distant future. | 9937 9938 9939 9940 |
| Should part 2 be rewritten? There was discussion about this. | 9941 9042 |
| If all defect reports are gathered together from current version, it might cause several new defect reports. | 9942 9943 9944 |
| When the part 2 is rewritten, several non-document defects could be corrected when rewriting the part 2. This could be also faster than collecting all defect reports. | 9945 9946 9947 |
| There was also discussion, that possibly other parts should be rewritten also. It was noted, that possibly part 2 is easiest to rewrite. | 9948 9949 9950 |
| Session closed 16.05 | 9951 9952 |
| Social event / Evening program | 9953 9954 |
| During Social event / Evening program there was discussion about following: | 9955 9956 9957 |
| * Finnish history / Suomenlinna castle specifics * photographing * ODF generally | 9958 9959 9960 |
| * a general outsider should be able to read ODF and OOXML standards * IT procurement of the Finnish government | 9961 9962 9963 |
| 6. The WG 4 meeting 16 June 2010 | 9964 |

| | 9965 |
|---|--------------|
| New work item proposal | 9966 |
| Jananasa delegation has managed new work item managel i a Safe Extension of Office Onen | 996/ |
| Japanese delegation has prepared new work item proposal, i.e. Sale Extension of Office Open XML. This would mean a new standard, which would have three parts. | 9908 |
| AML. This would mean a new standard, which would have three parts. | 9909 |
| There was a lot of discussion about different possibilities | 9970 0071 |
| There was a lot of discussion about different possibilities. | 9972 |
| 1) Should ECMA publish a standard? In this way standard would be publicly available | 9973 |
| 1) Should Denni Publish a standard. In this way standard would be publicly available. | 9974 |
| 2) Or should there be a new extension to a current standard? This would mean amendments (AMD). | 9975 |
| , | 9976 |
| 3) When making with JTC1 rules, the final standard is not publicly available. | 9977 |
| | 9978 |
| If I understood correctly, it was decided to with JTC1 rules, and ITTF is asked to publish standard | 9979 |
| publicly. On the other hand, there was not wide interest/enthusiasm to go for Fact Track procedures. | 9980 |
| | 9981 |
| Office 2010 Extensions | 9982 |
| | 9983 |
| There is always the question of selecting correct extensions to be standardised. Several extensions | 9984 |
| were presented (WordprosessingML, WordprosessingML, PresentationML) | 9985 |
| | 9986 |
| There was discussion, how to standardise these features. | 9987 |
| | 9988 |
| 1) Take as they are. | 9989 |
| 2) Modify namespaces and identifiers. | 9990 |
| 3) Modify design of markup. | 9991 |
| 4) Other options. | 9992 |
| The problem for Microsoft would be that there should be standard and non-standard parts in | 9993 |
| Microsoft Office decuments | 9994 |
| Microsoft Office documents. | 9995 |
| This raised some discussion. For other vendors there should be standard formats. On the other hand | 9990 |
| other vendors might have their own extensions. There was discussion about technical notes: | 9997 |
| Technical notes are standardized in certain ways and that takes time | 9999 |
| reenned notes are standardized in certain ways, and that takes time. | 10000 |
| Lunch break three hours | 10001 |
| | 10002 |
| It was decided, that there is three hours break. | 10003 |
| During that break three persons will prepare a presentation about Office 2010 Extensions | 10004 |
| standardisation. | 10005 |
| | 10006 |
| After the break | 10007 |
| | 10008 |
| A lot of discussion raised about Technical Reports (TR) and about registry for extensions. If | 10009 |
| extensions are handled as TRs, it can take considerable amount of time. Registry has some | 10010 |
| problems, since registrar should be independent and impartial actor. | 10011 |
| | 10012 |
| Extensions seems inevitable, since different software vendors can extend OOXML. How should | 10013 |
| promising extensions handled effectively? There is also explosion problem, if there is a huge | 10014 |

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|--|----------------|
| number of extensions to OOXML. | 10015 |
| It was decided that there should be some research about registry | 10016 |
| it was decided, that there should be some research about registry. | 10017 |
| End of the day | 10019 |
| | 10020 |
| At the end of the day Rex Jaeschke read the notes about this day. | 10021 |
| | 10022 |
| 7. The WG 5 meeting 17 June 2010 | 10023 |
| First issue | 10024 |
| | 10025 |
| Klaus-Peter Eckert presented Translation Technical Report. The presented version was working draft (WD 2). | 10027 10028 |
| | 10029 |
| When thinking use cases for document processing, there will be several use cases. Klaus-Peter | 10030 |
| presented nine different use cases. | 10031 |
| The module wight had the ODE and OOVMI have different enough a to see a demonstra | 10032 |
| Therefore there can be several ways to compare ODE and OOXML documents. | 10033 |
| Therefore there can be several ways to compare ODF and OOAWE documents. | 10034 |
| The next step could be creating a technical report (TR). | 10035 |
| | 10037 |
| Second issue / Open Data Interchange System (ODIS) | 10038 |
| | 10039 |
| Open Data Interchange System (ODIS) was the second issue. Jaeho Lee presented this issue. | 10040 |
| In other words alighboard is used for short term preservation. After all conving parts of documents | 10041 |
| are rather complicated procedures, e.g. text figure metadata | 10042 |
| are ramer complicated procedures, e.g. text, ingure, includada. | 10045 |
| The proposal was to have Open Data Interchange System (ODIS) in order to standardise clipboard | 10045 |
| actions. | 10046 |
| | 10047 |
| The main discussion about procedures. It was concluded, that a technical report would be most | 10048 |
| teasible way to move forward. | 10049 |
| Personally I support a technical report since there is no guarantee, that software | 10050 |
| vendors will accept this proposal | 10051 |
| | 10053 |
| People from South Korea are willing lead this project. The problem is to persuade enough other | 10054 |
| national bodies to start the project. | 10055 |
| | 10056 |
| Break | 10057 |
| CIV workshop | 10058 |
| <u>CJK WOIKSHOP</u> | 10039 |
| Murata-san presented again the informal CIK workshop results | 10061 |
| in the presented again the internal core northonop results. | 10062 |
| There was also a teleconference about ePUB. Murata-san will work on ePUB. | 10063 |
| | 10064 |

| 247 | ' / 652 |
|--|------------|
| Time to go home | 10065 |
| | 10065 |
| 8. General results | 10000 |
| | 10068 |
| I could give following results from the meetings: | 10069 |
| | 10070 |
| Both OOXML and ODF need improvements. | 10071 |
| | 10072 |
| It came quite clear, that both OOXML and ODF need improvements. | 10073 |
| | 10074 |
| ZIP packaging was not discussed after all in the WG4 meeting(s), but that is a very thorny issu | e 10075 |
| both to ODF and OOXML. | 10076 |
| | 10077 |
| Well-defined material to JICI procedures | 10078 |
| It some suits clean that an low well defined metarical should be submitted to ITC1 measurements | 100/9 |
| It came quite clear, that only well-defined material should be submitted to JTC1 procedures. | 10080 |
| Wall magning poopla | 10081 |
| wen-meaning people | 10082 |
| The working groups (1, 4, 5) consist of well-meaning people and the discussion was very poli | te 10085 |
| The working groups (1, 1, 5) consist of wen meaning people, and the discussion was very poin | 10085 |
| Shrinking number of real OOXML experts? | 10086 |
| | 10087 |
| I just wonder, if there are enough real OOXML experts in the world to handle all OOXML defe | ect 10088 |
| reports, amendments and corrigenda. | 10089 |
| | 10090 |
| There was notice, that SC34 plenary should bring more experts to the WG4 meeting. | 10091 |
| | 10092 |
| However, the discussion about defect report system (bug tracking) is indication, that there will | be 10093 |
| even more defect reports submitted. Who will handle all those new defect reports? | 10094 |
| | 10095 |
| <u>Fog of details</u> | 10096 |
| | 10097 |
| The fog of details is just overwhelming, and for a newcomer understanding all details will take | 2 10098 |
| time. | 10099 |
| Where is the limit? | 10100 |
| | 10101 |
| Where to draw line for extensions? How much there should be new extensions presented? Cur | rent 10102 |
| situation is that extensions can be well presented by one corporation | 10103 |
| | 10105 |
| Complexity | 10106 |
| | 10107 |
| The idea or inevitability of corrigenda for amendments sounds rather complicated. This means | more 10108 |
| complexity for reading the OOXML standard. | 10109 |
| | 10110 |
| The proposal to rewrite part 2 of the OOXML standard is worth considering, if it reduces | 10111 |
| complexity. | 10112 |
| | 10113 |
| There should be more simplicity and readability, but that is not the case in the current situation | . 10114 |

| Bagged down to ITC1 procedures? | 10115 10116 |
|--|----------------|
| | 10117 |
| The JTC1 procedures take a considerable amount of time, and all kind of draft phases and ballot times are time-consuming | 10118 10119 |
| une une consuming. | 10120 |
| 9. Ultimate winner: PDF | 10121 |
| | 10122 |
| I have come to the conclusion, that ultimate winner of ODF and OOXML standardisation (hassle) | 10123 |
| will be PDF. | 10124 |
| | 10125 |
| Most of the documents I receive are PDF files.1Most of the documents I send are converted to PDF.1 | |
| | |
| I have received some OOXML documents, but not a single ODF document. And all those OOXML | 10129 |
| I have received have been just for reading purposes, not for editing. | |
| | 10131 |
| Since PDF converters are well developed, they should used extensively, and sending editable files | |
| should be as the last option. | |
| | 10134 |
| <u>10. Kunner-up: ePUB</u> | 10135 |
| Hallway discussions about a PUR are interesting, and a PUR standardisation should be followed | 10130 |
| closely. It might present some new solutions, which are not possible with PDF specifications | 10137 |
| crosery. It might present some new solutions, which are not possible with 1 D1 specifications. | 10130 |
| 11. Old Faithful: Word 97 | 10139 |
| | 10141 |
| The mentioning of ITTF policies for Word 97 format is very revealing. | |
| | 10143 |
| In practise I send most of the editable documents in Word 97 format, since generally people know | 10144 |
| nothing about OOXML or ODF. There are several programs, which can read Word 97 format. Since | 10145 |
| Microsoft's new commitment is to release (all?) information about Word 97 format, there is in | 10146 |
| principle no hindrance to conform to the Word 97 format. | 10147 |
| | 10148 |
| <u>12. WTO rules</u> | 10149 |
| | 10150 |
| The following LONG text must be read. | 10151 |
| $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} + $ | 10152 |
| Agreement on Government Procurement as annex 4(b) to Marrakesh Agreement | 10153 |
| Establishing the world frade Organization (w10). | 10154 |
| Article VI: Technical Specifications | 10155 |
| Article VI. Technical Specifications | 10150 |
| 1 Technical specifications laying down the characteristics of the products or services | 10157 |
| to be procured, such as quality, performance, safety and dimensions, symbols | 10159 |
| terminology, packaging, marking and labelling, or the processes and methods for their | 10160 |
| production and requirements relating to conformity assessment procedures prescribed | 10161 |
| by procuring entities, shall not be prepared, adopted or applied with a view to, or with | 10162 |
| the effect of, creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade. | 10163 |

¹⁵³ http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gpr-94_01_e.htm

| | | 10164 |
|---------------|---|-------|
| | 2. Technical specifications prescribed by procuring entities shall, where appropriate: | 10165 |
| | | 10166 |
| | (a) be in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics; and | 10167 |
| | (b) be based on international standards, where such exist; otherwise, on national | 10168 |
| | technical regulations(footnote 3), recognized national standards (footnote 4), or | 10169 |
| | building codes. | 10170 |
| | | 10171 |
| | (footnote original) 3 For the purpose of this Agreement, a technical | 10172 |
| | regulation is a document which lays down characteristics of a product or | 10173 |
| | a service or their related processes and production methods, including | 10174 |
| | the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is | 10175 |
| | mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, | 10176 |
| | symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to | 10177 |
| | a product, service, process or production method. | 10178 |
| | | 10179 |
| | (footnote original) 4 For the purpose of this Agreement, a standard is a | 10180 |
| | document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common | 10181 |
| | and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or | 10182 |
| | services or related processes and production methods, with which | 10183 |
| | compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively | 10184 |
| | with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling | 10185 |
| | requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production | 10186 |
| | method. | 10187 |
| | | 10188 |
| | 3. There shall be no requirement or reference to a particular trademark or trade name, | 10189 |
| | patent, design or type, specific origin, producer or supplier, unless there is no | 10190 |
| | sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the procurement requirements and | 10191 |
| | provided that words such as "or equivalent" are included in the tender documentation. | 10192 |
| | | 10193 |
| | 4. Entities shall not seek or accept, in a manner which would have the effect of | 10194 |
| | precluding competition, advice which may be used in the preparation of specifications | 10195 |
| | for a specific procurement from a firm that may have a commercial interest in the | 10196 |
| | procurement. | 10197 |
| " | | 10198 |
| | | 10199 |
| I am just wor | ndering if ODF and OOXML conform to these WTO rules. There is possibilities for | 10200 |
| determining | this. | 10201 |
| | | 10202 |
| The followin | g LONG text must be read. | 10203 |
| | | 10204 |
| | Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade | 10205 |
| | Annex 2: Technical Expert Groups ¹⁵⁴ | 10206 |
| | | 10207 |
| | " | 10208 |
| | The following procedures shall apply to technical expert groups established in | 10209 |
| | accordance with the provisions of Article 14. | 10210 |
| | | 10211 |
| | 1. Technical expert groups are under the panels authority. Their terms of reference and | 10212 |
| | | |

¹⁵⁴ http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/17-tbt_e.htm

| | detailed working procedures shall be decided by the panel, and they shall report to the panel. | 10213 10214 10215 |
|--|--|---|
| | 2. Participation in technical expert groups shall be restricted to persons of professional standing and experience in the field in question. | 10213 10216 10217 |
| | Citizens of parties to the dispute shall not serve on a technical expert group without the joint agreement of the parties to the dispute, except in exceptional circumstances when the panel considers that the need for specialized scientific expertise cannot be fulfilled otherwise. Government officials of parties to the dispute shall not serve on a technical expert group. Members of technical expert groups shall serve in their individual capacities and not as government representatives, nor as representatives of any organization. Governments or organizations shall therefore not give them instructions with regard to matters before a technical expert group. Technical expert groups may consult and seek information and technical advice from any source they deem appropriate. Before a technical expert group seeks such | 10218 10219 10220 10221 10223 10224 10225 10226 10227 10228 10229 |
| | information or advice from a source within the jurisdiction of a Member, it shall inform the government of that Member. Any Member shall respond promptly and fully to any request by a technical expert group for such information as the technical expert group considers necessary and appropriate. | 10230 10231 10232 10233 10234 |
| | 5. The parties to a dispute shall have access to all relevant information provided to a technical expert group, unless it is of a confidential nature. Confidential information provided to the technical expert group shall not be released without formal authorization from the government, organization or person providing the information. Where such information is requested from the technical expert group but release of such information by the technical expert group is not authorized, a non-confidential summary of the information will be provided by the government, organization or person supplying the information. | 10234 10235 10236 10237 10238 10239 10240 10241 10242 10243 |
| | 6. The technical expert group shall submit a draft report to the Members concerned with a view to obtaining their comments, and taking them into account, as appropriate, in the final report, which shall also be circulated to the Members concerned when it is submitted to the panel. | 10243 10244 10245 10246 10247 10248 |
| My guess is, that there should be a Technical Expert Group to determine ODF and OOXML, especially validity of those standards for government procurement and generally the technical feasibility of those standards for international trade. | | 10249 10250 10251 10252 10253 |
| | 13. Final thoughts | 10255 10254 10255 |
| These meeting | gs reduced some orthodoxy of my opinions related to ODF and OOXML. | 10255 |
| We live in an | imperfect world. | 10257 |
| May be in the matured to rea | e near or distant future we have a situation, when both ODF and OOXML have al interoperability standards. | 10239 10260 10261 10262 |

| $\gamma = 1$ | | 657 |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 201 | | $n_{1/2}$ |
| <u></u> | / | 052 |

| At the moment we are muddling through somewhere in between – in an unknown speed. | 10263 10264 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| EA 22.2: Something new? | 10265 |
| Why I spent some days for observing ODF and OOXML standardisation meetings? | 10266 10267 10268 |
| The simple answer is, that document processing and different office suites (e.g. LibreOffice and Microsoft Office) are very widely used software. To many persons document processing is the main task. | 10269 10270 10271 |
| There will be many difficult situations in different organisations, when there are several documents in different formats to be used. | 10272 10273 10274 10275 |
| In the current situation we know, that the Cabinet Office (UK) ¹⁵⁵ decided, that ODF should be used for editable documents. | 10275 10276 10277 10278 |
| It can be noted, that OOXML and ODF are standards for the same task: document processing and editing. Why there has to two standards for the same task? | 10279 10280 10281 |
| I have advocated using ODF for inside usage in a community. Like noted before, PDF is the ultimate winner of this standardisation confusion, i.e. ODF and OOXML for the same task. | 10281 10282 10283 10284 |
| Here we can note once again the decision ¹⁵⁶ of the Cabinet Office (UK) for using PDF for readable documents, which are not editable. PDF is selected – this is totally understandable. | 10285 10286 |

^{155 &}lt;u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-for-government/sharing-or-collaborating-with-government-documents</u>, Sharing or collaborating with government documents

^{156 &}lt;u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-for-government/viewing-government-documents</u>, Viewing government documents

| | 10287 |
|--|-------|
| EA 23: Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy | 10288 |
| | 10289 |
| This opinion is number 27 on the consultation web page: | 10290 |
| EN. Oninion 27. Dublic Consultation on the Madamiastian of EU Dublic Dressment | 10291 |
| EN. Opinion 27. Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EO Public Procurement Policy | 10292 |
| roncy http://www.jukkarappila.fi/lausuppot.html#pro_27 | 10295 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannia.n/rausunnot.ntmi#nro_2/</u> | 10294 |
| EA 23.1: Text of the opinion (13 April 2011) | 10296 |
| | 10297 |
| TO: | 10298 |
| Internal Market and Services DG, | 10299 |
| Unit C3 - Formulation and enforcement of public procurement law III | 10300 |
| European Commission, SPA2 | 10301 |
| B-1049 Brussels | 10302 |
| | 10303 |
| Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy | 10304 |
| | 10305 |
| When I was reading information about this consultation for the first time, I reckoned, that the | 10306 |
| number of questions is too much for an average citizen of Finland (Europe). | 10307 |
| | 10308 |
| However, I did attend a seminar in Seinäjoki, where the procurement law and procurement cases | 10309 |
| were presented. After that seminar the editor of the local newspaper presented an analysis of the | 10310 |
| procurement in our region (Southern Ostrobothnia / Finland), since there has been some unrest | 10311 |
| related to some procurement cases in our region. | 10312 |
| | 10313 |
| Based on the analysis of the seminar, I wrote a small opinion piece to the local newspaper on 3 | 10314 |
| February 2011. This can be read in Finnish from the following web page: | 10315 |
| | 10316 |
| 10dellista tynmyyttä vai kovaa kiipailua??// 3 February 2011 | 1031/ |
| <u>nup://www.jukkarannia.ii/mielipidekirjoitukset.ntmi#nro_31</u> | 10318 |
| 4 April 2011 the municipality of Islasiënti nublished some information about the productment of | 10319 |
| 4 April 2011 the municipality of Jalasjarvi published some information about the procurement of transportations in the municipality. After reading/browsing these decuments related to the local | 10320 |
| procurement case. I made some conclusions, which might be interesting to persons, who are | 10321 |
| interested about public procurement | 10322 |
| interested about public production. | 10323 |
| Issue 1: Symbols for procedure | 10324 |
| issue 1. Symbols for procedure | 10326 |
| I checked the information about some procurements in the Southern Ostrobothnia / Finland | 10327 |
| rencered the information about some producements in the southern ostrobotima / r infand. | 10328 |
| http://www.hankintailmoitukset.fi/fi/notice/view/2011-010082/ | 10329 |
| http://www.hankintailmoitukset.fi/fi/notice/view/2011-009481/ | 10330 |
| http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:117760-2011:TEXT:EN:HTML | 10331 |
| http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:117759-2011:TEXT:EN:HTML | 10332 |
| [Some links did not work on 3 November 2014] | 10333 |
| | |
| | 10334 |
|---|-------|
| In the seminar about the public procurement eight different procurement methods were presented. | 10335 |
| | 10336 |
| It came to my mind that may be these procurement methods should have graphic symbols, and | |
| those graphic symbols could be added to procurement information systems and possibly | 10338 |
| procurement document. | 10339 |
| | 10340 |
| This might sound useless, but in reality an average provider of services/goods does not understand | 10341 |
| different (eight) procurement methods, and graphical symbols might alleviate this problem. | 10342 |
| | 10343 |
| Issue 2: Highly readable documents about public procurement / Open contest | 10344 |
| | 10345 |
| I browsed through some web pages related to public procurement. When thinking about public | 10346 |
| understanding of some issue, I use the Wikipedia test. We can start the Wikipedia test from the | 10347 |
| actual Wikipedia web page. | 10348 |
| | 10349 |
| Government procurement in the European Union (13 April 2011) | 10350 |
| http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public procurement in the European Union | 10351 |
| | 10352 |
| The results of the Wikipedia test can be following: | 10353 |
| | 10354 |
| 1. No Wikipedia article = The issue too rare. | 10355 |
| 2. A Wikipedia article stub = The issue is too complex. | 10356 |
| 3. A large Wikipedia article = The issue is understandable. | 10357 |
| 4. A large Wikipedia article missing obvious details = The issue in | 10358 |
| understandable, but only experts of that issue understand the details. | 10359 |
| | 10360 |
| In this the result is 4, and the explanation is the following passages: | 10361 |
| | 10362 |
| There are several different procedures available for public authorities. These include | 10363 |
| the Open, Restricted, Negotiated and Competitive Dialogue procedures. Each of these | 10364 |
| procedures sets its own limitations on the procuring authority, which must be | 10365 |
| considered when choosing the appropriate procedure. (13 April 2011) | 10366 |
| | 10367 |
| If those "several procedures" were understandable to an average person, there would be more | 10368 |
| specific Wikipedia articles/entries about every possible procedure. | 10369 |
| | 10370 |
| Therefore I recommend following: | 10371 |
| | 10372 |
| There should be an open contest / contests of producing the most readable | 10373 |
| documents about the public procurement in the European Union. | 10374 |
| | 10375 |
| The problem with lawyers and administrative personnel is, that they usually understand fully/mostly | 10376 |
| administrative/legal texts. | 10377 |
| | 10378 |
| The problem with average entrepreneur with a small business is, that they usually understand | 10379 |
| nothing about administrative/legal texts. | 10380 |
| - | 10381 |
| Therefore we need on an open contest, which will produce the most readable documents about the | 10382 |
| public procurement in the European Union. | 10383 |
| | |

| | 10384 |
|---|-------|
| The reality is also, that in some cases the expertise of technical personnel is needed in some | 10385 |
| procurement cases. | 10380 |
| The problem with expert personnel is that they are so deeply entrenched in their specific expertise | 10387 |
| area and converting their expertise to understandable procurement documents will take some time | 10389 |
| Also technical personnel needs highly readable documents about procurement in order to give | 10390 |
| expert advices about deeply special knowledge area. | 10391 |
| | 10392 |
| Issue 3: Good luck !!!! | 10393 |
| | 10394 |
| Hopefully the consultation on the modernisation of EU public procurement policy will produce | 10395 |
| some fresh ideas for more efficient European procurement market. | 10396 |
| | 10397 |
| FA 23.2. Needed simplicity? | 10398 |
| | 10570 |
| | 10399 |
| I have concluded, that the size of companies will change based on the different procurement cases. | 10400 |
| A community can hire administrative and/or legal experts for creating reasoned answers based on | 10401 |
| the procurement processes in different levels. | 10402 |
| | 10403 |
| The main result is, that smaller companies dont give answers during a procurement case, since an | 10404 |
| average small company does not line administrative and/or legal experts for giving reasoned | 10403 |
| answers to different procurement cases. | 10400 |
| My conclusion is that simplicity with procurement methods and procurement documents should be | 10407 |
| assessed carefully. Then there is the question of using information technology solutions during | 10400 |
| procurement processes. A procuring (governmental) unit could fill simple and streamlined | 10409 |
| electronic forms: then companies could give their answers based on those simple and streamlined | 10411 |
| electronic forms. | 10412 |
| | 10413 |
| In Finland KELA established project for creating simple and readable (electronic) forms. In short, | 10414 |
| legal and/or administrative texts and forms can be more readable. | 10415 |

| | 10416 |
|--|--|
| EA 24: Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative | 10417 |
| This opinion is number 28 on the consultation web page: | 10418 10419 10420 |
| EN: Opinion 28: Consultation on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_28 | 10420 10421 10422 10423 |
| EA 24.1: Text of the opinion (26 April 2011) | 10424 |
| Special Entity / Project Company | 10425 10426 |
| On the consultation document (STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PAPER, COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER, on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative) are several interesting models for financing large-scale investment/infrastucture projects. | 10427 10428 10429 10430 |
| When reading the consultation document, it came to my mind, that possibly private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities should be informed about the investment/infrastucture projects during planning phase and maintenance phase. | 10431 10432 10433 10434 |
| There could be some possibilities: * information services * direct ownership with shares * direct ownership with special class of shares * contracts. | 10435 10436 10437 10438 10439 10440 |
| Information Services of a Special Entity / a Project Company | 10441 10442 |
| When thinking large-scale investment/infrastucture projects, several private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities can be affected in the actual building phase of a investment/infrastucture project. | 10443 10444 10445 10446 |
| I have been following some investment/infrastucture projects, and sometimes private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities may come to the same conclusion – a large-scale investment/infrastucture project is so huge, that the whole thing is totally unreachable for them. | 10447 10448 10449 10450 10451 10452 |
| On the other hand, in the maintenance phase a Special Entity / Project Company might need large- scale co-operation between several private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities. Prime example is keeping the builded investment/infrastructure in a good shape and information about defects/problems should be informed immediately. | 10432 10453 10454 10455 10456 |
| My question is following: how private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities would be committed to a large-scale investment/infrastructure maintenance for several years? | 10457 10458 10459 10460 |
| Information Services | 10461 10462 |

| | 10463 |
|---|-------|
| One obvious solution is naturally keep affected private individuals, different commercial entities | 10464 |
| and municipalities/towns/cities informed for several years during the maintenance phase. | 10465 |
| | 10466 |
| In simplest form this could mean following things: | 10467 |
| * paper-form letters | 10468 |
| * web pages | 10469 |
| * information feeds. | 10470 |
| | 10471 |
| In all those solution are some problems. | 10472 |
| | 10473 |
| Conventional letters might suffer from changing postal addresses. | 10474 |
| Conventional web pages must be interesting enough to keep the public informed. | 10475 |
| Information feeds is a growing phenomenon and will be one option to keep the public informed | 10476 |
| | 10477 |
| The obvious solution would be, that all those different methods are used in an intelligent way to | 10478 |
| serve private individuals, different commercial entities and municipalities/towns/cities for their | 10479 |
| information needs. | 10480 |
| | 10481 |
| Direct ownership with shares | 10482 |
| | 10483 |
| One solution is to sell shares of a Special Entity / a Project Company. | 10484 |
| | 10485 |
| The problem with this option is, that there might be a huge variety of different owners. The actual | 10486 |
| shareholder meetings can mean ten/hundreds of different owners. | 1048/ |
| | 10488 |
| I he idea in the consultation paper was, that there would be a limited number of shareholders for a | 10489 |
| Special Entity / a Project Company. | 10490 |
| Also different owners calling their shares to walrown owners might cause difficult situations | 10491 |
| Also different owners senting their shares to unknown owners might cause difficult situations. | 10492 |
| Direct ownership with special class of shares | 10495 |
| Direct ownership with special class of shares | 10494 |
| One solution is to have two class share, e.g. A and P class. For example: | 10495 |
| * A series of shares is for institutional owners | 10490 |
| * B series of shares is just for keeping different stakeholders informed | 10497 |
| D series of shares is just for keeping different stakeholders informed. | 10490 |
| In practical terms, this could mean that A series owners make the actual decisions and those | 10477 |
| shareholders have actually provided the bulk of the capital for a Special Entity / a Project Company | 10500 |
| The B series owners might be owners who right to attend shareholder meetings but they are | 10502 |
| minority shareholder owners | 10502 |
| | 10504 |
| The problem with this option comes from legislation, which might be complicated depending on the | 10505 |
| legislation in different European Union member states, i.e. the legislation for A and B series might | 10506 |
| be difficult to implement in reality. | 10507 |
| | 10508 |
| Contracts with different stakeholders | 10509 |
| | 10510 |
| One option is to make different contracts with private individuals, different commercial entities and | 10511 |
| municipalities/towns/cities. | 10512 |
| | |

| | | 10513 |
|--|---|-------|
| These contra | cts can be different for different stakeholders, and there can several classes of | 10515 |
| contracts | | 10515 |
| contracts. | | 10516 |
| One example | might contracts for municipalities/towns/cities which means different responsibilities | 10517 |
| for different | stakeholders | 10518 |
| for aniferent | | 10519 |
| Example 1. | | 10520 |
| Example 1. | * a Special Entity / a Project Company shall provide annual reports | 10520 |
| | * a council of a municipality/town/city shall read annual reports in a council meeting | 10521 |
| | a council of a manerparity town enty shar read annual reports in a council meeting. | 10522 |
| Example 2. | | 10525 |
| Example 2. | * a Special Entity / a Project Company shall provide annual reports to individuals | 10524 |
| | * individuals shall keen their nostal addresses up to date | 10525 |
| | * there might be annual meetings, when the annual report is evplained in detail | 10520 |
| | there might be annual meetings, when the annual report is explained in detail. | 10527 |
| Example 3. | | 10520 |
| Example 5. | * a Special Entity / a Project Company shall have a register of interested | 10529 |
| | (sub)contractors | 10530 |
| | (Sub)contractors shall be informed promptly about new requests for quotation | 10531 |
| | (Sub)contractors shall be informed promptry about new requests for quotation (PEOs) | 10552 |
| | (NFQS) * there might be annual meetings, when the annual report is evaluated in detail | 10555 |
| | " mere might de annual meetings, when the annual report is explained in detail. | 10525 |
| My proposa | le Contracts with different stalscholders | 10555 |
| wry proposa | i. Contracts with university | 10550 |
| When thinkin | as the effectiveness of learning private individuals, different commercial entities and | 10337 |
| when thinkin | Ig the effectiveness of keeping private individuals, different commercial entities and | 10538 |
| municipantie | s/towns/clues well-informed all the time, I came to the conclusion, where different | 10339 |
| contracts are | used. | 10540 |
| Different ale | and for shores might be rigid solution, since the users of shore is always logislated | 10541 |
| Different cla | sses for shares might be right solution, since the usage of share is always legislated | 10542 |
| very specific | any and the leverage/freedom might be nindered. | 10543 |
| C (() | | 10544 |
| Contracts can | n be more intuitive and they can be created for different large-scale | 10545 |
| investment/ii | itrastucture project classes, e.g. roads, electricity networks, etc. | 10546 |
| A 1 (| | 1054/ |
| Also moneta | ry issues can be nandled more easily with contracts, since depending on the class of | 10548 |
| large-scale in | ivestment/infrastucture project there can be different amounts of capital invested. | 10549 |
| A 1 1 | | 10550 |
| Also with co | ntracts the unpredicted problems of unregulated shares selling problems can be | 10551 |
| alleviated. N | aturally contracts can be forwarded, but that can be done in a regulated manner. | 10552 |
| F 1 | | 10553 |
| For example. | , the change of ownership in certain land areas related to a large-scale | 10554 |
| investment/ii | itrastucture project might be a more guided process, e.g. a Special Entity / a Project | 10555 |
| Company mu | ist be informed about changes in ownership of certain land areas. | 10556 |
| A 1 • · 1 | | 10557 |
| Also with co | ntracts different information services can be solved, since a contract can have | 10558 |
| regulations a | bout keeping stakeholders informed even if the information technology of information | 10559 |
| services system is changing, e.g. a stakeholder can provide an electronic mail address or information for short message service (SMS). | | 10560 |
| | | 10561 |
| | | 10562 |

| Need for creating different contract types for different large-scale investment/infrastucture project types | 10563 10564 |
|--|----------------|
| I propose that the European Commission launches new consultation(s) for creating different | 10505 |
| contract types for different large-scale investment/infrastucture project types | 10500 |
| contract types for afferent farge scale investment infrastractare project types. | 10568 |
| When analysed more in-detail previous large-scale investment/infrastucture projects, both successes | 10569 |
| and failures, there could be easy-to-use contract models. | 10570 |
| | 10571 |
| Naturally, those contract models should be evaluated carefully in every large-scale | 10572 |
| investment/infrastucture project planning. With European-wide models, there could be both | 10573 |
| practical legal expertise and academic legal research for contract models. | 10574 |
| | 10575 |
| Readability of European-wide contract models / Open contests | 10576 |
| | 10577 |
| When practical legal expertise and academic legal research are used to create European-wide | 10578 |
| contract models, there should an an open contest / contests of creating readability guides based on | 10579 |
| actual legal texts. Those readability guides should be the most readable text in the world. | 10580 |
| | 10581 |
| Too often we just throw large-scale complex model contracts to different stakeholders and expect | 10582 |
| everyone to understand those texts. Overly complex legal texts is a fact-of-life, but there should be | 10583 |
| readability guides in order to explain actual legal texts in different layered levels of detail. | 10584 |
| One and second a fine highly and and a data second and a second second second second second second second second | 10585 |
| one good example of producing highly understandable explanations on top of the actual legal text | 10580 |
| is Creative Commons licences, check the following web page: | 1058/ |
| http://creativecommons.org/licenses/ | 10580 |
| <u>http://creativeconmons.org/neenses/</u> | 10500 |
| There are three versions of that legal text: | 10590 |
| * human-readable text | 10592 |
| * machine-readable text | 10593 |
| * actual legal code. | 10594 |
| In this case human-readable text is produced by selecting different options, and the human-readable | 10595 |
| text is produced after these selection, but there is also the overly complex legal texts as the final | 10596 |
| resource. | 10597 |
| | 10598 |
| Good luck !!!! | 10599 |
| | 10600 |
| Hopefully this consultation produces fresh ideas for efficient and successful large-scale | 10601 |
| investment/infrastucture projects. | 10602 |
| | 10603 |
| Please inform about the consultation results | 10604 |
| | 10605 |
| Hoperuly there is adequate resources in the European Commission to assess answers to the | 10606 |
| consultation. | 1060/ |
| My humple request is that the European Commission informs shout the regults of this accoultation | 10608 |
| iviy numbre request is, that the European Commission morths about the results of this consultation. | 10609 |
| | 10010 |

EA 24.2: Afterthoughts

At the moment (26 November 2014) there is a large-scale road building project near Seinäjoki (Finland, Southern Ostrobothnia). The estimated date for completion is on 2016. There are several stakeholders during the building of the road. Also during the maintenance and repair there will be different stakeholders.

Like I proposed, there could be some formal contracts for different stakeholders – e.g. municipalities/town/cities, land owners, etc. One option is yearly reports about a large-scale infrastructure during building and/or maintenance.

Once again I have advocated simple, easy and readable documents in different levels. Like said, complicated legal texts can be very readable.

During the life-cycle of a large-scale investment there will be different changes and changes should10625be informed to different stakeholders. Sometimes legislation can be changed during the life-cycle of10626a large-scale investment and those changes should be informed for several stakeholders.10627



Personally I have differentiated ownership, ownership and agreements. When thinking this10631consultation there are several issues related to ownership, ownership and agreements. Large-scale10632infrastructure projects mean changes with these issues since parts of the infrastructure will be used10633for several decades.10634

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|---|-------------------------|
| EA 25: Different services for information systems | 10637 |
| nitering | 10638 |
| This opinion is number 30 on the consultation web page: | 10639 10640 10641 |
| EN: Opinion 30: Internet Filtering http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_30 | 10642 10643 10644 |
| EA 25.1: Consultation: Internet content and communications | 10645 |
| filtering software and services (30 May 2011) | 10646 |
| General remarks | 10647 10648 10649 |
| Here is my proposals for standardising Internet content and communications filtering software and services: | 10650 10651 10652 |
| 1) Standardising the paper forms for end users | 10653 |
| 2) Standardising the web forms for end users | 10654 |
| 3) Standardising the content of information feeds between different stakeholders. | 10655 |
| | 10656 |
| 1) There should be measures to really have highly readable standard contract forms related to Internet filtering. | 10657 |
| 10 There should be different logos for different filtering measures | 10650 |
| 2) There should be unrerent logos for unrerent intering measures. | 10659 |
| 1) Mass imports / mass exports about filtering | 10661 |
| 2) Very tiny changes in filtering, possibly individually tailored | 10662 |
| 3) and between these two extremes. | 10663 |
| , | 10664 |
| Next I will go through those proposals in detail. | 10665 |
| | 10666 |
| Going through some basic concepts | 10667 |
| | 10668 |
| I will start explaining my (humble) opinion from the very beginning, since it seems that working | 10669 |
| document CEN/PC 365 N 045 implicitly expects the readers to understand a huge variety of | 10670 |
| information about the computers and communications. | 10671 |
| | 10672 |
| However, these concepts are not scientifically valid, since they are conceptions of one person. | 10673 |
| | 10674 |
| Definition of computer | 10675 |
| | 10676 |
| In the simplest form of definition we can have a simple model, where a computer is a "black box" | 10677 |
| with simple input and output. For many users this is the most prevalent form of usage, since they | 10678 |
| juts use the system without thinking any larger ramifications. | 10679 |
| | 10680 |





To be more specific, we can have four very basic functions for a computer: add, retrieve, remove10683and change. And actually in many cases there is the fifth function for administration, which can10684change all inner workings of a computer system.10685



In many cases administration can/will/should understand the subsystems of a computer system. 10690

feedback / feed-back



The most basic form of using a computer is using programs in a computer system. If everything is fine, the basic user is worried about using properly the programs of a computer system.

Actually, there is a operating system, which is between programs and processor(s). The operating10697system actually "talks" with the processor and other machinery of a computer system. Once again,10698if everything is fine, a basic user might not know anything about operating system(s).10699



For using data in a computer system there is two basic forms: document and database. In a 10702 document there can be a lot of free-form data, even though the rules for organising the free-form 10703 data in a document highly structured. In a database the data is structure otherwise, when the data is 10704 in smaller bits, and every bit of information is independent of each other, and the human-10705 understandable information is relations of independent bits of information. 10706

Networks of computers



Naturally, several computers can be networked with some communications (COMM) method. 10713 Actually there can be different computers displaying the same data from computer-based system(s). In some cases these displaying computers are "dummy", since almost all processing can be done in computer, which is communicating with the computer displaying the data.

Since this consultation is about Internet standards, it can be said that communications (COMM) 10718 between different computers can be organised with several layers of communicating computers 10719 between the displaying computer and data processing computer. 10720

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All-to-all networks



One way of organising computer-based networks would be all computers communicating with all other computers. In practical terms this might be complicated, if there is several communicating methods (standards), and this might cause several layers of all-to-all communication problems.

One-to-many networks

One option is naturally the total opposite solution, where there is one central point, and all communications go through that central point. The problem with this solution is, that one central point can be have problems and causing the whole communication system to fall.



Replicating the central point

One obvious way is replicating the data from a central point. In some systems this is very feasible, if the central data is changed/removed/added based on some clear-cut intervals. In this way there can smaller one-to-many networks. 10740

 $10743 \\ 10744$



Other modes for communication networks

There can be several modes for communication networks ¹⁵⁷, and on of the final forms is that many points are interlinked with each other, and central points can be interlinked with many central points. In this way the failure of communication between two points can be easily bypassed by using other communication line/way.



Practical reality In practical reality a large and widely-used system can use several communicating methods, which naturally means very complicated computer-based systems. Third-party systems (broker systems) In practical reality there must be trusted third-party systems, which will facilitate computer-based communication between two parties, could be also called a broker system.

¹⁵⁷ Models 1, 2, 1-2, 3, 4, 5 can be presented.

When there are different broker system(s), there can be several events and states during the10763communications between two systems. One communication instance might last just for seconds10764(lifetime) or there can be communication instance, which can be used with different intervals, e.g.10765daily or weekly.10766

Many practical actions in the Internet service would be impossible without different broker systems. 10768

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Internet filtering as one broker system

Now we can create a broker system for Internet filtering:

10775 * filtering in the data system itself 10776 * filtering of the retrieving information from the data system 10777 * filtering of the changing information from the data system 10778 * filtering of the adding information from the data system 10779 * filtering of the removing information from the data system 10780 * filtering between communications between to data system 10781 * filtering in the communications network between two data systems 10782 * filtering in the display computer 10783 * filtering of the retrieving information in the display computer 10784 * filtering of the changing information in the display computer 10785 * filtering of the adding information in the display computer 10786 * filtering of the removing information in the display computer 10787 10788 Now we can move on with different options for broker systems. 10789



Filtering in the data system itself

When thinking in practical terms, this option has some problems:

- * in many cases the registration process for a data system is open for everyone
- * there can not be total guarantee of real identity of real users of the systems

In some systems the actual identity of the user is checked when registering to the system, meaning communication with the system of holding verified identities.

<u>Analysis:</u> In Internet terms, the best way for actual data systems filters would be blocking of malicious web page addresses. If a malicious web page address is added to a data system, there should be a filter, which checks the validity of every added web page address.

Filtering the communication between data systems

In Internet terms, this would mean filtering communications between different ISPs (internet service providers), since in practical terms many systems are using communication networks "as-is" without knowing the technical details about communications networks.

In practical terms this broker system between ISPs would mean very massive systems, since the amount of internet communications is growing every year. An average end user might not even know about these systems.

Filtering communications between the display (computer) and internet service provider (ISP)

In internet terms, this would mean filtering communications the end users' computers and the servers of the ISP (internet service provider).

In reality, there should be a filtering option, where the filtering is done in the servers of the internet10823service provider. Again in reality, the knowledge level of an average end user is so varied, that10824leaving all filtering options to end user will cause real problems.10825

| Filtering communications in the display (computer) itself | 10826 10827 10828 |
|--|--|
| In this option, there is filtering systems in the computers of end users. | |
| The problem with this option is, that average users might not understand anything about the filtering systems in their computers. This might sound trivial, but in reality the knowledge level of millions of users is very varied. | 10831 10832 10833 10834 |
| What would be most feasible point of standardising Internet content and communications filtering software and services ??? | 10835 10836 10837 |
| After analysing different points in Internet communications and filtering options, there should be some roadmap for standardising Internet filtering. Since I did not trust the knowledge level of millions of end user, there might be the following standardisation efforts: | 10838 10839 10840 10841 |
| Standardising the paper forms for end users Standardising the web forms for end users Standardising the content of information feeds between different stakeholders. | 10842 10843 10844 10845 |
| Standardising the forms (paper and web) for end users | 10846 10847 10848 |
| In Finland Finnish Federation for Communications and Teleinformatics ¹⁵⁸ (FiCom), Consumer Agency ¹⁵⁹ and Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority ¹⁶⁰ (FICORA) created more standardised versions for standard form contracts. Naturally there are still variations between operators, but the idea is to have less quarrel between end user customers and operators. Based on this example, it might be feasible to have one standardised paper form for filtering when making the initial contract between Internet service provider and the customer. | 10849 10850 10851 10852 10853 10854 10855 10856 |
| Also with further communications between customers and Internet service providers, there should be always a link to the standardised web form form for filtering – when this web form link is always visible in all communications to the customers, it can be reasoned that customer would eventually have more knowledge about possibility of filtering. | 10857 10858 10859 10860 10861 |
| Also, when the paper forms and web forms are standardised, the same form model should be usable in the actual filtering programs in the end users' computers. | 10862 10863 |
| In practical reality it can be said, that Finnish customers were bombarded with different sets of standard form contract models, even though all standard form contract models contained the same information based on the law and case law. | 10864 10865 10866 10867 |
| In the similar way, it will be difficult for end users, if they are bombarded with different sets of forms related to Internet filtering. Therefore I propose some practical measures: | 10869 10870 10871 |

^{158 &}lt;u>http://www.ficom.fi/inbrief/index.html</u>
159 <u>http://www.kuluttajavirasto.fi/en-GB/</u>, Consumer Agency was later merged with Finnish Competition Authority. Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority (FCCA) is now the offical name of the new authority (4 November 2014)

¹⁶⁰ https://www.viestintavirasto.fi/en/, FICORA (4 November 2014)

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|--|-------|
| 1) There should be measures to really have highly readable standard | 10873 |
| contract forms related to Internet filtering | 10874 |
| 2) There should be different logotypes for different filtering measures. | 10875 |
| | 10876 |
| Standardising the content of information feeds between different stakeholders | |
| | 10878 |
| When thinking of transmitting filtering information between systems, it will lead to standardisation | |
| of information feeds between different stakeholders. | 10880 |



- 1) The Internet service providers can create their own information feeds for transmitting information about filtering
- 2) The Internet service providers need filtering information to keep their own internet filters up-to-date
- 3) The programs in end users' computer need filtering information to keep filtering working.
- 4) (Not necessarily the XML dialects are the best way of transmitting filtering information).

It can be said that once again extreme options are many-to-many communications and one-to-many
communications. In practical reality there would be several central hubs (CH), which can give10892
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Since the reality will be complex, there should be different standardised feeds:

- 1) mass imports / mass exports about filtering
- 2) very tiny changes in filtering, possibly individually tailored
- 3) and between these two extremes.

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| [This is current figure about layered information systems 4 November 2014] | 10902 |
|---|-------------------------|
| [1 ms is current ngure about layered miormation systems, 4 November 2014] | 10903 |
| Good luck !!! | 10905 |
| | 10906 |
| I have followed standardisation for some time, and standardisation is never easy, and will never be | 10907 |
| easy. Hopefully this opinion did trigger some thinking. | 10908 |
| | 10909 |
| EA 25.2: Something new to be added here? | |
| | 10911 |
| | 10/11 |
| Earlier I have advocated creation of highly readable documents for standard contracts. | 10912 |
| Earlier I have advocated creation of highly readable documents for standard contracts. | 10912 10913 |
| Earlier I have advocated creation of highly readable documents for standard contracts. Naturally some persons/entities can protest the standardisation of interfaces in the internet filtering | 10912 10913 10914 |

Average users of different information systems dont need more complexity. With standardised10917contracts and standardised interfaces average users can gradually learn details of internet filtering10918solutions.10919

Naturally the proposed standardisation would mean cooperation between different stakeholders; some of those stakeholders can be commercially rival companies.

At the moment (20 March 2015) there are not different standardisation efforts for internet filtering10924according to my knowledge. The current situation means adjusting several systems and every10925system has a different interface. So there could be a serious standardisation effort for internet10926filtering.10927

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|--|-------|
| | 10029 |
| | 10928 |
| EA 26: A large corporation versus the European | 10929 |
| Commission (Competition issues) | 10930 |
| | 10021 |
| This opinion is number 32 on the consultation web page: | 10931 |
| This opinion is number 52 on the constitution web page. | 10933 |
| EN: Opinion 32: COMP/C-3/39.692/IBM - Maintenance services | 10934 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_32 | 10935 |
| | 10936 |
| EA 26.1: Observations Based on Proposed Commitments | 10937 |
| (COMP/C-3/39.692/IBM) (28 September 2011) | 10938 |
| | 10939 |
| Need for EU-wide pages for EU-wide Third Party Maintainers (TPMs) | 10940 |
| | 10941 |
| Proposed commitments have a proposal, that IBM will create EU-wide Third Party Maintainers | 10942 |
| (IPMs) Relationship Manager. | 10943 |
| The proposal does not give very active role for the proposed position of FUL Wide TPM | 10944 |
| Relationship Manager | 10945 |
| Relationship Wahager. | 10940 |
| The passive role of EU-Wide TPM Relationship Manager proposed by IBM is | 10948 |
| totally unacceptable, and the final commitments must provide more active role | 10949 |
| for EU-Wide TPM Relationship Manager. | 10950 |
| | 10951 |
| There must be much more active role by EU-Wide TPM Relationship Manager: | |
| | 10953 |
| * TPM Manager must keep up-to-date web pages for EU-wide Third Party | 10954 |
| Maintainers | 10955 |
| * the proposed web page must have a clear Web page address * the proposed web page must provide clear PSS feed for interacted third parties | 10950 |
| * proposed web page must provide clear email list for interested third parties | 10937 |
| * all interested third parties must have access to the RSS feed and email list | 10959 |
| * during the commitment period (five years) all public information related to EU-wide | 10960 |
| Third Party Maintainers must be published promptly without delay | 10961 |
| * the proposed web page must provide all relevant instructions to EU-wide Third | 10962 |
| Party Maintainers | 10963 |
| | 10964 |
| I propose following simple web page address: <u>www.ibm.com/etpm</u> | 10965 |
| | 10966 |
| For example, there is very ambiguous definition about annexes 1 and 2 of the proposed | 10967 |
| commitments. There web page address of annexes 1 and 2 must specified clearly. | 10968 |
| The IBM web pages is a huge collection of different web pages, and ambiguous definitions of the | 10909 |
| proposed commitment are totally unacceptable | 10970 |
| proposed communent are totany anacceptable. | 10972 |
| | 10973 |

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|---|-------|
| | 10074 |
| The vocabulary is a total mess | 109/4 |
| The vocabulary in the proposed commitments is a total mess | 10975 |
| The vocabulary in the proposed communents is a total mess. | 10977 |
| All relevant vocabulary must be just in one annex. | 10978 |
| All relevant vocabulary must be added to the proposed web page. | 10979 |
| | 10980 |
| Also IBM must provide more thorough explanation of the vocabulary on the proposed web page. | 10981 |
| | 10982 |
| The proposed report format is not specified clearly | 10983 |
| | 10984 |
| IBM proposes, that IBM will provide a report on the implementation of the proposed commitments | 10985 |
| each year during the term of proposed commitments. | 10986 |
| | 10987 |
| The format for these reports (provided in December) is not specified clearly, and there is too much | 10988 |
| speculation about the format of these reports. | 10989 |
| | 10990 |
| IBM must provide more clearer format for these proposed reports (provided in | 10991 |
| December). | 10992 |
| The proposed free form format for these reports is totally unacceptable and IBM must be more | 10995 |
| clearer when dealing with the Commission and the general public | 10994 |
| creater when dealing with the Commission and the general public. | 10996 |
| IBM suggest a very passive role for EU-wide Third Party Maintainers (TPM) | 10997 |
| ibili suggest a very pussive fore for the vitae finital farey maintainers (1111) | 10998 |
| The proposed commitments suggest very passive role for EU-wide Third Party Maintainers | 10999 |
| (TPMs). Since EU-wide Third Party Maintainers (TPMs) might have a lot of relevant questions. | 11000 |
| there must public answers to the relevant questions. Therefore the proposed web page must have | 11001 |
| following features. | 11002 |
| | 11003 |
| * All questions by EU-wide Third Party Maintainers (TPMs) must be published r | 11004 |
| the proposed web page. | 11005 |
| * IBM will provide public answer to all questions by EU-wide Third Party | 11006 |
| Maintainers (TPMs). | 11007 |
| * All questions and answers must be informed in the proposed RSS feed and | 11008 |
| email list. | 11009 |
| IDM is proposing a very passive role for EU wide Third Party Maintainers (TDMs) and this is | 11010 |
| totally unaccentable | 11011 |
| totany unacceptable. | 11012 |
| EU-wide Third Party Maintainers must have a possibility to comment the yearly reports | 11013 |
| 10 while I find I arey stantanters must have a possibility to comment the yearty reports | 11011 |
| Again, IBM proposing a very passive role for EU-wide Third Party Maintainers (TPMs), and this is | 11016 |
| totally unacceptable. | 11017 |
| | 11018 |
| Before submitting the yearly report (in December) to the Commission, all | 11019 |
| interested third parties must have a possibility to comment the yearly report. | 11020 |
| | 11021 |
| The possibility for commenting the yearly report must be informed in the | 11022 |
| suggested RSS feed and email list. | 11023 |

| | 11024 |
|--|-------|
| Once again, IBM is implicitly proposing, that EU-wide Third Party Maintainers are just passive | 11025 |
| bystanders during the period of the proposed commitments, and this totally unacceptable. | 11026 |
| | 11027 |
| Dispute resolution and arbitration and is thought to be a very passive process | 11028 |
| | 11029 |
| In the proposed commitments there a some proposal for dispute resolution process and/or | 11030 |
| arbitration process. The proposed commitment implicitly provide a very passive role for the | 11031 |
| Commission. Therefore I propose more active role for IBM and the Commission. | 11032 |
| | 11033 |
| IBM must immediately inform the Commission of new dispute resolutions and/or | 11034 |
| arbitrations related to the proposed commitments. | 11035 |
| | 11036 |
| IBM must immediately provide the Commission with all relevant information | 1103/ |
| about new dispute resolutions and/or arbitrations related to the proposed | 11038 |
| commitments. | 11039 |
| IDM implicitly suggests that the Commission would be a passive and/or important bystendar related | 11040 |
| to the dispute resolutions and/or arbitrations, and this totally unaccontable | 11041 |
| to the dispute resolutions and/or aronations, and this totally unacceptable. | 11042 |
| General comments | 11043 |
| General comments | 11044 |
| The proposed commitments is a very sloppy presentation, and I suggest some clarifications to be | 11045 |
| considered before accepting the final commitments | 11047 |
| | 11048 |
| | |
| EA 26.2: Voluntary cooperation or legal proceedings? | 11049 |
| | 11050 |
| Some companies have decided to do cooperation with the European Commission (Directorate- | 11051 |
| General for Competition) after some published observations based on a review of different markets. | 11052 |
| | 11053 |
| Some companies have decided to challenge the demands of the European Commission, and there | 11054 |
| has been different legal proceedings for complaining of some decisions by the European | 11055 |
| Commission. In some cases the European Commission has prevailed, and the decisions of the | 11056 |
| European Commission has been actually enforced after legal proceedings. | 11057 |
| | 11058 |
| On the dedicated ¹⁶¹ web page are my opinions for reading. In some cases I have been the only | 11059 |
| citizen, who answered to consultation questions. | 11060 |
| | 11061 |
| As a principle it is interesting that there are different possibilities for giving reasoned opinions to | 11062 |
| the European Commission (different Directorate-Generals). In Finland there are some consultation | 11063 |
| systems in development and actual experiences are tested at the moment (on 20 March 2015). | 11064 |

¹⁶¹ http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html, Opinions to different issues

| | 11065 |
|---|--|
| EA 27: REMIT Registration Format / Public Consultation Paper (PC_2012_R_08) | 11066 11067 |
| This opinion is number 34 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34 | 11068 11069 11070 11071 11072 11073 |
| EA 27.1: Opinion related to the remit registration format (7 May 2012) | 11074 11075 |
| 1. General / Publication of the REMIT registration format | 11076 11077 11078 |
| It is possible, that ACER has not yet issued a request for quotations (RFQ) for the new information system, which would handle registrations based on REMIT registration format. | 11079 11080 11081 |
| (REMIT, Pursuant to Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency). | 11082 11083 11084 |
| It is possible, that after publication of the REMIT registration format on 29 June 2012, there will be some actions in ACER to start a procurement process for a new information system. This is not clearly stated in the consultation paper (PC_2012_R_08). | 11085 11085 11086 11087 |
| In general, consultation about the REMIT registration format is important, since many actions in a possibly new information system will be based on actual registration information. | 11088 11089 11090 11091 |
| 2. General / Relations with requirements and features | 11092 11093 |
| Elaborated Combining Features Provider / | |



11094 11095

| It can be said, that ACER is now a community for elaborating different requirements to a new | 11096 |
|--|-------|
| information system. The new information system features should conform to the requirements. | 11097 |
| · · · · · · | 11098 |

However, the scientific information about requirements engineering is not cumulated extensively.11099Mainly the scientific information about requirements is still based on describing different issues in11100

| 274 | / | 652 |
|-------------------------|---|-----|
| <i>2</i> / 1 | / | 052 |

| the requirements process. (Jarke et al. 2011) | | 11101 |
|--|--|-------|
| • • • · · | , | 11102 |
| One thing is sure, requirements engine | ering is very high-risk task in the information and | 11103 |
| communication technology (ICT) field | . Therefore we have even today very high-risk projects | 11104 |
| failing because of the requirements eng | gineering problems. | 11105 |
| 5 1 5 | | 11106 |
| Traditionally requirements engineering | thas been divided in to three distinct areas: | 11107 |
| 1) discovery | | 11108 |
| 2) specification | | 11109 |
| 3) validation and verifica | tion. | 11110 |
| , | | 11111 |
| In the traditional terms it can be said that this consultation of the REMIT registration format is | | 11112 |
| specifying different requirements for a | new information system. | 11113 |
| | , | 11114 |
| However, it can be said with high certa | inty, that this consultation will not result full discovery and | 11115 |
| totally unambiguous specification. The | perfore the actual implementation of the new information | 11116 |
| system can open totally new scenes of | new and unforeseen requirements – thus opening a way for a | 11117 |
| new information system failure. | | 11118 |
| , s | | 11119 |
| Jarke et al. (2011) propose (table 4 in t | Jarke et al. (2011) propose (table 4 in the article) some new requirements practices, based on the | |
| new principles: | | 11121 |
| 1 1 | | 11122 |
| | | 11123 |
| New RE principle | Potential new practices | |
| Intertwine requirements and contexts | SG 1—develop context requirements | |
| | | |

| Intertwine requirements and contexts | SG 1—develop context requirements SP 1.1—elicit context domain model SP 1.2—develop context-product requirements |
|---|---|
| Evolve designs and ecologies | SG 2—manage requirements in context SP 2.1—monitor and evolve customer requirements SP 2.2—monitor and evolve context requirements SP 2.3—monitor product satisfaction of requirements (continuous validation) |
| Manage through architectures | SG 3—manage architectural requirements SP 3.1—specify architectural styles SP 3.2—specify product line requirements SP 3.3—analyze support of evolutionary in architectural requirements |
| Recognize and mitigate against design complexity | SG 4—manage design complexity SP 4.1—identify requirements that contribute to increased design complexity SP 4.2—analyze requirements to achieve a balance between design complexity and customer satisfaction |

It can be said, that these new potential requirements practices needs to be tested, since the previous 11125 work on requirements has not resulted a lot of verified successes. 11126

3. General / Who will be the expert – in which context?

11127 11128

Like Jarke et al. (2011) describe, one of the prevailing models is, that requirements engineers come11130outside the community and then they "find and document" different requirements. In practical11131reality this does not work and requirements are not elicited, specified, validated and verified well11132enough.11133

My proposal is, that traditional roles of ICT experts and domain experts should be altered in many 11135 ways. I have tried to explain the idea in the following figure. 11136



In practical reality ICT experts try to become domain experts, since they are total newcomers in many situations. What is the problem in this approach? In some domains it will take some years to become a real expert in some domain.

On the other hand many domain experts are total newcomers in the many situations. Even though many domain experts use ICT every day, the understanding of inner workings of different ICT solutions is very limited.

What we need? Naturally we need experts in the domain ICT. How could this possibly achieved? My conclusion is that we need some blurring of ICT knowledge and domain knowledge in very straightforward way. My proposal is something like this:

- 1. Domain experts/engineers give education to the ICT experts
- 2. ICT experts/engineers give education to the domain experts/engineers.

My humble opinion is, that in some cases acquiring the needed knowledge in some domain can take several years, and ICT experts can not learn everything in a certain domain. On the other hand, I think that pure ICT skills can be learned faster than many specialised skills in different domains.

What we are missing, is the format for doing this two-stage education process, which can take some11159time - e.g. several weeks in some cases.11160

My proposal is, that after this education process there can be a lead requirements engineer, who can 11162

| successfully navigate in the requirements jungle in a specific domain. This lead requirements engineer should be accompanied with another requirements engineer, who can navigate in the requirements jungle of ICT solutions. | 11163 11164 11165 11166 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Therefore my proposal for the whole REMIT system is following: | 11167 11168 |
| 1. Specify the registration format as planned 2. Plan the ICT procurement process | 11169 11170 |
| Select suitable persons for giving general ICT education for ICT experts Select suitable persons for giving general ICT education for domain experts | 11171 |
| 5. Proceed with the ICT procurement process. | 11172 |
| It can be said in the procurement process documents, that certain education will be provided by | 11174 |
| traditional ICT procurement process, since it is not resulting best possible results. | 11176 |
| The Standish Group International (1995a, 1995b, 1999, 2001) has published the famous CHAOS | 11178 11179 |
| reports, which indicate a large amount of ICT failures in several fields. Naturally, those CHAOS reports has been presented badly or misunderstood. Haigh (2001, 2006b) gives us another view for | 11180 11181 |
| ICT failures from a longer time period. | 11182 11183 |
| of the REMIT information system can be heading for a ICT failure, and the real ICT success of the REMIT information system can take some years after some rework and redirections – just referring to the success rate in the before mentioned CHAOS reports. | 11184 11185 11186 11187 |
| Basic premise / ACER should own the source code of the REMIT information system | 11188 11189 |
| Sledgianowski, Tafti and Kierstead (2008) provide an example of an self-developed enterprise system for a specialised SME (small and medium enterprises). The main conclusion, which I conclude, is the source code ownership of the procuring legal entity. | 11190 11191 11192 11193 |
| The normal situation is, that the procuring legal entity does NOT own the source code of an information system. This wrong ownership of the source code of an information system lead to numerous problems. | 11194 11194 11195 11196 |
| A simplification of ICT | 1119/ 11198 |
| In the following figure there is one simplification of ICT. | 11199 11200 |
| [continues on the next page] | 11201 |



| | 11203 11204 |
|--|----------------|
| It can be said, that REMIT registration format is about the data model for the REMIT information | 11205 |
| system. The actual data is processed with documents and/or databases. | 11206 |
| | 11207 |
| What I would recommend as the minimum solution: | 11208 |
| | 11209 |
| *ACER owns the database of the REMIT information system | 11210 |
| * ACER owns the source code of the program behind the REMIT information system | 11211 |
| | 11212 |
| The maximum solution would be following: | 11213 |
| * ACER owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 11214 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 11215 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 11216 |
| * ACER owns the source code of the information system | 11217 |
| * ACER owns the database of the information system | 11218 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards. | 11219 |
| | 11220 |
| Naturally, the maximum solution might not be select as the preferred solution. | 11221 |
| | 11222 |
| What would be the advantages of the maximum solution? | 11223 |
| | 11224 |
| * the operator for machinery and processor can be selected based on skills and not on | 11225 |
| lock-in for certain technology | 11226 |
| * operating system can be maintained by an operator, which is not locked in certain | 11227 |
| technology | 11228 |
| * source code developers can be hired in irregular basis since the source code would | 11229 |
| be owned by ACER | 11230 |
| * open technologies mean that operators could be certified professionals. | 11231 |
| | 11232 |

| In practical terms it can be said, that ICT people are divided to three camps: | |
|---|-------|
| | 11234 |
| * information systems are owned by providers | 11235 |
| * information systems are owned by the customers | 11236 |
| * information system are developed in an open environment. | 11237 |
| | 11238 |
| On the other hand it is quite clear that there will not be several hundred thousands installations of | 11239 |
| the REMIT information system – there will be only one REMIT system and therefore it is better | 11240 |
| that ACER owns all relevant parts of the REMIT information system. | 11241 |
| | 11242 |
| Naturally ACER can use technologies, which are developed in an open environment, but these open | 11243 |
| technologies can be the base for actual solutions with direct ownership. | 11244 |
| | 11245 |
| ACER will most probably face a fierce resistance from several stakeholder | 11246 |
| groups when/if ACER is demanding total ownership of the whole information | 11247 |
| system. | 11248 |
| • | 11249 |
| It can be said, that customer's total ownership of the information system is somehow non- | 11250 |
| understandable for some ICT persons. | 11251 |
| | 11252 |
| Black box experience / The general situation | 11253 |
| | 11254 |
| | |



Generally speaking average users are happy with the four basic functions of any information system: add, remove, change and change information in the system. Then the administrators of the system are distant people; sometimes administrators are not even working in the same community.

The actual reality – systems must communicate with each other

11278 11279

11280 11281

11282 11283

11284



The actual reality is more complex than the general black box experience. In practical terms there11265are several situations:11266

| | 1126/ |
|---|-------|
| * systems must communicate directly with each other | 11268 |
| * there will be several communications methods for direct communication | 11269 |
| * there are different standards for direct communication | 11270 |
| * data in the system is added by processing different documents | 11271 |
| * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents | 11272 |
| * there are different standards for different documents | 11273 |
| * there will be several types for different documents | 11274 |
| * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s) | 11275 |
| * there are several user groups. | 11276 |
| | 11277 |

This complexity can be described in the following figure.



One system will have several connections and several interfaces (displays).

The dream of one good interface

| | 11285 |
|---|-------|
| Most probably the following claims will cause a lot of unrest among ICT specialists. | 11286 |
| | 11287 |
| 1. There has to be possibly tens of different interfaces (displays) | 11288 |
| 2. There has to be several interfaces (displays) for different user groups 2. Different interfaces will be added and removed imposuredly | 11289 |
| 3. Different interfaces will be added and removed irregurarly. | 11290 |
| One interface to all years will not work and so called heavy/ownert years will complete about the | 11291 |
| One interface to an users will not work, and so-called neavy/expert users will complain about the | 11292 |
| one interface being too complex and demanding several selections before the actual functions (add, | 11293 |
| remove, change, retrieve). | 11294 |
| For certain ICT specialist, i.e. programmers and database specialists, one interface is a good target. | 11295 |
| since just getting one interface to work is a good challenge. Therefore creating several interfaces | 11297 |
| (displays) might cause unrest. | 11298 |
| | 11299 |
| For certain ICT specialist, i.e. usability experts, several displays can be totally non-understandable | 11300 |
| challenge, since they are used to create one interface with maximum usability – maximum meaning | 11301 |
| all instructions and all selections well-explained. Also user interface testing is thought to demand | 11302 |
| several days of testing. | 11303 |
| | 11304 |
| How to move to different and slightly different solutions with the new REMIT system? Here are | 11305 |
| some solutions: | 11306 |
| | 11307 |
| 1. Ask interface proposal from different stakeholder groups | 11308 |
| 2. Demand several interface proposal to different usage – from one-time usage to | 11309 |
| heavy usage | 11310 |
| 3. Collect several interface proposal together | 11311 |
| 4. Refine several interface proposals – i.e. redundant proposal are extracted together | 11312 |
| 5. Calculate initial support for different interface proposal | 11313 |
| 6. Distribute extracted interface proposals to different stakeholder groups | 11314 |
| 7. Calculate support for proposed interface proposals. | 11315 |
| | 11316 |
| My own modest research (Rannila 2003) concludes, that one interface (display) to all user groups is | 11317 |
| not a feasible solution. There should be several simple interfaces (displays) to several user groups: | 11318 |
| | 11319 |
| * one-time users | 11320 |
| * users using the very rarely $- e.g.$ yearly | 11321 |
| * users using the system rarely $- e.g.$ monthly | 11322 |
| * user using the system rather often – e.g. weekly | 11323 |
| * user using the system almost daily – not every day | 11324 |
| * users using the system daily | 11325 |
| * users using the system hourly | 11326 |
| * etc. | 11327 |
| | 11328 |
| I ne user interface to neavy users must be as simple as possible with very few options to select. There used the most reduced area interformed to $(1, 1, 2)$ for the following formed to be a select. | 11329 |
| i ney need the most reduced user interface (display) for the following functions: | 11330 |
| * ratriava information | 11331 |
| * change information | 11332 |
| * remove information | 11224 |
| · remove information. | 11334 |

The user interface will more complex to other users and for one-time users it will be rather explanatory but also simple at the same time.

ACER should select a feasible integrator system

The practical reality is that REMIT information system must communicate with other information systems. The practical reality is, that some parts of the information system may be a legacy technology in distant future – it depends on the basic technology selections when procuring the system. However, the integrator systems are nowadays even better, and it might be feasible to ACER procure a feasible integrator system AND then the actual REMIT information system.



Why a separate integrator system? Without a separate integrator system the time will pass, and the
REMIT system will ultimately be integrated to several system. This might result so-called11348(infamous) spaghetti situation, where everything is integrated to everything and it is impossible to
move/change/remove anything in the system.11348

In the perfect world there would be just one integrator system, and other systems are systematically added, changed, removed, etc. and integrator system would handle all situations.

Naturally, there can be several integrator systems, and those integrator systems can communicate with each other.



However, we do not live in the perfect world, and different systems are interconnected in several layers. The following figure is an example of a simple layered situation.



Layered systems (The figure updated – 12 July 2015 is the date for this version)

The practical reality is, that there will numerous IDs (Identifier) in several layers. Therefore one identifier (REMIT style) for European level is practical impossibility. Therefore the REMIT system must handle numerous external IDs and most probably there will numerous external IDs added

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| | |

| later. | 11372 |
|--|-------|
| Therefore dreams about one all-powerful ID must be ditched/dumbed. | 11373 |
| | 11375 |
| This resolution might be upsetting in the first place, but the practical reality hard – there are existing | 11376 |
| IDs and there will be several (partly new) external IDs to be handled. It is better to accept this fact | |
| in the first place and start planning the REMIT system with understanding of this practical reality. | 11378 |
| Most probably the ID done by the REMIT style will be a new layer of IDs for several external | 11379 |
| systems. | 11380 |
| | 11381 |
| Different replicated systems for different types of retrieval | |
| | 11383 |
| Also different retrieval needs complicate the situation. Naturally adding, changing and removing | 11384 |
| data in the systems are important, but retrieval is the most needed function. | 11385 |
| | 11386 |
| Retrieval needs also vary: sometimes a real real-time system is needed and sometimes a daily | 11387 |
| retrieval is needed. Therefore ACER must also consider, if there is a reasoned need for different | 11388 |
| retrieval data systems. If there is a need for different levels of retrieval, a good integrator system is | 11389 |
| once again a feasible option. | 11390 |
| | 11391 |
| New buzzword: Cloud Computing | 11392 |
| | 11393 |
| Most probably there will be several old and new buzzwords used when reading the opinions based | 11394 |
| on the public consultation paper (PC_2012_R_08). One the newest buzzword is "Cloud | 11395 |
| Computing". ACER should be very concerned about different and new buzzwords, and ACER | 11396 |
| should check the practical reality behind different buzzwords. | 11397 |
| | 11398 |
| Cloud Computing is according to my understanding/judgement just adding more stuff to web | 11399 |
| servers and those actions are standardised in many ways. There are possibilities for external and | 11400 |
| internal use of more powerful web servers. Since the communication speed in information networks | 11401 |
| is nowadays considerable, there is possibilities to add more stuff to web servers. Since the client | 11402 |
| computers nowadays are extremely efficient, the load between a server and a client can be divided | 11403 |
| in more efficiently. | 11404 |
| | 11405 |
| However, there are always different high-profile fisks in different ICT solutions – also in Cloud | 11406 |
| computing . There is not a magical bullet to everything, and a new buzzword is always a high- | 11407 |
| prome risk. | 11408 |
| What should actually be in the cloud (so called)? | 11409 |
| what should actually be in the cloud (so-called): | 11410 |
| In practical reality different communication needs and different interfaces (displays) demand | 11411 |
| replication of some parts of the REMIT system. Since retrieval is the most needed function, there | 11412 |
| might be replications for different communication methods, e.g. possible real-time retrievals come | 11414 |
| from different replicated data system. These replicated retrieval systems might work on thousands | 11415 |
| of retrievals per second. Naturally some external systems might work on real-time basis and they | 11416 |
| are some-how connected to the REMIT information system. | 11417 |
| | 11418 |
| SO – so-called cloud can contain very efficient retrieval systems, and possibly other systems (add, | 11419 |
| change, remove) can be more traditional. | 11420 |



^{162 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601</u>, ISO 8601 Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times

¹⁶³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUNS, DData Universal Numbering System

| * there could be a time stamp when adding the information | |
|--|----------------|
| * there could be a time stamp when changing the information | |
| | |
| 3.1. (c) Corporate structure information | |
| * nostal code / address must handle countries which are federations i.e. member sta | tes 11452 |
| like Germany | |
| * once again information can be in external databases, both commercial and | 11455 |
| governmental | 11456 |
| $\tilde{*}$ so there might several codes for the same legal entity and/or physical person | 11457 |
| | 11458 |
| <u>3.1. (f) System section</u> | 11459 |
| | 11460 |
| My understanding of database planning is rather humble, based on general database and SQL | |
| handbooks. | 11462 |
| However, almost every detabase has its every intermal ID, which constitutes is revealed to every | 11463 |
| stakeholders, a g sustemar number is almost always internal and is generated automatically | 11404 |
| Probably ACER will have its own internal ID for which is not always revealed to external | 11405 |
| stakeholders. In practical reality this internal ID can help enormously in practical usage of the | 11467 |
| system. | 11468 |
| | 11469 |
| * the internal ID in the REMIT system is used only by the ACER | 11470 |
| * the internal ID in the REMIT system can be extremely simple, e.g. starting from | 11471 |
| number 100, and e.g. numbers 1-99 are used for system testing. | 11472 |
| * there could be timestamps for this information | 11473 |
| | 11474 |
| Then the external ID is also generated automatically, but is has more complex form as explained in | n 11475 |
| the section 6.4. | 11476 |
| Answers to the questions 1 and 2 | 114// |
| Answers to the questions 1 and 2 | 11478 |
| 1 Like said earlier the registration format needs an closer analysis of a | 11480 |
| seasoned database expert (or experts) | 11481 |
| 2. There must be possibilities to add further information fields in the near and | 11482 |
| distant future | 11483 |
| 3. Some of those further information fields can be commercial or | 11484 |
| governmental | 11485 |
| 4. The internal ID in the REMIT system can be rather simple | 11486 |
| 5. The external ID in the REMIT system can be rather complex. | 11487 |
| 4.2 Underforder the maniform and de action ti | 11488 |
| 4.2 Updates to the registration and de-activation | |
| Once again time stamps might useful when planning the database structure | 11490 11701 |
| Once again, time stamps might userul, when planning the database structure. | 11491 |
| About information feeds / Especially RSS feeds | |
| | 11494 |
| | |



| There is not a consultation European Ur for different Therefore, A different nee RSS) from the information a | much mentioning about information feeds and providing information feeds in the paper. Nowadays, RSS feeds are the main solution in several systems, including tion information services. RSS is well-specified standard ¹⁶⁴ and it could be the basis information feeds. CER could (or should) consult about the need for information feeds, there is once again ds for several stakeholders. ACER might provide some general information feeds (e.g. the REMIT system. ACER might also demand that market participants provide feeds (e.g. RSS). | 11496 11497 11498 11499 11500 11501 11502 11503 11504 11505 11506 |
|---|---|---|
| | It is possible, that some market participants can provide feeds, which are not based on RSS. Therefore there might be need to convert different feeds in order to have actual RSS feeds. | 11507 11508 11509 |
| | | 11510 |
| Information | about different feeds can be asked in the following consultations. | 11511 |
| | | 11512 |
| Consultation | n questions 7, 8, 9 and 10 | 11513 |
| | | 11514 |
| | I have already considered, that REMIT system would have an internal ID/code, which | 11515 |
| | is required to keep the database in order. | 11516 |
| | | 11517 |
| | The external ID/code might be rather complex. | 11518 |
| | | 11519 |
| | The practical reality is, that REMIT system should have its own unique external | 11520 |
| | ID/code, which is unique to the REMIT system. Since external ID/code will be used in | 11521 |
| | several external systems, uniqueness must be clear and there should not be | 11522 |
| | unambiguous factors in the external ID/code. | 11523 |
| | | 11524 |
| Need for nev | w consultations | 11525 |
| | | 11526 |
| This consulta | ation was interesting, but there is still need for new consultations. Here is my proposals | 11527 |
| for the next of | consultations: | 11528 |
| | | 11529 |
| | 1. The proposed database structure could be presented | 11530 |
| | 2. There could be a consultation about the database structure | 11531 |
| | 3. Technical information about the proposed information system could be | 11532 |
| | presented | 11533 |
| | 4. There could be a consultation about the technical information about the | 11534 |
| | proposed information system. | 11535 |
| D | | 11530 |
| Possibly a sy | stem based on open standards and possibly on open-source software | 1153/ |
| Like soid had | are there are possibilities for commercial and open source solutions. The reality | 11520 |
| hehind the D | FMIT system might result some hybrid solutions, both commercial and open source | 11539 |
| solutions | control of KENTI 1 system might result some hybrid solutions, both commercial and open-source | |
| 3010110115. | | 115/17 |
| Onen standards can be a feasible option, since then there is possibility to keep the system up to date | | 11542 |
| more easily than with closed standards | | 11544 |
| more casiry t | | 11344 |

¹⁶⁴ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification (RSS 2.0 Specification)

| Good luck !!!!! Information technology is never easy, and this consultation is just part of the complexity, which will be there when actually implementing the REMIT system. The journey will be most probably somewhat unexpected, but consulting seasoned experts in right points of the decision chain might be a feasible option. | | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | 11552 |
| | | EA 27.2. Internal / external actions | 11552 |
| | | EA 27.2. IIIternal / External actions | 11553 |
| | | | 11554 |
| I proposed an internal identifier (ID) for internal usage in the system(s). Possibly different legal | | | |
| entities can change their operations followingly: | | | |
| | 11557 | | |
| entities can de divided to different smaller entities | 11558 | | |
| entities can be merged | 11559 | | |
| entities stop their operation (e.g. bankrupts) | 11560 | | |
| entities can sell or buy parts of different entities | 11561 | | |
| entities change the names | 11562 | | |
| | 11563 | | |
| When assessing these possible changes, the development of an information system can be rather complex project. | | | |
| | | | 11566 |



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Like the figure indicates, there can be several interfaces to one system. Like written on the opinion pages, there can be just one interface/display to an information system. I have concluded, that there has to be several interfaces. There should be a modular approach for creating interfaces. For experts/heavy users there should be very simple interfaces/displays with shortcuts to every possible action. Then interfaces could be modified gradually to other stakeholder groups, which have their own use cases. 11574

| | 11575 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| EA 28: Personal and household services | 11576 |
| This opinion is number 35 on the consultation web page: | |
| EN: Opinion 35: Exploiting the employment potential of the personal and household services http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_35 | 11580 11581 11582 11583 |
| EA 28.1: Text of the opinion (2 July 2012) | 11584 |
| [removed text – not needed in this document] | |
| SWD(2012) 95 final - COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT on exploiting the employment potential of the personal and household services | 11588 11589 11590 |
| 2. General remarks to SWD(2012) 95 final | |
| In general personal and household services represent both real possibilities and real challenges. | |
| Like said (SWD(2012) 95 final), the main challenge is to move general personal and household services from the shadow economy to the formal economy. We need good ideas to make this shift to happen, but not with creating new administrative burdens to European Union citizens and to European Union enterprises. | |



MSS = Member State system, MSCP = Member State Contact Point, EUCP = European Contact Point
| | 11602 |
|---|----------------|
| In my consultation opinion (Opinion 12, Public Consultation on European Interoperability Strategy) | 11603 |
| I present a figure with following three entities: | 11604 |
| | 11605 |
| * MSS = Member State system | 11606 |
| * MSCP = Member State Contact Point | 11607 |
| * EUCP = European Contact Point | 11608 |
| | 11609 |
| In practical reality there is a large collection of different manual and electronic information systems, | 11610 |
| and in federal states there is one layer more, cf. Finland as a unitary state. It is safe to assume, that | 11611 |
| there is a large collection of different manual and electronic information systems, which handle | 11612 |
| information about general personal and household services. | 11613 |
| | 11614 |
| Member State Systems (MSS) in this case can be following: | 11615 |
| * Personal identification (number) Systems | 11616 |
| * Company/enterprise (identification) (number) Systems | 11617 |
| * Tax systems | 11618 |
| * Statistics systems. | 11619 |
| | 11620 |
| Member State Contact Point (MSCP) Systems can collect information from several Member State | 11621 |
| information (sub)systems, and that information can be aggregated and transmitted to the European | 11622 |
| Contact Point (EUCP). For example different layers of Member States statistics is the prime | 11623 |
| example of this aggregation and transmission, since European Union can provide a wide variety of | 11624 |
| different statistics. | 11625 |
| However we should be equations when execting new information systems, since these systems are | 11620 |
| Norwhigh risk and avours and can require huge amounts of tax payer money | 11627 |
| very high-risk endeavours and can require huge amounts of tax-payer money. | 11620 |
| Rigorous resuse of different existing information systems and/or informations sets should be the | 11629 |
| first ontion | 11631 |
| Inst option. | 11632 |
| Minor or major modifications to different existing information systems should be the second option | 11633 |
| The last option should be totally new information systems | 11634 |
| | 11635 |
| 4. The myriad of language combinations: (official and semi-official) languages in the | 11636 |
| European Union and languages outside of the European Union (official and semi-official) | 11637 |
| | 11638 |
| According to my initial analysis, we are dealing with very large sets of language combinations, | 11639 |
| since general personal and household services can be provided by persons who are originally | 11640 |
| outside of the European Union Member States (territories). Also we have to take account of the | 11641 |
| some semi-official languages in the European Union Member States. | 11642 |
| | 11643 |
| In practise general personal and household services provider and personal and household services | 11644 |
| customer can mean very unpredictable language pairs; this is enforced when the customer is well- | 11645 |
| versed just in one (semi)official language and the provider is just arrived as a migrant to a specific | 11646 |
| Member State – possibly outside of the European Union. | 11647 |
| | 11640 |
| | 11048 |
| In practical reality, there is a sizable Finnish-speaking community in Spain, e.g. there is an official | 11648 11649 |

¹⁶⁵ http://www.suomalainenkoulu.net/ (Aurinkorannikon suomalainen koulu, Colegio Finlandés)

| similar (small) pockets of different nationalities in a foreign country exist here and there in the | 11651 | | |
|--|-------|--|--|
| European Union. | 11652 | | |
| | 11653 | | |
| What then? In practical reality general personal and household services provider and personal and | 11654 | | |
| household services customer can be using non-official language of the country. | 11655 | | |
| | 11656 | | |
| 5. Readability of European-Wide contract models / Open contests | 11657 | | |
| In the manifest constitutions 166 I have an end in the second in the second constant of | 11658 | | |
| In the previous consultations ¹ I have proposed improving the quality of the different contract | 11009 | | |
| models and different forms. | 11661 | | |
| Answer 27: Dublic Congultation on the Madamization of EU Dublic Drogurament | 11001 | | |
| Answei 27. Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EO Public Procurement | 11662 | | |
| Folicy Answer 28: Consultation on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative | 11664 | | |
| Answei 28. Consultation on the Europe 2020 Froject Bolid Initiative | 11665 | | |
| In Finland Kela (The Social Insurance Institution of Finland) started their large-scale project to | 11666 | | |
| create highly readable application forms for their customers. So, this example can be applied to the | 11667 | | |
| Furonean level – create highly readable and simple-to-use official documents for general personal | 11668 | | |
| and household services | 11669 | | |
| | 11670 | | |
| I have also proposed some open contest to create most readable documents in the world. We should | 11671 | | |
| not accept text created just by the lawyers since juridically acceptable text can be said in many | 11672 | | |
| ways. | 11673 | | |
| | 11674 | | |
| 6. What this would mean in practical reality? | 11675 | | |
| ι v | 11676 | | |
| The first step should be, that similarly to Finland, there is a large-scale improvement project to | 11677 | | |
| streamline different forms related general personal and household services in order to make as | 11678 | | |
| usable as possible. | 11679 | | |
| | 11680 | | |
| The second step would be an European-Wide Contact Point, which collects all these different forms | 11681 | | |
| together, i.e. forms related to general personal and household services. | 11682 | | |
| | 11683 | | |
| The third step would be a translation service provided by this European-Wide Contact Point. | 11684 | | |
| | 11685 | | |
| For example, in the case of a Spanish personal and household services forms there could be a | 11686 | | |
| translation to Finnish and some non-EU foreign language. Or in Finland a Finnish personal and | 11687 | | |
| household services form is Spanish and some non-EU foreign language, since a Spaniard can be | 11688 | | |
| situated in Finland but the service provider is non-EU citizen speaking non-EU language. | 11689 | | |
| | 11690 | | |
| realized to be the same since there is several 167 finales a translation. | 11091 | | |
| nansiaulis. That uses not need to be the case, since there is several ¹¹ freehance translations and dialocts of sarvings, which can take care of tiny or small scale translations of non EU languages and dialocts of | 11092 | | |
| services, which can take care of they of sman-scale translations of non-EU languages and dialects of | 11093 | | |
| non-do languagos. | 11605 | | |
| In our Finnish / Spanish example we can propose following: | 11696 | | |
| in our runnish / Spanish example we can propose following. | | | |

¹⁶⁶ http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html, My web page for opinions

¹⁶⁷ ProZ.com (http://www.proz.com/), TranslatorsCafe (www.translatorscafe.com/), Aquarius (http://aquarius.net/), GoTranslators (www.gotranslators.com/), Trally.com (www.trally.com/), BabelPort (www.babelport.com/), Langmates.com (<u>http://langmates.com/</u>)

| | 11697 |
|---|-------|
| Finnish form in Finland | 11698 |
| \rightarrow To Spanish (the customer) | 11699 |
| To Non-EU language A (the provider) | 11700 |
| | 11701 |
| Spanish form in Spain | 11702 |
| \rightarrow To Finnish (the customer) | 11703 |
| \rightarrow To Non-EU language B (the provider) | 11704 |
| | 11705 |
| Naturally, there can be some odd situations, when there is some variations in the actual situation. | 11706 |
| Swedish sneaking minority in Finland | 11708 |
| Swedisii-speaking initionity in Finiand Finnish form to Swedish (the sustemar) | 11700 |
| \rightarrow Finnish form to Swedish (the customer) | 11710 |
| \rightarrow 10 Non-EO language C (the provider) | 11/10 |
| Finnish Form in Finland | 11/11 |
| Finnish Form in Finiand | 11/12 |
| \rightarrow Finnish form to Non-EU language D (the customer) | 11/13 |
| \rightarrow Finnish form to Non-EU language E (the provider) | 11/14 |
| | 11/15 |
| Etc. odd situations, since the world is a complex place. | 11716 |
| | 11717 |
| In practical reality, there can be fluctuations for translations / language combinations in this European-Wide Contact Point | 11718 |
| European-wide Contact I onit. | 11720 |
| The remedy is that those forms are originally streamlined as simple as possible, and using | 11720 |
| creatively some of those translations services (mentioned before) for translations of non-EU | 11721 |
| languages, these tiny and small scale translations can be created rather quickly by an average | 11722 |
| translator | 11724 |
| | 11/24 |
| Also, this European Wide Contact Doint can establish relations with relevant embassios around the | 11726 |
| Also, this European-wide Contact Form can establish ferations with relevant embassies around the | 11727 |
| world, and the final proof-fead of a certain translation can be accepted by a felevant embassy, if | 11/2/ |
| there is need to have formal acceptance to some translations. | 11/28 |
| | 11/29 |
| 7. A Member State Contact Point to handle paper-based forms | 11/30 |
| If everything goes well, the provider of general personal and household services can understand the | 11732 |
| needed official form even in non EU language and the sustemar can understand the needed official | 11732 |
| form even in non EU language. Honofully once translated official forms spread to a specific | 11733 |
| language community in a certain country | 11725 |
| language community in a certain country. | 11/33 |
| In most havin form we can use noner haved forms, which can be used and signed. I would | 11/30 |
| in most basic forms have an experioused forming, which can be used and signed. I would | 11/3/ |
| Doint, a g in Finland some smaller Vala (The Social Insurance Institution of Finland) officer and | 11/38 |
| rom, e.g. in rimand some smaller Keia (The Social Insurance Institution of Finland) offices ease | 11740 |
| the burden of larger Kela offices. | 11/40 |
| 9 The was as of different information gratems of March - States | 11/41 |
| o. The usage of unferent information systems of wiemder States | 11/42 |
| Similarly the user interfaces of the different information systems ¹⁶⁸ can be translated to several | 11/43 |
| Similarly, the user interfaces of the uniferent information systems a can be translated to several | 11/44 |

^{168 &}lt;u>https://www.palkka.fi/</u>, an example of Finnish system to pay a salary as a house-hold, but only in Finnish and Swedish.

different languages. The practical reality is, that in many cases the user interface of an information system is hard-bolted to a certain language, and therefore users with a foreign language need simple instructions to use these user interfaces. Once again, creating highly readable instructions for information system (complex interfaces) usage means streamlined and clear written presentations, which are easy to translate to any given language. Then the translation organised by the European-Wide Contact Point would not be too hard for an average translator, also for non-EU language translators. 9. Usage of different logos / Acceptance marks



The EU Ecolabel ¹⁶⁹ is a good example of an European-Wide logo / Acceptance mark.

May be there could be some logos / acceptance marks for these official forms to be used by the providers of general personal and household services. This means using some administrative imagination.

10. Good luck !!!!!!

Hopefully this opinion gives some ideas for further work. I suppose, that there will be other opinions / contributions, and the Commission can give a reasoned proposal for further actions.

EA 28.2: Simplicity – once more?

Once again I propose for creation of very readable (legal) documents. Also my proposal of different 11773 logos is repeated. 11774

Naturally the question of shadow economy is very important. There should be different incentives11776for changing shadow economy to normal economy. In Finland there have been different projects for11777general house-holds to give information of paid (house-hold) services to taxation system.11778

^{169 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EU_Ecolabel_new_logo.jpg</u> (Information about the license, accessed 2 July 2012)

| | 11779 |
|---|-------------------------|
| EA 29: Another large corporation versus the European | 11780 |
| Commission (Competition issues) | 11781 |
| This opinion is number 37 on the consultation web page: | 11782 11783 11784 |
| EN: Opinion 37: CASE COMP/39.654 - Reuters instrument codes | 11785 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_37 | 11786 |
| | 11787 |
| EA 29.1: Text of the opinion (28 July 2012) | 11788 |
| | 11789 |
| CASE COMP/39.654 – REUTERS INSTRUMENT CODES (RIC SYMBOLS) | 11790 |
| | 11791 |
| Opinion about the proposed commitments of Thomson Reuters / published in 12 July 2012 | 11792 |
| RADE 1. COME CENED AL NOTES | 11793 |
| PART I: SOME GENERAL NOTES | 11705 |
| A simplification of ICT / Some figures | 11795 |
| A simplification of iC17 some figures | 11790 |
| In the following figure is one simplification of information and communication technology (ICT) | 11798 |
| | 11799 |
| | |



| | 11800 11801 |
|--|---------------------|
| In all information systems there are following features: | 11802 |
| * adding data | 11803 |
| * retrieving data | 11804 |
| * changing data | 11805 |
| * removing data | 11806 |
| * administration of a information system | 11807 |
| * data is contained in document(s) and/or is | n database(s) 11808 |

| | 11809 |
|---|-------|
| On the other hand, a computer program (software) is in the heart of all ICT exercises. Without | 11810 |
| computer program ICT machinery (hardware) would be useless. | 11811 |
| | 11812 |
| All data will be useless, if there is not technical measures to have a data model. Also data needs in | 11813 |
| many cases measures about semantic meanings and/or conceptual model. | 11814 |
| | 11815 |
| In principle, there is basically two kinds of data containers: document and database. Both document | 11816 |
| and databases are handled with programs. | 11817 |
| | 11818 |



| 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
|---|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 82 | 2 | 0 |

| | OPEN | CLOSED |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | |
| 2. Operating system | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | |
| 4. Data model / Conceptual model | | Reuters instrument codes (RIC)? |
| 5. Document (Standard) | | Reuters instrument codes (RIC)? |
| 6. Database (Standard) | | Reuters instrument codes (RIC)? |
| 7. Communications (Standard) | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface | | Reuters instrument codes (RIC)? |
| 9. Add / Interface | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface | | |
| 11. Change / Interface | | |

Open to closed – a continuum with several options

| There is one very distinctive differentiator in the ICT field: things can be open or closed. In the table above, there is one small list of options to be selected: either open or closed. There can be | 11824 11825 | |
|---|----------------|--|
| some high-profile examples of different open and closed solutions: | | |
| | 11827 | |
| Operating system: Microsoft | 11828 | |
| Retrieval: Google | 11829 | |
| Machinery: Intel | 11830 | |
| | 11831 | |
| All those example companies are related to the competition cases of the Commission. | 11832 | |
| | 11833 | |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_39530 | 11834 | |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_37990 | 11835 | |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_37792 | 11836 | |
| http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do? | 11837 | |
| reference=SPEECH/12/372&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN | 11838 | |
| | 11839 | |
| It can be said that those three high-profile examples have combinations of open and closed | 11840 | |
| information technology solutions, and they provide those combined solutions as services and/or | 11841 | |
| products. | 11842 | |
| | 11843 | |
| However, in some cases some closed solutions spread so large, that a specific closed solution can be | 11844 | |
| a bedrock for several other solutions. Also, in some cases even a small change in a specific closed | 11845 | |
| solution can wreak an ICT havoc, since some of the relevant information is closed. | 11846 | |
| | 11847 | |
| Naturally, there can be ICT havocs also in open solutions – the latest leap second ¹⁷⁰ problem in | 11848 | |
| 2012 caused outages both in closed and open solutions. | 11849 | |
| | 11850 | |
| Open and closed solutions as business strategies / Antitrust | 11851 | |
| | 11852 | |
| What is your lock-in? This is a question, which a venture capital representative can raise in | 11853 | |
| negotiations. In a lock-in situation the customers are finally locked into a specific solution. | 11854 | |
| | 11855 | |
| In some cases these lock-in situations can be very severe, and in some cases there might be de-facto | 11856 | |
| monopolies locking in customers. In some cases there might need for some antitrust action, e.g. by | | |
| the European Commission. | 11858 | |
| | 11859 | |
| This case: COMP/39.654 – REUTERS INSTRUMENT CODES (RIC SYMBOLS) | 11860 | |
| | 11861 | |
| It seems, that the European Commission has concluded, that RICs might constitute a de-facto | 11862 | |
| monopoly locking in customers, and therefore the European Commission is forcing opening parts of | 11863 | |
| the RICs technology. | 11864 | |
| | 11865 | |
| Proposal: Monitoring of the difference between consolidated real-time data feeds and | 11866 | |
| direct feeds | 11867 | |
| | 11868 | |
| In the proposed commitments (clauses 1.2.1) there is a clear distinction between: | 11869 | |
| | 11870 | |
| * consolidated real-time data feeds | 11871 | |
| * direct feeds | 11872 | |

¹⁷⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leap_second contains links to leap second problems and solutions.

| | 11873 | |
|--|-------|--|
| Previously I have briefly mentioned, that there is difference between direct system-to-system | | |
| communications and document-to-system communications. | | |
| | 11876 | |
| This difference between between consolidated real-time data feeds and direct feeds might seem just | 11877 | |
| a semantic difference. In practical terms, creating systems with direct system-to-system | 11878 | |
| communications is totally different compared to creating systems with document-to-system | 11879 | |
| communications. | 11880 | |
| | 11881 | |
| What I am saying? System-to-system communications and actual system-to-system interoperability | 11882 | |
| is very hard task to complete. | 11883 | |
| | 11884 | |
| Therefore, monitoring the market and gathering information about the usage of direct feeds might | 11885 | |
| reveal challenges, which different stakeholders are experiencing with direct feeds. | 11886 | |
| | 11887 | |
| May be the Commission has to open a totally new competition case (COMP) in the long run related | 11888 | |
| to the direct feed (system-to-system) problems. | 11889 | |
| RADEA ADOUT LICENCES AND ADOUT TECHNOLOCICAL DESCRIPTIONS | 11890 | |
| PART 2: ABOUT LICENCES AND ABOUT TECHNOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS | 11891 | |
| | 11892 | |
| I nomson Reuters (IR) Draft Commitment is about "Extended RIC Licence" and about "Inird | 11893 | |
| Party Developer KIC Licence . However, I counted at least sixteen (16) mentions about different | 11894 | |
| incences: * Extended BIC License | 11895 | |
| * Extended KIC Licence * Third Darty Davalanar DIC Licence | 11090 | |
| * Transaction Drocossing Licence (TDL) | 1109/ | |
| * TD ADI Licence | 11090 | |
| * TR API Licence * TR API Development Licence | 11099 | |
| * Appropriate ligence from the relevant third party | 11900 | |
| * Other real-time data licences | 11901 | |
| * Deskton licences | 11902 | |
| * Desktop licences variant | 11904 | |
| * Licence for Official Code | 11904 | |
| * So-called enterprise licences agreements | 11906 | |
| *Stand-alone licences | 11907 | |
| * Legacy Thomson Reuters 2000 service licences | 11908 | |
| * Legacy Thomson Reuters 3000 service licences | 11909 | |
| * Server API Licence | 11910 | |
| * Other licences. | 11911 | |
| | 11912 | |
| Naturally, we can have a figure of these different licences. | 11913 | |
| | 11914 | |
| [continues on the next page] | 11915 | |
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However, there is at least following parties processing different licences and agreements. I counted11918at least following combinations:11919

The complexity of different licences can be described in the following figure, where there is different parties:

- * Thomson Reuters
- * Thomson Reuters customers
- * Third-Party Developers
- * Third Parties.

This is very complex licence jungle, and I doubt, that a average reader of the draft commitments might not understand the real complexity of licence combinations.

Proposal:

- Thomson Reuters could provide a more thorough explanation of different licences for the final commitments, e.g. as an annex
 This more thorough explanation in the final commitments could contain a figure explaining relations of different licences
- 3. Possibly all different licences described could be an annex of the final commitments.
- 4. Possibly all different licences could contain a brief and general explanation before the
legal text of a licence.11939
11940

Thomson Reuters (TR) Draft Commitment is about "Extended RIC Licence" and about "Third11942Party Developer RIC Licence". However, there is several general mentions about technological11943details behind the "Extended RIC Licence" and "Third Party Developer RIC Licence"11944



I counted at least thirteen (13) mentions about technological details:

- * Thomson Reuter direct feed
- * Consolidated Real-Time Feed
- * Enterprise platform programming interface
- * View charge interfaces
- * TR API
- * Reuters Instrument Codes (RIC)
- * Multiple Sources
- * Software user interfaces
- * Interface provided by desktop software
- * Server-based applications
- * Server API
- * Password-protected API
- * Desktop applications

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- 11955
- 11956 11957
- 11957
- 11958

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11963 11964

These different technological details are related to each other in many ways.



The complexity of different technological details can be described in the following figure, where11965there is different parties:11966

| | | | 11967 | |
|------------------|------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| | * Thor | nson Reuters | 11968 | |
| | * Thomson Reuters customers | | | |
| | * Third-Party Developers | | | |
| | * Thir | d Parties. | 11971 | |
| | | | 11972 | |
| <u>Proposal:</u> | | | 11973 | |
| - | | | 11974 | |
| | 1. | Thomson Reuters could provide a more thorough explanation of | 11975 | |
| | | technical details for the final commitments | 11976 | |
| | 2. | This more thorough explanation in the final commitments could | 11977 | |
| | | contain a figure explaining relations of different technical details | 11978 | |
| | 3. | This more thorough explanation need not to go very specific details, but | 11979 | |
| | | it should give a general idea of the technological details. | 11980 | |
| | 4. | Possibly a short description of technological details could be an annex of | 11981 | |
| | | the final commitments. | 11982 | |
| | | | 11983 | |
| [continues of | [continues on the next page] | | 11984 | |
| | | | | |



I did not create a figure, which could contain the relations between different technological details and different licences. Therefore I have a small proposal: 11988

Proposal

| 1. | The final commitments could contain a short description of relations |
|----|--|
| | between different technological details and different licences |

- 2. This more thorough description (between different technological details and different licences) does need not to go very specific details, but it should give a general idea.
- **3.** This more thorough description could be an annex of the final commitments.

| PART 3: SOME SPECIFIC NOTES / SOME CLAUSES | 12001 |
|---|---|
| | 12002 |
| <u>Clause 1.2.1</u> Like said before, market monitoring about direct data feeds could be a wise decision, since system- to-system communications is a hard task in practical terms. | 12003 12004 12005 |
| Clause 1.2.2 | 12006 |
| There is very vague definition about "validating distributed data". Validating distributed data means, that there must very specific software details defined for these validation task. | 12007 12008 12009 |
| Clauge 1.2.2 | 12010 |
| The general flaw in these commitments is, that Thomson Reuters (TR) does not promise publish highly detailed technological details. When creating software, there must is many tedious and attention-to-detail tasks to be done. Will there be sufficient support for software developers? | 12011 12012 12013 12014 |
| Clause 2.2 | 12013 |
| Standard industry practice? The fact is, that there is a constant change in the industry practices in, and there can be significant changes to the prevailing "Standard industry practice". Once again, there should be some technical information about the "Standard industry practice" in the current form. | 12010 12017 12018 12019 12020 |
| | 12021 |
| Legacy systems (e.g. 2000 and 3000 systems)? The hard fact is, that Thomson Reuters (TR) has acquired different companies and there is no guarantee about future acquisitions. Then some acquired companies might mean new legacy systems and/or new changes to the Consolidated Real-Time Datafeed(s). There is not mentioning about the possible changes to the Consolidated Real-Time Datafeed(s), possibly after some future acquisitions. Should there be provisions about the possible changes to the Consolidated Real-Time Datafeed(s)? | 12022 12023 12024 12025 12026 12027 12028 |
| | 12029 |
| " developed using Microsoft Excel". This should be " developed using Microsoft Excel or a equivalent software". | 12030 12031 12032 |
| To avoid any doubt, there is several alternative solutions compared to Microsoft Excel (e.g. LibreOffice ¹⁷¹ software bundle). Microsoft Excel might be a leading software at this point, but the mobile revolution (different Mobile Operating Systems and applications on top of operating systems) can change the market of software bundles. | 12033 12034 12035 12036 12037 |
| Clause 2.4 | 12038 |
| This clause seems to be acceptable. However, there should be the following two (sub)clauses: | 12039 12040 12041 |
| | 12042 |
| (1) "The European Commission (of EU) is eligible to monitor market situation during this five (5) year period and is always entitled to have consultations with Thomson Reuters (TR) during the five (5) year period concerning the accepted final Commitment(s)." | 12043 12044 12045 |
| | 12046 |
| (2) "The European Commission (of EU) is eligible to monitor market situation after this five (5) year period and is always entitled to have consultations with Thomson Reuters (TR) after the five (5) year period concerning the accepted final Commitment(s)." | 1204 / 12048 12049 |

¹⁷¹ http://www.libreoffice.org/ (accessed 22 July 2012)

| | 12050 |
|---|----------------|
| <u>Clause 2.5.</u> | 12051 |
| This (sub)clause ("Provided that the Eligible Customer genuine business operations in the EEA"?) | 12052 |
| seems to be acceptable. | 12053 |
| However, there should be the following (sub)clause: | 12054 |
| | 12055 |
| (1) "If there is any confusion and/or any disputes about the status of genuineness of business | 12056 |
| operations in the EEA, the European Commission (of EU) has the final say about the status of | 12057 |
| genuineness of business operations in the EEA". | 12058 |
| 8 I | 12059 |
| Clause 2.6 | 12060 |
| " part of the Business Activity or Activities"? | 12061 |
| 1 5 | 12062 |
| The hard fact is, that some Thomson Reuters (TR) customers (part of the Business Activity or | 12063 |
| Activities) will change their structure(s) of parts of the Business Activity or Activities during the | 12064 |
| five (5) year period of the accepted final Commitment(s). Without any doubt, some Thomson | 12065 |
| Reuters (TR) customers will acquire parts of or all of the Business Activity or Activities of some | 12066 |
| other Thomson Reuters (TR) customers. | 12067 |
| | 12068 |
| In practical terms, the ownership structures of the Thomson Reuters (TR) customers is in a | 12069 |
| continuous flux. | 12070 |
| | 12071 |
| There should be the following (sub)clause: | 12072 |
| | 12073 |
| (1) "If there is changes in ownership structures (acquisitions or divestitures) of a specific | 12074 |
| Thomson Reuters (TR) customer, the specific Thomson Reuters (TR) customer and Thomson | 12075 |
| Reuters (TR) will negotiate the number of Extended RIC Licences in good faith." | 12076 |
| | 12077 |
| Clause 2.7 | 12078 |
| There is the following subclause "In the absence of such an increase in the subscription, any | 12079 |
| Extended RIC Licence with zero Eligible RICs will automatically expire 2 years after the expiry of | 12080 |
| the Commitment." | 12081 |
| Interesting | 12082 |
| | 12083 |
| There could be the following (sub)clause: | 12084 |
| | 12085 |
| (1) "In the case of possible expiry after this two year period, pursuant to the Commitments, | 12086 |
| Thomson Reuters (TR) will inform the specific Thomson Reuters (TR) customer about the | 12087 |
| expiry of the Extended RIC Licence". | 12088 |
| | 12089 |
| Some customers might not fully understand the expiry conditions of the Extended RIC Licence, and | 12090 |
| possible misunderstandings might cause some problems. | 12091 |
| | 12092 |
| Clause 2.11 | 12093 |
| This is repetition from the previous clauses. | 12094 |
| | 12095 |
| (1) Short description of TPL could be part of the figure and explanation of different licences | 12096 |
| and technological details, e.g. an annex. | |
| and teenhological details, e.g. an annex. | 12097 |
| | 12097 12098 |

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| | | 12100 |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| Information s | ervices provided by Thomson Reuters? | 12101 |
| | | 12102 |
| It might be se | lf-evident, but Thomson Reuters should provide at least following information | 12103 |
| services: | | 12104 |
| | * Web page(s) explaining licences and terms mentioned in the final accepted | 12105 |
| | commitments. | 12106 |
| | * RSS feed related to the licences and terms mentioned in the final accepted | 12107 |
| | commitments. | 12108 |
| | * Customer and third-party discussion area. | 12109 |
| | * Relevant e-mail list(s). | 12110 |
| | | 12111 |
| These information | ation services should be running during the time frame of the final accepted | 12112 |
| commitments | | 12113 |
| | | 12114 |
| PART 4: YE | Γ ANOTHER MARKET TEST? | 12115 |
| | | 12116 |
| It is totally un | derstandable, that Thomson Reuters and various stakeholder groups might feel | 12117 |
| frustrated afte | er the second round of market tests. | 12118 |
| | | 12119 |
| However, esp | ecially my general notes about licences and/or general technological descriptions | 12120 |
| might cause s | ome problems, since there was so many licences and technological details mentioned | 12121 |
| U | | 12122 |
| Obvious opti | on is, that Thomson Reuters creates a very well-revised web page(s), which will | 12123 |
| go through tl | hose (infamous) details of licences and/or technology. | 12124 |
| 0 0 | | 12125 |
| May be that w | vell-revised web page does not need to be market tested, if Thomson Reuters gives | 12126 |
| assurances, th | at all questions (even highly-detailed questions and/or "stupid questions") are | 12127 |
| answered in d | lue time – as promised and specified in the final accepted commitments. | 12128 |
| | | 12129 |
| IF Thomson H | Reuters creates well-revised web page(s) with discussion and feedback (related to | 12130 |
| licences and t | echnologies mentioned in the commitments) mechanisms, the Commission needs to | 12131 |
| follow the lev | rel of satisfaction with different stakeholder groups – e.g. yearly basis. | 12132 |
| | | 12133 |
| However, thi | s second market test might result some more relevant information, and the | 12134 |
| Commission | can always use the market test mechanism once more. | 12135 |
| | | 12136 |
| PART 5: Goo | od luck!!!! | 12137 |
| | | 12138 |
| Good luck wi | th the final version of the commitments!! | 12139 |
| | | 12140 |
| This opinion/a | answer was quite sporadic, and therefore the Commission has a hard task to assess all | 12141 |
| answers to thi | is second market test. | 12142 |
| | | 12143 |
| If there is any | thing to ask, I can always clarify my opinions. | 12144 |
| | | 12145 |
| | | |
| EA 29.2: | De facto standards and de jure standards? | 12146 |
| | | 12147 |
| | | 1417/ |

Information technology field demands several standards. Generally speaking the number of needed 12148

standards can be considerable. Generally speaking different stakeholders dont know the number of12149needed standards.12150

Then there is the question about internal and external identifiers (ID) of different systems. Naturally121these identifiers (ID) can be private or public depending on the system.121

Previously I have written something about government procurement based on the WTO agreements. The question of private/public identifiers (ID) can cause some problems during the procurement processes.

Like written earlier, different systems are layered. These layers of systems mean more and more identifiers (ID) in the future; naturally some identifier systems can be merged to one identifier system.



Nowadays I use the figure above for describing cooperation between systems. I have concluded that12165retrieval is most important feature on an information system. Other functions (add, change, remove)12166demands actions which are not valued.12167

The retrieval function can be a real-time function in a system. The real-time system is possibly replicated. In some cases there can be replicated retrieval systems for different purposes -e.g. mobile devices and (traditional) desktop computers may use different retrieval sub-systems.

| | 12172 |
|--|---|
| EA 30: [Working paper] related to Treaty on the | 12173 |
| Functioning of the European Union to categories of | 12174 |
| technology transfer agreements (TTBER) | 12175 |
| I never sent my opinion related to this ¹⁷² consultation. However, I wrote some introductory texts, which gives some opinions to be assessed critically. | 12176 12177 12178 12179 |
| EA 30.1: Some introductory ideas (28 February 2013) | 12180 |
| PART 1: The used documents | 12181 12182 12183 |
| This Opinion is based on the analysis of these two ¹⁷³ documents: | 12184 |
| C(2013) 921 draft | 12185 |
| DRAFT COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No/ of XXX on the application of Article 101(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to categories of technology transfer agreements | 12187 12188 12189 |
| Henceforth the "Regulation". | 12190 |
| C(2013) 924 draft DRAFT COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION Guidelines on the application of Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to technology transfer agreements Henceforth the "Guidelines". | 12191 12192 12193 12194 12195 12196 12197 |
| PART 2: Understanding the "Guidelines" in the context of information and communication technology (ICT) | 12197 12198 12199 |
| I) The paragraph (3) in the "Guidelines" mentions following: | 12200 12201 12202 |
| The standards set forth in these guidelines must be applied in light of the circumstances specific to each case. | 12202 12203 12204 |
| When standards of the ICT field are detailed, there can be some different assessments of ICT standards types, which constitute a subset of possible standards. | 12203 12206 12207 12208 |
| Generally speaking different stakeholders of a specific information system are not fully aware the technical details of the used information system. Many stakeholders just use the system (Retieve, Add, Change, Remove) and they might consider the used information system as a "black box". If everything is fine, there is no need for change any features in the system. | 12208 12209 12210 12211 12212 12213 |

^{172 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2013_technology_transfer/index_en.html</u>, Draft proposal for a revised block exemption for technology transfer agreements and for revised guidelines (HT. 2742)

^{173 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2013_technology_transfer/index_en.html</u>, The two documents were retrievable from this web page address, 28 February 2013

| | 12214 |
|---|-------|
| In summary, all information systems have following features: | 12215 |
| * adding data – standards | 12216 |
| * retrieving data – standards | 12217 |
| * changing data – standards | 12218 |
| * removing data – standards | 12219 |
| * administration of a information system – standards | 12220 |
| * data is contained in document(s) and/or in database(s) – standards. | 12221 |
| | 12222 |
| This situation can be described in the following figure. | 12223 |
| | 12224 |



In short there are several standards to the different functions (RETRIEVE, ADD, CHANGE,12227REMOVE, ADMIN), and there must be standards for data container (DATABASE, DOCUMENT).12228In short, each of these functions (etc.) must be standardised in some ways. An example is, that12229adding (ADD) data is done by one organisation, and there can be several organisations12230(tens/hundreds), which are happily just using (RETRIEVE) provided data.12231

Proposal: Since circumstances related specific to each functions (etc.) vary, the standards collection(s) must be assessed based on situation of different functions (etc.).

II) The paragraph (6) in the "Guidelines" mentions following:

Intellectual property laws confer exclusive rights on holders of patents, copyright, design rights, trademarks and other legally protected rights.

In the introductory part (Part 2) of this Opinion there are several mentions about standards in the12241ICT field. Since in a specific ICT field / domain there can be both Closed Standards and Open12242Standards, which can use e.g. patents, copyright, design rights and trademarks as part of the12243standardisation of a specific standards. Since ICT is spreading into different domains, corollary the12244standardisation of ICT is spreading to different new domains.12245

Proposal: Standards could be mentioned in the paragraph (6).

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| | 12248 |
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| III) The paragraph (11) in the "Guidelines" mentions following: | 12249 |
| | 12250 |
| The assessment of whether a licence agreement restricts competition must be made within | 12251 |
| the actual context in which competition would occur in the absence of the agreement with its | 12252 |
| alleged restrictions. | 12253 |
| | 12254 |
| Note: This is true also in the ICT field. The problem in the assessment will be the large amount of | 12255 |
| different standards, since all ICT solutions comply with sets of different standards – these standards | 12256 |
| can be open or closed. | 12257 |
| | 12258 |
| IV) The paragraph (12) in the "Guidelines" defines two interesting questions. | 12259 |
| | 12260 |
| Note: These two questions are relevant also in the ICT field. It can be noted, that in many cases | 12261 |
| some computerised systems will raise questions about inter-technology competition and intra- | 12262 |
| technology competition at the same time. We can assess the situation with the following figure. | 12263 |
| | 12264 |
| | |



Note: When making the assessment of inter-technology competition and intra-technology12267competition in the case of ICT solution(s), there must be assessment of several standards in several12268layers.12269

Question (a): Does the licence agreement restrict actual or potential competition that would12271have existed without the contemplated agreement?122721227312273

Note: This depends on the used standards. If the license is for inter-technology (standard A12274in the previous figure), it can hinder actual implementation of a system in various ways. In12275reality inter-technology standards is very contentious issue, especially patent licences can12276create legal havoes for a spefic standard.12277

Proposal: The Commission (Competeition Directorate-General especially) must follow the12279ICT market, and assess the situation of inter-technology standards, and licence agreements12280for these inter-technology standards.1228112282

Note: Then we have to assess the situation of the intra-technology standards (cases B-G in 12283

| the previous figure). | 12284 |
|---|-------|
| | 12285 |
| This depends on the standards, which are used only in a information system (inside). | 12286 |
| Sometimes implementations of specific standards can be replaced by implementation of | 12287 |
| another standard. Once again, it depends on the protection mechanisms of a specific | 12288 |
| standard. We can divide these standards to following categories: | 12289 |
| * compulsory (industry) standards | 12290 |
| * voluntary (industry) standards. | 12291 |
| E.g. in a public procurement there can be definitions for complying with some standards. | 12292 |
| | 12293 |
| Proposal : (a) The Commission (Competition Directorate-General especially) must follow | 12294 |
| the ICT market, and assess the situation of intra-technology standards, and licence | 12295 |
| agreements for these intra-technology standards. | 12296 |
| | 12297 |
| Note: some intra-technology standards are in fact compulsory (industry) standards, and | 12298 |
| those compulsory (industry) standards can be protected by different mechanisms. | 12299 |
| | 12300 |
| Proposal: (b) The Commission (Competition Directorate-General especially) must follow | 12301 |
| the ICT market, and the Commission can asses the terms of using certain intra-technology | 12302 |
| standards. | 12303 |
| | 12304 |
| Note: For example, some document formats ¹⁷⁴ have been protected with very different | 12305 |
| protection mechanisms, and the internal workings of a specific electonic document are not | 12306 |
| understood by outside observers. Some of these protected electonic document formats may | 12307 |
| become an industry standars, and the market pressure for complying with some document | 12308 |
| formats can be very substantial. | 12309 |
| | 12310 |
| General Proposal: The Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially) must | 12311 |
| follow the ICT market. Certain compulsory (industry) standard may become a (de facto) | 12312 |
| standard, which must be implemented in all solutions on a certain sector of the ICT market. | 12313 |
| The Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially) can assess the situation, | 12314 |
| especially the terms for a certain standard. The assessment can conclude, that a certain | 12315 |
| standard to be implemented actually constitutes a monopoly situation, and the Commission | 12316 |
| (Directorate-General for Competition especially) can then start negotiation with the owner | 12317 |
| (and developer) of a certain standard (technology). | 12318 |
| | 12319 |
| Question (b): Does the agreement restrict actual or potential that would have existed in the | 12320 |
| absence of the contractual restraint(s)? | 12321 |
| | 12322 |
| Note: In some cases (like said before), some standard(s) can mean very complicated legal | 12323 |
| agreements; and in some cases some standard(s) are actual compulsory (industry) standards. | 12324 |
| In practical terms, an owner of some standard(s) can affect very large group of stakeholders, | 12325 |
| and even a small change of the usage terms can result very large technical operations ¹⁷⁵ in | 12326 |
| the business of several stakeholders. | 12327 |
| | 12328 |
| Different lessent francés es seconde DE DE DE DE DE DE DES PERTE LOS TYTES IL 1990 - Constant | |

¹⁷⁴ Different document formats as an example: PDF, ODF, DOC, DOCX, RTF, UOF, TXT have all different protection mechanisms, and the history of their openness and closedness is in some cases very complicated and/or very litigious.

¹⁷⁵ A current example is the Reuters, CASE COMP/39.654 – REUTERS INSTRUMENT CODES (RIC SYMBOLS), when the RIC symbols were used in numerous systems and even a small change in RIC codes means possibly changes to all dependent systems.

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Proposal: (d) Based the follow-up of the ICT market, the Commission (Directorate-General 12329 for Competition especially) can found some technical standards, which can mean (1) using 12330 different licences and (2) some standards are actually compulsory (industry) standards. This 12331 combination (1+2) can mean substantial fees. The Commission (Directorate-General for 12332 Competition especially) can assess situation, and the conclusion may be, that some 12333 stakeholder(s) might collect too large fees in a actual monopoly situation; Therefore the the 12334 Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially) can start sereious negotiations 12335 with relevant stakeholder about the fees and/or protection mechanisms. 12336 12337

V) One way of describing an information system is the following figure.



12341 In practical reality, different (information) systems are tightly connected, and different information 12342 systems are chained with different mechanisms. 12343 12344 From this conception we can describe / assess following standardisation needs: 12345 * standards for adding, both display and interface 12346 * standards for retrieving, both display and interface 12347 * standards for changing, both display and interface 12348 * standards for removing, both display and interface 12349 * standards for document(s) 12350 * standards for database(s) 12351 * standards for communication(s). 12352 In practical reality, two information systems can be joined together using documents or direct 12353 communication between the systems. 12354 12355 Proposal: In the proposed follow-up of the ICT market, several combinations of different 12356 standards must be assessed as a whole. One standard can affect several systems in several 12357 layers, and in the follow-up there must be a holistic asssement of the standard chains. 12358 12359 VI) The paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18) in the "Guidelines" do not mention standards, 12360

and there is not separation between Open Standards and Closed Standards.

When thinking about ICT field, the technology is based on some sort of digital processor, which makes a product "intelligent". The nature of ICT field leads us several ICT standards, like said before many times. This also leads to very serious problems:

- * Does the market define the ICT standards?
- * Does the ICT standards define the market?

In practical reality, there are numerous "standards wars" raging all the time in the ICT field. An average user of ICT technology normally has no idea of "standards wars", since an average user in many cases just uses technology, which has survived during different "standards wars". It can be also noted, that ICT standards may become obsolete, since there can be several versions of a specific standard.

The general nature of the market saturation is, that one standard will finally prevail. After this saturation, the average technology users just "use" the standards. When assessing the market(s) in different ICT fields, there must some temporal aspects of assessing the market(s) in different ICT fields. An ICT standard may be:

- * proposed
- * obsolete
- * a market leader
- * a new challenger.

In some cases, the proposed ICT standard may become the market leader, but not always.



The situation market for certain standards (A,B, C) can vary and it is very hard to predict the lifecycle of a certain standard. Todays market leader can become obsolete after some years.

It has to be noted also, that standards have their lifecycle, e.g. standards may mature from version 1. 0 to version 2.0. Depending of the standardisation of a certain ICT technology, some standards may become obsolete/abandoned. Or in cases, there can be several versions of standard, and versions of a standard are backward compatible. There can be different ownership strategies for different ICT solutions, from total openness to total closeness.

Like said before, different systems are chained with different methods. Therefore, one system can12397be depending on other system(s) and this dependency chain can be very long. The following figure12398is a conception of this situation. Also, different systems can change in time, and there can be several12399connections and disconnections. Also there can be different generations of systems, i.e. different12400

> 12403 12404

10 400

new features are added without clear timetables.



This situation leads also to different standards and different generations of standards. In some cases12405there must be support for several standards and/or several generations of standards.1240612407



| [Figure in its current form – 6 November 2014] | 12408 12409 |
|---|----------------|
| | 12410 |
| It can be also said, that two objects can interoperate with each other in several layers based on the | 12411 |
| selected viewpoints. These layers could be for example: | 12412 |
| * actual interoperability (process) between persons | 12413 |
| * legal interoperability between persons | 12414 |

| * technical interoperability between systems * administrative interoperability between different organisations * different standards used in different levels * etc. interoperabilities based on several viewpoints. | 12415 12416 12417 12418 12419 |
|---|---|
| Interoperability | |



In the computerised world, there can be versions of different objects, and interoperability between objects and versions of objects create possibly several (new) layers to interoperability between different systems.



One option of seeing different systems is the understanding of systems functionality in different domains. The same system can be used in different domains. Also one system can be used only in one domain, not in many domains.

Proposal: The Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially) must follow the ICT market.

Proposal: The Commission (Directorate-General for Competition especially) must create a12435holistic framework for assessing the ICT market.12436

The ICT market has very distinctive features, which are previously highlighted in very different 12438

- $\begin{array}{c} 12420\\ 12421 \end{array}$

| 313 / 652 | |
|--|---|
| ways. Proposal: The Commission (Directorate-General for Competeitiion especially) could organise a consultation for getting serious proposals for this holistic framework for assessing the ICT market. | 12439 12440 12441 12442 12443 12444 |
| EA 30.2: More introductory text (28 February 2013) | 12445 |
| There was more some text, which was in the folder of this unfinished opinion for consultation questions. | 12446 12447 12448 12449 |
| Proposal 2: The text in 1(b) could contain the word "Ownership" | 12449 |
| 1(b): "technology" means know-how as well as the following ownership rights, or a combination thereof, including the applications or applications for registration of these rights: | 12451 12452 12453 12454 12455 |
| It can be noted, that the original licensor still owns the selected technology in many cases, and therefore the original licensor gives permission to use the selected technology, | 12456 12457 |
| Proposal 3: There could be definition for "Membership". The proposed text could be following: () "membership" means, that legal entities (more than one legal entity) are members of a registered legal entity, i.e. a registered association or a registered foundation, and the technology is licensed to the members of that registered legal entity. | 12458 12459 12460 12461 12462 12463 12463 12464 12465 12466 |
| It can be noted, that in the field of the ICT there are several registered associations and registered foundations, which standardise, develop and/or license different aspects of a specific ICT application. In some cases, being a member of this kind entity, can mean using the standardised, developed and/or licenced technology without any fee or with a nominal fee (e.g. membership fee). | 12467 12468 12469 12470 12471 12472 |
| The semantics of "Ownership" and "Membership" have different meanings. | 12472 |
| Proposal 4: There could be definitions for "Standard". The proposed text could be following: | 12474 12475 12476 12477 |
| () "Open Technical Standard" means, that a specific technical standard is developed by a standardisation organisation, i.e. a specific legal entity concentrating on developing open technical standards, and those developed technical standards are available without a fee. () "Closed Technical Standard" means, that a specific technical standard is developed by a private legal entity, and those closed technical standards are available only paying a specified fee. | 12478 12479 12480 12481 12482 12483 12483 12484 12485 12486 12487 |
| | 1248/ |

| () "Compliance to a Technical Standard" means, that a specific technical standard, open or closed, is established using different technological means, e.g. with machinery and/or software. In the case of Compliance to a Closed Technical Standard, the Compliance can be established with a technology transfer agreement. | 12488 12489 12490 12491 12492 12493 |
|--|--|
| In the introductory text there is explanation for using standards in different ICT applications, since the use of different ICT applications is impossible without different standards, and in the introductory text there several classes of standards mentioned. The hard reality is, that in the different ICT applications there is a pile of different standards to be established in technological measures – this pile of standards can contain open standards and closed standards. It can be said, that open technical standards can define a specific technology area (Domain), and | 12493 12494 12495 12496 12497 12498 12499 12500 |
| compliance to open technical standards is a relevant market condition without any discrimination. Also it can be said, that closed technical standards can define a specific technology area (Domain), and in some cases the needed technology transfer agreements might mean hefty fees and/or complicated legal agreement(s). Proposal 5: | 12501 12502 12503 12504 12505 12506 12507 |
| () "Membership Agreement" means a technology transfer agreement where one undertaking grants (e.g. registered association or a registered foundation) to its registered members a technology licence; this technology transfer agreement allows competition between products and technologies. | 12508 12509 12510 12511 12512 12513 |
| However, there could be mentioning about "the Relevant Standard Market". Like said before, specially in the ICT field there is a lot of standards to be established in the products and services. Proposal 6: | 12514 12515 12516 12517 12518 |
| () "Relevant Standard Market" comprises of different technical standards, when there is both open and closed technical standards in the market. The products in the relevant standard market may comply with different standards, meaning competition between different products and competition between different technologies. | 12519 12520 12521 12522 12523 |
| EA 30.3: Technical specifications vs. standards? | 12524 |
| What (open/closed) standards should be selected as technical specifications? This is a hard question. After all text, it is quite obvious, that I did not write about technology transfer agreements and the text is mainly about information technology issues. Information technology issues is only one issue for technology transfer agreement possibilities. | 12525 12526 12527 12528 12529 12530 12531 |
| However there is a clear message with my introductory remarks: the difference between ownership, membership and agreements. These three issues will ultimately define possibilities for technology transfers. Based on these issues it can noted that there will be different technology transfer solutions. | 12532 12533 12534 12535 |

EA 31: Linking of emissions trading systems This opinion is number 39 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 39: Registry options to facilitate linking of emissions trading systems http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 39 The European Commission Directorate General for Climate Action (European Union) and the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Australia) organised this consultation. Interestingly, the registry options to facilitate linking of emissions trading systems between European Union and Australia could mean integrating several information system together - either directly or indirectly. My opinion is generally about different challenges of information and communication technology in several layers of the proposed systems. I dont go too deep into the technical details, and therefore a patient reader can assess general remarks about creating different information systems. EA 31.1: Text of the opinion (19 March 2013) General / Terms The European Commission Directorate General for Climate Action (European Union) is referred hencefort as The Commission. Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Australia) is referred hencefort as The Deparment. General / Procurement of a new system or using an old system? It is possible, that the Commission and the Department have not yet issued a request for quotations (RFQ) for a new information system, which would facilitate linking of emissions trading systems. It is possible, that the Commission and the Department decide to modify/alter/update an old information system, which would facilitate linking of emissions trading systems. General / Relations with requirements and features It can be said, that the Commission and the Department are now a communities for elaborating different requirements to a (new) information system. The (new) information system features should conform to the requirements. However, the scientific information about requirements engineering is not cumulated extensively. Mainly the scientific information about requirements is still based on describing different issues in

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the requirements process. (Jarke et al. 2011)

One thing is sure: requirements engineering is very high-risk task in the information and communication technology (ICT) field. Therefore we have even today very high-risk projects failing because of the requirements engineering problems.



| | 12589 |
|--|-------|
| Traditionally requirements engineering has been divided in to three distinct areas: | 12590 |
| 1) discovery | 12591 |
| 2) specification | 12592 |
| 3) validation and verification. | 12593 |
| In the traditional terms it can be said that this consultation of the registry options is specifying | 12594 |
| different requirements for a new information system. | 12595 |
| | 12596 |
| However, it can be said with high certainty, that this consultation will not result full discovery and | 12597 |
| totally unambiguous specification. Therefore the actual implementation of the (new) information | 12598 |
| system can open totally new scenes of new and unforeseen requirements – thus opening a way for a | 12599 |
| new information system failure. | 12600 |
| | 12601 |
| A simplification of ICT / Some figures | 12602 |
| | 12603 |
| In the following figure is one simplification of information and communication technology (ICT). | 12604 |
| | 12605 |
| In all information systems there is following features: | 12606 |
| * adding data | 12607 |
| * retrieving data | 12608 |
| * changing data | 12609 |
| * removing data | 12610 |
| * administration of a information system | 12611 |
| * data is contained in document(s) and/or in database(s) | 12612 |
| | 12613 |
| On the other hand, a computer program (software) is in the heart of all ICT exercises. Without | 12614 |
| computer program ICT machinery (hardware) would be useless. | 12615 |
| | 12616 |
| All data will be useless, if there is not technical measures to have a data model. Also data needs in | 12617 |
| many cases measures about semantic meanings and/or conceptual model. In principle, there is | 12618 |
| basically two kinds of data containers: document and database. Both document and databases are | 12619 |
| handled with programs. | 12620 |
| | 12621 |

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| Tahl | ۰1 ا | Onen | and | closed | nossibilities | for | different | functions |
|------|------|------|-----|--------|---------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Tan | e 1. | Open | anu | cioseu | possibilities | 101 | unierent | TUNCTIONS |

| | OPEN | CLOSED |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | |
| 2. Operating system | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | |
| 4. Data model / Conceptual model | This consultation? | This consultation? |
| 5. Document (Standard) | | |
| 6. Database (Standard) | | |

| Betrieve / Interface Image: Content of the second of t | 7. Communications (Standard) | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Add / Interface | 8. Retrieve / Interface | | |
| 0. Remove / Interface | 9. Add / Interface | | |
| 1. Change / Interface he actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations: * systems must communicate directly with each other * there will be several communications methods for direct communication * data in the system is added by processing different documents * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents * there are different standards for different documents * there will be several types for different documents * there will be several types for different documents * there will be several types for different documents * there are several types for different open methods solutions * there are several types for different open and closed solutions can be open or closed. In the lble above, there is one small list of options to be selected: either open or closed. There can be ifferent high-profile examples have combinations of open and closed formation technology solutions, and they provide those combined solutions as services and/or roducts. woewer, in some cases some closed solutions spread so widely, that a specific closed solution can e a bedrock for several other solutions. Also, in some cases even a small change in a specific losed solution can wreak an ICT havoc, since some of the relevant information is closed. attarually, there can be ICT havocs also in open solutions – the latest leap second ¹⁷⁶ problem in 012 caused outages both in closed and open solutions. thes complexity can be described in the [] figure. | 10. Remove / Interface | | |
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 $^{176 \}text{ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leap_second} \rightarrow \text{contains links to leap second problems and solutions.}$

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One interface to all users will not work, and so-called heavy/experts users will complain about the 12670 one interface being too complex and demanding several selections before the actual functions (add, 12671 remove, change, retrieve). 12672



For certain ICT specialist, i.e. programmers and database specialists, one interface is a good target, 12676 since just getting one interface to work is a good challenge. Therefore creating several interfaces 12677 (displays) might cause unrest. 12678 12679

For certain ICT specialist, i.e. usability experts, several displays can be totally non-understandable 12680 challenge, since they are used to create one interface with maximum usability - maximum meaning 12681 all instructions and all selections well-explained. Also user interface testing is thought to demand 12682 several days of testing. 12683

How to move to different and slightly different solutions with the (new) system? Here are some solutions:

1. Ask interface proposal from different stakeholder groups

2. Demand several interface proposal to different usage – from one-time usage to heavy usage

- 3. Collect several interface proposal together
- 4. Refine several interface proposal i.e. redundant proposal are extracted together
- 5. Calculate initial support for different interface proposal
- 6. Distribute extracted interface proposals to different stakeholder groups
- 7. Calculate support for proposed interface proposals.

My own modest research (Rannila 2003) concludes, that one interface (display) to all user groups is 12696 not a feasible solution. There should be several simple interfaces (displays) to several user groups: 12697

| * one-time users | 12699 |
|--|-------|
| * users using the very rarely – e.g. yearly | 12700 |
| * users using the system rarely – e.g. monthly | 12701 |
| * user using the system rather often $- e.g.$ weekly | 12702 |
| * user using the system almost daily – not every day | 12703 |
| * users using the system daily | 12704 |
| * users using the system hourly | 12705 |
| * etc. | 12706 |
| | 12707 |
| The user interface to heavy/experts users must be as simple as possible with very few options to | 12708 |
| | 10700 |

select. They need the most reduced user interface (display) for the following functions: 12709

| * add information | 12710 |
|--|-------|
| * retrieve information | 12711 |
| * change information | 12712 |
| * remove information. | 12713 |
| | 12714 |
| The user interface will more complex to other users and for one-time users it will be rather | 12715 |
| explanatory but also simple at the same time. | 12716 |
| | 12717 |
| General / Open and closed solutions as business strategies / Antitrust | |
| | 12719 |
| What is your lock-in? This is a question, which a venture capital representative can raise in | 12720 |
| negotiations. In a lock-in situation the customers are finally locked in to a specific solution. | 12721 |
| | 12722 |
| In some cases these lock-in situations can be very severe, and in some cases there might be de-facto | 12723 |
| monopolies locking in customers. In some cases there might need for some antitrust action, e.g. by | 12724 |
| the European Commission (in specific Directorate General for Competition). | 12725 |
| | 12726 |
| General / Who will be the expert – in which context? | 12727 |

General / Who will be the expert – in which context?

Like Jarke et al. (2011) describe, one of the prevailing models is, that requirements engineers come outside the community and then they "find and document" different requirements. In practical reality this does not work and requirements are not elicited, specified, validated and verified well enough.

My proposal is, that traditional roles of ICT experts and domain experts should be altered in many ways. I have tried to explain the idea in the following figure.

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Figure: Expertise in different domains

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In practical reality ICT experts try to become domain experts, since they are total newcomers in 12741 many situations. What is the problem in this approach? In some domains it will take some years to 12742 become a real expert in some domain. 12743

| | 12744 |
|--|----------------|
| On the other hand many domain experts are total newcomers in the many situations. Even though many domain experts use ICT every day, the understanding of inner workings of different ICT | 12745 12746 |
| solutions is very limited. | 12747 |
| | 12748 |
| What we need? Naturally we need experts in the domain ICT. How could this possibly achieved? | 12749 |
| My conclusion is that we need some blurring of ICT knowledge and domain knowledge in very | 12750 |
| straightforward way. My proposal is something like this: | 12751 |
| | 12752 |
| 1. Domain experts/engineers give education to the ICT experts | 12753 |
| 2. ICT experts/engineers give education to the domain experts/engineers. | 12754 |
| | 12755 |
| My humble opinion is, that in some cases acquiring the needed knowledge in some domain can take | 12756 |
| several years, and ICT experts can not learn everything in a certain domain. On the other hand, I | 12757 |
| think that pure ICT skills can be learned faster than many specialised skills in different domains. | 12758 |
| | 12759 |
| What we are missing, is the format for doing this two-stage education process, which can take some | 12760 |
| time – e.g. several weeks in some cases. | 12761 |
| | 12762 |
| My proposal is, that after this education process there can be a lead requirements engineer, who can | 12763 |
| successfully navigate in the requirements jungle in a specific domain. This lead requirements | 12764 |
| engineer should be accompanied with another requirements engineer, who can navigate in the | 12765 |
| requirements jungle of ICT solutions. | 12766 |
| | 12767 |
| Therefore my proposal is following: | 12768 |
| | 12769 |
| 1. Specify the registry option(s) as planned | 12770 |
| 2. Plan the ICT procurement process | 12771 |
| 3. Select suitable persons for giving domain education for ICT experts | 12772 |
| 4. Select suitable persons for giving general ICT education for domain experts | 12773 |
| 5. Proceed with the ICT procurement process. | 12774 |
| | 12775 |
| It can be said in the procurement process documents, that certain education will be provided by | 12776 |
| domain experts and ICT experts. With the current information I have, I would not recommend the | 12777 |
| traditional ICT procurement process, since it is not resulting best possible results. | 12778 |
| | 12779 |
| The Standish Group International (1995a, 1995b, 1999, 2001) has published the famous CHAOS | 12780 |
| reports, which indicate a large amount of ICT failures in several fields. Naturally, those CHAOS | 12781 |
| reports has been presented badly or misunderstood. Haigh (2001, 2006b) gives us another view for | 12782 |
| ICT failures from a longer time period. | 12783 |
| | 12784 |
| IN short, the development information system can be heading for a ICT failure, and the real ICT | 12785 |
| success of the (new) information system can take some years after some rework and redirections – | 12786 |
| just referring to the success rate in the before mentioned CHAOS reports. | 12787 |
| | 12/88 |
| General / Basic premise / The source code of the (new) information system for registry options | |
| must be owned by the Department and the Commission | 12/90 |
| $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot $ | 12/91 |
| Steugranowski, 1atti and Kierstead (2008) provide an example of an self-developed enterprise | 12/92 |
| system for a specialised SME (small and medium enterprises). The main conclusion, which I | 12/93 |

conclude, is the importance of source code ownership for the procuring legal entity.

The normal situation is, that the procuring legal entity does NOT own the source code of an information system. This wrong ownership of the source code of an information system lead to numerous problems.

A simplification of ICT

In the following figure there is yet another simplification of ICT.



| | 12805 |
|--|-------|
| It can be said, that registry options are about the data model for the (new) information system. The | 12806 |
| actual data is processed with documents and/or databases. | 12807 |
| | 12808 |
| What I would recommend as the minimum solution: | 12809 |
| * the Commission and the Department own the database of the (new) information system | 12810 |
| * the Commission and the Department own the source code of the program behind the (new) | 12811 |
| information system | 12812 |
| | 12813 |
| The maximum solution would be following: | 12814 |
| * the Commission and the Department own the machinery and processor of the information | 12815 |
| system | 12816 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 12817 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 12818 |
| * the Commission and the Department own the source code of the information system | 12819 |
| * the Commission and the Department own the database of the information system | 12820 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards. | 12821 |
| | 12822 |
| Naturally, the maximum solution might not be select as the preferred solution. | 12823 |

| | 12824 |
|---|-------|
| What would be the advantages of the maximum solution? | 12825 |
| | 12826 |
| * the operator for machinery and processor can be selected based on skills and not on lock- | 12827 |
| in for certain technology | 12828 |
| * operating system can be maintained by an operator, which is not locked in certain | 12829 |
| technology | 12830 |
| *source code developers can be hired in irregular basis since the source code would be | 12831 |
| owned by the Commission and the Department | 12832 |
| * open technologies mean that operators could be certified professionals. | 12833 |
| | 12834 |
| In practical terms it can be said, that ICT people are divided to three camps: | 12835 |
| | 12836 |
| * information systems are owned by providers | 12837 |
| * information systems are owned by the customers | 12838 |
| * information system are developed in an open environment. | 12839 |
| | 12840 |
| On the other hand it is quite clear that there will not be several hundred thousands installations of | 12841 |
| the (new) information system – there will be only one (registry option) system and therefore it is | 12842 |
| better that the Commission and the Department own all relevant parts of the (new) information | 12843 |
| system. | 12844 |
| | 12845 |
| Naturally the Commission and the Department can use technologies, which are developed in an | 12846 |
| open environment, but these open technologies can be the base for actual solutions with direct | 12847 |
| ownership. | 12848 |
| | 12849 |
| The Commission and the Department will most probably face a fierce resistance from | 12850 |
| several stakeholder groups when/if the Commission and the Department are | 12851 |
| demanding total ownership of the whole information system. | 12852 |
| | 12853 |
| General / The Commission and the Department should select a feasible integrator system | 12854 |
| | 12855 |



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The practical reality is that the (new) information system must communicate with other information12858systems. The practical reality is, that some parts of the information system may be a legacy12859technology in distant future – it depends on the basic technology selections when procuring the12860system. However, the integrator systems are nowadays even better, and it might be feasible to the12861Commission and the Department procure a feasible integrator system AND then the actual12862information system.12863

Why a separate integrator system? Without a separate integrator system the time will pass, and the
(new) system will ultimately be integrated to several system. This might result so-called (infamous)12865
12866spaghetti situation, where everything is integrated to everything and it is impossible to
move/change/remove anything in the system.12867
12868

In the perfect world there would be just one integrator system, and other systems are systematically 12870 added, changed, removed, etc. and integrator system would handle all situations. 12871



Figure: Many-to-many connections



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Figure: One-to-many connections

Naturally, there can be several integrator systems, and those integrator systems can communicate 12880 with each other. 12881


Figure: Connecting two systems

However, we do not live in the perfect world, and different systems are interconnected in several layers. The following figure is an example of a simple layered situation.



Figure: Connected and layered information systems

The practical reality is, that there will be numerous IDs (Identifier) in several layers. Therefore one identifier for the registry is practical impossibility. Therefore the (new) system must handle numerous external IDs and most probably there will numerous external IDs added later.

Therefore dreams about one all-powerful ID must be ditched/dumbed.

This resolution might be upsetting in the first place, but the practical reality hard – there are existing ID and there will be several (partly new) external IDs to be handled. It is better to accept this fact in

| the first place and start planning the (new) system with understanding of this practical reality. Most | 12899 |
|---|-------|
| probably the ID done by the (new) system will be a new layer of IDs for several external systems. | 12900 |
| | 12901 |
| General / Different replicated systems for different types of retrieval | 12902 |
| | 12903 |
| Also different retrieval needs complicate the situation. Naturally adding, changing and removing | 12904 |
| data in the systems are important, but retrieval is the most needed function. | 12905 |
| | 12906 |
| Retrieval needs also vary: sometimes a real real-time system is needed and sometimes a daily | 12907 |
| retrieval is needed. Therefore the Commission and the Department must also consider, if there is a | 12908 |
| reasoned need for different retrieval data systems. If there is a need for different levels of retrieval, a | 12909 |
| good integrator system is once again a feasible option. | 12910 |
| | 12911 |
| General / New buzzword: Cloud Computing | 12912 |
| | 12913 |
| Most probably there will be several old and new buzzwords used when reading the opinions based | 12914 |
| on the public consultation paper. One the newest buzzword is "Cloud Computing". The | 12915 |
| Commission and the Department should be very concerned about different and new buzzwords, and | 12916 |
| the Commission and the Department should check the practical reality behind different buzzwords. | 12917 |
| | 12918 |
| Cloud Computing is according to my understanding/judgement just adding more stuff to web | 12919 |
| servers and those actions are standardised in many ways. There are possibilities for external and | 12920 |
| internal use of more powerful web servers. Since the communication speed in information networks | 12921 |
| is nowadays considerable, there are possibilities to add more stuff to web servers. Since the client | 12922 |
| computers nowadays are extremely efficient, the load between a server and a client can be divided | 12923 |
| more efficiently. | 12924 |
| | 12925 |



Figure: Layered and connected systems for different functions

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The situation may be, that two systems (A, B) are integrated with a specific integrator (I) system

However, there are always different high-profile risks in different ICT solutions - also in Cloud

Computing. There is not a magical bullet to everything, and a new buzzword is always a high-

In practical reality different communication needs and different interfaces (displays) demand

replication of some parts of the (new) system. Since retrieval is the most needed function, the might

be replications for different communication methods, e.g. possible real-time retrievals come from

retrievals per second. Naturally some external systems might work on real-time basis and they are

different replicated data system. These replicated retrieval systems might work on thousands of

profile risk.

What should actually be in the cloud (so-called)?

some-how connected to the (new) information system.

Like said before, there can be an integrator system.

described in the following figure.

General / More thoughts about the integrator system(s)



Figure: A simple integration

- 12950 Depending on the actual situation, integrator (I) system can be also a central system (e.g. ERP, 12951 Enterprise Resource Planning), which is not a specially designed integrator system; this situation is 12952

A В

Figure: Integrator in the border

12957 It is also possible, that the integrator (I) system is a specific component of a certain system, and this 12958 component can be changed/replaced rather easily. 12959 12960



| Figure: Integrator as a component | 12962 |
|--|-------|
| | 12963 |
| In many cases, the central system might integrate different systems, but the integrator component of | 12964 |
| the central system is very tightly hard-bolted to a certain system. This situation will complicate | 12965 |
| situation, where there is a need to integrate new systems to a central system. | 12966 |
| | 12067 |

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Figure: Integrator hard-bolted

A hard-bolted integrator system might cause several problems. When there is a new system (C) to be integrated, the need for a specific integrator system will rise again. Depending of the actual situation, the hard-bolted systems have to be altered/updated to work with an integrator system.



In practice, one integrator system does not solve all problems. Once again, depending on the actual1situation, different integrator systems might be connected. Several integrator systems naturally1complicate the situation. For example, the cloud computing can mean cooperation of different1integrator systems.1



From page 8:

On 28 August 2012, the Australian Government and the Commission announced their intention to establish a full two-way link between the EU ETS and the Australian ETS by 1 July 2018 at the latest.

Note:

| Note: | | | 12990 |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | I) | In figure 3 (Second simplification of ICT) the possibility for two-way link can be established by transferring documents between systems OR establishing direct link | 12991 12992 |
| | II) | In figure 12 (Layreded and connected systems for different functions) the need for real-time information needs is considered | 12993 12994 12995 |
| | III) | In figure 12 (Layreded and connected systems for different functions) the need for irregural information needs is considered e.g. patch processing | 12996 12997 |
| | IV) | Like said before, all-powerful ID is not possible, since there are several information systems layered and chained. | 12998 12999 |
| Opinio | on: | | 13000 13001 13002 |
| | I) | The Commission and the Department must procure systems, which can establish a direct link and document exchange between system. | 13002 13003 13004 |
| | II) | The Commission and the Department must procure integrator system(s), which can establish direct link and document exchange between system based on several standards. | 13005 13006 13007 13008 |
| Note: | There | are several standards to be selected for different functions. | 13009 13010 13011 |
| From | page 8: Togeth and be | er, the linked Australian and EU ETS would form the world's largest carbon market a major driver of the global transition to a low carbon economy. | 13011 13012 13013 13014 13015 |
| Note: | It is po | ossible, that other ETS systems could be linked. | 13016 13017 |
| Onini | n n• | | 13018 |
| Ohmo | J). | In figure 17 (Integrating several systems) one integrator system | 1301) |
| | II) | The Commission and the Department should procure a distinct and separate integrator system. | 13021 13022 |
| | III) | The amount and nature of ETS systems integration possibilities can change in the near/distant future | 13023 13024 |
| | IV) | With a separate integrator system the internal working/parts of an ETS can be changed based on (integration) standards. | 13025 13026 13027 |
| Opinio | on: | | 13028 |
| | There or an i | are two broad types of registry link that could be implemented: a direct registry link ndirect registry link. | 13029 13030 12031 |
| Note: | | | 13031 |
| 1,000 | In this docum | Opinion there has been distinction between direct link and document link . The lents can be created by different systems. | 13032 13033 13034 |
| F | | | 13035 |
| r rom | page 1 | 1: 2 these registries were replaced by the single Union Registry, which provides a | 13036 |
| | harmo | nized basis to transfer allowances across the EU. | 13037 13038 13039 |

| Note: | 13040 |
|--|-------|
| | 13041 |
| Previously I presented the integrator-to-integrator interoperability as a feasible solution. | 13042 |
| | 13043 |
| In the following figure is the current situation with Union Registry: | 13044 |
| | 13045 |
| MSS = Member State system | 13046 |
| MSCP = Member State Contact Point | 13047 |
| EUCP = European Contact Point | 13048 |
| | 13049 |
| | |

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13050 Figure: Relations between national and EU systems 13051 13052 There can be Member State Contact Points (MSCP), which integrates member state systems 13053 (MSSs), and this Member State Contact Point (MSCP) integrates to the European Contact Point 13054 (EUCP). In reality there are a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are 13055 constructed with wide variety of technologies. 13056 13057 **Opinion:** 13058 13059 I) Australian Contact Point and European Contact Point can be integrated, this has been 13060 discussed earlier. 13061

- II)European Contact Point (EUCP) must interoperate with Member State Contact Point13062(MSCP).13063
- III) Australian Contact Point must accordingly to interoperate with national (sub)systems.
- IV) However, both contact points must handle the complexity with several (sub)systems. 13066 13067

From page 12:

Access to Kyoto units is provided by linking the Australian Registry and other Kyoto- 13069

| | comp | liant registries through the ITL – the centralised global system of validation and | 13070 |
|--------|----------|---|-------|
| | excha | nge for Kyoto units. | 13071 |
| | (The l | International Transaction Log, ITL) | 13072 |
| | | | 13073 |
| Opini | on: | | 13074 |
| | I) Lik | e said before, there can be new systems integrated. | 13075 |
| | II) All | systems must have their own internal ID. | 13076 |
| | III) A | ll systems must have external IDs. | 13077 |
| | IV) E | xternal IDs must be distinguishable and unique. | 13078 |
| | | | 13079 |
| From | page 1 | 6: | 13080 |
| | Both 1 | the Commission and the Australian Government agree that, over time, further links to | 13081 |
| | other | mandatory emissions trading schemes in like-minded countries is in the interest of | 13082 |
| | both p | parties and in the interests of the long-term development of international carbon | 13083 |
| | marke | ets and action on climate change. As such, the arrangement should be designed in a | 13084 |
| | manne | er that facilitates linking to other emissions trading systems in the future; noting the | 13085 |
| | appro | ach to linking with other ETS's is subject to negotiations. | 13086 |
| | | | 13087 |
| Opini | on: | | 13088 |
| | I) | There should be a distinct integration system or integration systems | 13089 |
| | II) | other emissions trading systems (in the future) can be joined/linked to the integration | 13090 |
| | | system or integration systems | 13091 |
| | | | 13092 |
| From | page 2 | 0: | 13093 |
| | To fac | cilitate trade, both the indirect and direct registry links would be supported by | 13094 |
| | autom | ated systems-based processes built into the registries. | 13095 |
| | | | 13096 |
| Note: | | | 13097 |
| | In figu | ure 12 (Layreded and connected systems for different functions) there is a simple | 13098 |
| | conce | ption about systems with different timeframes. | 13099 |
| | | | 13100 |
| Opini | on: | | 13101 |
| | I) | The Commission and the Department must differentiate timeframes, and decide the | 13102 |
| | | amount of replicated and/or joined systems. | 13103 |
| | II) | The real-time systems are different from other systems | 13104 |
| | III) | There might be several systems for retrieving information, since information retrieval | 13105 |
| | | is the most basic function | 13106 |
| | | | 13107 |
| From | page 2 | 0: | 13108 |
| | Both 1 | the indirect and the direct registry link would be implemented in a manner that ensures | 13109 |
| | consis | stent functionality for users of the Australian Registry and the Union Registry. | 13110 |
| · | | | 13111 |
| Opini | on: | | 13112 |
| | I) | The Commission and the Department has to specify (SPEX) process points, where | 13113 |
| | | the documents, forms, functionality and/or interface (inter alia) are the same in both | 13114 |
| | | systems. | 13115 |
| | II) | This situation can be described in the following figure. | 13116 |
| | | | 13117 |
| Note: | | | 13118 |
| The le | vel of a | letail in the specification (SPEX) is very sophisticated. Also, the amount of details can | 13119 |





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Figure: Specifying (SPEX) certain points in processes

From page 23:

A direct registry link would provide for the registry-to-registry trade of Australian carbon units and EU allowances, effectively making them fully fungible.

Opinion:

I) A direct link between two systems may demand real-time functionality.

- II) Real-time functionality is prone to disturbances.
- III) There has to be very good reasons for real-time functionalities between systems.
- IV) Real-time functionalities raise the risk of several point-to-point connections
- V) Several point-to-point connections demand careful development and maintenance.
- VI) A separate integrator system can be created.

VII) A separate integrator system can handle functionalities, which are not real-time.

About cloud computing



| | | 333 / 652 | |
|----------|-------------|---|-------|
| Onini | on. | | 12142 |
| Opini | | | 13142 |
| | D Clo | ud computing is a "new" idea | 13145 |
| | | bud computing in fact combines several integration point/system to create a cloud | 13145 |
| | | loud computing can hide the complexity | 13146 |
| | IV) C | loud computing has its risks | 13147 |
| | 1,) 0 | | 13148 |
| The p | revious | figure is conception of direct links and indirect links (e.g. cloud) between several | 13149 |
| syster | ns. Hov | vever, the complexity level increases with several direct and indirect connections. | 13150 |
| • | | | 13151 |
| From | Table | 3: | 13152 |
| | The v | alidation process; Several phases. | 13153 |
| | | | 13154 |
| Opini | ion: | | 13155 |
| | I) | The proposed validation process means a large amount of: | 13156 |
| | | * computer commands | 13157 |
| | | * (realtime?) traffic between the (proposed) systems | 13158 |
| | II) | * very detailed descriptions of the proposed functions. | 13159 |
| | II) III) | The Computer user has no idea of the complexity in the information systems. | 13160 |
| | 111) | The Commission and the Department has to determine the amount and level of real- | 13101 |
| | | time functions needed in the validation process. | 12162 |
| From | naga 7 | 0. | 13163 |
| rium | | would have serial numbers that would be made nublic but would be independent of | 13165 |
| | the se | rial number of the backing FU allowance | 13166 |
| | the se | ha hander of the backing De anowance. | 13167 |
| Opini | ion: | | 13168 |
| • • | I) Thi | s is mentioned before | 13169 |
| | Í) All | systems must provide/use a unique identifier (ID) | 13170 |
| | III) A | Il systems must have their internal ID. | 13171 |
| | | | 13172 |
| From | page 3 | 2: | 13173 |
| | The A | ustralian Clean Energy Regulator, the European Central Administrator and National | 13174 |
| | Admi | nistrators from EU Member States would work together to develop common protocols | 13175 |
| | to resp | bond to incidents involving misuse or criminal activity involving the registries and to | 13176 |
| | protec | t the integrity of the registry link. | 13177 |
| <u> </u> | | | 13178 |
| Opini | ion: | | 13179 |
| | I) Dev | eloping new ICI standards is very tedious work. | 13180 |
| | п) ех | ising standards should be used. | 12101 |
| Onini | ion• | | 13102 |
| ohm | л. П | In practice security co-operation between several stakeholder may mean yet another | 13184 |
| | 1) | integration effort | 13185 |
| | ID | In practice establishing security co-operation and security measures mean more | 13186 |
| |) | complexity to the systems. | 13187 |
| | III) | Naturally there has to be several security co-operation and security measures | 13188 |
| | IV) | The Commission and the Department have to acknowledge the needed amount work, | 13189 |
| | , | when implementing security co-operation and security measures. | 13190 |
| | | | 13191 |

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About Appendix (Comparison of the Union Registry and the Australian Registry)

The Appendix (Comparison of the Union Registry and the Australian Registry) is a very detailed13194description of the needed functions in the proposed system(s). It can be very good starting point for13195a real implementation for the needed system(s).1319613197

However, the Appendix answers to the following question: "WHAT" the system should do? "HOW" the system(s) should work in practice? This is a great question!

In reality, there are numerous modelling methods for describing the actual functioning (HOW) of an13201information system. The following figure (i.e. flowchart) is just one example of describing13202functioning of a system1320313204



| Figure: A flowchart example | 13205 13206 |
|--|-------------------------|
| In actual reality, describing the actual functioning (HOW) of an information system can result very large collection of different models. | 13207 13208 13209 |
| Previously I have proposed, that an expert from a domain field could be educated/trained to understand the basic principles of the ICT field. One of the needed skills could be modelling of | 13210 13211 13212 |
| information systems. Like said before, a domain expert could create the needed models (HOW) in cooperation with ICT experts. | 13213 13214 13215 |
| After the modelling (HOW), the (process) model can be assessed from several viewpoints, which could be following: | 13216 13217 |
| * legal ramifications * security measures * detailing the used concepts in models | 13218 13219 13220 |
| * defining the data models/schemas * needed co-operation with different stakeholders | 13221 13222 |
| * needed integration measures with other systems | 13223 |

| * needed security measures within the system and between the systems | 13224 |
|--|-------|
| * needed standards | 13225 |
| * dividing the system into components/subsystems | 13226 |
| * division of labour between persons | 13227 |
| * division of labour between computers | 13228 |
| * division of labour between computers and humans | 13229 |
| * division of labour between between different communities | 13230 |
| * etc. viewpoints will arise during the modelling | 13231 |
| | 13232 |
| It can be said, that a simple process will be more complicated, when different viewpoints are used | 13233 |
| extensively. Some of the viewpoints can be conflicting, and the delicate balance with different | 13234 |
| viewpoint must decided during the modelling process. WHO can/should/must do something during | 13235 |
| the processes (HOW)? This is also one of the great questions. | 13236 |

It can be said, that the Commission and the Department should ask a very seasoned database expert13238to plan the database structure based on the given opinions. Don't use novices to this task, since13239database structure failures are very hard to correct afterwards, specially if there are several external13240systems using (connected to) the systems.13241

About hierarchy in different systems and about hierarchy between systems

In the following figure is a simple conception of hierarchy in a community. There are thinkers, who demand very low level of hierarchy in communities. On the other hand, the meaning/reason of an community will result some sort of hierarchy between humans. Also, there can be hierarchy between human communities.



Figure: Hierarchy in a community – a simple model [updated 6 November 2014]

In the proposed modelling endeavour/journey, the question of hierarchy can not be avoided.

the question of different brokers can not avoided.

One example of brokering could be co-operation with between basic bank systems and the proposed 13258 system(s). Co-operation with between different credit cards systems is one example of brokering. 13259



Figure: The problem arising: how to combine work between computer (systems) and humans? 13264

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Therefore there will be several system types: * systems totally inside a community * systems on the boundaries of a community * systems totally outside of a community This situation can be described in the previous figure. Some of those systems outside and/or in the boundary are developed solely by an outside

communities. Depending on the system, a community has to just accept some systems "as-is" without possibilities to change an outside system. An example of this kind system can be date and time functions, when outside system tells about leap seconds in time and date; also summer time and winter time in different parts of the world vary yearly.

Back to different interfaces

Like said before, the levels of hierarchy will arise again, when detailing the division of labour between humans and computers. The hierarchy will be ultimately change when introducing computers. The new and old system of hierarchies before and after introducing computer systems should be modelled. After this modelling, the amount of different interfaces/displays can be counted and differentiated. Like said before, there has to be several and different interfaces/displays to different stakeholders around the system(s).

About information feeds / Especially RSS feeds



There are not much mentionings about information feeds and providing information feeds in the consultation paper. Nowadays, RSS feeds are the main solution in several systems, including 13293 several information services in the public sector. RSS is well-specified standard ¹⁷⁷ and it could be 13294 the basis for different information feeds. 13295 13296

The Commission and the Department could (or should) consult about the need for information feeds. There is once again different needs for several stakeholders. The Commission and the Department might provide some general information feeds (e.g. RSS) from the proposed system(s). the Commission and the Department might also demand that different stakeholders provide 13300 information feeds (e.g. RSS). 13301

It is possible, that some different stakeholders can provide feeds, which are not based on RSS. Therefore there might be need to convert different feeds in order to have actual RSS feeds.

Information about different feeds can be asked in the following consultations.

Need for new consultations?

Based on previous considerations and opinions, it can be concluded, that this consultation is a good 13311

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¹⁷⁷ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification (RSS 2.0 Specification)

| start for creating new systems. However, there could be some consultations more. | 13312 |
|---|-------|
| 1) The structure of the data models/schemas could be presented to different stakeholders | 13313 |
| 2) The modelled issues (e.g. WHAT, HOW, WHO) and models could be presented to different | 13315 |
| stakeholders. | 13316 |
| 3) The proposed architectures and/or solutions in different levels (e.g. technical, data, | 13317 |
| information, process) could be presented to different stakeholders. | 13318 |
| | 13319 |
| It can be said, that proposed consultation would be rather specific and partly highly techical. | 13320 |
| Therefore those possible consultation documents could have general parts and detailed technical | 13321 |
| parts. | 13322 |
| | 13323 |
| Repetition: Possibly a system based on open standards and possibly on open-source software | 13324 |
| | 13325 |
| Like said before, there are possibilities for commercial and open-source solutions. The reality | 13326 |
| behind the new system(s) might result some hybrid solutions, both commercial and open-source | 13327 |
| solutions. | 13328 |
| | 13329 |
| Open standards can be a feasible option, since then there is a possibility to keep the system up-to- | 13330 |
| date more easily than with closed standards. | 13331 |
| | 12222 |
| | 12224 |
| Information technology is never easy and this consultation is just part of the complexity, which will | 13334 |
| be there when actually implementing new systems. The journey will be most probably somewhat | 13336 |
| upexpected but consulting seasoned experts in right points of the decision chain might be a feasible | 13337 |
| option | 13338 |
| option. | 13339 |
| | 15557 |
| EA 31.2: Different afterthoughts? | 13340 |
| | 13341 |
| This opinion is mostly about information systems, which are needed. For the substance for | 13342 |
| Emission Trading I have not much expertise. | 13343 |
| | 13344 |
| Like proposed, there should be some education/training for ICT experts and domain experts. My | 13345 |
| proposal is educating/training some domain experts so well, that they can understand requirements | 13346 |
| for two viewpoints: technical requirements and domain-based requirements. | 13347 |
| | 13348 |
| I have not checked different global systems for this issue. Maybe there is a need for streamlining | 13349 |
| these regional systems (e.g. European Union) with some global systems. | 13350 |

| EA 32: [Working paper] about antitrust case 39740 / | 13352 |
|---|-------|
| Google / AT.39740 | 13353 |
| | 13354 |

I *never sent* my opinion related to this ¹⁷⁸ consultation. However, I wrote some introductory texts, which gives some opinions to be assessed critically.

EA 32.1: Some introductory text (19 May 2013)

A simple conception of the information technology



13363 The [] figure is a simple conception of information technology. In short, information technology is 13364 following: 13365 * data can be saved to (electronic) documents 13366 * data can saved to (electronic) databases 13367 * retrieving data is one main function 13368 * adding data is one main function 13369 * changing data is one main function 13370 * removing data is one main function 13371 * there are displays / interfaces for the basic functions 13372 * there is different communications methods for transmitting data 13373 * there is machinery and programs in electronic information systems. 13374 13375 The business of Google 13376

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^{178 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_39740</u>, Google case, 39740 - Market test, AT.39740

In the following figure is a simple conception of co-operation between different information systems. The basic functions (retrieve, add, change, remove) can be executed between different information systems.

The most used function is retrieving, and there can be different timeframes for external and internal information systems. For example, realtime retrieving can be valued more; in the case of Google there are several methods to accelerate retrieving of data from Google information systems.



In practical reality, the internal workings of Google systems are covered by trade and business secrets. Therefore, the average user just uses the system without knowing the internal workings of Google systems.

One way of describing the situation is naturally the new buzzword, i.e. "Cloud computing".





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|--|---|
| Practically speaking, "cloud" means data operations with computer systems, where the user of a "Cloud" system have to use some standards for data operations. These standards can be public and private standards. In the case of Google, advertisers can use different standards for displaying advertisements based on Google standards. | 13396 13397 13398 13399 13400 |
| Generally speaking, users of a "Cloud" system can be very satisfied with the data operations, which can be managed with simple measures; nowadays "Cloud" systems have web page interfaces and several operation can be managed with efficient web page interfaces. | 13401 13402 13403 |
| What is the problem then? | 13404 13405 13406 |
| The problem is nowadays the "Internet speed" in computing. This means, that a new computing phenomenon can arise very fast and it can spread very fast to the general consumption. Examples of this "Internet speed" computing ¹⁷⁹ phenomena are e.g. Google, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Amazon and Wikipedia. It can be also said, that some computing phenomenon conquer a specific "niche" and new entrants are facing severe problems for entering the "niche". | 13407 13408 13409 13410 13411 13412 |
| The problem arises from the monopolistic nature after conquer a specific "niche". In the case of Google, the term "google" is a synonym ¹⁸⁰ for searching the Internet. Generally speaking, we do not "bing" or "yahoo" web pages, we "google" web pages. | 13413 13414 13415 13416 |
| The problem arises from different ownership conditions of a specific computing phenomenon. Some of the problems can be listed followingly: | 13417 13418 13419 |
| * who owns the data in an informations system? * who can retrieve data from an information system? * who can add data to an information system? * who can change in an information system? * who can remove data from an information system? * who owns the programs in an information system? * who owns the machinery in an information system? * who owns the standards for different functions? | 13420 13421 13422 13423 13424 13425 13426 13427 13428 |
| The problem of different layers in information systems | 13429 |
| In the following figure there is a simple conception of layers in information systems. In the real usage data is transferred between different systems, and the transmission of data happens between very different ¹⁸¹ systems. | 13430 13431 13432 13433 |
| [continues on the next page] | 13434 13435 |

¹⁷⁹ e.g. http://www.alexa.com/topsites, a good example of the popularity of web services, accessed 19 May 2013

¹⁸⁰ e.g. http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/google, in the Oxford Dictionaries, accessed 19 May 2013

¹⁸¹ e.g. <u>http://www.openx.com/networks/technology</u>, an example (OpenX) of managing of several advertisers networks, including Google and other entities, accessed 19 May 2013



The problem of horizontal and vertical information systems

Google has a wide variety of information systems, and Google information systems can have horizontal or vertical nature.



HORIZONTAL

Google search ("googling") could be seen either vertical or horizontal information system:

- * Google search horizontally combines data from numerous other systems.
- * Google search vertically consists of several vertically layered systems.

| in the case of Google search (googling), it can be said, that Google search (googling) is a | 13430 |
|--|--|
| horizontal, since it uses web pages created by myriad of web pages owners. Web pages analysed by | 13451 |
| Google are created with technologies, which vary from total openness to total closeness. | 13452 |
| | 13453 |
| What Google owns in this horizontal service? It can be said, that there are following main | 13454 |
| ownership features: | 13455 |
| | 13456 |
| * Google owns identifiers for analysed web pages | 13457 |
| * Google owns the search function based on the analysed web pages | 13458 |
| * Google owns the program(s) for the search functions | 13459 |
| * Google owns the interfaces for different data operations, especially search. | 13460 |
| | 13461 |
| Like said before, Google has conquered on specific "niche", and competitors have problems for | 13462 |
| entering this horizontal "niche". From the competitive point, Google can co-operate with different | 13463 |
| vertical systems, and Google can add efficiency and effectiveness of the Google search | 13464 |
| ("googling"). In other words Google search ("googling") can combine several vertical information | 13465 |
| services to the general Google search ("googling"), and these new and old combinations create | 13466 |
| competitive advantage for Google search ("googling"). | 13467 |
| | 13468 |
| In other words, Google search ("googling") combines several vertical services/systems so well, that | 13469 |
| competitors have very tough problems for creating competitive horizontal search services. Is | 13470 |
| Google (search) a monopolistic company? | 13471 |
| | 13472 |
| | |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? | 13473 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? | 13473 13474 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have | 13473 13474 13475 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search | 13473 13474 13475 13476 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 13478 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). Personally I try to follow successes and failures of different open technologies in the information | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 13478 13479 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). Personally I try to follow successes and failures of different open technologies in the information technology domain – e.g open source software (OSS). | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 13478 13479 13480 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). Personally I try to follow successes and failures of different open technologies in the information technology domain – e.g open source software (OSS). | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 13478 13479 13480 13481 |
| EA 32.2: Possible new ideas? Google has become so prevalent (situation 2014) with internet search, that the competitors have carved very small market shares. At one point I used ¹⁸² Info.com. Info.com is a vertical search engine combining several results from several search engines (vertical). Personally I try to follow successes and failures of different open technologies in the information technology domain – e.g open source software (OSS). Google would not be the company we know with closed source software. Google uses several open | 13473 13474 13475 13476 13477 13478 13479 13480 13481 13482 |
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^{182 &}lt;u>http://www.info.com/</u>, Info.com – the link worked on 26 November 2014 183 <u>http://www.revive-adserver.com/</u>, Revive Adserver – formerly known as OpenX Source

| 13494EA 33: Media Freedom and Pluralism13495This opinion is number 40 on the consultation web page:13496This opinion 40: Media Freedom and Pluralism / audiovisual regulatory bodies13499http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_4013500EA 33.1: Text of the Opinion (10 June 2013)13502The reference pages13503The reference pages (on 10 June 2013 those web pages were accessible) are following:135071)13508Public consultation on the Independent Report from the HLG on Media Freedom and Pluralism135081)135082)13513Public consultation on the independent Report from the HLG on Media Freedom and Pluralism1350813511135122)13513Public consultation on the independence of the audiovisual regulatory bodies13514http://ec.curopa.eu/digital-agenda/en/public-consultation-independence-audiovisual-regulatory- bodies13513Digitalisation of everything / Consequences of digitalisation (of everything), and about the direct and indirect consequences for the "traditional" and "new" media.13522The (information) systems landscape is in constant flux because of digitalisation (of everything). For the purposes of this Opinion, we make the following distinction information systems: * privately owned information systems (ls)13528 | 344 / 652 | |
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| 5) Social security number / ID for individual citizens in the European Union member 13537 states 6) Business Identity Code code for a company in the European Union member states 13539 7) A value added tax number for a company in the European Union member states 12540 | 5) Social security number / ID for individual citizens in the European Union member 11 states 6) Business Identity Code code for a company in the European Union member states 7) A value added tax number for a company in the European Union member states | 13537 13538 13539 |

| | 13541 |
|--|--|
| On the European Union level there is two interesting examples of creating YET another ID for an | 13542 |
| information system: | 13543 |
| A) REMIT Registration Format | 13544 |
| B) Registry options to facilitate linking of emissions trading systems | 13545 |
| | 13546 |
| I answered to those consultations (A and B) and in the [Annex 1] there are links to my answers / | 13547 |
| opinions of those consultations. In both cases there was a need to register actions of private and/or | 13548 |
| public activity of private and/or public communities. | 13549 |
| | 13550 |
| The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S). | 13551 |
| Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand | 13552 |
| of using IDs from privately owned information systems. | 13553 |
| | 13554 |
| Social security numbers and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information | 13555 |
| system, and use of public IDs have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social | 13556 |
| security ID is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from | 13557 |
| numerous private information systems. Naturally these combination effort raise serious questions | 13558 |
| about the rules and regulations of combining information private information systems | 13559 |
| | 13560 |
| A tax identifier code and value added tax number for a company in the European Union member | 13561 |
| states are also examples for widespread public ID E g in Finland Finnish Business Information | 13562 |
| System actually combined three previous register together and the current Business Identity Code | 13563 |
| have spread to the usage in several private and public systems | 13564 |
| nute opreud to the abage in beteral pritate and paone bybtemb. | 15501 |
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| Why use so much text for a simple issue? | 13565 13566 |
| Why use so much text for a simple issue? | 13565 13566 13567 |
| Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is that there will be more and more IDs_since digitalisation of different areas | 13565 13566 13567 13568 |
| Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is, that there will be more and more IDs, since digitalisation of different areas will result new IDs and/or combination of new and old IDs | 13565 13566 13567 13568 13569 |
| Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is, that there will be more and more IDs, since digitalisation of different areas will result new IDs and/or combination of new and old IDs. | 13565 13566 13567 13568 13569 13570 |
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^{184 &}lt;u>http://www.unidroit.org/instruments/security-interests/cape-town-convention</u> (Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town, 2001))

| Documents \rightarrow Databases \rightarrow IDs \rightarrow Combination of IDs \rightarrow Information services | 13589 13590 |
|--|----------------|
| In the following figure is a simplification of information technologies | 13591 |
| In the following figure is a simplification of information technologies. | |



The consultations (about the media freedom and bluralism and about independence of audiovisual 13620

| regulatory bodies) are interesting examples for protecting the truth-seeking endeavours. The truth is, that misinformation can spread nowadays instantly around the Internet. Therefore, the truth-seeking endeavours are facing yet another problem, i.e. distortion by the general misinformation. | 13621 13622 13623 |
|--|---|
| There are some interesting examples of truth-seeking endeavours organised outside the European Union: * PolitiFact ¹⁸⁵ * PolitiFact Australia ¹⁸⁶ * FactCheck.org ¹⁸⁷ * The Fact Checker ¹⁸⁸ . | 13624 13625 13626 13627 13628 13629 13630 |
| It can be said, that PolitiFact has a reputational brand, and the brand is now expanded to Australia. All these four examples are organised differently. (e.g. a foundation, a private company). Also, there a some (non-profit) institutions supporting investigative journalism. Naturally, there are different sites for leaking different classified material to the public, e.g. * Wikileaks ¹⁸⁹ | 13631 13632 13633 13634 13635 13636 13637 |
| * Leak Directory ¹⁹⁰ . The aim is the same with different organising modes: serious truth-seeking. | 13638 13639 13640 13641 |
| In this Opinion, I will not give a qualitative analysis for the examples; the general note is, that some of those services can be very controversial depending on the situation. What is the problem then? | 13642 13643 13644 13645 13645 |
| In the following figure is a general conception of combination of real-time information systems and more slow information systems. Generally speaking, a simple addition for a information system can result a real-time avalanche of updates to several information systems. | 13640 13647 13648 13649 13650 |
| There is the real-time problem for truth-seeking organisations/endeavours with real-time challenge(s). Who will prevail: the truth-seeking organisations/endeavours or misinformation distributors? [continues on the next page] | 13651 13652 13653 13654 13655 |
| | |

¹⁸⁵ http://www.politifact.com/about/, About PolitiFact 186 http://www.politifact.com.au/, PolitiFact Australia 187 http://www.factcheck.org/, FachCheck.org 188 http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker, The Fact Checker / Washington Post 189 http://wikileaks.org/About.html, About WikiLeaks 190 http://leakdirectory.wikispaces.com/, directory of leak sites



The next figure is a simple conception of a journalistic publication: from an idea to another idea. In13658the middle there is the publication of a story. The problem nowadays is the follow-up of a story, and13659the possibility for the misinformation in several stages. Also, the correction process for a story13660might be flawed, since the misinformation distribution is always a challenge.13661



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| The challenge can be described in an another way. A story can have following stakeholders: | |
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* a story is made and owned by some actors

* a story can have information about several actors, i.e. members of a story

* a story is distributed with an agreement, e.g. a newspaper is an agreed form of distribution 13670 of a story. 13671



[Current version of the figure: 7 May 2015]

Who has the responsibility to for making corrections and mitigating previous and following misinformation (related to a story)? In practical reality, there is a large number of actions for a simple story between different stakeholders. Like said before, everything can be almost/mostly digital, and therefore almost/totally real-time.

Voluntary and non-voluntary actions?

In the consultation documents there are numerous proposals for:

13684 * European Union (Commission in specific) 13685 * (national) competition authorities 13686 * (national) media councils 13687 * journalists 13688 * different media organisations 13689 * educators 13690 13691 All these recommendations seems to be well-intended and some are even applaudable. The 13692 conclusions from previous explanation is, that is a single story has a large amount of stakeholders. 13693 who need highly-detailed information of a specific story. 13694 13695

Like said before, one (or more) of the systems can be a special system for correcting the13696misinformation distributed in different stories.13697



| | 13698 13699 |
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| In the national level (member state) there is is a need at least for the following information: | 13700 |
| | 13701 |
| * clear identifier for an original story | 13702 |
| * original story without modifications | 13703 |
| * modification(s) added later to the original story | 13704 |
| * originator(s) of a story | 13705 |
| * factual references of a story | 13706 |
| * original distributor of a story | 13707 |
| * members (persons / communities) in a story | 13708 |
| * references to previous story / stories | 13709 |
| | 13710 |
| On the other hand, the misinformation can spread also, and there could be the following | 13711 |
| information: | 13712 |
| | 13713 |
| * clear identifier for the found misinformation | 13714 |
| * original (misinformation) story without modifications | 13715 |
| * modification(s) added later to the original (misinformation) story | 13716 |
| * originator(s) of a (misinformation) story | 13717 |
| * factual references of a (misinformation) story | 13718 |
| * non-factual references of a (misinformation) story | 13719 |
| * original distributor of a (misinformation) story | 13720 |
| * members (persons / communities) in a (misinformation)story. | 13721 |
| | 13722 |
| Naturally, there has to be identifier for person / community, who / which has made a evaluation of a | 13723 |
| story and the amount of misinformation in a story. Therefore some more additions: | 13724 |
| | 13725 |
| * person / community responsible for evaluating the amount of misinformation in a story. | 13726 |
| | 13727 |
| It can be said, that depending on the situation in a specific member state, misinformation | 13728 |
| distributing efforts are covered rather fast. E.g. in Finland different media actors are quite eager to | 13729 |
| point mistakes in stories provided by other media actors. | 13730 |
| | 13731 |
| Need for another group of different IDs in the national level? | 13732 |
| | 13733 |
| | |

Unfortunately, the proposals made before mean yet another problem with different IDs. Do we need 13734

| following IDs: | 13735 |
|--|-------|
| | 13736 |
| * national IDs for different communities? | 13737 |
| * national IDs for different persons? | 13738 |
| * national IDs for different factual stories? | 13739 |
| * national IDs for different non-factual stories? | 13740 |
| | 13741 |
| In the case of Finland, some of the base registers ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² can be used very widely for pinpointing a | 13742 |
| specific community. On the other hand, using social security numbers for pinpointing a specific | 13743 |
| person would constitute several problems. The problem would be also following: | 13744 |
| * different national media organisations have different IDs for stories | 13745 |
| * different national media organisations have different IDs for communities | 13746 |
| * different national media organisations have different IDs for persons. | 13747 |



Naturally, this situation leads us to the "Clearing House" solutions, where different IDs are13749compared, evaluated, cross-referenced, etc. The "Clearing House" then gives its own ID for general13751consumption. The following figure gives an idea of the "Clearing House" solution, which means13752one-to-many relations.13753



¹⁹¹ http://www.prh.fi/en.html, National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland

^{192 &}lt;u>http://www.ytj.fi/english/</u>, Joint business information system of the National Board of Patents and Registration and the Tax Administration

EU-wide level?

However, the news cycle (factual and non-factual) does not follow neatly or easily the national borders between member states. A story revealed is global by nature in our globalised world.

This leads to the question of a European Contact Point (EUCP) for different member state systems (MSS); also it can be said being a "Clearing House".





In the current situation, European Union member states (and some co-operation states) have their own internal IDs for several information systems. Also, the members states organised as a federation have their own internal problems with state-level IDs.

On the other hand, there are some working examples of joined or federated EU-wide registers. However, the amount of administration and needed legally binding agreements is considerable.



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13772The solution can be, that member states have own Member State Contact Points (MSCP) anddifferent state level systems are combined gradually. Then the member state system IDs can be usedin the European Contact Point (EUCP).13775

Global level?

The new buzzword is "Cloud Computing". Following figure is one conception of a cloud system. 13779



In theory, a cloud can be an application, and the users just add data to the application, and there is no need to have local computing resources – e.g. "just have an internet connection". In this Opinion, the serious risks in "cloud" computing are not assessed. 13783

In practical reality, EU-wide systems (e.g. A, B, C, D) can be joined together with one-to-one13787connections, and member state systems can be joided with one-to-many system (E.g. 28 systems \rightarrow 13788System A, etc.). Then these EU-wide systems (e.g. A, B, C, D) use "the cloud" with non-EU13789systems, which are relevant. In some cases, the global IDs are free to use. In some cases, there is13790fees for these global IDs.13791



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An example ¹⁹³ of different non-EU IDs is C-SPAN video library, where there is IDs for persons,
events, organisations, etc. On the other hand, e.g. European Commission has very vast amount of
material, which have different IDs, and those services are usable with different information13795
13796technologies. Similarly, several other EU institutions provide material with different IDs, and their13798

¹⁹³ http://www.c-spanvideo.org/, C-SPAN video library

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| usage is fre | e world-wide. | 13799 |
| **** | | 13800 |
| What shou | ld be done by the European Commission? | 13801 |
| XX 71 / 1 | | 13802 |
| What can b | e said about: | 13803 |
| 1) | | 13804 |
| 1) n | iedia freedom and pluralism | 13805 |
| 2) 11 | idependence of audiovisual regulatory bodies. | 13800 |
| It can be so | id that the European Union must material media fundam and alumptions. Also | 1380/ |
| in don on don | Id, that the European Union must protect media freedom and pluralism. Also, | 12808 |
| independen | ce of audiovisual regulatory bodies must be protected by the European Union. | 12809 |
| The main i | squag addraggad in this Oninian ara: | 12010 |
| The main is | ssues addressed in this Opinion are. | 12011 |
| 1) | The challenge of real time miginformation | 12012 |
| 1) | Mitigating the real time misinformation with different IDs for (inter alia) stories | 12012 |
| 2) | actor factual informat misinformation | 12014 |
| 3) | The problem of layered IDs nationally, ELLwide and globally | 13816 |
| 3) 4) | Some solutions for layered IDs | 13817 |
| т <i>)</i> | Some solutions for heyered 125. | 13818 |
| It can be sa | id that there will be several formats / standards, which can be $e = 1$) free and public 2) | 13819 |
| private and | commercial 3) not standardised 4) standardised 5) national 6) international 7) | 13820 |
| official 8) | non-official 9) obsolete And naturally there are several combinations (1 to 9) | 13821 |
| <i>c</i> , <i>c j</i> . | | 13822 |
| Therefore. | the work of the European Commission is following: | 13823 |
| , | | 13824 |
| 1) | Follow the standards / formats landscape in the media landscape | 13825 |
| 2) | Encourage usage of public and free standards in the media landscape | 13826 |
| 3) | Possible fund and advise the development of public and free standards in the | 13827 |
| , | media landscape | 13828 |
| 4) | Assess the situation with private and commercial IDs in the media landscape | 13829 |
| 5) | Possibly enforce some openings for usage of interfaces with private and | 13830 |
| , | commercial IDs in the media landscape (cf. RICs case) | 13831 |
| 6) | Active cooperation with global partners, who provide different IDs in the media | 13832 |
| | landscape. | 13833 |
| | | 13834 |
| 1) First exa | ample of possible activity for the European Commission | 13835 |
| | | 13836 |
| I have urge | d earlier the European Commission (different Directorate-Generals) to increase usage of | 13837 |
| ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ RSS f | ieeds. | 13838 |
| | | 13839 |
| | | |



One way of supporting media freedom and pluralism is the usage of RSS feeds from several13842informations services. European Commission could work with different stakeholders for converting13843

¹⁹⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS, RSS, Wikipedia article

¹⁹⁵ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 Specification

their own internal feeds to public RSS feeds.



Generally speaking, there are numerous non-RSS feeds provided by different information systems. The European Commission could assess the situation, and it could fund the conversion work for some information systems.

Like indicated in the previous figure, different informations systems are tightly integrated, and the feeds (e.g. formats F1-F6, FA, FB, FC, FC, FD) between systems can be non-standard, i.e. non-RSS.

2) Second example of possible activity for the European Commission

Previously, there was a simple conception of a journalistic publication: from an idea to another idea, and in the middle there is the publication of a story. In the following figure, there is simple process model from beginning to ending.

Generally speaking, informations system need in some points highly detailed information, and in some cases this information is given by people using displays.

The European Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised13865user interfaces (SPEX) for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces (SPEX) could13866then be implemented by different information systems.13867

An example for this kind of standardised user interfaces (SPEX) could be "a citizen interface" for13869reporting inaccuracies in a published story, i.e. the "a citizen interface" for reporting inaccuracies in13870story would be the same or almost the same in different systems regardless of the technological13871measures. These standardised user interfaces (SPEX) could be developed in different contest and/or1387213873



One option is, that the European Commission funds the translation work of some important13887information systems, and then collects the funded amount of money is collected gradually back, e.g.13888yearly basis. Naturally, there has to be serious assessment of this approach, but in some cases an13889important information systems can be developed with minimal resources, even though the usage of13890that system can be global.13891

4) Fourth example of possible activity for the European Commission

The previously mentioned need for standardised formats and standardised user interfaces is just one 13895 part of the interoperability in different information systems. There are several other viewpoints with 13896 interoperability and with interoperability layers. 13897

The consultations most likely will result several ideas and/or idea for securing media freedom and
pluralism. The commission could publish a work program based on the results of these two
consultations. The publish work program should be divided to some layers:13899
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| | 10,00 |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Technological layer | 13903 |
| 2) Data layer | 13904 |
| 3) Information layer | 13905 |
| 4) People layer | 13906 |
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The easiest layer is naturally the technological layer, and the standardisation in that area can be very13908fast. In the data layer there can be competing ideas for different IDs, can those proposals should be13909assessed with different stakeholders. The information layer is about understanding the received data13910- hopefully in the correct / original form. The European Commission can (once more) provide13911auspices for multi-lingual understanding. The people layer is the hardest layer, since we are very13912accustomed to certain models.13913



Good luck !!!!!!!

This Opinion is quite limited, and probably other opinions will result some constructive ideas.

EA 33.2: More and more identifiers (ID)

Like said, there will be more different identifiers (ID). Then there will be different information services, which will use combinations of different identifiers (ID).

One thing to be considered would be different registries for different new providers, e.g. there could be serial numbers for different news. This would mean a lot of work in different staeaholder 13927 communities. 13928

One example of cooperation is ¹⁹⁶ CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) system, which13930uses uses is its own numbering system. Another example of cooperation is ¹⁹⁷ DOI (Digital Object13931Identifier System) system, which gives unique identifiers (ID) for scientific articles.13932

Here I can conclude, that a serial number and/or identifier for some digital objects is not nothing13934new, and it could be possible to create different identifier (ID) systems for news items. Like said,13935with a serial number and/or identifier the misinformation could be pinpointed to specific news13936items.13937

It can be noted that there are some services ¹⁹⁸ for following misinformation and evaluating truthfulness of different claims

¹⁹⁶ https://cve.mitre.org/, CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures)

^{197 &}lt;u>http://www.doi.org/</u>, International DOI Foundation; DOI = Digital Object Identifier System

¹⁹⁸ For example: <u>http://www.politifact.com/, http://www.factcheck.org/, http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/</u> in the United States; <u>http://faktabaari.fi/</u> in Finland

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| EA 34: Once again – a corporation vs. the European | 13942 |
| Commission | 13943 |
| This opinion is number 41 on the consultation web page: | 13944 13945 13946 |
| EN: Opinion 41: AT.39398: observations on the proposed commitments <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_41</u> | 13947 13948 13949 |
| The case files are in the following web page: 39398 Visa MIF | 13950 13951 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.ctm?proc_code=1_39398 | 13952 13953 |
| EA 34.1: My answers (12 July 2013) | 13954 |
| Previous consultation(s) | 13955 13956 13957 |
| In the Opinion 18 I have issued some ideas about the Monitoring Trustee, which was meant to assess and follow Microsoft during the period accepted final commitments. | 13958 13959 13960 |
| EN: Opinion 18: Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_18</u> | 13961 13962 13063 |
| In the Opinion 18 I refer to and analyse several ambiguous definitions of the Monitoring Trustee. | 13963 13964 |
| Based on those previous analyses I have some (humble) comments about the Monitoring Trustee in this case (AT.39398). | 13965 13966 13967 |
| Section 8.1 – Necessary qualifications of the Monitoring Trustee? | 13968 13969 |
| It should be noted, that there are two classes of qualifications in this case: | 13970 13971 13972 |
| Technological qualifications Legal qualifications. | 13973 13974 13075 |
| VISA operates on a certain field of information technology, and numerous and very different stakeholders are directly linked to the technologies developed by VISA. Most probably there will be new technological developments in the specific information technology area where VISA operates. | 13975 13976 13977 13978 13979 |
| Therefore, VISA should propose a Monitoring Trustee, which have both legal qualifications and technological qualifications. This might result proposing a team of persons, not just one person. | 13980 13981 13082 |
| Co-operation with the Monitoring Trustee should notice the new technological developments in the specific information technology area where VISA operates. These developments should be assessed according to several legal viewpoints during the Commitments period, i.e. period of 4 years from the Commencement Date. | 13982 13983 13984 13985 13986 |

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| The initial assumption is, that there can be several new and different stakeholders using | | 13988 |
| technologies developed by VISA during the Commitments period. In other words, the market | | 13989 |
| situation and | some technologies can change during the Commitments period. | 13990 |
| | | 13991 |
| Section 8.2 – full terms of the proposed mandate? | | 13992 |
| | | 13993 |
| I suppose, the | at the full terms of the proposed mandate will be publicly available information after | 13994 |
| the Monitoria | ng Trustee is finally selected. | 13995 |
| | | 13996 |
| There is not a | a clear indication in the proposed Commitments, that the full terms of the proposed | 13997 |
| mandate are | public. I propose clearly defined publicity for the full terms. | 13998 |
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| Section 8.2 - | - the outline of a plan? | 14000 |
| | 1 | 14001 |
| Corollary to t | the previous proposals, the outline of a plan (which describes how the Trustee intends | 14002 |
| to carry out i | ts assigned tasks) should be publicly available after the Commission's approval | 14003 |
| to carry out I | is assigned asks) should be publicly available after the commission s approval. | 14004 |
| Co-operation | n hetween different stakeholders? | 14005 |
| co operation | n between unterent stakenoliters. | 14006 |
| In the section | 8.7 there is well-revised explanation of duties and obligations of the Monitoring | 14000 |
| Trustee | 18.7 there is wen-revised explanation of duties and obligations of the Montoring | 14007 |
| Trustee. | | 14008 |
| However it i | s not alage who is regnonsible to gether information from other stakeholders | 14009 |
| | s not creat who is responsible to gather information from other stakeholders. | 14010 |
| 1) | Should now/ovisting stakeholders inform the Commission about the nessible | 14011 |
| 1) | should new/existing stakeholders inform the Commission about the possible | 14012 |
| 2) | Should new/origing stalksholders inform the Manitoring Tructus shout the negsible | 14015 |
| 2) | Should new/existing stakeholders inform the Monitoring Trustee about the possible | 14014 |
| 2) | Should new/origing stalksholders inform both the Commission and the Monitoring | 14015 |
| 3) | Should new/existing stakeholders inform both the Commission and the Monitoring | 14010 |
| | Trustee about the possible problems during the Commitments period? | 1401/ |
| т.1 .11 с | | 14018 |
| Like said ber | ore, during the Commitments period, there can be several changes in the | 14019 |
| (technology/l | business) area, where VISA operates. | 14020 |
| т (1 | | 14021 |
| I propose the | third option, when stakeholders can inform both the Commission and the Monitoring | 14022 |
| Trustee abour | t the possible problems during the Commitments period. Then the Monitoring Trustee | 14023 |
| can propose i | reasoned options to mitigate possible new and/or arising problems during the | 14024 |
| Commitment | s period. | 14025 |
| T A | | 14026 |
| Information | distribution to different stakeholders? | 14027 |
| | | 14028 |
| I have follow | ing proposals: | 14029 |
| | | 14030 |
| 1) Th | ere has to be a dedicated web page for the commitments provided by VISA. | 14031 |
| 2) Th | ere has to be a dedicated email (discussion) for the Commitments. | 14032 |
| 3) Th | ere has to be a dedicated information feed for the Commitments. | 14033 |
| | | 14034 |
| In the propos | ed Commitments VISA is taking rather passive attitude, and is not clearly articulating | 14035 |
| how VISA will keep different stakeholders up-to-date during the Commitments period. | | 14036 |

| | 14037 |
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| The proposed web page can be like: | 14038 |
| http://www.visa.com/EU | 14039 |
| | 14040 |
| All relevant documents created during the Commitments period should be added to the proposed | 14041 |
| web page. Naturally, some of the documents can be confidential, and possibly some redacted / | 14042 |
| modified non-confidential parts of the documents can be added to the web page | 14043 |
| mounted non confidential parts of the documents can be added to the web page. | 14044 |
| Also there should be a (discussion) (email) list for questions and answers related to the | 14045 |
| Commitments. In the simplest form, there can be a email list for discussion, and all interested | 14046 |
| stakeholders can have possibility for a serious discussion during the Commitments period | 14040 |
| stakeholders can have possibility for a serious discussion during the commitments period. | 14047 |
| I have several times wood the European Commission to provide information feeds, and the most | 14040 |
| common form at the moment is the RSS feed. | 14049 |
| | 14050 |
| | 14052 14053 |
| There are some resources for understanding the RSS feed | 14054 |
| RSS: Wikipedia article ¹⁵⁹ | 14055 |
| RSS 2.0 Specification ²⁰⁰ | 14056 |
| News aggregator: Wikipedia article ²⁰¹ | 14057 |
| | 14058 |
| Depending on the selected techonological measures, there can be a RSS feed for the email | 14059 |
| (discussion) list. In any case, VISA should provide RSS feed for the information distribution during | 14060 |
| the Commitments period. | 14061 |
| | 14062 |
| Possibilities to comment different documents, e.g. draft reports? | 14063 |
| | 14064 |
| There is not a clear indication in the proposed Commitments, that there are clearly articulated | 14065 |
| commenting possibilities for different stakeholders. | 14066 |
| | 14067 |
| There should be clearly articulated commenting possibilities for different stakeholders, e.g. a | 14068 |
| possibility to comment draft reports prepared by the Monitoring Trustee. | 14069 |
| | 14070 |
| Like said before, VISA is taking rather passive attitude, and is not clearly articulating how VISA | 14071 |
| will keep different stakeholders up-to-date during the Commitments period. | 14072 |
| | 14073 |
| Good luck !!!!!!! | 14074 |
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| This Opinion is quite limited, and probably other opinions will result some constructive ideas. | 14076 |
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| EA 34.2: Complying with the EU rules? | 14078 |

 ^{199 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS</u>, Wikpedia article – RSS

 200 <u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, RSS 2.0 Specification

 201 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feed_aggregator</u>, Wikipedia article – News aggregator
| VISA is not the first American company facing demands of the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition). According to my understanding, legislation for creating different organisations to assess market situation is developing ²⁰² all the time. | 14080 14081 14082 14083 |
|---|---|
| The next step could be coordination between different competition regulators. Possibly in the future a large multinational corporation may face investigations at the same moment by all relevant competition regulators. This would mean that a company may face serious anti-trust inspections in several countries at the same time – this remains to be seen. | 14084 14085 14086 14087 14088 |
| Personally I have asked from the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) information about one company. the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) informed, that they have been following the issue I mentioned. | 14089 14090 14091 14092 |
| I have never asked the European Commission to inform the results based on my opinions. Has there been any changes to the behaviour of an American company? How these companies have responded to the issues I have emphasised? | 14093 14094 14095 |

²⁰² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competition_regulator, a list of different competition regulators

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| | 14096 |
| EA 35: Opening up Education | 14097 |
| | 14098 |
| This opinion is number 42 on the consultation web page: | 14099 |
| | 14100 |
| EN: Opinion 42: Opening up Education | 14101 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_42 | 14102 |
| | 14103 |
| Consultation on "Opening up Education – a proposal for a European Initiative to enhance | 14104 |
| education and skills development through new technologies" | 14105 |
| | 14106 |
| EA 35.1: Opinions about education (28 October 2013) | 14107 |
| | 14108 |
| General notes based on the previous consultations | 14109 |
| | 14110 |
| It can be noted, that [] there are links ²⁰³ for the previous opinions. | 14111 |
| | 14112 |
| The general note is, that some figures have changed during the timeframe from the first opinions to | 14113 |
| the last opinion. | 14114 |
| | 14115 |
| Main challenge? | 14116 |
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| In the introduction of the consultation document (PDF) there is information about different | 14118 |
| solutions for open educational resources. The general note is, that there are numerous experiments | 14119 |
| for open educational resources. | 14120 |
| | 14121 |
| Standardisation possibilities? | 14122 |



203 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html</u>, The general web page for the published opinions of Jukka Rannila, contains also opinions in Finnish.

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At the moment there is not a single theory for the learning, and there are several rival theories for 14126 learning. As a general note, we can conclude that the process of learning is not yet standardised. For 14127 this reason, we have to differentiate following options: clear or unclear outcome and clear or 14128 unclear process. The [] figure explicates the combinations of clarity and/or unclarity. 14129

Therefore, the standardisation is easier for clear outcomes and clear processes.

Opinion 1: The Commission could generally explicate first the clear outcomes and clear processes in the current solutions for open educational resources.

It can be said, that after explicating first the clear outcomes and clear processes there can be very detailed possibilities (SPEX) for the standardisation of the information and communication technology. In the realm of learning there is still a lot of variety in situations, and not all of the learning process can be standardised. In the process of learning, the object is the mind of a person interested in a specific area of knowledge. After engaging in the open educational resources, the mind of an individual person can be changed.



Opinion 2: The Commission could specify in a very detailed way possibilities for standardised and computerised parts in the open educational resources.

Opinion 3: There can be global solutions for possibilities for standardised and computerised parts in the open educational resources.

In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in the different systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different identifiers (ID) for different levels. In the European Union level, there can be several identifiers (ID), e.g. following: 14153

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| * global identifiers (ID) | 14154 |
| * EU-wide identifiers (ID) | 14155 |
| * general member state identifiers (ID) | 14156 |
| * several identifiers (ID) in a member state. | 14157 |

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It can be noted, that some member states (EU) are federations, and different federal states can have their own identifiers (ID). 14160

A simple description for computerised systems



There some basic functions in computerised systems

- * ADD data
- * RETRIVE data
- * CHANGE data
- * REMOVE data
- * ADMINistration of a system.

These functions use/change/etc. data in two forms:

- * DOCUMENT
- * DATABASE.

Like the figure indicates, the documents can actually change to the database information in a database; the results is naturally new IDs and new databases.

National level / Member state?

It can be concluded, that a specific open educational resource in the national level in a member state 14184 is actually distributed in several systems in a member state. Different member state systems (MSS) 14185 are then integrated in different layers. In other words, the original content is distributed totally and 14186 partially to several systems. 14187

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The problem with several many-to-many systems is naturally the needed cooperation between14190different systems. In reality, this means that modifications in a single system means more14191modifications in all cooperating system. Therefore, many-to-many systems is not the best solution.141921419314193

Need for another group of different IDs in the national level?

| Unfortunately, the proposals made before mean yet another problem with different IDs. Do we need | 14196 |
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| following IDs: | 14197 |
| | 14198 |

- * national IDs for different communities providing open educational resources?
- * national IDs for different open educational resources?

Naturally, this situation leads us to the "Clearing House" solutions, where different IDs are14202compared, evaluated, cross-referenced, etc. The "Clearing House" then gives its own ID for general14203consumption. The following figure gives an idea of the "Clearing House" solution, which means14204one-to-many relations.14205



The practical reality is, that different "Clearing House" solutions can be combined, and therefore the original IDs are hided.

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EU-wide level?

This leads to the question of a European Contact Point (EUCP) for different member state systems (MSS); also it can be said being a "Clearing House".



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| In the current situation, European Union member states (and some co-operation states) have their | 14222 |
| own internal IDs for several information systems. Also, the members states organised as a | 14223 |
| federation have their own internal problems with state-level IDs. | 14224 |
| | 14225 |

On the other hand, there are some working examples of joined or federated EU-wide registers. However, the amount of administration and needed legally binding agreements is considerable.

The solution can be, that member states have own Member State Contact Points (MSCP) and different state level systems are combined gradually. Then the member state system IDs can be used in the European Contact Point (EUCP).

Opinion 4: The Commission can collect together all information about different IDs for open educational resources.

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| Opinion 5: The Commission can propose a specific EU-wide identifier (ID) for open | 14236 |
| educational resources. | 14237 |



Global level?

The problem is multiplied in the global level, when there are several IDs for open educational resources – once again in several layers; e.g. national and regional IDs.

Opinion 6: The Commission can propose different ways to distribute the EU-wide identifiers (ID) of open educational resources to the global systems of open educational resources.

Problem of the layered systems?

It can noted, that there will be several open educational resource systems, and the cooperation between very different system is a serious problem.

From the standardisation point of view, there can be horizontal and vertical standards.

It can be said, that in some point there will be need for horizontal standardisation. This means, that14257several vertical systems can cooperate in different levels. The general development is, that there can14258be several vertical solutions for the same computerisation area. An example for this standardisation14259is the email standard (horizontal), when there are numerous email systems (vertical) created with14260very wide variety of technologies.14261

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Opinion 7: The Commission can collect all relevant information about horizontal standards for open educational resources.

Opinion 8: The Commission can collect all relevant information about vertical standards for open educational resources.

Like said before, there can now be several IDs and several standards. It can be noted, that standards 14272 can be proprietary or open/free. Using different IDs can mean paying different usage fees or using 14273 different IDs can open/free. 14274

In practical reality, there are always different IDs and different standards in the market place, and therefore there is a need for using both open/free and commercial IDs and standards. In some cases, we are forced by market forces to use commercial IDs and standards. 14278 14278

Opinion 9: The Commission could favor mainly open/free IDs and standards for open educational resources.

Favoring open solutions means, that it is easier to connect different systems with each other. In reality, a specific system can cooperate with different system.

Like the figure [] indicates, different systems use different standards and IDs, and the systems are layered in different ways. In reality there are several versions of standards used for cooperation of different systems. Like said in the consultation document, there are options for global cooperation (e.g. UNESCO, ICDE and OECD); this cooperation can mean different IDs and different standards. 14286 14287 14288 14289 14290

Opinion 10: The Commission has to accept, that a single global ID for open educational14291resources needs large-scale cooperation and the realisation of one single global ID for14292open educational resources means more large-scale cooperation.14293

Naturally, it would be an ideal situation, that one single global ID would be the reality. In the mean14295time, the cooperative work for one single global ID should be serious part for standardising open14296educational resources.14297

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Need for different brokers (trusted third party)

In practical reality, there is also a need for trusted third parties in several computerises systems. An example is online shopping, where there are trusted third parties for processing the monetary transaction between customers and sellers.



It can be said, that using open educational resources means also some trusted third parties (Brokers). One example could be the certifications for open educational resources. There can be trusted third parties (Brokers), which can certify open educational resources.

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| | 14312 |
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| One problem with opening educational resources is naturally the level/status for educational | 14313 |
| resources. Are the opened educational resources really top-quality resources? | 14314 |
| | 14315 |
| One problem is naturally the marketing of open educational resources, and the current situation is | 14316 |
| rather unstable, since there are so many providers for open educational resources. Therefore, there | 14317 |
| is a need for trusted third parties (Brokers) for cataloguing different open educational resources. | 14318 |
| | 14319 |
| Opinion 11: The Commission has to gather information about all (needed) trusted | 14320 |
| third parties (Brokers), which are operating with open educational resources. | 14321 |
| | 14322 |
| Opinion 12: Possibly using open educational resources effectively in the European | 14323 |
| Union level means establishing some trusted third parties (Brokers). | 14324 |
| | 14325 |
| The general opinion can be, that the Commission has to really consider advantages and weaknesses | 14326 |
| for establishing new EU-wide trusted third parties (Brokers) for using open educational resources. | 14327 |
| Some of the trusted parties (Brokers) may be outside the European Union, and this adds one level of | 14328 |
| complexity for open educational resources. | 14329 |
| | 14330 |
| In the previous consultations I have explicated the need for standardised interfaces, which are result | 14331 |
| of different needed viewpoints. However, a large-scale information system can mean thousands of | 14332 |
| users, and naturally the data in a system can be voluminous. This is not a news item. | 14333 |
| | 14334 |
| Generally speaking, the usual way for a system is to create one interface to all users. However, I | 14335 |
| propose creating several interfaces for different user groups. There can be numerous user groups, | 14336 |
| and one interface for all does not works. | 1433/ |
| | 14338 |



One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems.

Opinion 13: The Commission can specify rigorously and test rigorously different user14343interfaces for open educational resources.1434414345

Opinion 14: The Commission can advocate standardised user interfaces in the European Union level.

Generally speaking, creating highly usable interfaces is not the norm in many cases; also the14349problem multiplies when there is just one non-usable interface for a system. Therefore, creating,14350testing and standardising several interfaces could be an option.14351

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|---|--|
| Good luck !!!!!!! This Opinion is quite limited, and probably other opinions will result some constructive ideas. | 14352 14353 14354 14355 14356 |
| EA 35.2: Will open educational resources increase knowledge? | 14357 |
| MOOC – Massive Open Online Course? At the moment I dont know the actual situation with the MOOC phenomenon. Will open educational resources actually work as expected? Once again the issue for identifiers (ID) is very complex, since there are several providers of open educational resources. | 14358 14359 14360 14361 14362 14363 |
| This issue needs a large-scale analysis. Possibly we are emphasising wrong issues with open education. | 14364 14365 14366 14367 |
| Here we can note that there is not a single and coherent theory of learning. We can safely note that there are several ways for studying different issues. It could be also noted that there are several learning styles. How will open educational resources fit with different learning styles? | 14368 14369 14370 |

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| EA 36: Extracts of the European register of market | 14372 |
| participants | 14373 |
| This opinion is number 43 on the consultation web page: | 14374 14375 14376 |
| EN: Opinion 43: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 43 | 14377 14378 14379 |
| | 14380 |
| EA 36.1: Text of the opinion (12 November 2013) | 14381 |
| 1. General: Previous consultation of the REMIT registration format | 14382 14383 14384 |
| I gave earlier an opinion (7 May 2012) related to the REMIT registration format, and this opinion is on the following web page: | 14385 14386 14387 |
| EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34</u> | 14388 14389 14390 |
| (REMIT: Pursuant to Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency) | 14391 14392 14393 |
| SO, in this Opinion there should be some new insights related the publication of extracts of the European Register of market participants. | 14394 14395 14395 |
| 2. A quick analysis of the ACER decision n° 01/2012 | 14390 14397 14398 |
| In section (5) there is mentioning about unique identifier (the "ACER code"), and I advocated this approach in my Opinion (7 May 2012). | 14398 14399 14400 14401 |
| I also advocated use of unique identifiers from other (external) registers, and there is mentioning about the some identifiers mentioned: .e.g. VAT number, EIC, LEI, GS1, Trade register number. | 14401 14402 14403 14404 |
| Generally speaking, using information from different registers / databases and combining the gathered information will result some added value. In practical reality, the ACER code can be used in several systems outside of the European Register. | 14405 14406 14407 |
| It must be mentioned, that the European Commission (DG CONNECT, Unit G3) has organised a consultation about guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the re-use of public sector information. | 14408 14409 14410 14411 |
| The web page for this consultation is following: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/consultation-guidelines-recommended-standard-licences-datasets-and-charging-re-use-public</u> | 14412 14413 14414 14415 14416 |
| | |

| In practical terms, providing publication of extracts of the European Register of market participants is one form distributing public sector information | 14417 14418 |
|--|----------------|
| | 14419 |
| It is good to notice that in section (8) there is mentioning, that possibly the REMIT registration | 14420 |
| format can be reviewed based on the experience of using the ACER databases / system(s). | 14421 |
| | 14422 |
| 3. General notes of the European Register | 14423 |
| | 14424 |
| There are several mentionings about the European Register, but the implementation of this | 14425 |
| European Register is somewhat unclear in this phase. | 14426 |
| | 14427 |
| I have to reiterate again (cf. Opinion dated 7 May 2012) the maximum solution for the European | 14428 |
| Register: | 14429 |
| * ACER owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 14430 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 14431 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 14432 |
| * ACER owns the source code of the information system | 14433 |
| * ACER owns the database of the information system | 14434 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards. | 14435 |
| | 14436 |
| Naturally ACER can use technologies, which are developed in an open environment, but these open | 14437 |
| technologies can be the base for actual solutions with direct ownership. | 14438 |
| | 14439 |
| ACER will most probably face a fierce resistance from several stakeholder groups | 14440 |
| when/if ACER is demanding total ownership of the whole information system. | 14441 |
| | 14442 |
| It can be said, that customer's total ownership of the information system is somehow non- | 14443 |
| understandable for some ICT persons. | 14444 |
| | 14445 |
| Therefore the technological implementation of a (new) European Register should be totally | 14446 |
| controlled by ACER, and the providers of different technologies should not create any technological | 14447 |
| lock-ins for ACER. | 14448 |
| | 14449 |
| The data in European Register should be totally controlled by ACER in all phases of the life cycle | 14450 |
| of the European Register. | 14451 |
| Like the figure indicates, there is a life evale for different information systems, when the data in the | 14452 |
| Elike the figure indicates, there is a fife cycle for different information systems, when the data in the | 14433 |
| Pogiater | 14434 |
| | 14455 |
| Generally speaking usage of open standards and open technologies can result longer life evels for | 14450 |
| the European Register | 14/58 |
| ine European Register. | 14/50 |
| [continues on the next nage] | 14/60 |
| [continues on the next page] | 14400 |

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4. The European Register needs to be a horizontal information system

The issue of horizontal information system was not fully elaborated in the previous opinion (7 May144652012). According to my understanding, the European Register will collect information from several14466stakeholders and the European Register will provide information to several stakeholders.14467



[continues on the next page]

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Therefore, there is a need for several interfaces to serve external systems / stakeholders. In the 14475 decision n° 01/2012, there are CSV and XML mentioned as a way to transfer information from the 14476 national registers. I would differentiate following interface need: 14477 14478

- * direct system-to-system connection
- * interfaces based on transmitting documents between different systems.

CSV and XML are for transmitting documents between the different systems. We can present once 14481 more the following figure. 14482



What all this means in practice?

- 1) ACER could consult different stakeholders, and their need for direct system-to-system connections
- 2) ACER could consult different stakeholders, and their need for transmitting different documents between different systems.

The mentioned CSV and XML can be one solution, but there are also other options. In practice, 14493 different stakeholders have their own systems, which may be very cumbersome, and the usage CSV 14494 or XML are not implemented in some systems. In reality, the proposed European Register should14495work several years / decades. The technological reality is, that there will be a need for new14496interfaces during the life cycle.14497

5. Layered systems / different brokers

Like mentioned in the previous opinion (7 May 2012), there is an actual need for several identifiers, and the ACER code is another needed identifier. The ACER code can be used by several stakeholders / systems. One interesting phenomenon is, that there can be different brokers or trusted third parties.

In reality, the extracts of the European register are just one part of creating added value for different stakeholders. When the data from several systems are combined, there can be very sophisticated information services.



6. Analysis of the Annex 1 of the ACER decision n° 01/2012

I advocated in the in the previous opinion (7 May 2012), that ACER could present a proposed database structure, and there could be a consultation about the database structure.

Annex 1 of the ACER decision n° 01/2012 is very good starting point for further analysis.

Section 1: Data related to market participant

Analysis of field 101:

- * companies constantly buy and sell parts of different operations
- * the name of a company (Market Participant) can change
- * the history of name changes may be relevant in the long run
- * should the name changes be recorded?
- * the system must work when there are name changes for market participants

Analysis of fields 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118

| | 14528 |
|---|-------|
| It seems that these field are based on actual reality since there is a need for communication | 14529 |
| between different systems | 14530 |
| | 14531 |
| However there must be always a possibility to add new external identifiers. I suppose that the | 14532 |
| European Register should work several years / decades My analysis is that there can be developed | 14533 |
| new systems outside of the European Register and in some cases those new systems may mean new | 14534 |
| external identifiers | 14535 |
| | 14536 |
| New Proposal – Field 126: Historical data | 14537 |
| * I propose a new field 126 | 14538 |
| * Free text alphanumerical | 14539 |
| | 14540 |
| In reality the real data to be added is always somewhat murky. This means that there is a need for a | 14541 |
| field for free-form text data field, which can contain all kinds of free-form historical data | 14542 |
| | 14543 |
| Eq. in Finland in the electronic medical prescription (e-Resenti 204) one important field is only 50 | 14544 |
| characters In reality it could have been eg free text (alphanumerical) Therefore the proposed | 14545 |
| European Register could contain free-form historical data field (free text alphanumerical) My | 14546 |
| initial analysis is that there will be need for different historical data related to market participants | 14547 |
| initial analysis is, that there will be need for anterent instoriour data related to market participants. | 14548 |
| Field 103: Legal form | 14549 |
| | 14550 |
| Proposal : This could be a selection from pre-determined values | 14551 |
| roposal. This could be a selection from pre acternation values. | 14552 |
| The following Wikinedia article is very revealing | 14553 |
| http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_business_entity | 14554 |
| There are several types of legal forms in the European Union member states | 14555 |
| There are several oppes of legal forms in the Daropean emen memori suites. | 14556 |
| Eq in the Finnish context the pre-determined values could be following. | 14557 |
| FI-1: general partnership | 14558 |
| FI-2: limited partnership | 14559 |
| FI-3: minimum share capital | 14560 |
| FI-4: public limited company | 14561 |
| etc. | 14562 |
| | 14563 |
| Section 2: Data related to natural persons | 14564 |
| | 14565 |
| New Proposal – Field 215: Historical data | 14566 |
| * I propose a new field 215 | 14567 |
| * Free text, alphanumerical | 14568 |
| Here is the same need for historical data, since there can be several changes during the usage of the | 14569 |
| European register. | 14570 |
| | 14571 |
| Section 3: Data related to ultimate controller | 14572 |
| | 14573 |
| New Proposal – Field 321: Historical data | 14574 |
| * I propose a new field 321 | 14575 |
| * Free text, alphanumerical | 14576 |

204 http://www.kanta.fi/en/eresepti-esittely, electronic prescription

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| | |
| | 14577 |
| Here is the same need for historical data, since there can be several changes during the usage of the | 14578 |
| European register. | 14579 |
| | 14580 |
| Section 4: Data related to corporate structure | 14581 |
| | 14582 |
| New Proposal – Field 321: Historical data | 14583 |
| * I propose a new field 321 | 14584 |
| * Free text, alphanumerical | 14585 |
| | 14586 |
| Here is the same need for historical data, since there can be several changes during the usage of the | 14587 |
| European register. | 14588 |
| | 14589 |
| Section 5: Data related to delegated parties | 14590 |
| | 14591 |
| New Proposal – Field 506: Historical data | 14592 |
| * I propose a new field 506 | 14593 |
| * Free text, alphanumerical | 14594 |
| | 14595 |
| Here is the same need for historical data, since there can be several changes during the usage of the | 14596 |
| European register. | 14597 |
| | 14598 |
| Issues raised in the consultation document (PC_2013_R_06) | 14599 |
| | 14600 |
| On the consultation paper ($PC_{2013}R_{06}$) is a list of consultation issues. Here are some | 14601 |
| observations based on the questions. | 14602 |
| | 14603 |
| 1.a) Most likely there will be new usage ideas for the European Register, since the life of the | 14604 |
| European Register will be year/decades. My analysis, that there can be need for some new fields in | 14605 |
| the European Register | 14606 |
| | 14607 |
| 1.b) The fields 108-111 are necessary, and there can be several changes, which are relevant to | 14608 |
| different stakeholders. | 14609 |
| | 14610 |
| 1.c.) The field 113-116 are necessary, and there can be several changes, which are relevant to | 14611 |
| different stakeholders. | 14612 |
| | 14613 |
| 1.d) At the moment, we can not foresee all possible (new) usage ideas for the information in | 14614 |
| European Register. The added value for different stakeholder can be using identifiers from several | 14615 |
| system, and ACER code is one important identifier. | 14616 |
| | 1461/ |
| 2.a) Like said before, we can not foresee all possible (new) usage ideas for the information in | 14618 |
| European Register. Therefore ACER can consult different stakeholders and gather new usage ideas | 14619 |
| for the European Register. | 14620 |
| (b) As a concept material and concept that the information in the Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ | 14621 |
| 2.D) As a general note we can assume, that the information in the European Register could be | 14622 |
| Desister Netwolky the level of multi-ity wavet he confidence of the confidence of the second state of the level of multi-ity wavet he confidence of the second state o | 14025 |
| Register. Indurally, the level of publicity must be carefully assessed. | 14624 |
| Company the area is a word for different for the former the Former Decisi | 14625 |
| Generally: there is need for different feeds from the European Register | 14626 |

Here I have reiterate again (cf. Opinion dated 7 May 2012) different information feeds from the systems. One on of the most used information feed is naturally RSS, and especially the ²⁰⁵ version 2.0. ACER could provide different RSS feeds based on the current information needs after consulting different stakeholders.



Like said before, different stakeholders have their own information systems, which can be very cumbersome and/or antiquated. Here is yet another way for describing information (feed) needs. Four basic functions: Retrieve, Add, Remove, Change. In the current information technology environment there are .e.g following information system: server, desktop and mobile systems.



Each of these functions can mean real-time system or e.g. systems updated daily. Like said earlier, there can be very cumbersome and/or antiquated (customer) systems. This means, that ACER could gather information needs from different stakeholders, which could be using the European Register.

Generally speaking, users can divided e.g. in to different classes:

- * expert / heavy users e.g. using the system daily or several times in a day
- * casual user not using daily but monthly
- * other users e.g. using system sometime not daily/monthly

So, there can be different user interfaces for different user classes.

| Need | for | new | consul | tations | ? |
|-------|-----|-----|--------|---------|---|
| 11000 | 101 | | compan | | , |

This consultation was very important and interesting.

²⁰⁵ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 Specification

| The next phase can be implementing the European Register. Therefore, I propose a consultation based on the actual implementation of the European Register. There could be two versions of the | 14659 14660 |
|---|----------------|
| implementation: the test system(s) and the actually implemented system. The test system could be tested by interested stakeholders, and there can support testing possibilities | 14661 |
| tested by interested stakeholders, and there can several testing possibilities. | 14662 |
| Generally speaking, there are two schools for implementation procedures: | 14664 |
| 1) Explicating the concepts (fields) first | 14665 |
| 2) Creating the interfaces first. | 14667 |
| | 14668 |
| In this case, ACER has selected parts of the first option, and there is nothing wrong that option. When the concepts are finally explicated, e.g. based on this consultation, there can be several | 14669 14670 |
| options for interfaces. | 14671 |
| | 14672 |
| I would advocate, that different stakeholders could propose different interface proposals based on the finally selected concepts (fields). Then those interface proposals could be critically assessed | 14673 14674 |
| and there can be different interfaces based on the user classes. Naturally, user interface experts can | 14675 |
| be consulted, and that is one option. | 14676 |
| Good luck!!!! | 14677 |
| | 14679 |
| Information technology is never easy, and this consultation is just part of the complexity, which will | 14680 |
| be there, when actually implementing the European Register. The journey will be most probably somewhat unexpected, but consulting seasoned experts in right points of the decision chain might | 14681 |
| be a feasible option. | 14683 |
| | 14684 |
| EA 36.2: Extraction of the data from an information system? | 14685 |
| | 14686 |
| Maintaining a working information system means actual money and actual experts for keeping the system working all the time | 14687 |
| system working an me time. | 14689 |
| Then there is the question about open data. What should be free to different functions? Or should | 14690 |
| different extracts be totally free? Should an information system be open to everybody? Should there be some entrance fee for new users of public sector information systems? Should all (relevant) | 14691 |
| public sector information systems be totally open, since some information systems are funded by | 14693 |
| actual taxpayer money. | 14694 |
| All these questions can be answered differently and there is not an universal / uniform answer to all | 14695 14696 |
| situations. | 14697 |
| | 14698 |
| In previous opinions I have advocated an internal identifier (ID) and an external identifier (ID). | 14699 |
| (ID) must be changed – e.g. mergers and name changes of different stakeholders. | 14700 |

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| | 14702 |
| EA 37: Evaluation policy guidelines | 14703 |
| This opinion is number 44 on the consultation web page: | 14704 14705 14706 |
| EN: Opinion 44: Evaluation policy guidelines http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_44 | 14707 14708 14709 |
| EA 37.1: Opinions (11 December 2013) | 14710 |
| 1. General: Previous consultations | 14711 14712 14713 |
| On the [on my web page] is a list of my previous opinions, which are mostly addressed to different Directorate-Generals of the European Commission. Some parts of the previous opinions can be used in this opinion. | 14714 14714 14715 14716 |
| 2. Amount of documents related to this opinion. | 14717 |
| From the ²⁰⁶ consultation web page it is possible to download several documents, and the number of the pages in those documents can be overwhelming for some stakeholders. Since I have not read all possible documents thoroughly, this opinion can be somewhat sporadic. | 14720 14720 14721 14722 14723 |
| 3. Amount of misinformation? | 14724 14725 |



206 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/consultation/index_en.htm</u>, the page was available 7 November 2014.

| The figure is a simple conception of a journalistic publication: from an idea to another idea. In the 14731 middle there is the publication of a story. The problem nowadays is the follow-up of a story, and the 14731 possibility for the misinformation in several stages. Also, the correction process for a story might be 14733 flawed, since the misinformation distribution is always a challenge. 14734 The problem in the current media landscape is the amount of misinformation, since there are 14734 nowadays several organisations, and part of the see organisations may not adhere ³⁶⁷ to the 14735 journalistic guidelines. So, part of the media messages are not news provided by traditional news 14734 How is this related to the proposed evaluation policy guidelines? One problem with European 14744 Union activities is naturally the misinformation about different policies in the European Union 14744 Proposal 1: One part of the evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the misinformation related to some policies. 14746 Hendia channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines. 14749 4 Questionnaires for the members of different TT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires for the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for graving different electronic measures. 14752 The barb istributing questionnair | In the opinion 40 (media freedom and pluralism / audiovisual regulatory bodies) I constructed the figure. | 14728 14729 14730 |
|--|--|---|
| 14735 The problem in the current media landscape is the amount of misinformation, since there are nowadays several organisations, and part of those organisations may not adhere ³⁰⁷ to the 14736 nowadays several organisations, and part of the media messages are not news provided by traditional news organisations, which are adhering to some journalistic guidelines. 14736 organisations, which are adhering to some journalistic guidelines? One problem with European Union activities is naturally the misinformation about different policies in the European Union 14742 14740 How is this related to the proposed evaluation policy guidelines? One problem with European Union 14742 14740 Iveol. 14736 How is this related to the proposed evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the misinformation related to some policies. 14745 Proposal 1: One part of the evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the media channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines. 14746 14751 14746 14747 A Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations) 14753 In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following figure. [Figure on the next page] 14755 The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members of the questionnaires can result alot of documents, and their associations. | The figure is a simple conception of a journalistic publication: from an idea to another idea. In the middle there is the publication of a story. The problem nowadays is the follow-up of a story, and the possibility for the misinformation in several stages. Also, the correction process for a story might be flawed, since the misinformation distribution is always a challenge. | 14730 14731 14732 14733 14733 |
| How is this related to the proposed evaluation policy guidelines? One problem with European Union activities is naturally the misinformation about different policies in the European Union 14741 level.14741 14743Proposal 1: One part of the evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the misinformation related to some policies.14741 14743The hard reality is, that there is always some misinformation floating/distributed in the different media channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines.14745 147454. Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations)14752 1475117. In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following figure. [Figure on the next page]14756 14756The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members of those associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires tar and the questionnaires for different stakeholder (super transmistion)14752 14756The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual processing.14766 147665. Central web page for evaluations?14769 14770There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects a listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14771 14771 14771In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used14771 14771 14773 | The problem in the current media landscape is the amount of misinformation, since there are nowadays several organisations, and part of those organisations may not adhere ²⁰⁷ to the journalistic guidelines. So, part of the media messages are not news provided by traditional news organisations, which are adhering to some journalistic guidelines. | 14735 14736 14737 14738 14739 |
| Proposal 1: One part of the evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the misinformation related to some policies.14745 14746The hard reality is, that there is always some misinformation floating/distributed in the different media channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines.147454. Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations)147521475214753In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following figure. [Figure on the next page]14755The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members of those associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires for the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different stakeholder/expert associations.14761 14756The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual processing.14767 14763There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects are listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14770 14761 14772 14772 | How is this related to the proposed evaluation policy guidelines? One problem with European Union activities is naturally the misinformation about different policies in the European Union level. | 14740 14741 14742 14743 14744 |
| The hard reality is, that there is always some misinformation floating/distributed in the different media channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines.14749 14750 4. Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations) 14752 14751 1. numbers of the members of different stakeholders (associations) 14752 14752In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following figure. [Figure on the next page]14756 14755The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members of those associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires can be distributed and answered using different electronic measures.14760 14761 14762 Proposal 2: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different stakeholder/expert associations.14764 14762 14761 14762The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaire is naturally the ease of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free- | Proposal 1: One part of the evaluation could be assessing the amount and the quality of the misinformation related to some policies. | 14745 14746 14747 |
| 4. Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations) 14752 14752 14752 In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following 14754 figure. [Figure on the next page] 14755 The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members 14756 of those associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires 14759 ean be distributed and answered using different electronic measures. 14760 Proposal 2: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different stakeholder/expert associations. 14762 14760 14760 The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaire is naturally the case of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-form questionnaire is naturally the case of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-form questionnaire is naturally the case of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-form questionnaire is naturally the case of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-form the are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects 14761 14762 14763 14769 14764 14769 14769 14765 14769 14769 | The hard reality is, that there is always some misinformation floating/distributed in the different media channels. Like said before, part of those media channels (sometimes "new") do not adhere to any journalistic guidelines. | 14748 14749 14750 14751 |
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| The main idea was distributing questionnaires for different IT expert 1 associations, and members14757of those associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires14757can be distributed and answered using different electronic measures.14758Proposal 2: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different stakeholder/expert associations.14761The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual processing.147685. Central web page for evaluations?14769There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects are listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14772In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used14774 | In the opinion 8 (European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft) I constructed the following figure. [Figure on the next page] | 14753 14754 14755 14756 |
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| The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured14764questionnaire is naturally the ease of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-14765form questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual14766processing.14767 5. Central web page for evaluations? 14769There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects14771are listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14772In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used14774 | Proposal 2: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different stakeholder/expert associations. | 14761 14762 14763 |
| 5. Central web page for evaluations?14769There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects14770There are isted on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14771In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used14774 | The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured questionnaire is naturally the ease of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free-form questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual processing. | 14764 14765 14766 14767 14768 |
| There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects14770are listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal.14772In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used14774 | 5. Central web page for evaluations? | 14769 |
| In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used 14774 | There are mentions about the central web page for evaluations. If ALL different evaluation projects are listed on the central web page, it is very laudable proposal. | 14770 14771 14772 14773 |
| | In the previous opinions, I have advocated the usage of web feeds. One on of the most used | 14774 |

^{207 &}lt;u>http://www.jsn.fi/en/guidelines_for_journalists/</u>, e.g. the (Finnish) Guidelines for Journalists (and an Annex) (2011 version of the Guidelines).

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information feed is naturally RSS, and especially the ²⁰⁸ version 2.0. The European Commission could provide different RSS feeds based on the current information needs after consulting different stakeholders. 14776 14778



One possibility is to use existing "Your Voice in Europe"²⁰⁹ information service for different evaluation projects.



^{208 &}lt;u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, RSS 2.0 Specification 209 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/index_en.htm</u>, Your Voice in Europe – European Commission

| | 14785 |
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| Proposal 3: The proposed central web page of evaluation (projects) must provide | 14786 |
| different information feeds (especially RSS) about evaluation (projects). | 14787 |
| ······································ | 14788 |
| In practice people are nowadays very wary of giving their electronic mail (email) addresses since | 14789 |
| the amount of unwanted electronic mail (email) messages (aka spam) is an enduring problem. With | 14790 |
| the help of different information feeds (especially RSS) there is no need to gather electronic mail | 14791 |
| (email) addresses | 14792 |
| (emui) addresses. | 14793 |
| 6 Tarms of Pafaranca Model Documents | 14704 |
| 0. Terms of Reference – Woder Documents | 14794 |
| There is some mentions shout Terms of Deference. In some previous environs I have advacated a | 14/95 |
| inere is some mentions about terms of Reference. In some previous opinions i have advocated a | 14/90 |
| project for creating very simple and readable documents. | 14/9/ |
| | 14/98 |
| Proposal 4: There could be a project for creating highly readable ferms of Reference | 14/99 |
| documents. | 14800 |
| | 14801 |
| If external entities are used in evaluation projects, the terms must be very understandable. In | 14802 |
| practice this means reading the legal text through, and then creating highly readable document. | 14803 |
| There can be two or more layers for creating readability, e.g. user-friendly version and the actual | 14804 |
| legal text ("legalese"). | 14805 |
| | 14806 |
| Too often we provide terms written only by lawyers, and naturally this text can be very specific and | 14807 |
| detailed legal text ("legalese"). In practical reality, the legal text can be presented in very user- | 14808 |
| friendly forms. | 14809 |
| | 14810 |
| Good luck!!!! | 14811 |
| | 14812 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other | 14813 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen. | 14814 |
| | 14815 |
| | |
| EA 37.2: Is there something new to be added? | 14816 |
| | 14817 |
| The quality and quantity of misinformation is a huge problem is some cases. In many cases, | 14818 |
| distributed texts about different policies are too complicated ("legalese"). The texts published | 14819 |
| should be very readable and simple, since there are over 500 million citizens in the European | 14820 |
| Union. These 500 million citizens have very different levels of knowledge and therefore readability | 14821 |
| and simplicity has to be emphasised in every level and in every place. | 14822 |
| | 14823 |
| We can generally note that that follow-up of different policies is very important issue. What are the | 14824 |
| actual results of different policies. "ex ante"? "ex post"? When different policies are enforced there | 14825 |
| will be always be some blowback. In many cases we have several beliefs about policies. Different | 14826 |
| political actors sincerely believe that they advocate policies which will actually change the | 14827 |
| behaviour of people. These beliefs are the basis for different policies (ex ante). There will be some | 14828 |
| blowback based on different policies but political actors rarely admit blowback based on actually | 14829 |
| enforced policies (ex post). | 14830 |
| | |

| | 14831 |
|--|-------|
| EA 38: About ICT standardisation? | 14832 |
| | 14833 |
| This opinion is number 45 on the consultation web page: | 14834 |
| | 14835 |
| EN: Opinion 45: About ICT standardisation | 14836 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_45 | 14837 |
| | 14838 |
| EA 38.1: Opinions (18 January 2014) | 14839 |
| | 14840 |
| 1. General: Previous consultations | 14841 |
| | 14842 |
| [there] is a list of my ²¹⁰ previous opinions, which are mostly addressed to different Directorate- | 14843 |
| Generals of the European Commission. Some parts of the previous opinions can be used in this | 14844 |
| opinion. | 14845 |
| | 14846 |
| 2. Number of documents related to this opinion | 14847 |
| | 14848 |
| From the ²¹¹ consultation web page it is possible to download several documents, and the amount of | 14849 |
| the pages in those documents can be overwhelming for some stakeholders. | 14850 |
| | 14851 |
| 3. The main theme: horizontal standards and vertical standards | 14852 |
| | 14853 |
| | |



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One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What 14856 this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of 14857

²¹⁰ http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html, Jukka S. Rannila – Opinions ("Lausunnot" in Finnish)

²¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/public-consultations-ict-standardisation, Public consultations on ICT standardisation, the page was accessible on 18 January 2014

different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do14858not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT14859solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems.14860

Proposal 1: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal 2: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal 3: Developing horizontal standards should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards.

4. A simple/general conception of different ICT solutions / Standard classes



From this simple (figure) conception we can differentiate several standard classes.

- 1) Data (documents) standards
- 2) Data (database) standards
- 3) Standards for adding data to a system.
- 4) Standards for retrieving data from a system.
- 5) Standards for changing data in a system.
- 6) Standards for removing data from a system.
- 7) Display standards
- 8) Interface standards
- 9) Different communication standards.

This actually means at least nine (9) different standard classes, and there can be both open and14888closed standards in different layers.14889

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| Proposal 4: There could be a classification for different (9) standard groups. | 14891 |
| | 14892 |
| Proposal 5: Different standard classes could be emphasised more than others. | 14893 |
| | 14894 |
| 5. Classification of the standards related to this consultation | 14895 |
| | 14896 |
| How to classify the of the standards related to this consultation? Here is my reasoned guess for | 14897 |
| classification of the standards | 14898 |
| | 14899 |
| * Data (document) standard: Extensible Markup Language (XML) | 14900 |
| * Interface standard: Domain ECMAScript-402 Internationalization API | 14901 |
| * Communication standard: DomainKeys Identied Mail Signatures (DKIM) | 14902 |
| * Communication standard: Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) | 14903 |
| * Communication standards: IPv6 | 14904 |
| * Interface standard: LDAPv3 | 14905 |
| | 14906 |
| With XML is possible to create different documents with certain rules, e.g. RSS ²¹² feed is a | 14907 |
| document format for distributing data between RSS feed providers and RSS feed reader programs. I | 14908 |
| estimate that DKIM, DNSSEC and IPv6 can be used together to provide more secure | 14909 |
| communications between different systems. LDAPv3 provides us an interface to use data from | 14910 |
| different systems complying with LDAPv3; Those systems may be closed (source code) or open | 14911 |
| (source code) solutions. | 14912 |
| | 14913 |
| I estimate, that the standards related to this consultation can be considered as horizontal standards. | 14914 |
| | 14915 |
| 6. Current reality in the Europan Union level and in the member states | 14916 |
| | 14917 |
| | |



In member states there are thousands of different informations systems (MSS = as member state14919In member states there are thousands of different informations systems (MSS = as member state14920information system). It can be concluded, that these systems are layered in different ways and14921implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally speaking, there can be several14922many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to implement and maintain.1492314924

In the Europan Union level there is a need to extract information from different member state

212 http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, the page was accessible on 18 January 2014

| systems, and then there is a European contact point (EUCP) for this cooperation between different information systems. | |
|--|-------|
| | 14928 |
| This situation can be solved also with a member state contact point (MSCP), which is then | 14929 |
| connected to a European Union contact point (EUCP). | 14930 |
| | |



In previous consultations I have advocated of creating separate member state contact points (MSCP) and a separate European Union contact point (EUCP). In this way it easier for member state to consolidate different information system with their own timetable.

Proposal 6: The Commission should start implementing the proposed standards (in this consultation) from European Union contact point(s) (EUCP) to member state contact 14942

points (MSCP).

It could be like this: EUCP \rightarrow MSCP \rightarrow MSS. There has to be a lot of patience when implementing 14945 different standards in member state systems (MSS); this work will take years since the quality and quantity of different information systems vary in different member states.

7. Differentiations between agreement, owners and members

In this case we can conclude, that the objects are different information (technology) systems.



In a information system there are a numerous features implemented; these features can be based on 14956 agreements, ownership or membership. Also, there is a complex web of combinations among 14957 agreements, ownership or membership. Generally speaking, we use different information systems 14958 without considering agreements, ownership or membership related to a specific solution. 14959

Proposal 7: The Commission could reveal complex webs of combinations among agreements, ownership or membership in different application fields.

The Rolling plan for ICT standardisation (2013) is a good starting point, but it does not provide a rigorous assessment of agreements, ownership or membership in different application fields.

The problem is naturally the needed knowledge in different domains, since in all domains there are 14967 several problematic issues related to agreements, ownership or membership. 14968

This consultation is a good starting point for assessing needed ICT standardisation in different domains (Domain ICT). Like said before, the quality and quantity of different member state information system varies significantly.

Proposal 8: The Commission could assess ICT standardisation in different domains 14974 (Domain ICT) and classify the needed ICT standardisation efforts based on the 14975 urgency in different domains. 14976

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This consultation is mainly about general ICT standards, and applying those ICT standards in14978different domains (Domain ICT) can actually be very hard. Like said before, different domains have14979their unique situation between agreements, ownership or membership.14980

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Good luck!

This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.

EA 38.2: Selection of public sector information technology standards to be technical specification

There is a clear distinction between standards ans technical specifications in public sector. When14992doing (governmental) public procurement, there should not be favouring of a specific company.14993Therefore there should be a clear list of technical specifications.14994

Despite regulations not favouring specific companies, there has been some procurement cases14996mentioning specific companies. My proposal is to systematically assess different information14997technology standards. Different expert groups could be asked for assessing different standards. With14998this assessment there could be more reasoned decisions of selecting some standards as technical14999specifications.150001500115001

In previous opinions I have discussed about different experts – domain experts and ICT experts. I15002have also written about cooperation with different (ICT) expert associations. I have proposed15003distributing questionnaires for members of different expert associations. Naturally all15004members/experts will not answer to these questionnaires. This procedure of distributing different15005questionnaires for experts could be seriously tested. My assumptions may be wrong based on these15006possible tests.15007

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| EA 39: Review of the EU copyright rules | 15009 |
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| This opinion is number 46 on the consultation web page: | 15011 |
| | 15012 |
| EN: Opinion 46: Review of the EU copyright rules | 15013 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_46 | 15014 |
| | 15015 |
| EA 39.1: Text of the opinion (24 February 2014) | 15016 |
| | 15017 |
| 1. General: Previous consultations | 15018 |
| | 15019 |
| [This text is not needed here]. [Check previous consultations from the dedicated ²¹³ web page]. | 15020 |
| | 15021 |
| 2. This opinion is based on the documents from the consultation ²¹⁴ web page | 15022 |
| | 15023 |
| This opinion is not based on a large-scale literature (reviews), and I have used only the documents | 15024 |
| referred on the dedicated web page for this consultation. Based on this limitation, this opinion is | 15025 |
| quite limited, and I will give answers to small amount of questions. So, I don't answer to all | 15026 |
| questions (80). | 15027 |
| | 15028 |
| 3. Some general notes | 15029 |
| | 15030 |
| I have constructed the following figure based on my limited experience. | 15031 |
| | 15032 |



213 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html</u>, Jukka S. Rannila – different opinions 214 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/consultations/2013/copyright-rules/index_en.htm</u>

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| In short: | 15037 |
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| * the world is full of different objects (things) | 15038 |
| * objects can be nowadays be digital in all phases | 15039 |
| * someone owns some objects | 15040 |
| * usage can be based on ownership agreements and membership | 15041 |
| * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex | 15042 |
| * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex | 15043 |
| the mixages between ownership, agreements and membership can change very orten. | 15045 |
| The mentioned linkages linkages between ownership agreements and membership can also be | 15045 |
| divided to two actions: | 15045 |
| * distribution | 15040 |
| | 15047 |
| usage. | 15040 |
| There is nothing new on the marriage symbolic one. However, the difference how we distribution | 15049 |
| There is nothing new on the previous explanations. However, the difference between distribution | 15050 |
| and usage should be as clear as possibile; also the juridical text should explicate this difference | 15051 |
| between distribution and usage. | 15052 |
| | 15053 |
| 4. Answers to the question 10 | 15054 |
| | 15055 |
| Personally, I have used Creative Commons ²¹³ licence (although different versions) when adding | 15056 |
| different documents to my personal ²¹⁶ web page. Creative Commons licences can allow both | 15057 |
| commercial and non-commercial distribution, usage and (possible) modifications. | 15058 |
| | 15059 |
| The European Commission could assess Creative Commons licences for distribution and usage. | 15060 |
| Those licences (CC) may reduce the needed administration in the European level. | 15061 |
| | 15062 |
| At the moment, the Creative Commons licences were not accessible with all languages used in the | 15063 |
| Member States (EU). | 15064 |
| | 15065 |
| 5. Documents vs. Databases / Different identifiers (IS) | 15066 |
| | 15067 |
| The figure [] is a simple conception of information technology: especially we should note the | 15068 |
| difference between documents and databases. It can be noted, that databases can contain links to | 15069 |
| different documents. | 15070 |
| | 15071 |
| In this consultation, we can note that we are mainly working with documents in different forms: e.g. | 15072 |
| text document, videos, voice, audiovisual and different combinations. | 15073 |
| | 15074 |
| Databases need different IDs (identifiers) for creating links with documents. Generally speaking | 15075 |
| databases usually contain specific internal ID and then external IDs linking to other databases | 15076 |
| | 15077 |
| In this context, an example of an ID is ²¹⁷ IMDb (Internet Movie Database), since all listed entities | 15078 |
| $(e \sigma \text{ movies})$ have an ID and all listed persons $(e \sigma \text{ actors})$ have an ID. When combining these IDs | 15079 |
| it is easy to get basic information about different audiovisual works (e.g. movies and series) IMDb | 15080 |
| is a global database. Similar (global) databases with their internal IDs can found for music digital | 15080 |
| games hooks etc | 15087 |
| Sumos, oooks, oto. | 13002 |
| | |

^{215 &}lt;u>https://creativecommons.org/</u>, Creative Commons, the link worked on 24 February 2014 216 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/</u>, Jukka S. Rannila, personal web pages 217 <u>http://www.imdb.com/</u>, IMDb (Internet Movie Database), link worked on 24 February 2014



Opinions:

- 1) The Commission could gather information of all relevant databases.
- 2) The Commission could assess the need for cooperation between different databases.
- **3)** The Commission could make some reasoned proposals for cooperation between 15089 different (global, regional, national) databases. 15090
- 5. Linking and browsing / Question 11



Based on the previous differentiation between databases and documents, there can be several15095different interfaces in a specific system. Like said before, internal IDs and external IDs are15097important.15098I have concluded, that there is two possibilities:15100

- 1) using IDs for linking to a specific (digital) object
- 2) linking in a free-form way to a a specific (digital) object.

Opinions:

- 4) There could be specific juridical texts (e.g. licences) when using IDs of a (specialised) database.
- 5) With free-form linking there could be different juridical texts (e.g. licences).

6. Linking and browsing / Question 12

In practical reality, different IDs are layered, and the digital object can be distributed through several systems before the actual usage. It can be said, that using Creative Commons licences bypass this problem, since Creative Commons licences allow distribution.



On the consultation document, there is discussion about copyright rules, when the actual distribution of a (digital) object means several (temporary) copies in the distribution chain(s).

I propose dissecting the whole distribution chain from the beginning to the end. The problems mentioned (Question 12 in specific) on the consultation document are in the final phases of the distribution of a digital object:

- 1) The display in the last phase (e.g. screen of a digital device)
- 2) The memory of a digital device when displaying information to a display.

Opinions:

- 6) The whole chain of (digital) distribution could be assessed.
- 7) There can be different forms of usage in the chain of digital distribution.
- 8) Different parts in the chain could have their own terms (e.g. licences).
- 9) The terms for the final user(s) should be simple and readable text.

7. Registration of works and other issues

It can be said, that members states (EU) can have their own measures for distribution of different15135digital objects. E.g. in Finland, there is ²¹⁸ a unique situation with six different copyright15136

²¹⁸ http://www.tekijanoikeus.fi/suomen-tekijanoikeusjarjestot, list of six copyright associations in Finland

associations. Therefore, the linkages in Finland is cooperation between different information systems.



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Generally speaking, in different members states (EU) there are unique situations and unique 15142 information systems, when creating cooperation between different copyright holder. These 15143 information system can be very specialised, and we can call them as Member State Systems (MSS). 15144

system, and it could be connected to just one European contact point (EUCP).

2 MSS MSS MSS MSS EUCP MSS MSS MSS MSS

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| The practical reality is, that there will be several systems (MSS) in different member states. | 15151 |
|--|-------|
| | 15152 |
| Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point | 15153 |
| (EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member | 15154 |

State Contact Point (MSCP). 15155

15141 15145 The other extreme would be, that there would be just only one system (MSS) in a member state 15146 15147 15148

- 15150



Opinions:

- 10) There could be one European-wide contact point.
- 11) There could be one European-wide identifier (ID).
- 12) The European-wide identifier (ID) could refer to member state identifiers.
- 13) Member states can consolidate own information systems (for copyright usage).
- 14) Member states could have one contact point for European-wide cooperation.

Like said before, there can be several non-European identifiers (ID), and cooperation with global IDs is one issue.

8. Incentives for European-wide (and global) identifiers? / Question 19

On the European level there could be some standardisation in different phases of distribution and usage. There could be translations for different issues.

In reality, the distribution and usage (of digital objects) can be described as a process from the beginning to the ending. The level of process description can be on several layers, and different actors have different levels of detail in their processes.

In the European level there could be standardisation for some detailed phase(s) in the process (SPEX). For example, part(s) of interfaces could be the same in all relevant systems.

Opinions:

- 15) There could be some European standardisation efforts for distribution and usage.
- 16) Some of the global proposals for standardisation could be assessed.
- 17) Standards implemented should take care of linguistic differences.
An example could be adding actual IDs for a new digital object. The interface (for adding an ID) could be the same in several systems, even though the used information technology could be different in specific information systems.



9. Good luck !!!

This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.

EA 39.2: Different layers and simplicity

Here I can emphasise the need for very readable texts. Improving readability and keeping the legal15199text as understandable as possible is a challenge to all of us. I have proposed creation of different15200symbols for different contexts. On example is naturally 219 Creative Commons licenses, when it is15201possible to select licenses with clear and simple way. However, the complicated legal texts15202(legalese) is naturally available. This kind simplicity could be used in different contexts.15203

| | 15204 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| EA 40: Government documents (ODF / OOXML) | 15205 |
| This opinion is number 47 on the consultation web page: | 15206 15207 15208 |
| EN: Opinion 47: Sharing or collaborating with government documents <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_47</u> | 15208 15209 15210 15211 |
| EA 40.1: Text of the opinion (25 February 2014) | 15212 |
| 1. Some background | 15213 15214 |
| This opinion is about following standards: | 15215 15216 15217 |
| 1) ODF 1.1 - ISO/IEC 26300: 2006/Amd 1: 2012 Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.1 | 15217 15218 15219 |
| 2) ODF 1.2 - Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) Version 1.2 | 15220 15221 |
| 1 will EXLUDE discussion about the following standards | 15222 15223 |
| a) HTML 4.01 - ISO/IEC 13445.2000 Information technology - Document description and processing languages - HyperText Markup Language (HTML) 4) HTML5 | 15224 15225 15226 15227 |
| However, we can not discuss about ODF without some considerations about the following: | 15228 15229 |
| 5) Standard ECMA-376: Office Open XML File Formats (OOXML) 6) ISO/IEC 29500 – standards series, based on ECMA-376 | 15230 15231 15232 |
| Following web pages should be consulted, when discussing ODF / OOML | 15233 15234 |
| 1-2) Technical Committee OASIS Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) TC <u>https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=office</u> | 15235 15236 15237 15238 |
| 5-6) Standard ECMA-376: Office Open XML File Formats <u>http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-376.htm</u> | 15239 15240 15241 15242 |
| 7) Freely Available Standards – ISO – ISO - International Organization for Standardization <u>http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html</u> | 15243 15244 15245 15246 |
| All relevant standards are listed (7) on the ISO web page. | 15247 15248 |
| 2. Number of the documents and quality of the documents (ODF and OOXML) | 15249 15250 |

| | 15251 |
|---|-------|
| From the ISO web page (7) we can a download following documents related to 26300 series: | 15252 |
| ISO/IEC 26300:2006 | 15253 |
| ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012 | 15254 |
| ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.1:2010 | 15255 |
| ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.2:2011 | 15256 |
| | 15257 |
| In short: there is the base standard, one amendment and two corrigenda. Now we can add the | 15258 |
| number of pages in these documents: | 15259 |
| | 15260 |
| 728 pages: ISO/IEC 26300:2006 | 15261 |
| 108 pages: ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012 | 15262 |
| 10 pages: ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.1:2010 | 15263 |
| 13 pages: ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.2:2011 | 15264 |
| | 15265 |
| All together 859 pages – the 26300 series | 15266 |
| | 15267 |
| From the ISO web page (7) we can a download following documents related to 29500 series: | 15268 |
| | 15269 |
| 5030 pages: ISO/IEC 29500-1:2012 | 15270 |
| 138 pages: ISO/IEC 29500-2:2012 | 15271 |
| 46 pages: ISO/IEC 29500-3:2012 | 15272 |
| 1550 pages: ISO/IEC 29500-4:2012 | 15273 |
| | 15274 |
| All together 6764 pages – the 29500 series | 15275 |
| | 15276 |
| However, ISO web page (7) contains also Electronic inserts for the 29500 series, and those inserts | 15277 |
| contain hundreds of different documents; Altogether those electronic inserts are 6,64 Mb. | 15278 |
| | 15279 |
| 3. Number of the documents and quality of the documents should be manageable!! | 15280 |
| | 15281 |
| As we can see, the quantity and quality of the documents vary in those two standards (ODF and | 15282 |
| OOXML). | 15283 |
| | 15284 |
| Those two standards (ODF and OOXML) are meant for the same functionality: Sharing or | 15285 |
| collaborating with (government) documents. | 15286 |
| | 15287 |
| IF Cabinet Office decides something for OOXML, the quality and quantity for OOXML | 15288 |
| conformance is a serious issue; Is there enough market support for OOXML? | 15289 |
| A Conference with OOVML (OFF - On an VML ITC 1/8C 24/WC4) | 15290 |
| 4. Conformance with OOXML (Office Open XML JTC 1/8C 34/WG4) | 15291 |
| First we should compute the fellowing with reason | 15292 |
| http://www.italao24.ang/wed/ (Office Onen XML_ITC 1/SC 24/WC4) | 15295 |
| <u>nup.//www.jtc1sc54.org/wg4/</u> (Onice Open XML JTC 1/SC 54/wG4) | 15294 |
| This working group 1 is dedicated for OOVML maintainance | 15295 |
| This working group 4 is ucultated for OOAML maintainance. | 15290 |
| From web page of the WG 1 there is a link for the following web page: | 15291 |
| http://www.29500sc34comments.org/ | 15290 |
| However this link is not working . This missing web nage should be about defect reports related to | 15200 |
| moverer, and mak to not working. This missing web page should be about detect reports related to | 15500 |

| the 29500 standard series. | 15301 |
|---|-------|
| Therefore, we have to look indirectly the defect report from the search page: | 15302 |
| http://lucia.itsci.insi.or.in/itsci/servlets/ScmDoc10?Com_Id=w4 | 15305 |
| From this web page we can select "Defect reports" There are fourteen (14) different "Defect | 15305 |
| reports" for OOXML. | 15306 |
| | 15307 |
| The latest "Defect Report" is the document with number 0138. | 15308 |
| http://kikaku.itsci.ipsi.or.jp/sc34/wg4/archive/sc34-wg4-2010-0138.zip | 15309 |
| This latest "Defect Report" contains 1018 pages of 347 defects. | 15310 |
| | 15311 |
| What I am actually saving? The conformance of OOXML means dealing with a numerous list of | 15312 |
| different defect reports (hundreds in other words). It is unclear to me, what is the timetable for | 15313 |
| dealing with ALL current defects and possible NEW defects. | 15314 |
| | 15315 |
| If the Cabinet Office decides something about the OOXML conformance, the Cabinet Office has to | 15316 |
| be very clear about the current defect reports with the conformance. | 15317 |
| | 15318 |
| Since the actual timetable for correcting ALL current defects in OOXML is unclear, this means that | 15319 |
| the Cabinet Office has to be very specific in requests for proposals, i.e. the actual version of | 15320 |
| OOXML and the actual defect reports, which affect the conformity of OOXML. | 15321 |
| | 15322 |
| 5. Standardisation efforts for OOXML and ODF (JTC 1/SC 34) | 15323 |
| | 15324 |
| Personally, I attended JTC 1/SC 34 working group meetings (WGs 1, 4 and 5) in Helsinki (14-17 | 15325 |
| June 2010). I have written an opinion about the meeting on the following web page: | 15326 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_24 | 15327 |
| | 15328 |
| Both ODF and OOXML have their own problems: that is my conclusion from the meeting(s). | 15329 |
| | 15330 |
| Personally, I made the conclusion in June 2010, that ultimate winner of ODF and OOXML | 15331 |
| standardisation efforts will be PDF (Portable Document Format). | 15332 |
| | 15333 |
| 25 February 2014 I can conclude, that PDF is still the ultimate winner (situation from June 2010 to | 15334 |
| February 2014). | 15335 |
| | 15336 |
| The practical reality is, that PDF has gained so much support, that it is a de facto and partly de jure | 15337 |
| standard for viewing (government) documents. | 15338 |
| | 15339 |
| PDF can handle situation with non-editable documents, and therefore PDF should be endorsed in | 15340 |
| the first phase. | 15341 |
| | 15342 |
| 6. Selecting internal document format for internal usage | 15343 |
| | 15344 |
| Based on previously highlighted problems, I have made the conclusion, that ODF has LESS | 15345 |
| problems than OOXML. ODF is NOT a perfect standard, but it has several advantages: | 15346 |
| 1) the page amount is manageable (859 vs. 6764 pages) | 15347 |
| 2) the number of defect reports is manageable when using ODF | 15348 |
| 3) It should be easier to conform to ODF – less pages and less defect reports. | 15349 |
| | 15350 |

| 7. Selecting ODF for internal usage and external usage (Cabinet Office)? | 15351 |
|---|-------|
| | 15352 |
| The practical reality in this case (standards endorsed by the Cabinet Office) is, that the Cabinet | 15353 |
| Office has to be in touch with innumerable stakeholders in the near and distant future. Therefore, | 15354 |
| the Cabinet Office using internal document format means, that some internal documents will | 15355 |
| ultimately distributed outside. | 15356 |
| | 15357 |
| Like said before, PDF can handle situation with non-editable documents. | 15358 |
| | 15359 |
| Based on these two main dimensions, i.e. number of pages and number of defects, I have to | 15360 |
| conclude, that ODF will have more advantages when compared to OOXML: | 15361 |
| | 15362 |
| However, I have reiterate, that ODF is not perfect. PDF is still the winner. | 15363 |
| | 15364 |
| 8. Creating possible test suite for ODF conformance | 15365 |
| | 15366 |
| Since ODF is not perfect, the Cabinet Office can use an existing test suite for ODF conformance or | 15367 |
| develop their own test suite of ODF conformance. | 15368 |
| 1 | 15369 |
| This proposed test suite of ODF should take care of reported defects in ODF. | 15370 |
| This proposed test suite should take care of specific needs for the Cabinet Office usage | 15371 |
| | 15372 |
| With this test suite for ODF can different stakeholders conform their products to the specific needs | 15373 |
| for the Cabinet Office usage | 15374 |
| for the Euclidet Office usuge. | 15375 |
| Creating or selecting a specific test suite for ODE conformance means, that in public procurement | 15376 |
| there is fair requirements for different vendors, since the test suite is crafted to the Cabinet Office | 15370 |
| usere is fair requirements for different vendors, since the test suite is crafted to the Cabinet Office | 15278 |
| usage. | 15270 |
| 0 Instructing stakeholders to use ODE format | 15290 |
| 9. Instructing stakenoluers to use ODF format | 15201 |
| | 15381 |
| The practical reality is, that the Cabinet Office will receive documents in several forms, e.g. KTF, | 15382 |
| DOC, 1X1, ODF and OOXML. Therefore, the Cabinet Office can convert those documents to ODF | 15383 |
| in several cases. It can be concluded, that it will take years of educating different stakeholders to | 15384 |
| use ODF as the selected format for sharing or collaborating with government documents. | 15385 |
| Therefore, the Cabinet Office must have a clear marketing/educating strategy for ODF usage. | 15386 |
| | 15387 |
| 10. Good luck!! | 15388 |
| | 15389 |
| This opinion is quite limited, and hopefully other opinions will result some constructive ideas for | 15390 |
| selecting standards for sharing or collaborating with government documents. | 15391 |
| | 15392 |
| EA 10.2: Not much to add here / Conclusions | 15202 |
| EA 40.2. Not much to add here / conclusions | 13393 |
| | 15394 |
| Here are some conclusions. 1) PDF will be the ultimate winner of different document formats. 2) | 15395 |
| An average user of an office software suite does not understand the difference between documents | 15396 |
| formats. 3) Possibly different communities decide to use ODF as the internal standard. 4) The mess | 15397 |
| with OOXML "standardisation" will continue in the near future. | 15398 |
| | |
| | |

| 402 / 652 | |
|---|-------|
| | 15399 |
| EA 41: Government(s) vs. Microsoft? | 15400 |
| This opinion is number 48 on the consultation web page: | 15401 |
| This opinion is number to on the consultation web page. | 15403 |
| EN: Opinion 48: Response to Microsoft's proposal | 15404 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_48 | 15405 |
| | 15406 |
| EA 41.1: Text of the opinion (26 February 2014) | 15407 |
| | 15408 |
| Introduction | 15409 |
| | 15410 |
| From the page: | 15411 |
| <u>http://standards.data.gov.uk/proposal/snaring-collaborating-government-documents</u> | 15412 |
| CHALLENGE: SHARING OR COLLABORATING WITH GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS | 15415 |
| ennelendel sin kind ok eolenbokkindo with dovektikelti boeometris | 15415 |
| First of all, a lot of thanks to Cabinet Office for organising this important consultation / | 15416 |
| Challenge. I gave my reasoned opinion in the following two links: | 15417 |
| | 15418 |
| HTML: Jukka Rannila's response to the government's proposal | 15419 |
| http://standards.data.gov.uk/comment/838#comment-838 | 15420 |
| | 15421 |
| PDF file: Jukka Rannila's response to the government's proposal | 15422 |
| http://www.jukkaranniia.fi/lausunnot.ntml#nro_4/ | 15423 |
| However, Microsoft gave their opinion on 26 February 2014 | 15424 |
| HTML: http://standards.data.gov.uk/comment/929#comment-929 | 15426 |
| Microsoft Response to the government's proposal | 15427 |
| | 15428 |
| MICROSOFT SHOULD HAVE GIVEN THEIR OPINION EARLIER !!! | 15429 |
| | 15430 |
| It is totally unacceptable and unfair, that one of the mightiest (ICT) corporations in the world did | 15431 |
| not disclose their reasoned opinion(s) earlier in this consultation process (challenge). In this way, | 15432 |
| Microsoft did not give wider opportunities for interested stakeholders to give reasoned opinions | 15433 |
| based on the Microsoft's opinion (document). | 15434 |
| 1 The PDF file prior to this opinion | 15436 |
| 1. The FDF the prior to this opinion | 15437 |
| I strongly recommend to read the PDF file prior to this opinion, that opinion is my 47th opinion | 15438 |
| based on the previous consultations. | 15439 |
| | 15440 |
| EN: Opinion 47: Sharing or collaborating with government documents | 15441 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_47 | 15442 |
| 2 The behaviour of Microsoft prior to this animian (2) February 2014) | 15443 |
| 2. The behaviour of wherosoft prior to this opinion (20 redruary 2014) | 15444 |
| | 13443 |

| I have to reiterate, that Microsoft has previously been subject of several consultations. It can be | 15446 |
|--|-------|
| concluded, that the European Commission (EC) has been forced (Directorate-General for | 15447 |
| Competition) to assess different competitive situations in the business areas, which are affected by | 15448 |
| the market behaviour of Microsoft. | 15449 |
| | 15450 |
| EN: Opinion 17: Opinion to Antitrust Case No. COMP/C-3/39.530 | 15451 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 17 | 15452 |
| | 15453 |
| EN: Opinion 18: Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft | 15454 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_18 | 15455 |
| <u> </u> | 15456 |
| EN ¹ Opinion 19 ¹ Official Acknowledgement by the Commission | 15457 |
| http://www.jukkarannila fi/lausunnot.html#nro_19 | 15458 |
| | 15459 |
| FN: Opinion 20: SECOND Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft | 15460 |
| http://www.jukkarannila fi/lausunnot.html#nro_20 | 15461 |
| | 15462 |
| In some asses Migrosoft has constructed written Commitments for the Directorate Coneral for | 15462 |
| Compatition These compatition (Antitrust) asses can be listed have | 15405 |
| Competition. These competition (Antitudsi) cases can be listed here. | 15464 |
| Minnage & (Tring) | 15405 |
| Microsoft (Tyling) | 15400 |
| <u>nup://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isel/case_details.clm?proc_code=1_39530</u> | 1540/ |
| M_{i} and Ω (ECIS a multiplication) | 15468 |
| | 15469 |
| <u>http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isel/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_39294</u> | 15470 |
| | 154/1 |
| PO/Microsoft+NTL | 154/2 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/iset/case_details.ctm?proc_code=1_3/925 | 15473 |
| | 154/4 |
| PO/Microsoft+UPC | 154/5 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/iset/case_details.ctm?proc_code=1_3/924 | 15476 |
| | 15477 |
| Microsoft Europe | 15478 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=1_37792 | 15479 |
| | 15480 |
| It has been a great disappointment for me, that the European Commission has not disclosed publicly | 15481 |
| the responses given by different stakeholders. The European Commission calls these as "Market | 15482 |
| Tests", and all interested parties are invited to give their reasoned opinions based on the | 15483 |
| Commitments made by different companies. | 15484 |
| | 15485 |
| Other companies have also forced the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) | 15486 |
| to take same actions based on market behaviour of some companies. My opinions related to those | 15487 |
| competition cases can be downloaded from the following web page addresses. | 15488 |
| | 15489 |
| EN: Opinion 32: COMP/C-3/39.692/IBM - Maintenance services | 15490 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_32 | 15491 |
| | 15492 |
| EN: Opinion 37: CASE COMP/39.654 - Reuters instrument codes | 15493 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 37 | 15494 |
| | 15495 |

| EN: Opinion 41: AT.39398: observations on the proposed commitments | 15496 |
|--|-------|
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_41 | |
| | 15498 |
| 3. The behaviour of Microsoft related to this opinion | 15499 |
| There to mitter to the title totally send on the last friends of the the Misses of sense their series in | 15500 |
| I have to reiterate, that it is totally unacceptable and unfair, that Microsoft gave their opinion | 15501 |
| (documents) so late, that there are just some nours to give a reasoned responses based on the | 15502 |
| opinion given by Microsoft. | 15503 |
| In the case of Finland ($CMT+2$) there are just some hours before the consultation (Challenge) is | 15504 |
| In the case of Finland ($OW1+2$) there are just some nours before the consumation ($OHanenge$) is over The opinion of Microsoft (26 February 2014, 1:45 pm, $CMT+0$) can then be reviewed just | 15505 |
| some hours (GMT+2) | 15500 |
| some nodis $(0111+2)$. | 15508 |
| 4 The actual situation on the standardisation of the OOXML standard | 15500 |
| 4. The actual situation on the standardisation of the OOMME standard | 15510 |
| At this phase. I have to refer to my Opinion (23 June 2010) based on the (ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / | 15511 |
| Working Groups 1–4 and 5) which is based on actual reality with the standardisation of the | 15512 |
| OOXML standard. | 15513 |
| | 15514 |
| EN: Opinion 24: ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 in Helsinki 14-17 June 2010 | 15515 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 24 | 15516 |
| | 15517 |
| I made some conclusions based on those meetings: | 15518 |
| | 15519 |
| 1. OOXML still demands much real human work in order to correct ALL defects | 15520 |
| 2. OOXML is not 100% perfect | 15521 |
| 3. ODF is not 100% perfect | 15522 |
| 4. The ultimate winner of this ODF/OOXML standardisation wrangle is PDF. | 15523 |
| | 15524 |
| The situation is the same on 26 February $2014 - PDF$ is so ubiquitous, that all relevant and serious | 15525 |
| document processing utilities nowadays conform to the PDF. | 15526 |
| (The states of the ODE star deads) | 1552/ |
| 6. The status of the ODF standards? | 15528 |
| Like said the ODE standard was not 100% perfect on June 2010. However, the NUMPER of the | 15529 |
| ODE defect reports were much smaller than the NUMBER of OOYML defects | 15530 |
| ODI delett reports were inden smaner than the NONIDER of OOAWE deletts. | 15537 |
| Based on this simple calculation, it can be noted, that it is easier to correct smaller number of | 15532 |
| defects related to the ODF standard | 15534 |
| deletes felated to the ODT standard. | 15535 |
| It is easy to collect the number of pages for ODF standards from this web page | 15536 |
| http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html | 15537 |
| ==> ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012 | 15538 |
| ==> ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.1:2010 | 15539 |
| ==> ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.2:2011 | 15540 |
| ==> ISO/IEC 26300:2006 | 15541 |
| | 15542 |
| Altogether the number of the pages (728+108+10+13) is 859. | 15543 |
| | 15544 |
| Then we can look the version 1.2. of the ODF standard. | 15545 |

| | 15546 |
|---|-------|
| | 15540 |
| 29 September 2011 - Version 1.2 | 1554/ |
| http://docs.oasis-open.org/office/v1.2/os/OpenDocument-v1.2-os.html | 15548 |
| | 15549 |
| As can be seen, the PDF document contains 120 pages. | 15550 |
| | 15551 |
| 7. The status of the OOXML standards? | 15552 |
| | 15553 |
| It can be concluded, that the number of pages is smaller than in the OOXML. The amount of pages | 15554 |
| related to OOXML can be collected from the same nage | 15555 |
| http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAyailableStandards/index.html | 15556 |
| > ISO/IEC 20500 1.2012 | 15557 |
| = >150/1EC 20500 2:2012 | 15550 |
| = >150/1EC 29500-2.2012 | 15550 |
| =>150/1EC 29500-3:2012 | 15559 |
| => ISO/IEC 29500-4:2012 | 15560 |
| | 15561 |
| The OOXML standard documents is altogether over 6000 pages, and then there is a large collection | 15562 |
| of "Electronic inserts". | 15563 |
| | 15564 |
| Based on this simple calculation, it can be concluded, that over 6000 pages (OOXML) means a lot | 15565 |
| of work, when implementing the OOXML in different document processing utilities. | 15566 |
| | 15567 |
| 8 The amount of real neonle involved in the real OOXML standardisation process? | 15568 |
| o. The amount of real people involved in the real OOMME standardisation process. | 15560 |
| ITC 1/SC 24/WC4 as a working group has the following functioning web page (26 Echrupry 2014) | 15570 |
| 11C 1/SC 34/ w G4 as a working group has the following functioning web page (20 February 2014) | 15570 |
| <u>nttp://www.jtc1sc34.org/wg4/</u> | 155/1 |
| | 15572 |
| From this page there is a link for the Document Register (ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34/WG 4) | 15573 |
| http://lucia.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/itscj/servlets/ScmDoc10?Com_Id=w4 | 15574 |
| | 15575 |
| From this page I have selected | 15576 |
| ==> Meeting Report | 15577 |
| ==> Date | 15578 |
| ==> Descending | 15579 |
| => Search | 15580 |
| The result is meeting reports of this working group (ISO/IEC_ITC_1/SC_34/WG_4). From this page | 15581 |
| we can take the following document | 15582 |
| we can take the following document $> (261)$ Minutes of the Dollowing Mosting of 2012 06 17/20 | 15502 |
| = (201) minutes of the believe Meeting of 2013-00-17/20 | 15503 |
| | 15584 |
| SO, in the latest face-to-face meeting, there were twelve (12) persons involved. I don't know the | 15585 |
| actual amount of persons involved in the OOXML standardisation processes. | 15586 |
| | 15587 |
| Based on my own experience (actually attending a meeting / Helsinki 14-17 June 2010), I can | 15588 |
| conclude, that all persons involved are well-meaning persons. | 15589 |
| | 15590 |
| However, the latest published defect report document (22 April 2010) is in the following address: | 15591 |
| http://kikaku.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/sc34/wg4/archive/sc34-wg4-2010-0138.zip | 15592 |
| The number of defects (22 April 2010) in this document is 347 different defect reports | 15593 |
| r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r | 15594 |
| The reality is that processing all defect reports means using a lot of time and a lot of human | 15505 |
| The reality is, that processing an acreet reports means using a for or time and a for or numan | 15575 |

| 406 | / | 652 |
|-----|---|-----|
| 700 | / | 052 |

| resources. In reality, this means that e.g. those 12 persons involved have to use their valuable time and effort for correcting these defects (e.g. 347). | 15596 15597 15598 |
|---|--|
| Based on my own experience in one (Helsinki) face-to-face meeting, it is possible to address just a limited amount of defect reports in one meeting. Solving all defects (e.g. 347) will take time and effort. | 15599 15600 15601 |
| SO, what I am saying? I am saying, that OOXML standardisation is more a process, which will evolve based on the work done by that rather small amount of people involved in standardisation. | 15602 15603 15604 15605 |
| My conclusion is, that the number of persons involved OOXML standardisation might be shrinking, not increasing new persons. | 15606 15607 |
| Naturally, we can conclude, that Microsoft may have internally several engineers working on OOXML conformity with their own products. | 15609 15610 |
| As can be seen from (ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34/WG 4) working group documents, Microsoft have their representatives working on OOXML standardisation process, which is still evolving. The obvious question is naturally following: how long there will be other representatives from other communities than from Microsoft? | 15611 15612 15613 15614 15615 15616 |
| My assumption is, that the number non-Microsoft representatives in the public OOMXL standardisation process may be decreasing, not increasing. This remains to be seen, but the absence of non-Microsoft representatives is a serious issue. | 15617 15618 15619 15620 |
| Privately, different organisations will seriously work on OOXML conformance, but they are not concerned about the public images/impressions of OOMXL standardisation process. | 15621 15622 15623 |
| Since OOXML might constitute a de facto standard is some contexts, different communities do not actually care about the public images/impressions of OOMXL standardisation process. | 15624 15625 |
| Serious question: Will there ultimately be only Microsoft representatives in the public OOMXL standardisation process? | 15627 15628 |
| 9. OOXML is implemented in several document processing utilities | 15629 15630 15631 |
| List of software that supports Office Open XML <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_software_that_supports_Office_Open_XML</u> | 15632 15633 15634 |
| Like the list above indicates, OOXML is implemented in several software, and OOXML might constitute a de facto standard in some contexts. | 15635 15636 15637 |
| However, there is the serious question about the de jure standards, and according to my understanding this consultation (challenge) is about the de jure standards, which might be enforced by different government entities. | 15638 15639 15640 |
| Therefore, the Cabinet Office is in a very tight spot when dealing with the de jure standards and de facto standards. The Cabinet Office has to make very careful assessment with the document formats. | 15642 15643 15644 15645 |

| 10. Creating a test suite for OOXML? | 15646 |
|--|--|
| In my previous opinion, I advocated either creating a test suite or selecting a test suite for ODF conformance. With this test suite it would be rather easy to compare conformance of ODF with different software solutions. | 15647 15648 15649 15650 |
| However, corollary to ODF test suite, there should be a test suite for OOXML; either selected or created for the Cabinet Office usage. | 15652 15653 15654 |
| Like I have explained earlier, the OOXML standardisation is more an evolving process at the moment, and the quality and quantity of defect reports is a pertaining issue. | 15655 15656 15657 |
| Therefore, it can be concluded, that it is possible to create a temporary solution for the OOXML test suite. The Cabinet Office can ratify the OOXML test suite based on some certain point of standardisation process, e.g. on some date of 2014. Then it should be easy to construct a test suite based on the situation on a certain date. | 15658 15659 15660 15661 |
| However, the current fluidity of OOXML standardisation process constitutes some problems. | 15662 15663 |
| 1) Who will determine a certain point of the OOXML standardisation process, e.g. on some date of 2014? | 15665 15666 |
| 2) Is it easy to create a temporary solution for the OOXML test suite, e.g. on some date of 2014? | 15667 15668 |
| 3) Who will maintain this OOXML test suite in the long run? | 15669 |
| The solution for these problems means following issues. | 15670 15671 |
| The Cabinet Office has the possibility to select a specific date of the OOXML standardisation process, and the test suite could be constructed based on the situation of the selected date. Is there enough technical expertise inside the Cabinet Office to create the test suite for OOXML based on some certain date in the standardisation process? | 15672 15673 15674 15675 15676 15677 |
| This is an important issue, since in the public procurement there must be a fair, clear and simple guidances for different vendors. My initial conclusion is, that there is not enough technical expertise inside many government entities for creating a test suite (for OOXML and/or ODF) for different software products. | 15678 15679 15680 15681 15682 |
| This means, that a test suite for OOXML has to be created in the first place, and this leads to using external expertise for creating a test suite for OOXML. In this way, there could be a test suite for OOXML, and this test suite would take care of the special needs of the Cabinet Office and other stakeholders. | 15683 15684 15685 15686 15687 |
| 11. Why I am emphasising the test suite for OOXML? | 15689 |
| Naturally, we can conclude, that there are enough office software with OOXML support. This is really the situation, since there are numerous versions of software products and they conform to OOXML partly or totally. | 15690 15691 15692 15693 |
| However, there is a constant need for creating documents dynamically using different parameters. A | 15694 15695 |

| good example in this context is legislative documents, which can be constructed dynamically during the legislative processes – there are numerous versions of different documents during a legislative process. In the case of PDF it can be concluded, that PDF files are constructed dynamically using different parameters. | 15696 15697 15698 15699 15700 |
|--|---|
| The problem with this dynamic document processing is, that the underlying software is tied to the specific needs of the Cabinet Office and to different stakeholders. In other words, there might not be commercial software based on the needs of the Cabinet Office and different stakeholders. | 15701 15702 15703 15704 |
| Therefore, OOXML conformance with the current commercial vendors may not be sufficient for the Cabinet Office and different stakeholders, since the needs of the Cabinet Office and different stakeholders are so specific, that the commercial OOXML conformance is irrelevant. | 15705 15706 15707 15708 |
| In short, creating dynamic PDF documents is my recommendation, and creating dynamic editable ODF and/or OOXML documents should not be the solution. Once more, PDF is the ultimate winner. | 15709 15710 15711 15712 |
| However, the numbert of documents in the Cabinet Office and with different stakeholders (public sector) can be overwhelming, and one simple office suite is not sufficient. | 15712 15713 15714 15715 |
| 12. Do we need several document formats for dynamic document creation? | 15716 15717 |
| The previous problems mentioned lead us to the very demanding question: How many document formats has to be processed dynamically? One, two or more? | 15718 15719 15720 |
| If we stick with the PDF format with dynamic document processing, there is only one format for dynamically created documents. | 15720 15721 15722 15723 |
| But, is there a need for creating EDITABLE documents dynamically? This is a very serious question for the Cabinet Office and with different stakeholders (public sector)? | 15725 15724 15725 |
| A good example is the linguistic diversity in the European Union, and for example the European Parliament and the European Commission have very elaborate document processing systems, and very detailed dynamic document creation solutions with several document formats, e.g. PDF. | 15720 15727 15728 15729 15730 |
| Based on this need for dynamic document creation, we have to conclude, that dynamic creation for several document format means a lot work for information technology specialists. | 15731 15732 15733 |
| Question: Does the the Cabinet Office with different stakeholders (public sector) need several EDITABLE document formats for this dynamic document creation? | 15734 15735 15736 |
| 13. Do we absolutely need several EDITABLE document formats for dynamic document creation? | 15737 15738 15730 |
| If this the actual need, then the Cabinet Office with different stakeholders (public sector) has to determine the needed document formats, e.g. PDF, OOXML and ODF. | 15740 15741 15742 |
| However, with two EDITABLE document formats, there is need for double work for the lot work for information technology specialists. | 15742 15743 15744 15745 |

| Therefore, it could be feasible to select just one EDITABLE document format for the internal usage, and then create the dynamic document creation systems based on the one EDITABLE document format. | 15746 15747 15748 15740 |
|--|---|
| In this way the Cabinet Office with different stakeholders (public sector) could have an internal editable document format, and different dynamic document creation systems could conform to this one EDITABLE document format. | 15749 15750 15751 15752 |
| 14. Does the external stakeholders need more than one EDITABLE document formats? | 15753 15754 15755 |
| This is a hard question, since the Cabinet Office cannot make demands for the commercial usage in the private sector. In the the commercial usage there can be both OOXML and ODF usage. | 15756 15757 15758 |
| Based on this assumption, there could be a need for creating dynamically documents based on several formats, e.g. PDF, ODF and OOXML. | 15759 15760 |
| However, it can be noted, that there is a need for clear timestamps and clear date information in public sector documents, and this can be done easily with PDF format. Adding timestamps and date information is harder to ODF and OOXML format, since they are EDITABLE document formats. | 15762 15763 15764 |
| 15. Back to the nature of OOXML standardisation | 15765 |
| Based on the previously mentioned issues, the possible test suite of OOXML should be very clear and easy to use. However, creating dynamic document processing capabilities to an information system means a lot of work, and therefore the standards should be unchanging. | 15767 15768 15769 15770 |
| Since the OOXML standardisation is an evolving process, actual implementation of OOXML in dynamic document processing information systems means, that the systems are hard-bolted to a certain point of the standardisation process. | 15771 15772 15773 15774 |
| Therefore, there would be several systems with differing points of OOXML standardisation, and therefore there would be several versions of OOXML standards implemented, IF there is moving point of the standardisation process in different systems. In practise, the selected point of OOXML standardisation (e.g. February 2014) could be selected for the system A. However, the system B could be based on the next point of OOXML standardisation (e.g. February 2015). This could go on with different systems, since there can be points of OOXML standardisation, which can last some years in the current speed. | 15775 15776 15777 15778 15779 15780 15780 15781 15782 |
| Therefore, the Cabinet Office is therefore forced to select one certain point of point of OOXML standardisation (e.g. February 2014), and then the Cabinet Office has to stick with this point of standardisation for a long time period. | 15785 15784 15785 15786 |
| 16. Back to the nature of ODF standardisation | 15787 15788 |
| Like said, the ODF format is not perfect, but it has some advantages mentioned before. In the current reality, the next version of ODF is (1.3.) in the works, and the Cabinet Office have to work with ODF versions 1.1 and 1.2. | 15789 15790 15791 15792 |
| Based on the previously mentioned need for dynamic document creation, it can be concluded that ODF standardisation is not in the flux, since versions 1.1 and 1.2. have been corrected rather well. | 15793 15794 15795 |
| | |

| | 15796 |
|--|-------|
| Therefore the creation of the test suite for ODF could be done with external experts. There would | 15797 |
| be need for creating test suite for ODF just once, with OOXML there would be several versions of | 15798 |
| the nossible test suite | 15799 |
| the possible test suite. | 15800 |
| Assorbing to surrent knowledge, there would not be differing points of standardisation process, and | 15000 |
| According to current knowledge, there would not be untering points of standardisation process, and the ODE step depletion process, and | 15001 |
| the ODF standardisation process would be less turbulent. | 15802 |
| | 15803 |
| Since this test suite for ODF could take care of the special needs of the Cabinet Office (and | 15804 |
| stakeholders), it could be used for several years without any modifications. | 15805 |
| | 15806 |
| 17. Evaluating Microsoft's opinion (document) based on the previous explanations | 15807 |
| | 15808 |
| The practical reality is, that in reality the Cabinet Office (and stakeholders) will receive documents | 15809 |
| in several formats: e.g. RTF, DOC, PDF, ODF, OOXML. In practice, the Cabinet Office (and | 15810 |
| stakeholders) can acquire software, which can convert documents from the outside to the internal | 15811 |
| document format of the Cabinet Office (and stakeholders). This internal document format can be | 15812 |
| ODF or some other selected format. | 15813 |
| | 15814 |
| Microsoft has made calculations about the popularity of PDF. ODF and OOXML documents. Like | 15815 |
| the results show the PDF format is overwhelmingly popular in many cases | 15816 |
| and restants show, and I DI Tormat is over whemmingly popular in many eases. | 15817 |
| However Microsoft rightly notes that OOXML is a maturing standard, and there is a business plan | 15818 |
| to improve the OOXML as a standards. However, ISO/IEC ITC1/SC3//WG/ web page contains a | 15810 |
| doad link: from the page http://www.itelse24.org/wg4/ | 15820 |
| dead link. from the page <u>http://www.jtc1sc34.01g/wg4/</u> | 15020 |
| 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + | 15821 |
| <u>nttp://www.29500sc34comments.org/</u> (this is not working on 26 January 2014) | 15822 |
| This web page is possibly meant for handling defect reports (hundreds in other words) | 15823 |
| | 15824 |
| Like said, the number of non-Microsoft experts in the OOXML standardisation is not gradually | 15825 |
| increasing, and the actual number non-Microsoft experts remains to be seen in the long run. | 15826 |
| | 15827 |
| It is true, that the number of OOXML document is larger than the number of ODF documents. This | 15828 |
| is due to the fact, that a very large percentage of the people using computer do not understand the | 15829 |
| difference between different formats, and they simply select "Save" when using a office software | 15830 |
| suite. More experienced users know how to make PDF files, and they don't send editable documents | 15831 |
| as the first choice. | 15832 |
| | 15833 |
| Microsoft does not deny the importance of PDF files in their response to this consultation | 15834 |
| (Challenge). Therefore, the usage of PDF files is not seriously challenged by Microsoft. | 15835 |
| (| 15836 |
| However Microsoft's response does not mention the need for dynamically created documents and | 15837 |
| the complex web of public sector information systems. Like said previously, the best way for | 15838 |
| dynamically created documents is - once more - PDF | 15830 |
| | 158/0 |
| According to Microsoft, the public sector should use two internal standards, both OOVM, and | 15040 |
| ODE which means doing the same work for two times. Inside the sampley web of public sector | 15041 |
| sustang there should be just one internal format for additing. Like and hefers, the assumption of the second hefers. | 15042 |
| systems, mere should be just one internal format for editing. Like said before, the commercial office | 13843 |
| software solutions do not cover the complex needs of public sector information systems. | 15844 |
| | 15845 |

| Therefore, it is advisable to the Cabinet office (and stakeholders) to have only one editable document format inside the the Cabinet office (and stakeholder) systems. Since OOXML standardisation is still in constant flux (possibly for years), this constitutes several problems mentioned before. | 15846 15847 15848 15849 15850 |
|--|---|
| I referred to the complex document management systems used by the European Commission and the European Parliament, and those system work with PDF files and DOC files. As an example we can take a good example of a legislative process. | 15851 15852 15853 15854 |
| Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Standardisation and amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/105/EC and 2009/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council | 15855 15856 15857 15858 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=200502 | 15859 15860 15861 |
| As can be seen from this page, documents are gathered and distributed from several entities. When clicking different links, there are some formats: e.g. HTML, PDF, TIFF, DOC. However, when orienting to a legislative process, part of the documents are created dynamically from different databases. | 15862 15863 15864 15865 15866 |
| The TIFF format is a good example of longevity of the public sector systems, since the public sector information has to endure longer than many commercial entities can anticipate. In short, the complex web of public sector information systems need well-defined internal standards. Therefore, the internal standard to be selected should rely on well-defined and non-changing standards. | 15860 15867 15868 15869 15870 |
| In short, Microsoft may endorse OOXML as a standardisation process, but the need for well- defined and non-changing standard for several decades is the prime interest for several new and existing public sector information systems. At the moment, Microsoft cannot guarantee the stability of OOXML for decades – the standard is still in the works for some years to come. Meanwhile, the Cabinet Office has to look for more stable standards for the coming years. | 15871 15872 15873 15874 15875 15876 15877 |
| EA 41.2: Some results of the consultation (process)? | 15878 |
| Interestingly, the Cabinet Office decided ²²⁰ to select ODF as the format for editing editable documents. I estimate, there was pressure to have both ODF and OOXML as selected standards. Like said in many occasion, the need for two standards for editing documents in a community can cause some problems. Therefore there should be just one standards for editing documents in a community. | 15879 15880 15881 15882 15883 15884 |
| This mess with ODF and OOXML will continue and an average community understands nothing about document formats. An average user uses "Save" function without any understanding about the default document format. Also creating PDF files is not understood by an average user, and an average user sends editable documents without understanding the possibility to create PDF files. | 15885 15886 15887 15888 15889 |
| This mess with ODF and OOXML will continue in the near future. The PDF will be the ultimate winner of this ODF and OOXML standardisation mess – this is my conclusion. PDF will rule. | 15890 15891 15892 |

²²⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-for-government/sharing-or-collaborating-withgovernment-documents, the page worked on 21 November 2014

EA 42: European area of skills and qualifications This opinion is number 51 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 51: European Area of Skills and Qualifications http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_51 EA 42.1: Text of the opinion (1 April 2014) OPINION ABOUT EUROPEAN AREA OF SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS 1. General: Previous consultations In the [Annex 1] is a list of my previous opinions, which are mostly addressed to different Directorate-Generals of the European Commission. Some parts of the previous opinions can be used in this opinion. 2. Two previous opinions (2, 42) There has been previously two consultations related to the learning and education. EN: Opinion 42: Opening up Education http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 42 EN: Opinion 2: Schools for the 21st Century http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro 2 Parts of the previous consultations (Opinion 2 and Opinion 42) can be referred here. However, there are clear differences between this opinion and the previous opinions. 3. Problems with formal education? Interestingly there is a movement, which advocates actual learning without college degrees. This movement is called "UnCollege", and the official webpage is following: UnCollege http://www.uncollege.org/ From that page there are different resources (especially books) referred. There are several problems with the education in some levels: * (possible) degree inflation * huge student debt / loan * mismatch between formal education and actually needed knowledge * several skills can be learned without formal education

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| 4. Amount of background material | 15941 |
| | 15942 |
| There are a lot of references / resources referred on the consultation web page. | 15943 |
| In this Opinion all referred references / resources are not used. | 15944 |
| | 15945 |
| 5. General knowledge and specific knowledge | 15946 |
| | 15947 |
| | 15948 |
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There as always the problem of mismatch between general knowledge and specific knowledge. Therefore, we have both experts of some specific domain and generalists of some domain. It can be noted, that several generalist knowledge (horizontal) can be applied in several specific domains (vertical).



Opinion 1: The general knowledge areas and specific knowledge areas could be differentiated.

| 6. Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks | 15961 |
|--|---|
| With some basic web search there are several Body of Knowledge document / handbooks available. | 15962 15963 |
| Opinion 2: The Commission could gather together different Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks for assessment. | 15964 15965 15966 |
| Opinion 3: Some of Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks could be used in the European level. | 15968 15969 15970 |
| Opinion 4: There could be a general framework to create (possible) new Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks (the European level). | 15970 15971 15972 15973 |
| One example is the difference between software engineering body of knowledge and software testing body of knowledge. Both are related to software engineering, but the scope is different; more general software engineering knowledge and more specific software testing area. | 15974 15974 15975 15976 |
| It can be said, that in the future there will be more Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks in several different knowledge areas. | 15977 15978 15979 |
| Opinion 5: The Commission could follow the development of new Body of Knowledge (BOK) documents / handbooks in different knowledge areas. | 15980 15981 15982 |
| 7. National IDs, EU-wide IDs and global IDs. | 15985 |
| The question of different identifiers (IDs) has been in the core of some previous opinions. Like said in the previous opinions, there will be more and more identifiers (IDs) in several areas. The problem is then consolidating different identifiers (IDs) in several layers. | 15985 15986 15987 15988 |
| The problem is with private identifiers (IDs) and with public identifiers (IDs). In practical reality, some of private identifiers (IDs) have caused some serious problems, since some of private identifiers (IDs) are in the core of some systems. In some cases, the private identifiers (IDs) have caused questions of market dominance and possible misuse of the market dominance. | 15989 15990 15991 15992 15993 |
| Opinion 6: The Commission could gather together all identifiers (IDs) (member states, EU- wide and global) for skills and qualifications – both private identifiers (IDs) and public identifiers (IDs). | 15994 15995 15996 15997 |
| The following figure has been presented with previously done opinions. There are following issues with the identifiers (IDs): | 15998 15999 16000 16001 |
| * member states have their own systems (MSS: Member State System) * member states have their own contact points (MSCP: Member State Contact Point) * there is cooperation in the EU level (EUCP: European Union Contact Point) | 16001 16002 16003 16004 16005 |
| Like the figure indicates, there will be more systems in the member state level, and those systems could have a single contact point in the member state level (MSS). | 16005 16006 16007 |
| Then there is the question of global identifiers (IDs). There will be more and more identifiers (IDs), and some of those identifiers (IDs) will be global. | 16009 16010 |

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Some of those identifiers (IDs) are private, and usage of the private IDs depends on the selected16011licence(s).16013



Like the figure indicates, there will be more systems in the member state level, and those systems 16016 could have a single contact point in the member state level (MSS). 16017

Then there is the question of global identifiers (IDs). There will be more and more identifiers (IDs),16019and some of those identifiers (IDs) will be global.16020

Some of those identifiers (IDs) are private, and usage of the private IDs depends on the selected licence(s).

Opinion 7: The Commission could have some cooperation with the owners of the private identifiers (IDs).

Opinion 8: Possibly the owners of the private identifiers (IDs) can agree on the public usage of private identifiers (IDs). 16029

It depends on the nature of the identifiers (IDs), what kind of cooperation there is needed. For16031example, adding data to a private system can mean paying some fees, but retrieving information16032from a private system may be free. This depends on the specific system.16033

8. Part 1 of questionnaire: How to place a stronger focus on higher and more relevant skills?

Question 1: Should curricula and assessment practices be more focused on boosting transversal skills such as digital, language and entrepreneurial competences?

Note: Like said before, there is the difference between special knowledge and general 16040

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| | knowledge. | 16041 |
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| | | 16042 |
| | Opinion 9: It is easier to start working with transversal skills. | 16043 |
| | | 16044 |
| | Opinion 10: Global, EU-wide and national systems can be consolidated first with | 16045 |
| | transversal skills. | 16046 |
| | Oninian 11: Afterwards there can be more work with special knowledge areas | 16047 |
| | Opinion 11: Alterwards there can be more work with special knowledge areas. | 16040 |
| Questi | ion 2: Would it be useful to develop reference frameworks describing learning outcomes per | 16050 |
| level n | er competence following the example of the language competence framework? | 16050 |
| iever p | er competence, ronowing the example of the iniguage competence numework. | 16052 |
| | Opinion 12: Levels of competences can be part of the solution. | 16053 |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 16054 |
| | Note: Naturally, testing of knowledge in different levels means more complex systems. | 16055 |
| | | 16056 |
| Questi | ion 3: Would it be useful to have more hands-on experts from the employers' side involved in | 16057 |
| the des | sign of the curricula? | 16058 |
| | | 16059 |
| | Opinion 13: Employers could help creating some practical means of assessment for | 16060 |
| | some competencies. | 16061 |
| | | 16062 |
| | Opinion 14: There should be a general framework, which employers can use for | 16063 |
| | explicating some knowledge area. | 16064 |
| 0 | | 16065 |
| Questi | | 16066 |
| | Note: I have not used the European Key Competences Framework providusly | 16069 |
| | Note. I have not used the European Key Competences Framework previously. | 16060 |
| Questi | ion 5: Could other European initiatives than the European Key Competences Framework be | 16070 |
| more e | effective? If yes, which ones? | 16071 |
| | | 16072 |
| | Opinion 15: Like said before, the usage of identifiers (IDs) of different frameworks | 16073 |
| | could be consolidated. | 16074 |
| | | 16075 |
| | Opinion 16: Like said before, there will several identifiers (IDs) in different systems. | 16076 |
| | | 16077 |
| 9. Part | t 2 of questionnaire: Further strengthening links between education/training, mobility | 16078 |
| and th | e labour market | 16079 |
| | | 16080 |
| Questi | ion 6: To help individuals take advantage of available opportunities in a wider and more open | 16081 |
| contex | t, career guidance policies and practices are crucial. Are you aware of the European policies | 16082 |
| on care | eer guidance? | 16083 |
| | Oninian 17. Low not aways of the European policies on concern midance | 16084 |
| | Opinion 17: 1 am not aware of the European policies on career guidance. | 16005 |
| Quast | ion 7: Is it useful to be able to use a common multilingual European terminology (such as | 16007 |
| Faco | to support describing learning outcomes of education and training programme in terms of | 16088 |
| knowle | edge skills competences relevant to the labour market? | 16080 |
| VIIANI | euge, skins competences relevant to the fabour market? | 16009 |
| | | 10070 |

| Notes I busined accually on the ESCO methodas | 16001 |
|---|----------------|
| Note: I browsed casually on the ESCO webpages. | 16091 |
| Oninion 18: Multilingual European terminology can be useful | 16092 |
| opinion 10. Multinigual European terminology can be userui. | 16094 |
| Ouestion 8 : Should forecasts on skills supply and needs be better integrated into the education and | 16095 |
| training strategy in order to reduce skills mismatches? | 16096 |
| | 16097 |
| Opinion 19: This is a good proposal!! | 16098 |
| | 16099 |
| Opinion 20: Forecasts on skills supply and needs should be used extensively. | 16100 16101 |
| Question 9: Several sectoral skills and qualification passports have been developed that promote | 16102 |
| the recognition of skills, experiences and qualifications, facilitating transnational mobility within | 16103 |
| the same sector. They can play a role in the phase of identification and documentation of skills. Do | 16104 |
| sectoral skills and qualifications passports or cards have added value compared to more general | 16105 |
| European documentation tools such as Europass, e.g. for cross border mobility of learners and | 16106 |
| workers? | 16107 |
| | 16108 |
| Opinion 21: The sectoral qualifications should be developed with stakeholders in some | 16109 |
| sectoral knowledge area. | 16110 |
| | 16111 |
| Opinion 22: Creating new EU-wide sectoral qualification methods should be done after | 16112 |
| some serious considerations. | 16113 |
| | 16114 |
| Opinion 23: There might be sectoral qualification methods, which are organised by | 16115 |
| several communities (e.g company, association or foundation). | 16116 |
| Question 10: Is better integration between these pagenerits and the Europeas fremowerk needed? | 1011/ |
| Question 10. Is better integration between these passports and the Europass framework needed? | 16110 |
| Oninion 24: Like said before there will be several systems with their own identifiers | 16120 |
| (IDs). | 16120 |
| | 16122 |
| Opinion 25: Like said before, usage of different identifiers (IDs) should be | 16123 |
| consolidated. | 16124 |
| | 16125 |
| Question 11: No Opinion. | 16126 |
| Question 12: No Opinion. | 16127 |
| Question 13: No Opinion. | 16128 |
| | 16129 |
| Part 3 of questionnaire: Adapting to internationalisation trends | 16130 |
| | 16131 |
| Question 14: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16132 |
| Question 15: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16133 |
| | 16134 |
| Question 16: No Opinion. | 16135 |
| Question 1/: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16136 |
| Question 18: No Opinion. | 1013/ |
| Question 19: No Opinion. | 10138 |
| 10 Dant 4 of quastion naives Enguning quarter lack anong of to the set of the lack of the set | 16139 |
| 10. FALL 4 OF QUESTIONNAILE: ENSURING OVERAL CONCEPTICE OF LOOIS AND POLICIES AND FURTHER | 10140 |

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| implementing the learning outcomes approach | 16141 |
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| | 16142 |
| Question 20: No Opinion. | 16143 |
| Question 21: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16144 |
| Question 22: No Opinion. | 16145 |
| Question 23: No Opinion. | 16146 |
| Question 24: No Opinion. | 16147 |
| Question 25: No Opinion. | 16148 |
| | 16149 |
| Part 3 of questionnaire: Adapting to internationalisation trends | 16150 |
| | 16151 |
| Question 14: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16152 |
| Question 15: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16153 |
| | 16154 |
| Question 16: No Opinion. | 16155 |
| Question 17: Answered already in the previous opinions (Identifiers). | 16156 |
| Question 18: No Opinion. | 16157 |
| Question 19: No Opinion. | 16158 |
| | 16159 |
| Question 27: 10 which extent are validation systems and credit systems suitable to recognise | 16160 |
| Courses MOOCo)? | 10101 |
| Courses, MOOCS): | 16162 |
| Oninian 26: Theoretical test are easier to organise | 16164 |
| Opinion 20. Theoretical test are easier to organise. | 16165 |
| Opinion 27: There could be (EU-wide) solution for conducting theoretical tests. | 16166 |
| opmion 270 There could be (20 What) solution for conducting theoretical tests. | 16167 |
| Opinion 28: Practical tests are harder to organise | 16168 |
| i O | 16169 |
| Opinion 29: Some theoretical tests should be passed before applying for practical tests. | 16170 |
| | 16171 |
| Question 28: No Opinion. | 16172 |
| Question 29: Answered already in the previous opinions. | 16173 |
| Question 30: No Opinion. | 16174 |
| | 16175 |
| 11. Part 6 of questionnaire: Increasing the focus on quality assurance | 16176 |
| | 16177 |
| Question 31: No Opinion. | 16178 |
| Question 32: No Opinion. | 16179 |
| Question 33: No Opinion. | 16180 |
| | 16181 |
| 12. Part / of questionnaire: Providing learners and workers with a single access point to obtain | 16182 |
| information and services supporting a European area of skills and qualifications | 16183 |
| Question 34: Could learners and workers hanafit from a one stop shop providing integrated | 16184 |
| Question 34. Could learners and workers benefit from a one-stop shop providing integrated | 10183 |
| learning opportunities, career guidance and recognition of guidifications for opployment purposes | 16197 |
| or further learning | 16100 |
| or further rearring. | 16190 |
| Oninion 30: One-ston shon as an idea can be supported | 16100 |
| Spinion 50, She-stop shop as an iuca can be supported. | 10170 |

| | 16191 |
|--|-------|
| Question 35: No Opinion. | 16192 |
| Question 36: No Opinion. | 16193 |
| Question 37: No Opinion. | 16194 |
| Question 38: No Opinion. | 16195 |
| Question 39: No Opinion. | 16196 |
| | 16197 |
| 13. Good luck !!! | 16198 |
| | 16199 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other | 16200 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen. | 16201 |
| | 16202 |
| EA 42.2: Formal and informal: how to show expertise? | 16203 |
| | 16204 |
| Naturally it is easier to conduct theoretical texts in different ways. Possibly there could be different | 16205 |
| levels of the needed expertise. According to my knowledge, there is quite limited number of ways to | 16206 |
| prove expertise in different levels. | 16207 |
| | 16208 |
| Possibly there can be some private sector solutions for proving expertise on some knowledge area. | 16209 |
| | 16210 |
| My conclusion is, that there is not a concerted effort finding, cataloguing and marketing different | 16211 |
| ways for proving expertise. | 16212 |
| | 16213 |
| Then there could be some reasoned decisions about the responsibilities: | 16214 |
| • | 16215 |
| * Should some solutions be private? | 16216 |
| * Should some solutions be public? | 16217 |
| * Should there be some hybrid solutions – partly private and partly open? | 16218 |
| | 16219 |
| Like written previously, theoretical tests can be organised with less resources. So, theoretical tests | 16220 |
| could be demanded some practical tests. | 16221 |

| 420 / 652 | |
|--|-------|
| | 16222 |
| EA 43: Trusted Cloud Europe Survey | 16223 |
| | 16224 |
| This opinion is number 52 on the consultation web page: | 16225 |
| | 16226 |
| EN: Opinion 52: Trusted Cloud Europe Survey | 16227 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_52 | 16228 |
| | 16229 |
| EA 43.1: Text of the opinion (30 April 2014) | 16230 |
| | 16231 |
| 1. General: Previous consultations | 16232 |
| | 16233 |
| [Text not needed here] Some parts of the previous opinions can be used in this opinion. | 16234 |
| | 16235 |
| This consultation most likely will result several ideas. The commission could publish a work | 16236 |
| program based on the results of these consultation. There can be division to some layers: | 1623/ |
| 1) Technological layer | 16238 |
| 1) Technological layer 2) Data layer | 16240 |
| 3) Information layer | 16240 |
| 4) People laver | 16242 |
| | 16243 |
| The easiest layer is naturally the technological layer, and the standardisation in that area can be very | 16244 |
| fast. In the data layer there can be competing ideas for different IDs (identifiers) and those | 16245 |
| proposals should be assessed with different stakeholders. The information layer is about | 16246 |
| understanding the received data - hopefully in the correct / original form. The European | 16247 |
| Commission can (once more) provide auspices for multi-lingual understanding. The people layer is | 16248 |
| the hardest layer, since we are very accustomed to certain models. | 16249 |
| | 16250 |
| Proposal 1: The results of this consultation could be classified to these four level | 16251 |
| (technology, data, information and people). | 16252 |
| 2 Explicating aloud systems | 16255 |
| 2. Explicating cloud systems | 16254 |
| Following figure is one conception of a cloud system | 16255 |
| | 10230 |
| | |



In theory, a cloud can be an application, and the users just add data to the application, and there is no need to have local computing resources – e.g. "just have an internet connection". 16258 16259 16260

In practical reality, EU-wide systems (e.g. A, B, C, D) can be joined together with one-to-one 16261 connections, and member state systems can be joided with one-to-many system (E.g. 28 systems \rightarrow 16262 System A, etc.). 16263 16264



In reality, one person and/or community can be linked to several cloud information systems. These cloud information systems can be private or public. There can be division to several cloud systems: usage of private and/or public cloud systems. 16269 16270

Proposal 2: The results fo this consultation could be classified to these classes: public and private.

3. Cooperation between several systems

In practical reality much of the computer usage is result of cooperation between several computerbased systems. The following figure is a conception of some possibilities for organising cooperation 16277 between system. 16278

In the previous consultations I have explicated the need for standardised interfaces, which are result16280of different needed viewpoints. However, a large-scale information system can mean thousands of16281users, and naturally the data in a system can be voluminous. This is not a news item.16282

In practical reality different communication needs and different interfaces (displays) demand16284replication of some parts of the (new) system. Since retrieval is the most needed function, there16285might be replications for different communication methods, e.g. possible real-time retrievals come16286from different replicated data system. These replicated retrieval systems might work on thousands16287of retrievals per second. Naturally some external systems might work on real-time basis and they16288are some-how connected to the (new) information system.162891629016290

SO – so-called cloud can contain very efficient retrieval systems, and possibly other systems (add, change, remove) can be more traditional. 16291

16265 16266

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16272 16273

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16279





In an information system there are a numerous features implemented; these features can be based on agreements, ownership or membership. Also, there is a complex web of combinations among agreements, ownership or membership. Generally speaking, we use different information systems without considering agreements, ownership or membership related to a specific solution. 16327
16328

Proposal 4: The Commission could systematically reveal complex webs of combinations16329among agreements, ownership or membership in different cloud application fields.16330

There are some mentions about terms of reference. In some previous opinions I have advocated a project for creating very simple and readable documents.

Proposal 5: There could be a project for creating highly readable terms of reference documents.

If external entities are used in evaluation projects, the terms must be very understandable. In practice this means reading the legal text through, and then creating highly readable document. There can be two or more layers for creating readability, e.g. user-friendly version and the actual legal text ("legalese").

Too often we provide terms written only by lawyers, and naturally this text can be very specific and
detailed legal text ("legalese"). In practical reality, the legal text can be presented in very user-
friendly forms.16343
163441634516345

One option is to have some labels for different parts of cloud solutions. An example from previous 16347 endeavours is the ²²¹ EU Ecolabel for printed paper products, which can be assessed critically. 16348

Since the European Union is a multi-lingual community, the question of language is important.16350Generally speaking, just English versions of texts in some information systems might not be16351feasible. The developers some information systems could be very interested to have linguistic16352versions for their information services, but they dont have resources to do that.16353

²²¹ http://www.euecolabel.eu/, EU Ecolabel for printed paper products



| | 16355 |
|---|-------|
| Proposal 6: The European Commission could work with global and regional partners | 16356 |
| for publishing linguistic versions of some important texts in different information | 16357 |
| systems. | 16358 |
| | 16359 |
| One option is, that the European Commission funds the translation work of some important | 16360 |
| information systems, and then collects the funded amount of money is collected gradually back, e.g. | 16361 |
| yearly basis. Naturally, there has to be serious assessment of this approach. | 16362 |
| | 16363 |
| 5. European-wide assessment of different licenses / Simplified figures | 16364 |
| | 16365 |
| Another example is Creative Commons license, which have different figures for different licences; | 16366 |
| here are some examples of these figures. | 16367 |
| | 16368 |
| Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International | 16369 |
| | |
| Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International | 16370 |
| | |
| Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International | 16371 |
| | 16372 |
| It is easy to ²²² select a Creative Commons licence from the dedicated web page. | 16373 |
| | 16374 |
| Proposal 7: The Commission could work on different standardised licenses (based on | 16375 |
| Membership, Ownership and Agreements) and specify different figures for these | 16376 |
| licenses. | 16377 |
| | 16378 |
| 6. More and more new identifiers (ID) | 16379 |
| | 16380 |
| In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in the | 16381 |
| different systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different | 16382 |
| identifiers (ID) for different levels. In the European Union level, there can be several identifiers | 16383 |
| (ID), e.g. following: | 16384 |
| * global identifiers (ID) | 16385 |
| * EU-wide identifiers (ID) | 16386 |
| * general member state identifiers (ID) | 16387 |
| * several identifiers (ID) in a member state. | 16388 |
| | 16389 |
| It can be noted, that some member states (EU) are federations, and different federal states can have | 16390 |
| their own identifiers (ID). | 16391 |
| | 16392 |

^{222 &}lt;u>http://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en</u>, Choosing a Creative Commons license.

| in an information system. Examples of these identifiers are following: | 1 (|
|--|--|
| | 16394 |
| | 16395 |
| 1) Facebook ID for an individual person | 16396 |
| 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals | 16397 |
| 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) | 16398 |
| 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs) | 16399 |
| 5) Social security code for individual citizens in the European Union member states | 16400 |
| 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state | 16401 |
| 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. | 16402 |
| | 16403 |
| The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), | 16404 |
| Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand | 16405 |
| of using IDs from privately owned information systems. | 16406 |
| | 16407 |
| Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, | 16408 |
| and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social | 16409 |
| security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from | 16410 |
| numerous private information systems. Naturally, these combination efforts raise serious questions | 16411 |
| about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information systems. | 16412 |
| | 16413 |
| There may be new identifiers identifiers based on the development of new cloud systems. | 16414 |
| | 16415 |
| Proposal 8: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of | 16416 |
| different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national. | 16417 |
| | 16418 |
| When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of | 16419 |
| possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier | 16420 |
| there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers | 16421 |
| andre malf de a nova for berrous (and a abor,) negotiations what providers of some facturities. | 10121 |
| | 16422 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. | 16422 16423 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of | 16422 16423 16424 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. | 16422 16423 16424 16425 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16426 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. 7. Why use so much text for a simple issue? | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16426 16427 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. 7. Why use so much text for a simple issue? | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16426 16427 16428 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. 7. Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is that there may be more and more new identifiers, since digitalisation of | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16425 16426 16427 16428 16429 |
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| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. 7. Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is, that there may be more and more new identifiers, since digitalisation of different areas will result new identifiers and/or combination of new and old identifiers. Another aspect of these public IDs are, that they can demand very comprehensive amount of international diplomacy. An example is the International Registry pursuant to the Luxembourg Protocol to the Convention on International Interest in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Railway Rolling Stock (the Luxembourg Protocol). The mentioned agreement has been signed by the European Union and the | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16426 16427 16428 16429 16430 16431 16432 16433 16434 16435 16436 |
| Proposal 9: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. Proposal 10: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers. 7. Why use so much text for a simple issue? The current reality is, that there may be more and more new identifiers, since digitalisation of different areas will result new identifiers and/or combination of new and old identifiers. Another aspect of these public IDs are, that they can demand very comprehensive amount of international diplomacy. An example is the International Registry pursuant to the Luxembourg Protocol to the Convention on International Interest in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Railway Rolling Stock (the Luxembourg Protocol). The mentioned agreement has been signed by the European Union, and the ratification process in underway. | 16422 16423 16424 16425 16426 16427 16428 16429 16430 16431 16432 16433 16434 16435 16436 16437 |
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The creation YET another public identifier is not always organised by the European Union, and in 16444 some cases the European Union (and member states) just have to accept the reality of some of those 16445 public identifiers – in some cases even private identifiers are the norm. 16446 16447 In Finland Finnish Business Information System actually combined three previous register together, 16448 and the current Business Identity Code have spread to the usage in several private and public 16449 systems. Based on this consolidation of three identifiers to just one identifiers, there could be 16450 similar work in other application fields. 16451 16452 Proposal 11: The Commission could somehow support of consolidation efforts, which 16453 could reduce the number of different identifiers. 16454 16455 8. Some simple conceptions of information technology 16456 16457 In the center (most arrows) of an information system are programs (software). Without programs 16458

there is not any activity in a information system. It can be also noted, that operating system is also16459part of a information system, since the operating system communicates with processor (machinery).16460Depending on different data models, programs can use documents/databases.164611646216462



From this simple (figure) conception we can differentiate several standard classes.

- Data (documents) standards
 Data (database) standards
 - 3) Standards for adding data to a system.
 - 4) Standards for retrieving data from a system.
 - 5) Standards for changing data in a system.
 - 6) Standards for removing data from a system.

- 16463 16464
- 16465
- 16466
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- 16468 16469
- 16469
- 16470 16471 16472

| 7) Display standards | 16473 |
|---|-------|
| 8) Interface standards | 16474 |
| 9) Different communication standards. | 16475 |
| | 16476 |
| The figure [] is a simple conception of information technology: especially we should note the | 16477 |
| difference between documents and databases. It can be noted that databases can contain links to | 16478 |

difference between documents and databases. It can be noted, that databases can contain links to different documents. We can note that we are mainly working with documents in different forms: e.g. text document, videos, voice, audiovisual and different combinations.

| | OPEN | CLOSED |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | |
| 2. Operating system | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | |
| 4. Data model / Conceptual model | | |
| 5. Document (Standard) | | |
| 6. Database (Standard) | | |
| 7. Communications (Standard) | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface | | |
| 9. Add / Interface | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface | | |
| 11. Change / Interface | | |

Like the [] figure indicates, the documents can actually change to the database information in a database; the results is naturally new IDs and new databases. The data is consumed/used/etc. by the humans, and their internal mental world can change based on the consumed/used/etc. information. This means, that for some persons the data transmitted with the help of database IDs means something or nothing. Humans use different displays and computer use different interfaces, e.g. a mobile device can access data in an database with an interface, and then the data is converted to the mobile device display.

9. Avoiding lock-ins

The mentioned functions (11) can be based on open solution or closed solutions. Sometimes there16493can be different lock-ins based on some closed solutions. Depending on the actual situation of an16494lock-in, there can be serious problems during the life-cycle of an information system. Depending on16495the situation, there might be (near) monopoly situation with some lock-ins.1649616497

Proposal 12: The Commission could gather together information about different lock-
ins in different cloud application fields.16498
16499Proposal 13: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some some
communities, which are causing some lock-in situation.16500
16501
16502

10. The needed amount of different interfaces

The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations:

| * systems must communicate directly with each other | 16506 |
|---|-------|
| * there will be several communications methods for direct communication | 16507 |
| * there are different standards for direct communication | 16508 |
| * data in the system is added by processing different documents | 16509 |
| * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents | 16510 |
| * there are different standards for different documents | 16511 |
| * there will be several types for different documents | 16512 |
| * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s) | 16513 |
| * there are several user groups. | 16514 |
| | 16515 |
| | |



Based on the previous differentiation between databases and documents, there can be several different interfaces in a specific system. There is a need for several interfaces to serve external systems / stakeholders. I would differentiate following interface need:

- * direct system-to-system connection
- * interfaces based on transmitting documents between different systems.

One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. The European16524Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces16525for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by16526different information systems.16527

Proposal 14: The Commission can support work, which rigorously develops and tests different interfaces for different purposes.

Proposal 15: The Commission can advocate standardised user interfaces in the European Union level.

For example, there could be one standardised (EU) interface for security configurations for different16535cloud applications, which mean that there could be one standardised interface (EU) even though the16536technology underneath a cloud application could vary.165371653816538

Most probably the following claims will cause a lot of unrest among ICT specialists:

- 1. There can be possibly tens of different interfaces (displays)
- 2. There can be several interfaces (displays) for different user groups
- 3. Different interfaces will be added and removed irregularly.

One interface to all users will not work, and so-called heavy users will complain about the one 16545

| interface being too complex and demanding several selections before the actual functions (add, remove, change, retrieve). | 16546 16547 16548 |
|---|--|
| For certain ICT specialist, i.e. programmers and database specialists, one interface is a good target, since just getting one interface to work is a good challenge. Therefore creating several interfaces (displays) might cause unrest. | 16549 16550 16551 16552 |
| For certain ICT specialist, i.e. usability experts, several displays can be totally non-understandable challenge, since they are used to create one interface with maximum usability – maximum meaning all instructions and all selections well-explained. Also user interface testing is thought to demand several days of testing. | 16553 16553 16554 16555 16556 16557 |
| Generally speaking, creating highly usable interfaces is not the norm in many cases; also the problem multiplies when there is just one non-usable interface for a system. Therefore, creating, testing and standardising several interfaces could be an option. | 16557 16558 16559 16560 16561 |
| Different stakeholders have their own information systems, which can be very cumbersome and/or antiquated. Here is yet another way for describing information (feed) needs. Four basic functions: Retrieve, Add, Remove, Change. In the current information technology environment there are .e.g following information system: server, desktop and mobile systems. | 16562 16563 16564 16565 16566 |
| Each of these functions can mean real-time system or e.g. systems updated daily. There can be very cumbersome and/or antiquated (customer) systems. Generally speaking, users can divided e.g. in to different classes: | 16567 16568 16569 16570 16571 16572 16573 |
| 11. Concentration on the needed standards | 16574 16575 16576 |
| In reality, the distribution and usage (of digital objects) can be described as a process from the beginning to the ending. The level of process description can be on several layers, and different actors have different levels of detail in their processes. In the European level there could be standardisation for some detailed phase(s) in the process (SPEX). For example, part(s) of interfaces could be the same in all relevant systems. Generally speaking, informations system need in some points highly detailed information, and in some cases this information is given by people using displays. | 16576 16577 16578 16579 16580 16581 16582 16583 |
| It can be said, that after explicating first the clear outcomes and clear processes there can be very detailed possibilities (SPEX) for the standardisation of the information and communication technology. | 16585 16586 16587 16588 |
| Proposal 16: The Commission could specify in a very detailed way possibilities for standardised parts of cloud information systems. Proposal 17: There can be global solutions for standardised parts of cloud information systems. | 16589 16590 16591 16592 |
| Proposal 18: The Commission could gather together information of different standard setting organisations. | 16593 16594 16595 |



Based on the work done, there can be a list of different standards, which could be relevant. When this list of standards is ready, there could be consultations for clarifying stakeholders' support of different standards.

Proposal 19: The Commission could consult different stakeholders to find out support for different standards.

One option is to distribute consultation information to members of different information technology experts associations.

12. Avoiding redundant work (or standards)



In member states (EU) there are hundreds of different informations systems (MSS = as member16613state information system). It can be concluded, that these systems are layered in different ways and16614implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally speaking, there can be several16615

many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to implement and maintain.

Generally speaking, in different members states (EU) there are unique situations and unique 16618 information systems, when creating cooperation between different copyright holders. These 16619 information system can be very specialised, and we can call them as Member State Systems (MSS). 16620 The other extreme would be, that there would be just only one system (MSS) in a member state 16621 system, and it could be connected to just one European contact point (EUCP). 16622 16623

On the Europan Union level there is a need to extract information from different member state 16624 systems, and then there is a European contact point (EUCP) for this cooperation between different 16625 information systems. 16626



(MSS = Member State Information System) (EUCP = European Contact point)

The practical reality is, that there will be several systems (MSS) in different member states. Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point 16632 (EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member State Contact Point (MSCP).

[Continues on the next page]

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- 16631
 - 16633

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In previous consultations I have advocated of creating separate member state contact points (MSCP) and a separate European Union contact point (EUCP). In this way it easier for member state to consolidate different information system with their own timetable.



(Figure is updated to the new version after publication of this opinion) (here is the current version, 7 November 2014) $\begin{array}{c} 16643\\ 16644 \end{array}$

Like indicated in the previous figure, different informations systems are tightly integrated, and the 16647
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feeds (e.g. formats F1-F6, FA, FB, FC, FC, FD) between systems can be non-standard or 16648 standardised. Generally speaking, there are numerous feeds provided by different information 16649 systems. The European Commission could assess the situation, and it could fund the conversion 16650 work for some information systems. 16651 16652 There can be Member State Contact Points (MSCP), which integrates member state systems 16653 (MSSs), and this Member State Contact Point (MSCP) integrates to the European Contact Point 16654 (EUCP). In reality there are a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are 16655 constructed with wide variety of technologies. 16656 16657 Proposal 20: The Commission should start implementing the proposed standards from 16658 European Union contact point(s) (EUCP) to member state contact points (MSCP). 16659 16660 16661

13. One theme: horizontal standards and vertical standards

One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What 16663 this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of 16664 different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do 16665 not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT 16666 solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. 16667 16668



| | 16670 |
|---|-------|
| Proposal 21: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. | 16671 |
| Proposal 22: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards | 16672 |
| and vertical standards. | 16673 |
| Proposal 23: Developing horizontal standards should favoured in the development of | 16674 |

Proposal 23: Developing horizontal standards should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards.

It can be said, that in some point there will be a need for horizontal standardisation. This means, 16677 that several vertical systems can cooperate in different levels. The general development is, that there 16678 can be several vertical solutions for the same computerisation area. An example for this 16679 standardisation is the email standard (horizontal), when there are numerous email systems (vertical) 16680 created with very wide variety of technologies. 16681

| | 16682 |
|--|---|
| Proposal 24: The Commission can collect all relevant information about horizontal | 16683 |
| standards. | 16684 |
| Proposal 25: The Commission can collect all relevant information about vertical | 16685 |
| standards | 16686 |
| stanuarus. | 16687 |
| 14 Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations) | 16699 |
| 14. Questionnaires for the members of unferent stakeholders (associations) | 10000 |
| | 10089 |
| One idea is distributing questionnaires for different 11 expert associations, and members of those | 16690 |
| associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires | 16691 |
| can be distributed and answered using different electronic measures. | 16692 |
| | 16693 |
| Proposal 26: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for | 16694 |
| members of different stakeholder/expert associations based on the application field. | 16695 |
| | 16696 |
| The questionnaires can be very structured or very free-form. The advantage of very structured | 16697 |
| questionnaire is naturally the ease of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free- | 16698 |
| form questionnaires can result a lot of documents and their assessment can mean a lot of manual | 16699 |
| nrocessing | 16700 |
| processing. | 16701 |
| 15 Summery | 16702 |
| 15. Summary | 16702 |
| | 10/05 |
| I here are a lot of different issues for organising trusted cloud environments in the European Union. | 16/04 |
| Based on different constructive ideas, the Commission could update/create work program for cloud | 16/05 |
| computing. | 16/06 |
| | 16707 |
| 16. Good luck !!! | 16708 |
| | 10/00 |
| | 16709 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. | 16709 16710 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 16708 16709 16710 16711 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 16708 16709 16710 16711 16712 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 16708 16709 16710 16711 16712 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. EA 43.2: Is there something new? | 16708 16709 16710 16711 16712 16713 |
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| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 43.2: Is there something new? | 16708 16709 16710 16711 16712 16713 16714 |
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"Cloud" as a buzzword has gained a lot of interest in different publications. My assessment is the
increasing number of new identifiers (ID). Nowadays there are some efforts to consolidate systems
to use just ONE login system for several consolidated systems. Naturally this consolidation and just
ONE login system can cause some new problems.16731
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My understanding is, that the "cloud" means more and more server operations. The problem is naturally different standard/format wars in the cloud computing area(s). There are both closed and open solutions. When a standard/format war is over, there can be more efficient standards for cooperation between different systems.

One effort could be creating very clear and very readable terms of references. With these (EU-wide?) clear and readable (model) terms of references different there could be more simplicity.



Figure: Four basic functions: I= Interface, D=Display

Here we can note differentiate three computer classes: server, desktop and mobile. The division is based on the current computing landscape. Previously we have explicated retrieving, adding, removing and changing. Naturally we can note desktop computers and mobile computers use servers. Since this was about trusted clouds we can note that security can in several layers.

Previously I have advocated standardised interfaces for different systems. For example security16752interfaces for different systems could be standardised. There can naturally be unique interfaces in16753some systems. An average user rarely knows about technologies implemented in a system.16754

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| | 16755 |
|---|-------|
| EA 44: Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM) (Draft) | 16756 |
| | 16757 |
| This opinion is number 53 on the consultation web page: | 16758 |
| | 16759 |
| EN: Opinion 53: Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM) (Draft) | 16/60 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannila.tl/lausunnot.ntml#nro_53</u> | 16762 |
| | 10/02 |
| EA 44.1: Text of the opinion (2 May 2014) | 16763 |
| | 16764 |
| 1. General: Previous consultations | 16765 |
| | 16766 |
| I gave earlier opinions to ACER, and PDF files of those opinions are on the following addresses: | 16/6/ |
| | 16/68 |
| EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format | 16770 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannna.n/nausunnoi.ntinn#nro_34</u> | 16771 |
| EN: Opinion 13: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants | 16772 |
| http://www.jukkarannila fi/lausunnot.html#nro_43 | 16773 |
| | 16774 |
| (REMIT: Pursuant to Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament | 16775 |
| and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency) | 16776 |
| | 16777 |
| SO, in this Opinion there should be some new insights related the publication of Trade Reporting | 16778 |
| User Manual (TRUM). | 16779 |
| | 16780 |
| 2. General notes of the ARIS / The Agency's REMIT Information System (ARIS) | 16781 |
| | 16782 |
| There are several mentions about the ARIS, but the implementation of ARIS is somewhat unclear in | 16783 |
| this phase. I have to reiterate again (cf. previous opinions) the maximum solution for the ARIS: | 16784 |
| * ACER owns the machinery and processor of the information system (e.g. ARIS) | 16785 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 16786 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 16787 |
| * ACER owns the source code of the information system | 16788 |
| * ACER owns the database of the information system | 16789 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards. | 16790 |
| | 16/91 |
| Naturally ACER can use technologies, which are developed in an open environment, but these open | 16792 |
| technologies can be the base for actual solutions with direct ownership. | 16704 |
| ACED will most probably face a figred resistance from several stakeholder groups | 16705 |
| when/if ACFR is demanding total ownership of the whole information system e.g. | 16796 |
| ARIS. | 16797 |
| | 16798 |
| Therefore the technological implementation of a (new) ARIS should be totally controlled by ACER | 16799 |
| and the providers of different technologies should not create any technological lock-ins for ACER | 16800 |
| The data in ACER systems should be totally controlled by ACER in all phases of the life cycle of | 16801 |
| | 10001 |

the ACER systems.

3. Simple conception of information systems

The following figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are16806databases and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces).16807Different systems need administration (e.g. maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then16808there is communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system.16809



4. Internal identifier / Field 0

There is some text about ACER code and other codes. Field No 1 is following: "ID of the market participant or counterparty". There could be fied No. 0, which could be following: "Internal ID for internal usage of the system." The internal ID will help in situations, when there is need to change information in other fields. The

business of different communities can change; for example there can be mergers of different 16820 communities and/or a community can be divided to two "new" parts. 16821 16822

With the internal ID (Field No. 0) it is easier to handle situations in the form of different companies. 16823

Proposal 1: There could be an internal identifier (Field No. 0) for the ARIS system.

5. Need for very detailed technical consultation?

| | 10020 |
|---|-------|
| There is mentioning on the consultation document of following issues: | 16829 |
| * ACER Requirements for Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM) | 16830 |
| * ACER Technical Specifications for Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM) | 16831 |
| | 16832 |

It can be concluded, that these two documents can be highly technical. However, there could be a 16833

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consultation based on these technical documents, and the main target audience could be chief16834information officers in different stakeholder communities and/or specialist of information system16835providers in different communities. In some communities, consulting information system providers16836(and subcontractors) of those communities may result need for highly detailed technical16837specifications.16838

Proposal 2: ACER could organise a technical consultation about ACER system(s) based on very detailed technical issues.

6. The number of needed standards and different standard versions?

ARIS has four tiers presented on the draft of "Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM)". In each tier,16845there are actually several other systems, which are connected to ARIS system. Therefore, the16846number of needed standards can be considerable, and the high level design is just a starting point for16847assessing needed standards and/or standardisation.16848



| Layered systems (1 ne figure updated – 12 July 2015 is the date for this version) 168 | 551 |
|---|-----|
| 168 | 352 |
| The previous figure is a conception if this situation: in reality there are several versions of different 168 | 353 |
| standards (Formats). Different standard (Formats) versions is a serious issue, when there are 168 | 354 |
| possibly tens of different systems cooperating with ACER systems. 168 | 355 |
| 168 | 356 |
| Since different systems are layered, this means need for using several version of standards 168 | 857 |
| (formats). 168 | 858 |
| 168 | 359 |
| 7. Web feed (or news feed) / An example of two standards 168 | 360 |
| 168 | 861 |
| One important feature to all modern systems is naturally providing different web feeds, check the 168 | 862 |
| symbol below. 168 | 863 |
| 168 | 364 |



| | 16865 |
|---|----------------|
| Web feeds ²²³ can be used by several different systems, and the classification of systems can be | 16867 |
| based on several needs: | 16868 |
| * different user classes | 16869 |
| * daily feeds | 16870 |
| * weekly feeds | 16871 |
| * monthly feeds. | 16872 |
| | 16873 |
| Proposal 3: ACER could create different web feeds (or news feed) based on the needs of different stakeholders. | 16874 16875 |
| | 16876 |
| ACER could provide different web feeds based on the current information needs after consulting | 16877 |
| different stakenolders. | 16870 |
| One example is naturally that there is $\Delta \tan^{224}$ standard and RSS ²²⁵ standard for web feeds. Some | 16880 |
| systems use Atom standard and some systems use RSS standard and nossibly ACFR has to provide | 16881 |
| both feeds | 16882 |
| both feeds. | 16883 |
| Proposal 4: ACER has to assess need for implementing RSS feeds in ACER systems. | 16884 |
| Proposal 5: ACER has to assess need for implementing Atom feeds in ACER systems. | 16885 |
| Toposur et rellix hus to ussess need for implementing room reeds in reellix systems. | 16886 |
| 8. Other feeds / Possibly XML / An example of a standard / Another example: CSV | 16887 |
| | 16888 |
| Then there is the question of creating other feeds based on XML. | 16889 |
| | 16890 |
| Proposal 6: ACER could collect information about existing other XML feed formats, | 16891 |
| i.e. not only RSS feeds. | 16892 |
| Proposal 7: ACER has to critically assess developing new XML feed formats. | 16893 |
| | 16894 |
| One serious option is naturally transmitting CSV ²²⁶ documents (Comma-separated values), since | 16895 |
| CSV usage (in and out) is implemented in several systems. | 16896 |
| | 16897 |
| Proposal 8: ACER could collect information about CSV usage and/or CSV | 16898 |
| implementation in different stakeholder systems. | 16899 |
| | 16900 |
| 9. Checking standards developed by standard setting organisations | 16901 |
| | 16902 |
| There are hundreds of different standard setting organisations, and one comprehensive list is | 16903 |
| provided ²²⁷ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 16904 |
| | 16905 |
| Proposal 9: ACER could systematically assess existing standard setting organisations | 16906 |
| and assess standards provided by those communities. | 16907 |
| | |

^{223 &}lt;u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed</u>, Web feed -Wikipedia article 224 <u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287</u>, The Atom Syndication Format

 ^{225 &}lt;u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, RSS 2.0 Specification
 226 <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comma-separated_values</u>, comma-separated values (CSV) -Wikipedia article
 227 <u>http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php</u>, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| | 16908 |
|--|--------|
| Proposal 10: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal. | 16909 |
| | 16910 |
| After serious assessment of standardisation landscape, the needed number of different standards is | 16911 |
| actually known as a verified fact. Depending on the situation, ACER can make a feasible and | 16912 |
| reasoned decision of standards, which could be used in ACER systems. | 16913 |
| | 16914 |
| One option is participate in standardisation efforts, which can be donations to standardisation | 16915 |
| communities and/or participating in standardisation efforts. Actually participating in standardisation | 16916 |
| efforts means actually dedicating real work time and real workforce for standardisation. | 16917 |
| | 16918 |
| 10. Field 1 / TRUM | 16919 |
| | 16920 |
| Proposal 11: The length of this field could be e.g. 50 alphanumerical characters, since | 16921 |
| some of the codes can be very long. | 16922 |
| | 16923 |
| 11. Field 23 / TRUM | 16924 |
| | 16925 |
| Proposal 12: Should there be two fields: | 16926 |
| 1) Identifier for organised market place? | 16927 |
| 2) Actual identifier provided by market place? | 16928 |
| | 16929 |
| Since these identifiers are provided by external communities, the nature of those external | 16930 |
| communities can change in time and space, e.g. mergers. | 16931 |
| | 16932 |
| 12. Field 26 / TRUM | 16933 |
| | 16934 |
| The decision to use just one timestamp information (UTC time) is very good, since timezone | 16935 |
| information can be calculated based one timestamp information (UTC time). | 16936 |
| 12 ELLO7 / TELLA | 1693/ |
| 15. Field 277 I KUM | 16938 |
| The length of this field not defined | 16939 |
| The length of this field not defined. | 16940 |
| Dronged 12. Should this field definition he "Up to 52 alphanumerical digits"? | 16941 |
| Proposal 15: Should this held definition be Op to 52 alphandmerical digits 3 | 16042 |
| One thing is that there can be several versions of different contracts, even though contracts can be | 16044 |
| with the same name | 16045 |
| with the same name. | 16046 |
| Proposal 1.4. Should there he a field for managing versions of different contracts? | 16940 |
| Troposal 14. Should there be a new for managing versions of unterent contracts. | 160/18 |
| 14 Fields 48 / TRUM | 16949 |
| | 16950 |
| Most probably the examples should be in the following formats: | 16950 |
| 2014-01-29 | 16951 |
| 2014-02-28 | 16952 |
| 2014-02-20 | 16957 |
| | 16955 |
| 15. Abbreviations / TRUM | 16956 |
| | 16950 |
| | 10/07 |

Proposal 15: All abbreviations should be before actual text.

16. The need for replicated systems?



There is not much mentioning about replicating some ACER systems. The figure above tries to give an example of system replication. Since the retrieval is the mostly used function, possibly there can be replicated systems for retrieval, e.g real-time search and archival search can be in different systems. Also add function can be e.g. realtime or daily.

Proposal 16: The need for replicated (ACER) systems has to be assessed seriously.

7. The need for brokered systems

One aspect is different brokered systems, which are usually "trusted third parties". For example, online shopping systems need a broker for transmitting actual payments from customers to sellers.

Possibly ACER systems are actual brokers, and different systems then rely on ACER systems as16976"Trusted third parties". Possibly ACER systems has to use "broker systems", which are needed for
over-all functioning of ACER systems with different stakeholder groups.16977

Proposal 17: The number and nature of different broker systems has to be assessed carefully.

[Continues on the next page]

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18. Concluding remarks

Developing new information systems is never easy, and ACER systems are not exceptions. Therefore there are always different possibilities for having serious problems with with (new and old) information systems.

Like said before, using different experts in different phases of ACER system(s) development can result some success.

19. Good luck!!!

This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.

EA 44.2: Repeating some issues?

One issue with previous consultations has been different identifiers (ID) in several systems. My17002conclusion is increasing number different identifiers (ID). The mentioned ARIS systems system will17003present yet another identifier (ID).17004

I notice afterwards one weakness in the proposal: using only ACER code as the identifier (ID). I did17006recommend using an internal identifier (ID). In reality there will be different changes with17007cooperating communities: the name of a community can be changed, a community can be divided17008into parts, two communities can be merged, etc. different situations. With an internal identifier it17009could be easier to accommodate to different situations.17010

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| | 17011 |
|--|---|
| EA 45: Government Content Management System | 17012 |
| This opinion is number 54 on the consultation web page: | 17013 17014 |
| EN: Opinion 54: Government Content Management System <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_54</u> | 17015 17016 17017 17018 |
| EA 45.1: Text of the opinion (19 May 2014) | 17019 |
| Seeking industry comment on Government Content Management System – GovCMS Draft Statement of Requirements | 17020 17021 17022 17023 |
| [Useless sentences removed] | 17024 |
| The European context | 17025 17026 17027 |
| In the European Union there is the Joinup ²²⁸ web page dedicated interoperability solutions for public administrations, and that web page consolidates information about different aspects of interoperability information. | 17028 17029 17030 17031 |
| An example is the Open Source Observatory (OSOR), which collects together information about different open source solutions in the public sector. | 17032 17033 17034 |
| It can also be concluded, that on the European Union level the European Commission (EC) ²²⁹ has been very active for organising different ²³⁰ consultations related to different domains. | 17034 17035 17036 17037 |
| Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 17038 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of information technology. In many consultation documents, there have been quite ambiguous descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 17039 17040 17041 17042 17043 |
| It can be also concluded, that there are hundreds (or thousands) of different information systems in the European Union member states (28 states at the moment), and in some cases there is an actual need to consolidate some of those member states information systems. | 17044 17045 17046 17047 |
| It can also be concluded, that the Directorate-General for Competition (of the European Commission) has been very active in antitrust proceedings, and companies have selected between two options: EITHER comply voluntary with presented demands OR issuing ²³¹ a complaint for the Court of Justice of the European Union. | 17048 17049 17050 17051 |
| The Australian case – consolidating to just one governmental content management system | 17052 |
| | |

^{228 &}lt;u>https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/</u>, Joinup web page 229 <u>http://ec.europa.eu/</u>, European Commission, welcome page

^{230 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/consultations/index_en.htm</u>, Your voice in Europe, web page for consultations 231 <u>http://curia.europa.eu/</u>, Court of Justice of the European Union, welcome page

(CMS)?

The Australian idea of just one governmental content management system (CMS), referenced as "Whole-of-Government Content Management System (GovCMS)", is an interesting case. Experience can be later assessed in the European Union level and in the member state levels.

National Audit Office of Finland ²³² has issued some critical reports about governmental waste related to Finnish public sector information systems.

In the Finnish context it can be concluded, that different (public sector) institutions have different content management systems, and the idea for consolidating for just one governmental content management system is worth considering.

Actual solutions and actual experience of consolidating to just one governmental content management system in Australia can provide on example for reducing redundant information systems in the Finnish context.

General / Relations with requirements and features



- Humans and Computers Together?

| | 17073 17074 |
|--|----------------|
| It can be said, that the Department of Finance is now a community for elaborating different | 17075 |
| requirements to a (new) information system. The (new) information system features should conform | 17076 |
| to the requirements. | 17077 |
| | 17078 |
| Requirements engineering is very high-risk task in the information and communication technology | 17079 |
| (ICT) field. Therefore we have even today very high-risk projects failing because of the | 17080 |
| requirements engineering problems. | 17081 |
| | 17082 |
| Traditionally requirements engineering has been divided in to three distinct areas: | 17083 |
| 1) discovery | 17084 |
| 2) specification | 17085 |
| 3) validation and verification. | 17086 |
| In the traditional terms it can be said, that this consultation is specifying different requirements for a | 17087 |
| new information system. | 17088 |
| | 17089 |
| Actual implementation of the (new) information system can open totally new scenes for new and | 17090 |
| unforeseen requirements – thus opening a way for a new information system failure. | 17091 |

²³² http://www.vtv.fi/en, National Audit Office of Finland

General notes for the GovCMS

One simple conception of information technology solutions is the following figure.



17098 The figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases 17099 and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems 17100 need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is 17101 communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system. 17102 17103

It can be said, that in all parts of an information systems there can be open solutions and closed solutions.

In short:

17107 * the world is full of different objects (things) 17108 * objects can be nowadays be digital in all phases 17109 * someone owns some objects 17110 * usage can be based on ownership, agreements and membership 17111 * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex 17112 * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can change very often. 17113 17114 The mentioned linkages linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can also be 17115 divided to two actions: distribution and usage. 17116 17117 There is nothing new on the previous explanations. However, the difference between distribution 17118 and usage should be as clear as possibile; also the juridical text should explicate this difference 17119 between distribution and usage. 17120 17121

17095

17096

17097

17104



Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | This consultation? | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

| From this simple conception we can differentiate several standard classes | 1 |
|---|---|
| 1) Deta (da sussente) etca dende | 1 |
| 1) Data (documents) standards | 1 |
| 2) Data (database) standards | 1 |
| 3) Standards for adding data to a system. | 1 |
| 4) Standards for retrieving data from a system. | 1 |
| 5) Standards for changing data in a system. | 1 |
| 6) Standards for removing data from a system. | 1 |
| 7) Display standards | 1 |
| 8) Interface standards | 1 |
| | |

| | 17137 |
|--|----------------|
| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution: | 17138 |
| | 1/139 |
| * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 1/140 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 1/141 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 1/142 |
| * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 1/143 |
| * public sector institute owns the database of the information system | 1/144 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 1/145 |
| * public sector institute owns all data in the information system. | 1/140 |
| Notwelly, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution. In this case | 1/14/ |
| Naturally, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution. In this case | 1/148 |
| (GovCMS) can be concluded, that Department of Finance actually would not own some parts of the | 17150 |
| (Governs) system, since mose parts can be open-source solutions. | 17150 |
| Pronosal. There is need to assess anonness of several nerts of the pronosed (CovCMS) | 17151 |
| system: machinery (processor) operating system, programs using the operating | 17152 |
| system. machinery (processor), operating system, programs using the operating system documents databases communication adding data retrieving data changing | 17154 |
| data, removing data, needed interfaces, needed displays. | 17155 |
| auta, removing auta, needed internaces, needed aispinys. | 17156 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could use and/or demand open standards in several | 17157 |
| lavers of the proposed system (GovCMS). | 17158 |
| | 17159 |
| It is guite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards. | 17160 |
| Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format wars". The information | 17161 |
| technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or "format war" can lead to | 17162 |
| another similar situation. | 17163 |
| | 17164 |
| In practice public sector has very important role when some standards are competing in the market | 17165 |
| place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power due to its size, it can sometimes direct | 17166 |
| markets to certain standard. | 17167 |
| | 17168 |
| On the other hand public sector has to stick to certain procurement regulations even though there | 17169 |
| might be pressure from the commercial market. | 17170 |
| | 17171 |
| More general notes for the GovCMS | 17172 |
| | 17173 |
| I suppose, that there are several systems in Australia (federal level and state level), and those | 17174 |
| systems have their own life-cycle at the moment. I also suppose, that there is a need for transmitting | 17175 |
| data from other system to GovCMS system. This situation can be described in the following figure. | 17176 |
| | 17177 |
| There are two options: | 17178 |
| * direct system-to-system communications | 1/1/9 |
| * communication based on transmitted documents. | 1/180 |
| Proposal: Different systems can be alcosified: | 1/181 |
| 1) direct system to system communication | 1/182 |
| 1) unect system-to-system communication 2) communication based on transmitting documents | 1/100 1710/ |
| 2) communication based on dansmitting documents. | 1/104 |
| Both options for system-to-system communications have weaknesses and strengths, and the | 17186 |
| Dom options for system-to-system communications have weaknesses and suchguis, and the | 1/100 |

situation with tens (or even hundreds) different systems has to be assessed carefully.



| | 17190 |
|--|-------|
| There are a lot of different standard setting organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²³³ | 17191 |
| for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 17192 |
| | 17193 |
| Examples are naturally different XML documents and CSV documents. | 17194 |
| | 17195 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could systematically assess existing standard setting | 17196 |
| organisations and assess standards provided by those communities. | 17197 |
| | 17198 |
| Proposal: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal. | 17199 |
| | 17200 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could consult different stakeholders to find out | 17201 |
| support for different standards. | 17202 |
| | 17203 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could support and/or demand usage of open | 17204 |
| standards. | 17205 |
| | 17206 |
| Avoiding lock-ins | 17207 |
| | 17208 |
| Previously mentioned functions (1-11) can be based on open solution or closed solutions. | 17209 |
| Sometimes there can be different lock-ins based on some closed solutions. Depending on the actual | 17210 |
| situation of an lock-in, there can be serious problems during the life-cycle of an information system. | 17211 |
| Depending on the situation, there might be (near) monopoly situation with some lock-ins. | 17212 |
| | 17213 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could gather together information about different | 17214 |
| lock-ins in different cloud application fields. | 17215 |
| | 17216 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could start serious negotiations with some | 17217 |
| | |

233 http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| communities, which are causing some lock-in situations. | 17218 |
|---|-------|
| | 17219 |
| The needed amount of different interfaces | 17220 |
| | 17221 |
| The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations: | 17222 |
| | 17223 |
| * systems must communicate directly with each other | 17224 |
| * there will be several communications methods for direct communication | 17225 |
| * there are different standards for direct communication | 17226 |
| * data in the system is added by processing different documents | 17227 |
| * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents | 17228 |
| * there are different standards for different documents | 17229 |
| * there will be several types for different documents | 17230 |
| * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s) | 17231 |
| * there are several user groups. | 17232 |
| | 17233 |
| Based on the previous differentiation between databases and documents, there can be several | 17234 |
| different interfaces in a specific system. There is a need for several interfaces to serve external | 17235 |
| systems / stakeholders. | 17236 |
| | 17237 |
| One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. Department | 17238 |
| of Finance could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces | 17239 |
| for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by | 17240 |
| different information systems. | 17241 |



| | 17243 17244 |
|---|----------------|
| Proposal: Department of Finance can could support work, which rigorously develops | 17245 |
| and tests different interfaces for different purposes. | 17246 |
| | 17247 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance can advocate standardised user interfaces in | 17248 |
| different levels. | 17249 |
| | 17250 |
| For example, there could be one standardised interface for security configurations for different | 17251 |
| applications, which mean that there could be one standardised interface even though the technology | 17252 |
| underneath a cloud application could vary. | 17253 |
| | 17254 |
| One interface to all users will not work, and so-called heavy/experts users will complain about the | 17255 |
| one interface being too complex and demanding several selections before the actual functions (add, | 17256 |
| remove, change, retrieve). | 17257 |

| | 17258 |
|--|-------|
| Aost probably the following claims will cause a lot of unrest among ICT specialists: | |
| | 17260 |
| 1. There can be possibly tens of different interfaces (displays) | 17261 |
| 2. There can be several interfaces (displays) for different user groups | 17262 |
| 3. Different interfaces will be added and removed irregularly. | 17263 |
| | 17264 |
| Generally speaking, creating highly usable interfaces is not the norm in many cases; also the | 17265 |
| problem multiplies when there is just one non-usable interface for a system. Therefore, creating, | 17266 |
| testing and standardising several interfaces could be an option. | 17267 |
| | 17268 |
| Avoiding redundant work (or standards) | 17269 |
| | 17270 |
| There can be hundreds of different informations systems. It can be concluded, that these systems are | 17271 |
| layered in different ways and implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally | 17272 |
| speaking, there can be several many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to | 17273 |
| implement and maintain. | 17274 |
| | 17275 |
| | |
| | |



Proposal: Department of Finance could assess the situation with complex many-tomany relations between different systems.

The problem with complex many-to-many systems is that changes/updates in a system causes a large amount of internal changes (also in source code) in other systems. This situation can be called "spaghetti", which means a large number of different interrelations, that changes/updates can be very cumbersome.

The opposite solution is naturally having just one central system, and with that central system cooperation between systems can be different one-to-many situation.



The problem with this option is dependence on a single system, and defects in a central system causes instantly problems with dependent systems.

Proposal: Department of Finance has to assess the situation of different central systems.

Proposal: Department of Finance could select one central system for cooperation between different systems.

The proposed GovCMS system may not be the needed central system, and that situation has to be assessed carefully.

One option is to have a hierarchical system-to-systems connections, when there is less dependence 17303 on just one central system. 17304

Proposal: Department of Finance could assess the needed hierarchy between the systems.

NOTE: It is possible, that GovCMS could be a needed central system.

Different layered systems

Like indicated in the next figure, different informations systems are tightly integrated, and the feeds17314(e.g. formats F1-F6, FA, FB, FC, FC, FD) between systems can be non-standard or standardised.17315Generally speaking, there are numerous feeds provided by different information systems.17316Department of Finance could assess the situation, and it could fund the conversion work for some17317information systems.17318



| | 17320 |
|--|-------|
| Layered systems (The figure updated – 12 July 2015 is the date for this version) | 17321 |
| | 17322 |
| In reality different systems are layered, and there can be several standards and different versions of | 17323 |
| different standards. | 17324 |
| | 17325 |
| Proposal: There might be a need for several versions of different standards to be used | 17326 |
| for system-to-system cooperation. | 17327 |
| | 17328 |
| It depends on a system, how easy it is to use different systems. I also suppose, that in Australia there | 17329 |
| are different public sector systems with different life-cycles. | 17330 |
| | 17331 |
| One theme: horizontal standards and vertical standards | 17332 |
| | 17333 |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What | 17334 |
| this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of | 17335 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do | 17336 |
| not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT | 17337 |
| solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 17338 |
| | 17339 |
| Proposal: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. | 17340 |
| | 17341 |
| Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and | 17342 |
| | |

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vertical standards.

Proposal: Developing horizontal standards should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards. 17346 17346 17347



HORIZONTAL

It can be said, that in some point there will be a need for horizontal standardisation. This means,
that several vertical systems can cooperate in different levels. The general development is, that there
can be several vertical solutions for the same computerisation area. An example for this1735017351
17352
standardisation is the email standard (horizontal), when there are numerous email systems (vertical)
created with very wide variety of technologies.17353

Proposal: Department of Finance can collect all relevant information about horizontal 17356 standards. 17357

Proposal: Department of Finance can collect all relevant information about vertical standards.

About cloud systems



In theory, a cloud can be an application, and the users just add data to the application, and there is no need to have local computing resources -e.g. "just have an internet connection". In this Opinion, the serious risks in "cloud" computing are not assessed. 17368

In practical reality, different systems (e.g. A, B, C, D) can be joined together with one-to-one 17370 connections, and systems can be joided with one-to-many system (E.g. 28 systems \rightarrow System A, etc.). Then these systems (e.g. A, B, C, D) use "the cloud" with non-Australian systems, which are relevant. In some cases, the global IDs are free to use. In some cases, there is fees for these global 17373 IDs.

> В ????? С D

An example ²³⁴ of different IDs is C-SPAN video library, where there is IDs for persons, events, 17378 organisations, etc. On the other hand, e.g. in the European context European Commission has very 17379 vast amount of material, which have different IDs, and those services are usable with different 17380 information technologies. Similarly, several other EU institutions provide material with different 17381 IDs, and their usage is free world-wide. 17382

Proposal: Department of Finance could collect information about different IDs provided in different systems.

NOTE: There might be some private sector IDs, which are causing troubles for public sector systems.

Proposal: Possibly Department of Finance has to have serious negotiations about the usage and licences for using IDs in some private sector systems.

One prime example of private sector IDs is ²³⁵ Facebook IDs, since several public sector institutions 17393 have been using Facebook extensively, even though the used IDs are private. 17394

Cloud Computing is according to my understanding/judgement just adding more stuff to web 17396 servers and those actions are standardised in many ways. There are possibilities for external and 17397 internal usage of more powerful web servers. Since the communication speed in information 17398 networks is nowadays considerable, there are possibilities to add more stuff to web servers. Since 17399 the client computers nowadays are extremely efficient, the load between a server and a client can be 17400 divided more efficiently. 17401



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²³⁴ http://www.c-spanvideo.org/, C-SPAN video library

²³⁵ https://www.facebook.com/, Facebook main page.

In practical reality different communication needs and different interfaces (displays) demand replication of some parts of the (new) system. Since retrieval is the most needed function, there might be replications for different communication methods, e.g. possible real-time retrievals come from different replicated data system. These replicated retrieval systems might work on thousands 17406 of retrievals per second. Naturally some external systems might work on real-time basis and they are some-how connected to the (new) information system.



Proposal: Department of Finance has to assess cooperation between content management system and other systems (e.g. real-time, daily, weekly, etc.).

Proposal: There might be a need for cooperation between different systems and the prosed content management system, and Department of Finance has to assess this situation also.

SO – so-called cloud can contain very efficient retrieval systems, and possibly other systems (add, change, remove) can be more traditional. How and why found development of needed special features?

Department of Finance has decided to consolidate content creation and management to one open source content management system. This decision represents an interesting case for world-wide audience

| However, Australian requirements for the selected content managemer | nt system may be |
|---|------------------|
| implemented differently: | |

- * there are features conforming to Australian requirements
- * there are features missing features based on Australian requirements.

- 17402
- 17403
- 17404
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- 1) In the stable/base line development there are different open development versions and final version is published also.
- 2) In semi-private line, some stakeholder(s) fund development of some features based on their own needs and the final solution is published.
- 3) In some cases it is possible to develop own solutions, but the solutions are not published.

It can be noted, that many stakeholder groups strongly disagree on the third solution, and some licences explicitly demand publishing new versions of some solutions.

However, we should be aware of real costs of using open solutions. There are real cost with open (source) solutions, but they are **different** when compared to closed (source) solutions. Therefore, Department of Finance should seriously consider following options.

Department of Finance could join some organisations, which are concentrating 1) on some open solutions. Based on membership (class) Department of Finance could pay the yearly 2) membership fees. 3) Possibly Department of Finance could use own workforce for developing the selected content management system. Like said, there are **different** costs when comparing open solutions to closed solutions. **Drupal Association membership?** There is the following link about the Drupal Association membership: https://assoc.drupal.org/membership

Proposal: Department of Finance could join the Drupal Association.

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| Other organisational memberships? | 17467 |
| | 17468 |
| Previously I have explicated different standards and different programs. | 17469 |
| | 17470 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could assess need for additional memberships, e.g. | 17471 |
| standard setting organisations and/or organisations developing some open solution. | 17472 |
| | 17473 |
| An example could be LINUX foundation ²³⁶ membership, since a Drupal system installation can use | 17474 |
| LINUX as the selected operating system. | 17475 |
| | 17476 |
| One governmental customer identifier (ID)? | 17477 |
| | 17478 |
| Generally speaking people are not happy with ever-increasing number of different identifiers and | 17479 |
| number of different passwords. | 17480 |
| 1 | 17481 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance has to assess the possibility of just one governmental | 17482 |
| customer identifier and one password for a average user. | 17483 |
| 1 8 | 17484 |
| NOTE: Creation of just one governmental customer identifier and just one password | 17485 |
| may be impossible based on the life-cycle of different governmental systems. | 17486 |
| | 17487 |
| Different test environments? | 17488 |
| | 17489 |
| It should be noted, that testing of a content management should be done extensively. It should be | 17490 |
| possible, that the selected provider and selected maintainer of the content management systems | 17491 |
| could establish different test environments. | 17492 |
| | 17493 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could demand the possibility for different test | 17494 |
| environments. | 17495 |
| | 17496 |
| Different test environments could provide possibilities for serious testing before implementation of | 17497 |
| an actual content management system (i.e. production system). | 17498 |
| | 17499 |
| | |
| EA 45.2: International implication? | 17500 |
| • | 17501 |
| Concellidations to just an economic stall content memory ment content is an interactional desiries of in- | 17502 |
| Consolidating to just on governmental content management system is an interesting decision – in | 17502 |
| this case Drupal. However, there are always serious risks involved with the maintenance efforts. | 1/503 |
| One example is 25, 250 259 the latest vulnerability with Drupal, and the updating to the latest version | 1/504 |
| should have be done very quickly. According to understanding, there were several Drupal systems | 1/505 |
| in production usage, and the vulnerability caused a really serious threat for misuse of Drupal | 1/506 |
| systems in many ways. | 1/50/ |
| | 1/508 |
| Selecting Drupal in Australia means serious follow-up of vulnerabilities in the production usage. | 17509 |
| | |
| 236 <u>http://www.linuxfoundation.org/about/join</u> , LINUX foundation | |

²³⁷ https://www.viestintavirasto.fi/tietoturva/haavoittuvuudet/2014/haavoittuvuus-2014-120.html, Drupal julkaisi varoituksen kriittisestä haavoittuvuudesta

^{238 &}lt;u>http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-2014-3704</u>, Vulnerability Summary for CVE-2014-3704 239 <u>https://www.drupal.org/SA-CORE-2014-005</u>, SA-CORE-2014-005 - Drupal core - SQL injection

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| | 17510 |
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| EA 46: European Energy Regulation | 17511 |
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| | 17512 |
| This opinion is number 55 on the consultation web page: | 17513 |
| | 17514 |
| EN: Opinion 55: European Energy Regulation | 17515 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_55 | 17516 |
| | 17517 |
| | |
| EA 46.1: Text of the opinion (30 May 2014) | 17518 |
| | 17519 |
| General: Previous consultations | 17520 |
| | 17521 |
| I gave earlier opinions to ACER, and PDF files of those opinions are on the following addresses: | 17522 |
| | 17523 |
| EN. Opinion 34. REMIT Registration Format | 17524 |
| http://www.jukkarannila_fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34 | 17525 |
| | 17526 |
| EN: Opinion 43: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants | 17520 |
| http://www.iukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_43 | 17528 |
| http://www.juxkarannia.n/hausunnot.ntmi#nro_45 | 17520 |
| EN: Opinion 52: Trade Deporting User Manual (TDUM) (Draft) | 17529 |
| http://www.iukkarannila.fi/laugunnat.html#nra_52 | 17521 |
| http://www.jukkarannna.n/lausunnot.ntmi#nro_33 | 17522 |
| (DEMIT: Demonstrate Anti-1, $0(2)$ of Decordation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the Economic Device set | 17522 |
| (REMIT: Pursuant to Article 9(3) of Regulation (EO) No $1227/2011$ of the European Parhament | 17533 |
| and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency) | 1/534 |
| | 1/535 |
| SO, in this Opinion there should be some new insights based on the European Energy Regulation | 17536 |
| (Document: PC_2014_O_01) consultation document. | 17537 |
| | 17538 |
| Limitation: Opinion of an individual customer (citizen) – not any legal entity | 17539 |
| | 17540 |
| Since this opinion is an created by an individual customer (citizen), the knowledge base for this | 17541 |
| consultation is naturally rather limited, since there has not been a group of experienced experts | 17542 |
| writing this opinion. | 17543 |
| | 17544 |
| Complying with current technologies | 17545 |
| | 17546 |
| Sections 2.26-2.30 contain some critical thoughts about technological advances. At the current | 17547 |
| situation we can note, that there can be different technological developments related to energy. | 17548 |
| | 17549 |
| Therefore it can be noted that there has to constant follow-up of technological advances, which | 17550 |
| may require some legislative and/or governance | 17551 |
| may require bonne regionance and or governance. | 17552 |
| Marketing energy efficiency to customers | 17552 |
| mainening energy enterinely to customers | 1755/ |
| There is some discussion about energy meters on the consultation document. Like said energy | 17554 |
| meters are part of having energy efficiency and possibly energy sovings | 17556 |
| meters are part of naving energy enterency and possibly energy savings. | 1/330 |

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The problem with consumer marketing is getting the message through, and marketing to different17557The problem with consumer marketing is getting the message through, and marketing to different17558companies (and other legal entities) is easier.17559In the previous consultations I have advocated creating of different figures, which give to17561

The next figure is based on one attempt of having a simple message, which can be used with different marketing operations.

consumers a way of assessing different products.



| Another example is provided with the following figures. | 17569 |
|--|-------|
| Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International | 17570 |
| Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International | 17571 |
| Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International | 17572 |
| | 17573 |
| These licences can be chosen ²⁴⁰ with simple selections, and there are different levels for explicating | 17574 |
| the licences: | 17575 |
| * figures | 17576 |
| * simplified easy-to-read pages | 17577 |
| * finally the long legal text. | 17578 |
| | 17579 |
| In previous opinions I have advocated creating simplified figures and the three-level explanations | 17580 |
| related to the application area of figures. | 17581 |
| | 17582 |
| In previous opinions I have advocated constructing easy-to-read legal texts – may in levels. | 17583 |
| | 17584 |
| Proposal 1: For consumer marketing there could be different simplified figures to be | 17585 |
| used with consumer marketing messages. | 17586 |
| | 17587 |
| Proposal 2: For consumer marketing there could be easy-to-read (e.g. in three levels) | 17588 |
| information related to energy usage. | 17589 |
| | 17590 |
| An example from ²⁴¹ Finland is KELA's project for improving readability of different forms and | 17591 |
| texts. In other words, the complicated (legal) texts can be constructed with more simplified ways. | 17592 |
| ,, r | 17593 |
| Like said, the consumer marketing is demanding, and marketing of energy efficiency and energy | 17594 |
| | |

²⁴⁰ http://creativecommons.org/choose/, page for selecting a Creative Commons licence

²⁴¹ http://www.kela.fi/hankkeet_selkeyshanke, In Finnish: creating more readable texts for customers

savings for customers (citizens) can take years.

Standardisation of interfaces for customers (citizens)

In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces. There are different processes (Beginning \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Ending), which can be described in different levels of details.



There can be highly detailed points in different processes (SPEX), which could be standardised.

Proposal 3: There could be a project for modelling different customer (care) processes.

Proposal 4: Some parts of the customer (care) processes could be standardised for customer interfaces.

Proposal 5: Some standardised customer interfaces could be used for having better customer (care) processes in the European level.

An example could be user-friendly interface (e.g. web page and/or mobile application) for energy consumption information, and the standardised interface could be the same for all energy providers.

It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for customer(s) (care), and there is nothing wrong with that approach.

Also, we have to assess the need for several customer (care) interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different interfaces, and energy (market) systems are not an exception of this situation.

Proposal 6: There could be a project for analysing the quality and the quantity of different interfaces for different stakeholder groups, e.g. customer as one group.



Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different systems.

Layered systems



| Layered systems (The figure updated – 12 July 2015 is the date for this version) | 17635 |
|--|-------|
| | 17636 |
| In some previous consultations I have presented the figure above. In practical reality, there are | 17637 |
| different systems, which use very different standards/formats for cooperation between different | 17638 |
| systems. | 17639 |
| | 17640 |
| There are a lot of different standard setting organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁴² | 17641 |
| for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. Examples are naturally different XML documents and CSV | 17642 |
| documents. | 17643 |
| | 17644 |
| Proposal 7: ACER could systematically assess existing standard setting organisations | 17645 |

242 http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| and assess standards provided by those communities. | 17646 |
|--|----------------|
| Like said in the previous consultations, there should not be redundant standardisation. | 17647 17648 |
| One theme: horizontal standards and vertical standards | |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of | 17652 17653 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 17654 17655 |
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| Proposal 8: ACER could collect all relevant information about horizontal standards. | 17660 |
| • | 17661 |
| Proposal 9: ACER could collect all relevant information about vertical standards. | 17662 |
| | 17663 |
| Proposal 10: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. | 17664 |
| | 17665 |
| It can be said, that in some point there will be need for horizontal standardisation. This means, that | 17666 |
| several vertical systems can cooperate in different levels. The general development is, that there can | 17667 |
| be several vertical solutions for the same computerisation area. An example for this standardisation | 17668 |
| is the email standard (horizontal), when there are numerous email systems (vertical) created with | 17669 |
| very wide variety of technologies. | 17670 |
| | 17671 |
| Proposal 11: There could be different standardisation efforts related to horizontal | 17672 |
| standards and vertical standards. | 17673 |
| | 17674 |
| Proposal 12: Developing horizontal standards should be favoured in the development | 17675 |
| of new and/or revised standards. | 17676 |
| | 17677 |
| Example of standards / Different information feeds | 17678 |
| | 17679 |

| In the previous consultations I h | ve used RSS feeds as an example. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|



To be precise, there are some standards for RSS feeds: RSS 2.0²⁴³ standard and Atom^{244 245} standards. There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) differently.

It can be said, that there is a need for different information feeds between different systems. Like17688said before, ACER can assess different existing standards in order to avoid redundant (even useless)17689standardisation.17690

Good luck!!!

This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.

EA 46.2: The problem of marketing energy efficiency?

Consumer marketing demands a lot of resources when compared to other marketing efforts. For17699example, the creation simplified figures would mean a lot of cooperation between different17700companies and governmental units.1770117702

Since this possible cooperation would mean a lot of work to different communities, there could be17703some resistance with some communities. In the European context this would mean collecting17704different formal position (papers) from several stakeholders and stakeholder groups.17705

Standardisation of some interfaces would also mean a lot of work for stakeholders – both17707administrative and technological work. I guess, that marketing departments of different companies17708want interfaces to conform to different company styles and/or graphical guidelines. My conclusion17709is, that an average user needs very efficient and simple interfaces, even though different provides17710can be changed in time and space.17711

Marketing departments in different companies may demand very customised interfaces. The17713problem is naturally the number of customer, since there are over 500 000 000 citizens in the17714Europan Union. When thinking the learning process of citizens, it can be confusing when there are17715several interfaces for similar actions.17716

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²⁴³ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification,

^{244 &}lt;u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287</u>, The Atom Syndication Format

²⁴⁵ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol

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| | 17717 |
| EA 47: National Identity Proofing Guidelines | 17718 |
| This opinion is number 56 on the consultation web page: | 17719 17720 |
| EN: Opinion 56: National Identity Proofing Guidelines | 17721 17722 17723 |
| http://www.jukkurunnind.n/hudsunnot.num/mo_50 | 17724 |
| EA 47.1: Text of the opinion (30 May 2014) | 17725 |
| [Useless text removed] | 17726 17727 17728 |
| The Finnish context | 17729 17730 |
| It is interesting to see, what will be Australian solutions for National Identity Proofing Guidelines. In Finland ²⁴⁶ National Audit Office of Finland has issued some critical reviews about public sector information systems and also about national identifier proofing mechanisms. | 17731 17732 17733 17734 |
| In short: there has been serious governmental waste in Finland related to national identifier proofing mechanisms. | 17735 17736 |
| Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 1//3/ 17738 17739 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 17740 17741 17742 |
| The Australian case – National Identity Proofing Guidelines | 17744 17744 |
| [Sentence removed] | 17745 17746 17747 |
| The next figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system. | 17748 17749 17750 17751 |
| It can be said, that in all parts of an information systems there can be open solutions and closed solutions. | 17752 17753 17754 |
| In short: * the world is full of different objects (things) * objects can be nowadays be digital in all phases * someone owns some objects * usage can be based on ownership, agreements and membership * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can change very often. | 17755 17756 17757 17758 17759 17760 17761 17762 |

²⁴⁶ http://www.vtv.fi/en, National Audit Office of Finland, English welcome page

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The mentioned linkages linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can also be divided to two actions: distribution and usage.



There is nothing new on the previous explanations. However, the difference between distribution and usage should be as clear as possibile; also the juridical text should explicate this difference between distribution and usage.

Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | This consultation? | |
| 6. Databases | | This consultation? | |
| 7. Communications | | This consultation? | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution: | 17777 |
|--|-------|
| * nublic soctor institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 1///9 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 17781 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 17782 |
| * nublic sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 17783 |
| * nublic sector institute owns the database of the information system | 17784 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 17785 |
| * nublic sector institute owns all data in the information system | 17786 |
| public sector institute owns an data in the information system. | 17787 |
| Naturally there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution | 17788 |
| ruturariy, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution | 17789 |
| Proposal 1: There is a need to assess openness of several parts of proposed systems: | 17790 |
| machinery (processor), operating system, programs using the operating system. | 17791 |
| documents, databases, communication, adding data, retrieving data, changing data. | 17792 |
| removing data. needed interfaces. needed displays. | 17793 |
| | 17794 |
| Proposal 2: Attorney-General's Department could use and/or demand open standards | 17795 |
| in several layers of the proposed system. | 17796 |
| V IIV | 17797 |
| It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards. | 17798 |
| Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format wars". The information | 17799 |
| technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or "format war" can lead to | 17800 |
| another similar situation. | 17801 |
| | 17802 |
| In a information system there are a numerous features implemented; these features can be based on | 17803 |
| agreements, ownership or membership. Also, there is a complex web of combinations among | 17804 |
| agreements, ownership or membership. Generally speaking, we use different information systems | 17805 |
| without considering agreements, ownership or membership related to a specific solution. | 17806 |
| | 17807 |
| | |

Proposal 3: Attorney-General's Department could systematically reveal complex webs 17808 of combinations among agreements, ownership or membership in different application 17809 fields.

In practice public sector has very important role when some standards are competing in the market place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power due to its size, it can sometimes direct markets to certain standard.

On the other hand public sector has to stick to certain procurement regulations even though there might be pressure from the commercial market.



I suppose, that there are several systems in Australia (federal level and state level), and those 17821 systems have their own life-cycle at the moment. I also suppose, that there is need for transmitting 17822 data between system 17823

| | 17824 |
|--|-------|
| Proposal 4: Different systems could be classified: | 17825 |
| 1) direct system-to-system communication | 17826 |
| 2) communication based on transmitting documents. | 17827 |
| | 17828 |
| Both options for system-to-system communications have weaknesses and strengths, and the | 17829 |
| situation with tens (or even hundreds) different systems has to be assessed carefully. | 17830 |
| | 17831 |
| There are a lot of different standard setting organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁴⁷ | 17832 |
| for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 17833 |
| | 17834 |
| Examples are naturally different XML documents and CSV documents. | 17835 |
| | 17836 |
| Proposal 5: Attorney-General's Department could systematically assess existing | 17837 |
| standard setting organisations and assess existing standards provided by those | 17838 |
| | |

247 http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

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| communities. | 17839 |
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| | 17840 |
| Proposal 6: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal. | 17841 |
| - | 17842 |
| Proposal 7: Attorney-General's Department could consult different stakeholders to | 17843 |
| find out support for different standards. | 17844 |
| | 17845 |
| Proposal 8: Attorney-General's Department could support and/or demand usage of | 17846 |
| open standards. | 17847 |
| | 17848 |
| Standardisation of interfaces for customers (citizens) | 17849 |
| | 17850 |
| In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces. There are different | 17851 |
| processes (Beginning \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Ending), which can be described in different levels of details. | 17852 |
| | 17853 |
| There can be highly detailed points in different processes (SPEX), which could be standardised. | 17854 |
| | 17855 |
| Proposal 9: There could be a project for modelling different customer (care) processes. | 17856 |
| | 17857 |
| Proposal 10: Some parts of the customer (care) processes could be standardised for | 17858 |
| customer interfaces. | 17859 |
| | 17860 |
| Proposal II: Some standardised customer interfaces could be used for having better | 17861 |
| customer (care) processes (in the iederal level). | 1/862 |
| | 1/803 |



It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for customer(s) (care), and there is nothing wrong with that approach.

Also, we have to assess the need for several customer (care) interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different interfaces, and identity proofing is not an exception of this situation.

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| | 17873 17874 |
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| Proposal 12: There could be a project for analysing the quality and the quantity of | 17875 |
| different interfaces for different stakeholder groups, e.g. citizens as one group. | 17876 |
| | 17877 |
| Proposal 13: Attorney-General's Department can advocate standardised user | 17878 |
| interfaces in different levels. | 17879 |
| | 17880 |
| Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different | 17881 |
| systems. | 17882 |
| | 17883 |
| For example, there could be one standardised interface for security configurations for different | 17884 |
| applications, which mean that there could be one standardised interface even though the technology | 17885 |
| underneath a cloud application could vary. | 17886 |
| | 17887 |
| One interface to all users will not work, and so-called heavy users will complain about the one | 17888 |
| interface being too complex and demanding several selections before the actual functions (add, | 17889 |
| remove, change, retrieve). | 17890 |
| | 17891 |
| Layered systems | 17892 |
| | 17893 |
| In some previous consultations I have presented the figure []. In practical reality, there are different | 17894 |
| systems, which use very different standards/formats for cooperation between different systems. | 17895 |
| | 1/896 |
| in reality different systems are layered, and there can be several standards and different versions of | 1/89/ |
| amerent standards. | 1/898 |
| Proposal 14. There might be need for several versions of different standards to be used | 17000 |
| for system to system cooncretion | 17001 |
| for system-to-system cooperation. | 17901 |
| It depends on a system how easy it is to use different systems. I also suppose that in Australia there | 17902 |
| are different public sector systems with different life-cycles | 17904 |
| are afferent public sector systems with afferent file cycles. | 17905 |
| [continues on the next nage] | 17906 |
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| Layered systems (The figure updated – 12 July 2015 is the date for this version) | 17908 17909 |
|---|-------------------------|
| One theme: horizontal standards and vertical standards | 17910 17911 |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What | 17912 17913 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do | 17914 17915 |
| solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 17916 17917 17018 |
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Proposal 15: Attorney-General's Department could collect all relevant information

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| about horizontal standards | 17022 |
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| about norizontal standards. | 17922 |
| Proposal 16: Attorney-General's Department could collect all relevant information | 17923 |
| about vertical standards. | 17925 |
| | 17926 |
| Proposal 17: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. | 17927 |
| | 17928 |
| It can be said, that in some point there will be need for horizontal standardisation. This means, that | 17929 |
| several vertical systems can cooperate in different levels. The general development is, that there can | 17930 |
| be several vertical solutions for the same computerisation area. An example for this standardisation | 17931 |
| is the email standard (horizontal), when there are numerous email systems (vertical) created with | 17932 |
| very wide variety of technologies. | 17933 |
| | 17934 |
| Proposal 18: There could be different standardisation efforts related to horizontal | 17935 |
| standards and vertical standards. | 17936 |
| | 17937 |
| Proposal 19: Developing horizontal standards should favoured in the development of | 17938 |
| new and/or revised standards. | 17939 |
| | 17940 |
| Example of standards / Different information feeds | 17941 |
| 1 | 17942 |
| In the previous consultations I have used RSS feeds as an example. | 17943 |
| 1 1 | 17944 |
| | |



| | 17946 |
|--|-------|
| To be precise, there are some standards for RSS feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁴⁸ standard and Atom ^{249 250} | 17947 |
| standards. There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and | 17948 |
| Atom) differently. | 17949 |

It can be said, that there is a need for different information feeds between different systems. Like said before, Attorney-General's Department can assess different existing standards in order to avoid redundant (even useless) standardisation.

One governmental (customer) identifier (ID)?

Generally speaking people are not happy with ever-increasing number of different identifiers and number of different passwords.

Proposal: 20 Attorney-General's Department has to assess the possibility of just one governmental customer identifier and one password for a average user.

NOTE: Creation of just one governmental customer identifier and just one password may be impossible based on the life-cycle of different governmental systems.

Avoiding redundant work (or standards)

248 http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 specification 249 http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format 250 http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol

17967There can be hundreds of different informations systems. It can be concluded, that these systems are17968layered in different ways and implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally17969speaking, there can be several many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to17970implement and maintain.17971



Proposal 21: Attorney-General's Department could assess the situation with complex many-to-many relations between different systems.

The problem with complex many-to-many systems is that changes/updates in a system causes a17977large amount of internal changes (also in source code) in other systems. This situation can be called17978"spaghetti", which means a large number of different interrelations, that changes/updates can be17979very cumbersome.17980

The opposite solution is naturally having just one central system, and with that central system cooperation between systems can be different one-to-many situation.



The problem with this option is dependence on a single system, and defects in a central system causes instantly problems with dependent systems.

17989Proposal 22: Attorney-General's Department has to assess the situation of different17990

| central systems. | 17991 |
|---|-------|
| | 17992 |
| Proposal 23: Attorney-General's Department could select one central system for | 17993 |
| cooperation between different systems. | 17994 |
| | 17995 |
| One option is to have a hierarchical system-to-systems connections, when there is less dependence | 17996 |
| on just one central system. | 17997 |
| | 17998 |
| Proposal 24: Attorney-General's Department could assess the needed hierarchy | 17999 |
| between the systems. | 18000 |
| | 18001 |
| NOTE: It is possible, that there could be a needed central system. | 18002 |
| | 18003 |



Need for very detailed technical consultation?

However, there could be a consultation based on these technical documents, and the main target audience could be chief information officers in different stakeholder communities and/or specialist of information system providers in different communities. In some communities, consulting 18010 information system providers (and subcontractors) of those communities may result need for highly detailed technical specifications. 18012

Proposal 25: Attorney-General's Department could organise a technical consultation about system(s) based on very detailed technical issues.

Good luck!!!

This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.

EA 47.2: Repetition of the same things?

At his point can be concluded, that this opinion is repeating the same earlier themes once more. 18024 There is not much to be added here 18025

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| EA 48: Updating the Commonwealth Procurement | 18027 |
| Rules (Australia) | 18028 |
| This opinion is number 57 on the consultation web page: | 18029 18030 18031 |
| EN: Opinion 57: Updating the Commonwealth Procurement Rules http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_57 | 18031 18032 18033 18034 |
| EA 48.1: Text of the opinion (30 May 2014) | 18035 |
| One previous consultation from the European Union level | 18036 18037 18038 |
| European Union organised Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy, and my answer is on the following web page. | 18039 18040 |
| EN: Opinion 27: Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy | 18041 18042 18043 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_27 | 18044 18045 |
| Fog of details can be overwhelming / Hiding the real nature of procurement | 18046 18047 |
| In simplest form we can differentiate following factors in procurement: | 18047 18048 18049 |
| * vendors providing something * customers (buyers) buying something | 18050 18051 |
| * there are promises between vendors and customers. | 18052 18053 18054 |
| vendor systems | 18055 |



| | 1805 |
|---|------|
| We can then create all kinds of detailed mechanisms for explicating the promise, e.g. quality | 1805 |
| management system is one option. | 1805 |
| | 1806 |

But in essence, there can be heightened bad feelings when a promise is broken, and after that there can be different juridical actions depending on the actual situation.

The mismatch between general knowledge and special knowledge

18057

| One big problem is the mismatch between general knowledge and special knowledge. Generally speaking, explicating the needed service and/or products can be done with different level of details. | 18066 18067 18068 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| My personal experience is, that different (technical) appendixes attached to a request (for quotation) are generally speaking quite general. | 18069 18070 18071 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could assess current procurement systems, especially the capability of creating the needed details for different (technical) appendixes. | 18072 18073 18074 |
| If there is possibility for an expert to fill in different details, the needed technical appendixes could be better than nowadays. | 18075 18076 18077 18078 |
| GENERAL KNOWLEDGE | |
| | |



SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

| | 18079 18080 |
|--|----------------|
| The problem with special knowledge is, that in some cases it can take years of serious efforts for | 18081 |
| actually mastering some knowledge area. | 18082 |
| | 18083 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could organise a (pilot) project for creating different | 18084 |
| ways for creating (technical) very readable appendixes for requests. | 18085 |
| | 18086 |
| The needed clarity for outcomes and processes | 18087 |
| | 18088 |
| One problem is the needed clarity of for outcomes and processes. It is possibly easier to organise | 18089 |
| procurement based on clear outcomes and clear processes. | 18090 |
| | 18091 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could assess the current procurement methods for | 18092 |
| different combinations (clear-unclear). | 18093 |
| | 18094 |
| Proposal: There might be need for different rules of procurement for different | 18095 |
| combinations (clear-unclear). | 18096 |
| | 18097 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 18098 |





Like indicated earlier, computers can not handle all processes. Therefore, there could be some efforts to explicate some points in the process (SPEX) in very detailed way.

Proposal: Department of Finance could standardise some parts of the procurement process(es).

| | 18116 |
|--|-------|
| Proposal: Some parts of the procurement processes could be done with computers. | 18117 |
| | 18118 |
| Like the figure above indicates, there is always some gap with the real situation and with | 18119 |
| computerised part of processes. Therefore, only needed parts of the procurement processes should | 18120 |
| be computerised. | 18121 |
| | 18122 |
| Lifetime, process and documents | 18123 |
| | 18124 |
| | |



Generally speaking a computerised system is about events and states, and there can be different documents for events and states. Actually in reality there is some lifetime for an agreement, and during that lifetime there are some processes.

Proposal: Department of Finance could assess the needed documents for these three features of an agreement: process, documents and lifetime.

Generally speaking, there will be numerous decisions to be made during a lifetime of an agreement.

Could the procurement system help with agreements and decisions?

Personally I have wondered the quality of procurement systems. Should there be some possibilities18138for handling the whole procurement process with a simple procurement system?18139

Proposal: Department of Finance could assess the need for providing a procurement18141system, which could handle the whole procurement process during a lifetime of some18142agreement(s).18143

My impression is, that procurement systems handles just some early parts of the procurement processes during a lifetime of an agreement.

[Continues on the next page]



Proposal: Department of Finance could assess agreement, ownership and membership problems in different standardised agreement (texts)

One good example is the difference of ownership, membership and/or membership related to computer-based systems. All three options can be used in computer-based systems.



Proposal: Department of Finance could ascertain the needed balanced ways for ownership, membership and/or membership in some standard contracts (texts).

| Different figures for contract types | 18167 |
|---|-------|
| | 18168 |
| In the previous consultations I have advocated creating of different figures, which give to | 18169 |
| consumers a way of assessing different products. | 18170 |
| | 18171 |
| The next figure is based on one attempt of having a simple message, which can be used with | 18172 |
| different marketing operations. | 18173 |
| | |



| | 18174 |
|--|-------|
| | 18175 |
| Another example is provided with the following figures | 18170 |
| | 101// |
| Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International | 18178 |
| Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International | 18179 |
| Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International | 18180 |
| | 18181 |
| These licences (Creative Commons, CC) can be chosen ²⁵¹ with simple selections, and there are | 18182 |
| different levels for explicating the licences: | 18183 |
| | 18184 |
| * figures | 18185 |
| * simplified easy-to-read pages | 18186 |
| * finally the long legal text. | 18187 |
| | 18188 |
| In previous opinions I have advocated creating simplified figures and the three-level explanations | 18189 |
| related to the application area of figures. | 18190 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 18191 |
| In previous opinions I have advocated constructing easy-to-read legal texts – may be in levels. | 18192 |
| | 18193 |
| Proposal: Department of Finance could select different figures for some contract types | 18194 |
| based on legal measures. | 18195 |
| | 18196 |
| Proposal: There could be simplified selectors for creating a request (for proposal). | 1819/ |
| Dronosale Astual (lagal) taxta can be written (e.g.) in three layely a figure easy to read | 18198 |
| exploration and explicit legal text | 18200 |
| explanation and explicit legal text. | 18200 |
| Cood Juck!!! | 18201 |
| | 18202 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions | 18203 |
| This remains to be seen. | 18205 |

251 http://creativecommons.org/choose/, page for selecting a Creative Commons licence

| | 18206 |
|--|---|
| EA 48.2: Procurement is hard and/or problematic!!! | 18207 |
| In reality different procurement processes can be very painful. In some cases there can be legal proceedings based on the real decisions during a procurement process. | 18208 18209 18210 18211 |
| At the moment (on November 2014) I live in a small municipality (Jalasjärvi) in Finland. Actual problem for local companies has been writing actual quotations based on different requests for quotation (RFQ). Small (local) companies have a limited resources for actually creating a quotation – especially with more complex requests for quotation (RFQ). | 18212 18213 18214 18215 |
| My proposal has been standardisation of some interfaces and processes. In theory there could be simple standardised interfaces and/or very reader-friendly forms to be used during the procurement processes. | 18216 18217 18218 18219 18220 |
| My estimation is, that smaller companies would benefit for using simple standardised interfaces and/or very reader-friendly forms. Larger companies has more resources for giving quotations, which can be unique and rather complex. | 18220 18221 18222 18223 18224 |
| Once again I note, that complicated legal texts ("legalese") could be very reader-friendly, but this demand some work from different stakeholder groups and/or organisations. | 18225 18225 18226 18227 |
| There was a seminar about locally produced food and possibilities for procuring locally produced foot items. Representatives of larger companies noted that giving a quotation takes some time. This proves my point of company size. Smaller companies can not hire these legal and/or technical experts for giving quotations to different procuring units. | 18228 18229 18230 18231 |
| I also concluded that there should be serious research about procurement in different domains. Based on this serious research there could be good knowledge for creating different (traditional) forms. These forms could be then implemented to different procuring systems. This serious research could be a project financed (partly) by the European Union. | 18232 18233 18234 18235 18236 |

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| | 18237 |
| | |
| EA 49: Mobile Health? | 18238 |
| | 18239 |
| This opinion is number 59 on the consultation web page: | 18240 |
| | 18241 |
| EN: Opinion 59: Green paper on mobile Health | 18242 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_59 | 18243 |
| | 18244 |
| EA 49.1: Text of the opinion (26 June 2014) | 18245 |
| | 18246 |
| Opinion based on the green paper on mobile Health ("mHealth") (COM(2014) 219 final | 18247 |
| | 18248 |
| Part 1: General notes before answering the questions (COM(2014) 219 final) | 18249 |
| | 18250 |
| Previous consultations organised by the European Commission | 18251 |
| | 18252 |
| In [removed] is a list of previous consultation addressed mainly to different DGs. | 18253 |
| | 18254 |
| I do not know about the cooperation between different DGs and between different units inside | 18255 |
| specific DGs. However, it can be concluded from the previous consultation answers, that different | 18256 |
| consultations organised by the European Commission (Units / DGs) have highlighted different | 18257 |
| aspects of digitalisation (of everything). | 18258 |
| | 18259 |
| Possibly previous consultations could be useful for evaluating some mobile health proposals. | 18260 |
| Some contributions from the provides consultations? | 18261 |
| Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 18262 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of | 18267 |
| information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous | 18265 |
| descriptions about information technology in different application fields | 18265 |
| descriptions about mornation technology in anterent appreation netas. | 18267 |
| This consultation / green paper on mobile Health ("mHealth") (COM(2014) 219 final) | 18268 |
| | 18269 |
| In reality mobile health applications will be a new layer for existing / current systems. Generally | 18270 |
| speaking, there are hundreds/thousands of different information technology applications in the | 18271 |
| member states (EU). | 18272 |
| | 18273 |
| Some member states (e.g. Estonia) have been able to establish their new information systems with a | 18274 |
| limited number of previous / existing information systems, and their new information systems have | 18275 |
| been internet-based systems from the beginning. E.g. in Finland the current Government has been | 18276 |
| very interested about the X-Road ²⁵² system(s) used in Estonia. | 18277 |
| | 18278 |
| Based on the Estonian-Finnish discussion it can be said, that cooperation of the Finnish information | 18279 |
| systems with possible Finnish X-Road will be quite difficult, since Finland has so many old | 18280 |
| systems. So, possible Finnish mobile health applications may demand a lot of work – legislative, | 18281 |
| administrative and technical work. | 18282 |

²⁵² https://www.ria.ee/x-road-factsheets-2014/, X-Road factsheets 2014, the link worked on 24 June 2014

Mobile health – explicating the nature of an application field 18283 18284 One simple conception of information technology solutions is the following figure. 18285 18286 The figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases 18287 and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems 18288 need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is 18289 communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system. 18290 It can be said, that in all parts of an information systems there can be open solutions and closed 18291 solutions. 18292 18293



The mentioned linkages linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can also be18296divided to two actions: distribution and usage. There is nothing new on the previous explanations.18297However, the difference between distribution and usage should be as clear as possibile.18298

In short:

- * the world is full of different objects (things)
 * objects can be nowadays be digital in all phases
 * someone owns some objects
- * usage can be based on ownership, agreements and membership
- * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex
- * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can change very often.

[Continues on the next page]

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Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

| It can be said, that this consultation (mobile health) is rather general, and there are possibilities for | 18314 18315 |
|---|----------------|
| assessing different combinations of different features for mobile health applications. | 18310 |
| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution: | 18318 18319 |
| * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 18320 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 18321 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 18322 |
| * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 18323 |

| * public sector institute owns the database of the information system | 18324 |
|--|-------|
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 18325 |
| * public sector institute owns all data in the information system. | 18326 |
| | 18327 |
| Naturally, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution. | 18328 |
| | 18329 |
| Proposal 1: The European Commission could organise answers of this consultation | 18330 |
| based on different combinations explicated in the consultation answers, i.e. Owner, | 18331 |
| Member, Agreement, Open, Closed and different basic functions (Add, Retrieve, | 18332 |
| Change, Remove). | 18333 |
| | 18334 |
| Note: The relations between different aspects of information systems can result rather | 18335 |
| complicated network(s). | 18336 |
| | 18337 |
| Actual reality / Different standards and standards versions | 18338 |
| | 18339 |
| Previously I have advocated open standards for mobile health systems. | 18340 |
| | 18341 |
| It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards | 18342 |
| for some application fields. Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format | 18343 |
| wars". The information technology standards are interrelated and one "standards war" or "format | 18344 |
| war" can lead to to new "standards war" or "format war". | 18345 |
| | 18346 |
| Therefore, there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in | 18347 |
| some application field, e.g. mobile health. | 18348 |
| | 18349 |
| In the previous consultations the European Commission (DG Competition) has organised Market | 18350 |
| Tests based on commitments provided by different companies, e.g. Microsoft, IBM, Reuters and | 18351 |
| VISA. In some cases there has been a (near) monopoly situation, and in some cases different | 18352 |
| standards has been (so called) de facto standards. Usage of some de facto standards demand e.g. | 18353 |
| licence fees or other monetary requests, and the European Commission (DG Competition) has been | 18354 |
| active to assess the monopoly/antitrust aspects of some de facto standards. | 18355 |
| | 18356 |
| Proposal 2: European Commission (DG Communications Networks, Content and | 18357 |
| Technology, CNECT) could gather information about current standards used in the | 18358 |
| mobile health application field(s). | 18359 |
| | 18360 |
| There might be some de facto standards, which may be hindering competition in some mobile | 18361 |
| health application field(s). | 18362 |
| | 18363 |
| Proposal 3: The European Commission (DG Communications Networks, Content and | 18364 |
| lechnology, CNEC I) could assess the (near) monopoly situation with current | 18365 |
| standards used in the modile health application field(s). | 18360 |
| Dupped 4. The need for some artitures actions has to be assessed confully after the | 1830/ |
| r roposal 4: I ne need for some antitrust actions has to be assessed carefully after the | 18368 |
| gamering the information about different standards in the mobile health application | 10270 |
| neius – especiany de facto standards. | 100/0 |
| Draviously I have advocated onen standards, even they ship some esses onen standards are set "de | 103/1 |
| fictoriousiy i nave auvocated open standards, even though in some cases open standards are not de footo? standards. In practice public soster has very important role, when some standards are | 103/2 |
| actor standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are | 103/3 |

| competing in the market place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power, and | 18374 |
|---|-------|
| therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards. | 18375 |
| - | 18376 |
| However, creating a new standard means actual both administrative and technical work, and in | 18377 |
| some cases creating a new standard can last quite long. There are a lot of different standard setting | 18378 |
| organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁵³ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 18379 |
| | 18380 |
| Proposal 5: The European Commission (DG Communications Networks, Content and | 18381 |
| Technology, CNECT) could assess current standardisation efforts of different standard | 18382 |
| setting organisations (SDOs). | 18383 |
| | 18384 |
| Proposal 6: The European Commission (DG Communications Networks, Content and | 18385 |
| Technology, CNECT) could fund development of some important standard(s). | 18386 |
| | 18387 |

Supporting and/or developing different standard types



One of the main themes can be division of different standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems.

HORIZONTAL

Proposal 7: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. 18398

Proposal 8: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal 9: Developing (and possible funding of development) horizontal standards should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards.

An example can be different email standards. There are numerous email systems developed with 18405

²⁵³ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

numerous technologies (vertical), but the cooperation between numerous email systems is possible with different (horizontal) email standards. **Opinion: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal.**

Opinion: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be mil

Standardisation of interfaces for customers (citizens)

In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces. There are different processes (Beginning \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Ending), which can be described in different levels of details.



There can be highly detailed points in different processes (SPEX), which could be standardised. 18418

Proposal 10: There could be a project for modelling different customer (care) processes.

Proposal 11: Some parts of the customer (care) processes could be standardised for customer interfaces (SPEX).

Proposal 12: Some standardised customer interfaces (SPEX) could be used for having better customer (care) processes.

It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for
customer(s) (care), and there is nothing wrong with that approach. Also, we have to assess the need
for several customer (care) interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different
interfaces, and identity proofing is not an exception of this situation.18429
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In the previous opinions I have explicated the need for standardisation of some interfaces. In18434practical reality, there can be different information technology applications for the same operations,18435e.g. standardised interfaces for patients. It could be feasible to create different standardised18436interfaces, which can be implemented with different technologies.18437

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Proposal 13: There could be a project for analysing the quality and the quantity of different interfaces for different stakeholder groups, e.g. patients as one group.

Proposal 14: European Commission can advocate standardised user interfaces in different levels.

Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different18447systems. The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations:18448

- * systems must communicate directly with each other
- * there will be several communications methods for direct communication
- * there are different standards for direct communication
- * data in the system is added by processing different documents
- * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents
- * there are different standards for different documents
- * there will be several types for different documents
- * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s)
- * there are several user groups.



One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. The European 18460

| Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by different information systems. | 18461 18462 18463 18464 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Proposal 15: The Commission can could support work, which rigorously develops and tests different interfaces for different purposes. | 18465 18466 18467 |
| In reality there can be some applications (e.g. A, B, C) for the same operations, and there can be different providers for the same solutions. IF every solution has a different interface, there can be a serious hindrance with the needed education for a new interface. When there are some standardised interfaces (SPEX), the efforts for learning of a new interface can be minimised. | 18468 18469 18470 18471 |
| Part 2: Answering the questions (COM(2014) 219 final) | 18472 18473 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 9): | 18474 |
| Which specific security safeguards in mHealth solutions could help to prevent unnecessary and unauthorised processing of health data in an mHealth context? | 18476 18477 18478 |
| Proposal 16: Like mentioned before, standardisation of some interfaces could help different stakeholder groups, and some security interfaces could be standardised. | 18478 18479 18480 18481 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 9): How could app developers best implement the principles of "data minimisation" and of "data | 18482 18483 |
| protection by design, and "data protection by default" in mHealth apps? | 18484 18485 |
| Proposal 17: One option is to standardise models in databases. | 18486 18487 |
| Proposal 18: One option is to standardise documents, which are distributed between systems. | 18487 18488 18489 |
| NOTE: e.g. in Finland different models in different database systems have been cause for serious problems when trying to create actual cooperation with different systems. | 18490 18491 18492 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 10): What measures are needed to fully realise the potential of mHealth generated "Big Data" in the EU whilst complying with legal and ethical requirements? | 18493 18494 18495 18496 |
| Proposal 19: One option is to create "Big Data" licences for different application fields. | 18497 18498 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 11): Are safety and performance requirements of lifestyle and wellbeing apps adequately covered by the current EU legal framework? | 18499 18500 18501 18502 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18503 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 11): Is there a need to strengthen the enforcement of EU legislation applicable to mHealth by competent authorities and courts; if yes, why and how? | 18505 18506 18507 18508 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18509 18510 |

| | 10511 |
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| | 18511 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 13): | 18512 |
| What good practices exist to better inform end-users about the quality and safety of mHealth | 18513 |
| solutions (e.g. certification schemes)? | 18514 |
| | 18515 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18516 |
| | 18517 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 13): | 18518 |
| Which policy action should be taken, if any, to ensure/verify the efficacy of mHealth solutions? | 18519 |
| | 18520 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18521 |
| | 18522 |
| Proposal 20: Technically speaking, there should be different testing environments | 18523 |
| and/or test suites for creating efficient information systems. | 18524 |
| | 18525 |
| Proposal 21: Different testing environments and/or test suites could be the basis for | 18526 |
| information systems procurement. | 18527 |
| | 18528 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 13): | 18529 |
| How to ensure the safe use of mHealth solutions for citizens assessing their health and wellbeing? | 18530 |
| | 18531 |
| Proposal 22: Like said before, assessing current standardisation efforts can be the | 18532 |
| starting point for creating mHealth solutions | 18533 |
| starting point for creating influence solutions. | 18534 |
| Oninion: The amount of redundant standardisation should be minimal. | 18535 |
| opinion, the unbuilt of redundant standardisation should be minimul | 18536 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final nage 14). | 18537 |
| Do you have evidence on the untake of mHealth solutions within EU's healthcare systems? | 18538 |
| bo you have evidence on the uptake of infreatin solutions within 10's healthcare systems: | 18530 |
| Oninion: I dont know the situation in all member states | 18540 |
| Opinion. I dont know the situation in an includer states. | 18540 |
| Ougstion $(COM(2014) 210 \text{ final nage } 14)$ | 10541 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 million, page 14): | 10342 |
| Do you have evidence of the contribution that infreatur could make to constrain of curb heatincare | 10545 |
| costs in the EO? | 10544 |
| Oninional dont languate a situation in all mombay states | 10545 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in an member states. | 10540 |
| $O_{max}(OOM(2014), 210, C_{max}) = -14)$ | 1854/ |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 14): | 18548 |
| What policy action could be appropriate at EU, as well as at national, level to support equal access | 18549 |
| and accessibility to healthcare via mHealth? | 18550 |
| | 18551 |
| Proposal 23: Like said before, standardisation of some interfaces could be the starting | 18552 |
| point for mHealth systems. | 18553 |
| | 18554 |
| Proposal 24: European Commission could gather information of the used standards in | 18555 |
| national (mHealth) systems. | 18556 |
| | 18557 |
| Proposal 25: Based on the analysis of national (mHealth) system standards there could | 18558 |
| be a decision of developing different standards on the European Union level. | 18559 |
| | 18560 |

| Opinion: The amount of redundant standardisation should be minimal. | 18561 |
|--|-------|
| - F | 18562 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 15): | 18563 |
| What, if anything, do you think should be done, in addition to the proposed actions of the eHealth | 18564 |
| Action Plan 2012-2020, in order to increase interoperability of mHealth solutions? | 18565 |
| | 18566 |
| Opinion: This question has been answered before. | 18567 |
| | 18568 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 15): | 18569 |
| Do you think there is a need to work on ensuring interoperability of mHealth applications with | 18570 |
| Electronic Health Records? And if yes by whom and how? | 18571 |
| | 18572 |
| Oninion: The Finnish case of interoperability between different (e.g. electronic health | 18573 |
| systems) systems is an example of a disastrous situation. | 18574 |
| systems is systems is an example of a disustrous situation. | 18575 |
| Oninion: Standardisation has been proposed in previous proposals | 18576 |
| opinion. Standar disation has been proposed in provious proposais. | 18577 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final mage 16). | 18578 |
| Which mHealth services are reimbursed in the EU Member States you operate in and to what | 18579 |
| extent? | 18580 |
| catent: | 18581 |
| Oninion: I dont know the situation in all member states | 18582 |
| Opinion. I dont know the situation in an member states. | 18583 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final_nage 16): | 18584 |
| What good practice do you know of that supports refund of mHealth services (e.g. paver- | 18585 |
| reimbursement model fee-for-a service model other)? Please give evidence | 18586 |
| remoursement model, ree for a service model, other). I lease give evidence. | 18587 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states | 18588 |
| opinion. I dont know the studion in an member states. | 18589 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 17): | 18590 |
| What recommendations should be made to mHealth manufacturers and healthcare professionals to | 18591 |
| help them mitigate the risks posed by the use and prescription of mHealth solutions? | 18592 |
| help them mitigate the risks posed by the use the prescription of mitearth solutions. | 18593 |
| Oninion: This has been answered before | 18594 |
| opinion. This has been answered before. | 18595 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final, page 17): | 18596 |
| Could you provide specific topics for EU level research & innovation and deployment priorities for | 18597 |
| mHealth? | 18598 |
| | 18599 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18600 |
| | 18601 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 18): | 18602 |
| How do you think satellite applications based on EU navigation systems (EGNOS and Galileo) can | 18603 |
| help the deployment of innovative mHealth solutions? | 18604 |
| r | 18605 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18606 |
| | 18607 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 18): | 18608 |
| Which issues should be tackled (as a priority) in the context of international cooperation to increase | 18609 |
| mHealth deployment and how? | 18610 |
| ······································ | |

| | 18611 |
|--|-------|
| Pronosal 26. Previously mentioned analysis of systems in national level may result | 18612 |
| ideas for international conneration $e \sigma$ standardisation possibilities | 18613 |
| ideas for international cooperation, c.g. standar disation possibilities. | 18614 |
| Question (COM(2014) 219 final_nage 18): | 18615 |
| Which good practice in other major markets (e.g. US and Asia) could be implemented in the FU to | 18616 |
| boost mHealth denloyment? | 18617 |
| boost miteutul deployment. | 18618 |
| Opinion: I dont know the worldwide situation. | 18619 |
| | 18620 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 18): | 18621 |
| Is it a problem for web entrepreneurs to access the mHealth market? If yes what challenges do they | 18622 |
| face? How can these be tackled and by whom? | 18623 |
| | 18624 |
| Proposal 27: Like said before, the licences for different functions in information | 18625 |
| systems has to be assessed very critically. | 18626 |
| | 18627 |
| Proposal 28: The used standards should be public and free. | 18628 |
| | 18629 |
| Ouestion (COM(2014) 219 final, page 18): | 18630 |
| If needed, how could the Commission stimulate industry and entrepreneurs involvement in | 18631 |
| mHealth, e.g. through initiatives such as "Startup Europe" or the European Innovation Partnership | 18632 |
| on Active and Healthy Ageing? | 18633 |
| | 18634 |
| Opinion: I dont know the situation in all member states. | 18635 |
| - | 18636 |
| Proposal 29: The Commission could directly fund and support different standard | 18637 |
| setting organisations bases on the analysis of different standards in the European | 18638 |
| Union level and in the national level. | 18639 |
| | 18640 |
| EA 40.2: Information technology is not freely | 10641 |
| EA 43.2. Information technology is not nee: | 18041 |
| | 18642 |
| I advocated openness in different ways. One option is to have open standards and open source | 18643 |
| software. However, there are not information technology solutions, which are totally free. Sure, we | 18644 |
| can have open standards and open source software. However, using open standards and open source | 18645 |
| software demands some expertise, and different experts need actual monetary income from some | 18646 |
| sources. One option is to join some institutions, which are developing open standards and/or open | 18647 |
| source software. In many cases there are different membership classes and roles, e.g. being a | 18648 |
| sponsor or being actual (employed) developers of open solutions. | 18649 |
| | 18650 |
| I have noted in different occasions, that using open technologies (e.g. open source software) is not | 18651 |
| cost-free. Using open technologies mean costs, which are <i>different</i> when comparing to closed | 18652 |
| technologies. In many cases these <i>different</i> costs are not explicated well enough. | 18653 |
| | 18654 |

Personally I have advocated usage of open technologies.

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|--|--|
| | 18656 |
| EA 50: Cross-border inheritance tax problems | 18657 |
| This opinion is number 60 on the consultation web page: | 18658 18659 18660 |
| EN: Opinion 60: Cross-border inheritance tax problems within the EU <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_60</u> | 18660 18661 18662 18663 |
| EA 50.1: Text of the opinion (26 June 2014) | 18664 |
| Previous consultations organised by the European Commission | 18665 18666 18667 |
| [one sentence removed] | 18668 |
| I do not know about the cooperation between different Directorate-Generals and between different units inside specific Directorate-Generals. However, it can be concluded from the previous consultation answers, that different consultations organised by the European Commission (Units / Directorate-Generals) have highlighted different aspects inheritance – successions and wills in specific. | 1860) 18670 18671 18672 18673 18674 |
| | 18675 |
| Possibly previous consultations could be useful for evaluating some proposals. | 18676 |
| Appendix 1 / Documents related the green paper (COM (2005) 65 final) on succession and wills | 18678 18679 |
| In the Appendix 1 is the document list related to the Green paper (COM (2005) 65 final) on succession and wills. | 18680 18681 18682 |
| Like the links indicate, there has been serious legislative work about successions and wills. | 18683 18684 18685 |
| After all work we have a recommendation of European Parliament: | 18685 18686 18687 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P6- TA-2006-496 | 18688 18689 |
| 16 November 2006 Recommendation 12 (on the European network of registers of wills) | 18691 18692 |
| The European Parliament hopes that, eventually, a European network of national registers of wills will be set up by linking up existing national registers, to simplify the task of finding and ascertaining the content of a deceased person's will. | 18693 18694 18695 18696 18697 |
| Appendix 2 / Answers / Previous questions to the Commission / Europe Direct | 18698 |
| In Appendix 2 are the answers, which I have received from the European Commission and the Europe Direct service. | 18699 18700 18701 18702 |

| general public. |
|--|
| What legislation is in force?187051870618706 |
| From the PreLex search page18707[The link did not work on 7 May 2015]18709the search term "succession" will result two relevant COM documents:18710 |
| 18/11COM (2009) 154 – 2009/0157/CODProposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE18713COUNCIL on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions andauthentic instruments in matters of succession and the creation of a European Certificate ofSuccessionhttp://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=1986841871718718 |
| 18/18COM (2005) 65 – GREEN PAPER : Succession and willshttp://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=1925911872018721 |
| It can be said, that creation of a European Certificate of Succession has passed all possible legislative phases, and the regulation is in force. 18721 18722 18723 |
| 4 July 201218725Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 201218726on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and18727enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a18728European Certificate of Succession18729http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012R065018730 |
| The possible proposal for register of wills is not yet issued to the public 18732 |
| At the moment I dont know anything about the possible proposal for register of wills. 18734 |
| Possibly Directorate-General for Justice has been preparing (internally) some new proposals related family matters and successions, but that work is not yet published on the relevant ²⁵⁴ web page. 18736 |
| Actual proposals / The possible proposal for register of wills? |
| Based on the previous explanations, I make some proposals. 18740 |
| Proposal 1: There should be serious considerations about the register of wills. 18743 |
| Proposal 2: The Commission could publish a green paper specifically addressing issues related to register of wills. |
| It can be noted, that there ²⁵⁵ is already The European Network of Registers of Wills Association, 18748 |

^{254 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/civil/family-matters/index_en.htm</u>, Family matters and successions, DG Justice, the link worked on 8 November 2014

^{255 &}lt;u>http://www.arert.eu/?lang=en</u>, EN: The European Network of Registers of Wills Association, the link worked on 26 June 2014

| which covers different aspects about register of wills. It can be also noted from the web page, that some member states (EU) already have systems for registering wills. | 18749 18750 |
|--|----------------|
| | 18751 |
| Proposal 3: The Commission could organise comparison of different registers of wills. | 18752 |
| | 18753 |
| The actual (legislative, technical and administrative) reality with current systems for registering | 18754 |
| wills vary from state to state. | 18755 |
| | 18756 |
| From the web page of the European Network of Registers of Wills Association | 18757 |
| | 18758 |
| In 2010, the ENRWA benefited from co-funding from the European Commission within the | 18759 |
| framework of the specific "Civil Justice" programme 2007-2013 to implement the "Interconnecting | 18760 |
| the European Registers of wills" project. | 18761 |
| | 18762 |
| THE INTERCONNECTION OF EUROPEAN REGISTERS OF WILLS - "IRTE" | 18763 |
| PROJECT | 18764 |
| http://www.arert.eu/-L-interconnexion-des-registreshtml?lang=en | 18765 |
| | 18766 |
| Like the web page indicates, the European Commission has been active in some respects. | 18767 |
| | 18768 |
| It may be possible, that possible new national registers of wills could be based on the previous | 18769 |
| results of those projects. | 18770 |
| | 18//1 |
| Proposal 4: The Commission could create a (technical) reference system for register of | 18//2 |
| wills. | 18//3 |
| It may be pessible, that some member states without register of wills could create pessible new | 18//4 |
| It may be possible, that some member states without register of wills could create possible new | 18//3 |
| national register based on the (technical) reference system. | 18//0 |
| Canaral note: Cross harder inheritance (tax) problems | 10/// |
| General note. Cross-border inneritance (tax) problems | 18770 |
| It can be said that there might be heritance problems if there is confusion about different versions | 18780 |
| of a specific will. Therefore registering a will might help in some situations | 18781 |
| of a specific with Therefore registering a with hight help in some situations. | 18782 |
| Good luck !!! | 18783 |
| | 18784 |
| This opinion is quite limited Hopefully there may be other constructive ideas presented in other | 18785 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen | 18786 |
| | 18787 |
| | |
| EA 50.2: Appendix 1 to the opinion (26 June 2014) | 18788 |
| | 18789 |
| <u>Appendix 1</u> | 18790 |
| | 18791 |
| <u>The document chain related Green paper (COM (2005) 65 final) on succession and wills</u> | 18792 |
| | 18793 |
| General pages | 18794 |
| | 18795 |
| General page of the Commission | 18796 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=192591 | 18797 |

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|-----|---|-----|
| 175 | / | 052 |

| General page of the European Parliament: <u>http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?</u> <u>lang=en&reference=2005/2148(INL)</u> | 18798 18799 18800 18801 18802 |
|--|---|
| Document list organised by date | 18803 18804 |
| 1 March 2005 | 18804 |
| European Commission | 18806 |
| COM/2005/65/FINAL | 18807 |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0065:FIN:EN:PDF and | 18808 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/docs_autres_institutions/commission_europeenne/co | 18810 |
| m/2005/0065/COM_COM(2005)0065_EN.pdf | 18811 |
| | 18812 |
| 1 March 2005 | 18813 |
| European Commission | 18814 |
| SEC (2005) 270 Commission Service Working Paper - anney to the Green Book for Successions and Wills | 18815 |
| (COM/2005/65/F) | 18817 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/2/2005/FR/2-2005-270-FR-1-0.Pdf | 18818 |
| NOTE: in French | 18819 |
| | 18820 |
| 8 March 2005 | 18821 |
| ST 7027 2005 INIT | 18822 |
| GREEN PAPER "Succession and wills" | 18824 |
| http://register.consilium.europa.eu/content/out? | 18825 |
| lang=EN&typ=ENTRY&i=ADV&DOC_ID=ST%207027%202005%20INIT | 18826 |
| | 18827 |
| 24 May 2005 | 18828 |
| European Commission | 18829 |
| COM documents other than legislative proposals adopted by the Commission | 18831 |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/? | 18832 |
| <u>uri=uriserv:OJ.C2005.125.01.0009.01.ENG</u> | 18833 |
| | 18834 |
| 26 October 2005 | 18835 |
| European Economic and Social Committee | 18836 |
| OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Green Paper on | 18838 |
| succession and wills | 18839 |
| http://eescopinions.eesc.europa.eu/eescopiniondocument.aspx? | 18840 |
| language=en&docnr=1242&year=2005 | 18841 |
| | 18842 |
| 3 February 2006 | 18843 |
| European Economic and Social Committee Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Green Paper on succession | 18844 |
| and wills (COM(2005) 65 final) | 18846 |
| (2006/C 28/01) - (COM(2005) 65 final) | 18847 |
| | |

| PDF: | 18848 |
|---|----------------------|
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/? | 18849 |
| uri=uriserv:OJ.C2006.028.01.0001.01.ENG | 18850 |
| HTML: | 18851 |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52005AE1242 | 18852 |
| | 18853 |
| 10 May 2006 | 18854 |
| European Parliament | 18855 |
| PE367.975 | 18856 |
| Committee draft report | 18857 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do? | 18858 |
| type=COMPARL&mode=XML&language=EN&reference=PE367.975 | 18859 |
| 20.1 2007 | 18860 |
| 30 June 2006 | 18801 |
| European Parliament | 18802 |
| DE276 226 | 10003 |
| FE5/0.550 http://www.auroparl.auropa.au/sidas/gatDaa.da? | 10004 |
| type=COMPA RL & mode=XML & language=EN& reference=PE376 336 | 18866 |
| type Committeemode Amileianguage Enderenenee TES70.550 | 18867 |
| 16 October 2006 | 18868 |
| European Parliament | 18869 |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | 18870 |
| A6-0359/2006 | 18871 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do? | 18872 |
| type=REPORT&mode=XML&reference=A6-2006-359&language=EN | 18873 |
| | 18874 |
| 16 November 2006 | 18875 |
| European Parliament | 18876 |
| Text adopted by Parliament, single reading | 18877 |
| T6-0496/2006 | 18878 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&referen | <u>ice=P6-</u> 18879 |
| <u>TA-2006-496</u> | 18880 |
| | 18881 |
| 11 January 2007 | 18882 |
| European Commission | 18883 |
| Commission response to text adopted in plenary | 18884 |
| SP(2007)0054 | 18885 |
| <u>nttp://www.europari.europa.eu/oeii/spdoc.do?i=12/30&j=0&i=en</u> | 18880 |
| 5 February 2007 | 1000/ |
| European Commission | 18880 |
| Commission response to text adopted in plenary | 18890 |
| SP(2007)0079 | 18890 |
| http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/spdoc.do?i=12730&i=1&l=en | 18892 |
| | 18893 |
| | 10075 |
| EA 50.3: Appendix 2 to the opinion (26 June 2014) | 18894 |
| | 18895 |
| | 18896 |

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| - / | / | |

| <u>Appendix 2</u> | 18897 |
|--|-------|
| Received answer based on the information request of register of wills | 18898 |
| Received answer based on the information request of register of whis | 18900 |
| Commission: 3 August 2007: JLS-C1(2006)D/10732 | 18901 |
| | 18902 |
| Reference: JLS-C1(2006)D/10732 | 18903 |
| | 18904 |
| Dear Mr.Jukka Rannila, | 18905 |
| Thank you for your e- mail. It's a pleasure for me to answer the questions you had asked. | 18906 |
| | 18907 |
| - What is the real situation? | 18908 |
| | 18909 |
| The Commission is working on successions matters and, for the time being, had held 5 | 18910 |
| meetings with the experts group created to study this subject. The last meeting was focused | 18911 |
| on the discussion about the register of the last wills (need, best type of register, content and | 18912 |
| so on). | 18913 |
| | 18914 |
| - Will there be proposal by commission related to this issue? | 18915 |
| | 18916 |
| Yes. | 18917 |
| | 18918 |
| - And when the proposal will be presented? | 18919 |
| | 18920 |
| According to our road map and the 2005 Action Plan of the Hague Programme, the | 18921 |
| Commission has planned to present a legislative proposal on this matter end 2008. For | 18922 |
| further information don't nesitate to contact us again. | 18923 |
| Vours sincerly | 18924 |
| I unit Civil Justice | 18923 |
| Unit Civil Justice | 18920 |
| Commission: 22 October 2008: II S-F2 D/2008/ 16606 | 18927 |
| Commission. 22 October 2008. JES-E2 D/2008/ 10000 | 18920 |
| reference: II S-E2 D/2008/16606 | 18930 |
| Terefence: 315-12 D/2000/10000 | 18931 |
| Dear Mr Rannila | 18932 |
| | 18933 |
| Thank you for your interest in our work on a future instrument on successions and wills. The | 18934 |
| Commission intends to submit a legislative proposal during the second term of 2009. | 18935 |
| | 18936 |
| With kind regards, | 18937 |
| Unit Civil Justice E2 | 18938 |
| | 18939 |
| Commission: 25 November 2008: JLS-E2/ D (2008) 19115 | 18940 |
| | 18941 |
| reference: JLS-E2/ D (2008) 19115 | 18942 |
| | 18943 |
| Dear Mr. Rannila, | 18944 |
| | 18945 |
| Thank you for your email of November 17th in which you enquire about the Commission's | 18946 |

| plans in the area of private international law of successions in general and the implementation of a registry for last wills and testaments in particular. I am affi are presently unable to provide you with an information package on this matter not yet clear what shape a future registry system might take. We are currently impact assessment report which will allow us to assess the benefits and consect such a European-wide registry of last wills and testaments. This report, which finished in January, will help determine the need for and the shape of any legis | plans for18947raid that we18948r because it is18949working on an18950quences of18951will be18952slative action18953 |
|--|---|
| relating to a European-wide testaments registry. I would therefore kindly ask y until the end of January for more information on this issue. Kind regards, E2 Civil Justice Unit | /ou to wait 18954 18955 18956 18957 18958 |
| Europe Direct: 20 May 2012: [Case_ID: 0483733 / 9895365] registration of wills | 18959 18960 18961 |
| Dear Mr Rannila, | 18961 18962 18963 |
| Thank you for your message. The Proposal for a Regulation on jurisdiction applicable law recognition and | 18964 18965 enforcement 18966 |
| of decisions and authentic instruments in matters of succession and the creation European Certificate of Succession http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do? | n of a 18967 18968 18969 |
| uri=COM:2009:0154:FIN:EN:PDF COM (2009) 154 *) has reached the following legislative stage. | 18970 18971 18972 |
| Provisional agreement between Parliament and Council on final. You can follo different stages and consult related documents on the Legislative Observatory | 18973 ow the 18974 page of the 18975 18976 18976 |
| [The web page did not work on 7 May 2015] | 18976 18977 18978 |
| The European Commission launched an in-depth reflection and debate with al stakeholders on a future Community initiative and presented a Green Paper on and wills | l relevant 18979 Succession 18980 18981 18982 |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52005DC006 COM(2005)65 final *) on March 1, 2005. | <u>55:en:NOT</u> 18983 18984 18985 18986 |
| You will find the relevant contributions on the website of the responsible Euro Commission department (Directorate-General –DG-for Justice): http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/civil/opinion/050301_en.htm | pean 18987 18988 18989 |
| You will find a summary of the Green Paper on the following page: <u>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/judicial_coopvil_matters/116017_en.htm</u> | 18990 18991 peration_in_ci 18992 18993 |
| Should you require further specification, please do not hesitate to contact us ba | 18994 ack. 18995 18996 |

| We hope that this information will be of use to you and we remain at your disposal for any other request. | 18997 18998 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Follow this path to access information on the decision-making process <u>http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/apcnet.cfm?CL=en</u> | 18999 19000 19001 |
| Standard search ; enter the series, year and number; press "Search". | 19002 |
| To know more about the process in the Parliament, click on "OEIL" (left margin). | 19004 |
| We would like to invite you to consult the following websites: European Commission on Justice: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/justice</u> | 19008 19007 19008 19009 |
| Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship | 19010 19011 19012 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/reding | 19013 |
| With kind regards, | 19014 19015 |
| EUROPE DIRECT Contact Centre | 19016 |
| Your rights, your future! Take part in the online consultation at: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/your-rights-your-future</u> <u>http://europa.eu/</u> - your shortcut to the EU! | 19018 19019 19020 19021 |
| Disclaimer Please note that the information provided by EUROPE DIRECT is not legally binding. | 19022 19023 19024 19025 |
| EA 50.4. Nothing new according to the Prelex database | 19026 |
| | 19027 |
| COM (2005) 65 – GREEN PAPER: Succession and wills | 19028 |
| http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=192591 | 19029 |
| After this green paper I have not found other references to the registry of wills. | 19030 |
| COM (2009) 154 2009/0157/COD | 19032 19033 19034 |
| Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and authentic instruments in matters of succession and the creation of a European Certificate of Succession | 19035 19036 19037 19038 |
| http://ce.curopa.cu/pretex/detan_dossier_real.chill?CL=chccDosid=17000+ | 19040 |
| Like the link above shows, one actual binding law (i.e. European Union regulation) is the creation of a European Certificate of Succession. | 19041 19042 |

| | 19043 |
|---|--|
| EA 51: Transparency measures for nanomaterials | 19044 |
| This opinion is number 61 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 61: European Register of Products Containing Nanomaterials | 19045 19046 19047 19048 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_61 | 19049 19050 |
| EA 51.1: Text of the opinion (9 July 2014) | 19051 |
| 1. Amount of the background material | 19052 19053 19054 |
| Consultation ²⁵⁶ web page links to several documents (PDF). I have not read all documents, and therefore this opinion concentrates ONLY on the possible European Register of Products Containing Nanomaterials. | 19055 19056 19057 19058 |
| 2. European Register of Products Containing Nanomaterials | 19050 19059 19060 |
| European Register of Products Containing Nanomaterials is an interesting case, and the creation of a register should be assessed carefully. | 19061 19062 19063 |
| 3. Similarity to the previous opinions: * Creation of new European registers * Cooperation between member state systems | 19064 19065 19066 |
| [Removed sentence] | 19067 19068 19069 |
| Based on the previous opinions it can be concluded, that there are several efforts to create new European-wide register OR to create some cooperation between current member state systems. | 19070 19071 19072 |
| Possibly previous opinions could be useful for evaluating some proposals. | 19073 19074 |
| 4. Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 19075 19076 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 19077 19078 19079 19080 |
| One simple conception of information technology solutions is the following figure. | 19080 19081 19082 |
| The figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system. | 19082 19083 19084 19085 19086 19087 |

^{256 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/nanomaterials/public-consultation_en.htm</u>, link worked on 8 July 2014



The mentioned linkages linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can also be divided to two actions: distribution and usage. There is nothing new on the previous explanations. However, the difference between distribution and usage should be as clear as possibile.



* usage can be based on ownership, agreements and membership

- * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can be very complex
- * the linkages between ownership, agreements and membership can change very often.

Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | THIS consultation ? | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

It can be said, that this consultation is rather general, and there are possibilities for assessing different combinations of different features for nanomaterial register(s).

| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution: |
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- * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system
- * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards
- * the operating system is based on an open-source solution
- \ast public sector institute owns the source code of the information system
- * public sector institute owns the database of the information system
- * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards
- * public sector institute owns all data in the information system.

Naturally, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution.

Proposal 1: The European Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry) could organise19123more technical consultation(s) about the possible European Register of Products19124Containing Nanomaterials.19125

Note 1: The relations between different aspects of information systems can result rather complicated network(s): i.e. Ownership, Membership, Agreement.

Note 2: e.g. Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) has organised19130more (technical) consultations about different identifiers (IDs) and database structures.19131

| 503 / 652 | |
|--|--------|
| 5. Actual reality / Different standards and standards versions | 19133 |
| | 19134 |
| Previously I have advocated open standards for different information systems. | 19135 |
| | 19136 |
| It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards | 1913/ |
| for some application field. I herefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format | 19138 |
| wars . The information technology standards tend to be interrelated and one standards war or "formation and to another similar situation | 19139 |
| format war can lead to another similar situation. | 19140 |
| Therefore, there should be serious visilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in | 19141 |
| some application fields | 19142 |
| some application netus. | 19145 |
| In the provious consultations the European Commission (DC Compatition) has organized Market | 19144 |
| Tests based on commitments provided by different companies, e.g. Microsoft IBM Pauters and | 19145 |
| VISA In some cases there has been a (near) monopoly situation and in some cases different | 101/17 |
| standards has been (so called) de facto standards. Usage of some de facto standards demand e g | 101/18 |
| licence fees or other monetary requests. European Commission (DG Competition) has been active | 101/0 |
| to assess the monopoly/antitrust aspects of some de facto standards | 19149 |
| to assess the monopory/antitust aspects of some de facto standards. | 19151 |
| Proposal 2: European Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry) could gather | 19152 |
| information about current standards used in national registers (nanomaterials). | 19152 |
| mormation about current standards used in national registers (nanomaterials). | 19154 |
| Previously I have advocated open standards even though in some cases open standards are not de | 19155 |
| facto standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are | 19156 |
| competing in the market place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power due to its | 19157 |
| purchasing (power), and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards. | 19158 |
| | 19159 |
| However, creating a new standard means actual both administrative and technical work, and in | 19160 |
| some cases creating a new standard can last quite long. There are a lot of different standard setting | 19161 |
| organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁵⁷ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 19162 |
| | 19163 |
| Proposal 3: The European Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry) could assess | 19164 |
| current standardisation efforts of different standard setting organisations related to | 19165 |
| nanomaterial issues. | 19166 |
| | 19167 |
| 6. Supporting and/or developing different standard types | 19168 |
| | 19169 |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What | 19170 |
| this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of | 19171 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do | 19172 |
| not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT | 19173 |
| solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 19174 |
| | 19175 |
| Proposal 4: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. | 19176 |
| | 19177 |
| Proposal 5: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards | 19178 |
| and vertical standards. | 19179 |
| | 19180 |
| Proposal 6: Developing (and possible funding of development) horizontal standards | 19181 |

²⁵⁷ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards. | 19182 |
|--|-------|
| | 19183 |
| An example can be different email standards. There are numerous email systems developed with | 19184 |
| numerous technologies (vertical), but the cooperation between numerous email systems is possible | 19185 |
| with different (horizontal) email standards. | 19186 |
| | 19187 |
| Note 3: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal. | 19188 |
| | 19189 |



7. Standardisation of interfaces for different stakeholders (companies, customers, etc.)

In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces. There are different processes (Beginning \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Ending), which can be described in different levels of details.



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- 19193 19194
| There can be highly detailed points in different processes (SPEX), which could be standardised. | 19199 |
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| | 19200 |
| Proposal 7: There could be a project for modelling different processes. | 19201 |
| | 19202 |
| Proposal 8: Some parts of the processes could be standardised for interfaces (SPEX) | 19203 |
| for different stakeholders. | 19204 |
| | 19205 |
| Proposal 9: Some standardised customer interfaces (SPEX) could be used for having | 19206 |
| better service processes for different stakeholders. | 19207 |
| | 19208 |
| It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for | 19209 |
| different processes, and there is nothing wrong with that approach. Also, we have to assess the need | 19210 |
| for several interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different interfaces. | 19211 |
| | 19212 |
| In the previous consultations documents I have explicated the need for standardisation of some | 19213 |
| interfaces. In practical reality, there can be different information technology applications for the | 19214 |
| same operations. It could be feasible to create different standardised interfaces, which can be | 19215 |
| implemented with different technologies. | 19216 |
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| Proposal 10: There could be a project for analysing the quality and the quantity of | 19220 |
| different interfaces for different stakeholder groups. | 19221 |
| | 19222 |
| Proposal 11: European Commission could advocate standardised user interfaces in | 19223 |
| different levels. | 19224 |
| | 19225 |
| Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different | 19226 |
| systems. The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations: | 19227 |
| * systems must communicate directly with each other | 19228 |
| * there will be several communications methods for direct communication | 19229 |
| * there are different standards for direct communication | 19230 |
| * data in the system is added by processing different documents | 19231 |
| * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents | 19232 |
| * there are different standards for different documents | 19233 |
| * there will be several types for different documents | 19234 |
| * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s) | 19235 |
| * there are several user groups. | 19236 |
| | 19237 |
| The following figure tries to explicate these features of information systems. | 19238 |
| | |

One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. The European 19240 Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces 19241 for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by 19242 different information systems.

Proposal 12: The Commission could support work, which rigorously develops and tests different interfaces for different purposes.

In reality there can be some applications (e.g. A, B, C) for the same operations, and there can be different providers for the same solutions. IF every solution has a different interface, there can be a serious hindrance with the needed education for a new interface. When there are some standardised interfaces (SPEX), the efforts for learning of a new interface can be minimised.



8. Layered systems

In some previous consultations I have presented the figure above. In practical reality, there are different systems, which use very different standards/formats for cooperation between different systems.

Repetition: There are a lot of different standard setting organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁵⁸ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. Examples are naturally different XML documents and CSV documents.

9. More and more new identifiers (ID)

In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in different 19267 systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different 19268 identifiers (ID) for different levels. On the European Union level, there can be several identifiers 19269

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²⁵⁸ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| (ID), e.g. fe | ollowing: |
|---------------|-----------|
|---------------|-----------|

| (ID), e.g. following: | 19270 |
|--|-------|
| | 19271 |
| * global identifiers (ID) | 19272 |
| * EU-wide identifiers (ID) | 19273 |
| * general member state identifiers (ID) | 19274 |
| * several identifiers (ID) in a member state. | 19275 |
| | 19276 |
| It can be noted, that some member states (EU) are federations, and different federal states can have | 19277 |
| their own identifiers (ID). | 19278 |
| | 19279 |



| Layered systems (The figure updated- 12 July 2015 is the date for this version) | 19280 19281 |
|---|----------------|
| | 19282 |
| More IDs is one of the consequences of digitalisation (of everything). The ID is identifier in an | 19283 |
| information system. Examples of these identifiers are following: | 19284 |
| | 19285 |
| 1) Facebook ID for an individual person | 19286 |
| 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals | 19287 |
| 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) | 19288 |
| 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs) | 19289 |
| 5) Social security code for individual citizens in the European Union member states | 19290 |
| 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state | 19291 |
| 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. | 19292 |
| | 19293 |
| The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), | 19294 |
| Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand | 19295 |
| of using IDs from privately owned information systems. | 19296 |
| | 19297 |
| Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, | 19298 |
| and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social | 19299 |
| security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from | 19300 |

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numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise 19301 serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information 19302 systems. 19303

Proposal 13: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.

When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.

Proposal 14: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers.

Proposal 15: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers.

10. Avoiding redundant work



(MSS = a member state information system) 19318 19319 19320

In member states (EU) there are hundreds of different informations systems (MSS = a member state19321information system). It can be concluded, that these systems are layered in different ways and19322implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally speaking, there can be several19323many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to implement and maintain.1932419325

Generally speaking, in different members states (EU) there are unique situations and unique19326information systems, when creating cooperation between different copyright holders. These19327information system can be very specialised, and we can call them as Member State Systems (MSS).19328The other extreme would be, that there would be just only one system (MSS) in a member state19329system, and it could be connected to just one European contact point (EUCP).1933019331

| On the Europan Union level there is a need to extract information from different member state | 19332 |
|---|-------|
| systems, and then there is a European contact point (EUCP) for this cooperation between different | 19333 |
| information systems. | 19334 |



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(MSS = a member state information system) (EUCP = European Contact point

The practical reality is, that there will be several systems (MSS) in different member states.19339Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point
(EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member19340State Contact Point (MSCP).19342



(MSS = a member state information system) (EUCP = European Contact point) (MSCP = Member State Contact Point)

In previous consultations I have advocated of creating separate member state contact points19348(MSCP) and a separate European Union contact point (EUCP). In this way it easier for member19349state to consolidate different information system with their own timetable.19350

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| There can be Member State Contact Points (MSCP), which integrates member state systems | 19352 |
|---|-------|
| (MSSs), and this Member State Contact Point (MSCP) integrates to the European Contact Point | 19353 |
| (EUCP). In reality there are a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are | 19354 |
| constructed with wide variety of technologies. | 19355 |
| | 19356 |
| Proposal 16: The Commission should start implementing the proposed standards from | 19357 |
| European Union contact point(s) (EUCP) to member state contact points (MSCP). | 19358 |
| | 19359 |
| Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point | 19360 |
| (EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member | 19361 |
| State Contact Point (MSCP). | 19362 |
| | 19363 |
| Proposals: | 19364 |
| Proposal 17: There could be one European-wide contact point. | 19365 |
| Proposal 18: There could be one European-wide identifier (ID). | 19366 |
| Proposal 19: The European-wide identifier (ID) could refer to member state identifiers. | 19367 |
| Proposal 20: Member states can consolidate own information systems | 19368 |
| Proposal 21: Member states could have one contact point for European-wide | 19369 |
| cooperation. | 19370 |
| Proposal 22: Global issues could be assessed. | 19371 |
| | 19372 |
| Like said before, there can be several non-European identifiers (ID), and cooperation with global | 19373 |
| IDs is one issue. | 19374 |
| | 19375 |
| 11. Questionnaires for the members of different stakeholders (associations) | 19376 |
| | 19377 |
| One idea is distributing questionnaires for ²⁵⁹ different 11 expert associations, and members of those | 193/8 |
| associations could assess different 11 standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires can be | 193/9 |
| distributed and answered using different electronic measures. | 19380 |
| Duanage 22. Dant of the evaluation could be engenising (electronic) question reives for | 19381 |
| Proposal 25: Part of the evaluation could be organising (electronic) questionnaires for members of different statishedder/export associations based on the explication field | 19382 |
| members of unterent stakenoluer/expert associations based on the application field. | 19383 |
| The questionnaires can be very structured or very free form. The advantage of very structured | 19304 |
| questionnaire is naturally the ease of processing the results of an questionnaire. Answers to free | 19303 |
| form questionnaires can result a lot of documents, and their assessment can mean a lot of manual | 10387 |
| processing | 10388 |
| processing. | 10380 |
| 12 Example of standards / Different information feeds | 19300 |
| 12. Example of standards / Different mormation feeds | 19391 |
| In the previous consultations I have used RSS feeds as an example | 19397 |
| in the providus constitutions i have used R56 reeds as an example. | 19393 |
| | 1,0,0 |



²⁵⁹ http://www.tivia.fi/in-english. e.g. The Finnish Information Processing Association

| To be precise, there are some standards for RSS feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁶⁰ standard and Atom ^{261 262} standards. There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) differently. | 19396 19397 19398 |
|--|-------------------------|
| | 19399 |
| It can be said, that there is a need for different information feeds between different systems. Like | 19400 |
| said before, different actors can assess different existing standards in order to avoid redundant (even | 19401 |
| useless) standardisation. | 19402 |
| | 19403 |
| 13. Organising more technical consultations? | 19404 |
| | 19405 |
| Proposal 24: DG Enterprise and Industry could organise more technically oriented | 19406 |
| consultations based on results of this consultations. | 19407 |
| | 19408 |
| Proposal 25: Some possible issues for new consultations could be following: | 19409 |
| | 19410 |
| * identifiers in different levels (Member state, EU-wide, global) | 19411 |
| * exact database structure of the European Register of Products Containing | 19412 |
| Nanomaterials | 19413 |
| * assessment of different standards | 19414 |
| * technical consultation about the usable technologies for the European Register | 19415 |
| of Products Containing Nanomaterials | 19416 |
| | 19417 |
| 14. Good luck !!! | 19418 |
| | 19419 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other | 19420 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen. | 19421 |
| | 19422 |
| EA 51.2: More and more registries? | 19423 |
| | 19424 |
| Like I have said many times, number of different registries is increasing and not deceasing. This | 19425 |
| means more identifiers (ID) and more passwords for average users. | 19426 |
| | 19427 |
| Naturally there can be global identifiers (ID), and usage of global identifiers (ID) can be required in | 19428 |
| some cases. I guess, that there can be regional identifiers (ID) (e.g. registry for containing | 19429 |
| nanomaterials) in different registries. All these predictions can be assessed later (situation on 21 | 19430 |
| November 2014). | 19431 |

260 <u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, 261 <u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287</u>, The Atom Syndication Format 262 <u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023</u>, The Atom Publishing Protocol

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| | 19432 |
| EA 52: ISO Strategy 2016-2020 | 19433 |
| This opinion is number 62 on the consultation web page: | 19434 19435 |
| EN: Opinion 62: ISO / Consultation for ISO Strategy 2016-2020 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_62 | 19436 19437 19438 |
| EA 52.1: Text of the opinion (27 July 2014) | 19439 |
| Personal opinion and personal experience / Not representing any legal entity | 19441 19442 |
| Previously I have given four opinions related to different standardisation effort. | 1944 <i>3</i> 19444 19445 |
| EN:Opinion 13: Final Committee Draft ISO/IEC FCD3 19763-2 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_13 | 19446 19447 19448 |
| EN: Opinion 14: SFS discussion paper / SFS:n keskusteluasiakirja http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_14 | 19448 19449 19450 |
| EN: Opinion 24: ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WGs 1, 4 and 5 in Helsinki 14-17 June 2010 <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_24</u> | 19451 19452 19453 |
| Personally I attended (Helsinki 14-17 June 2010) as an observer to ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC 34 / WG1, WG4 and WG5 meetings. | 19454 19455 19456 |
| Proposal | 19457 19458 19459 |
| Proposal: JTC 1 could be mentioned in the final version of the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 document. | 19460 19461 19462 |
| JTC 1 | 19462 19463 19464 |
| JTC 1 is an important actor for developing and publishing highly important information technology standards. This opinion is about JTC 1, since I have not experience about other committees. | 19465 19466 19467 |
| Document processing standardisation as an example | 19468 19469 |
| Personally I have been interested in two standards: ISO/IEC 26300 and ISO/IEC 29500. Both standards are ²⁶³ freely available standards. | 19470 19471 19472 |
| ISO/IEC 26300 contains at the moment following documents: (728 pages) ISO/IEC 26300:2006 (108 pages) ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012 (10 pages) ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cort 1:2010 | 19473 19474 19475 19476 |
| | 174// |

263 http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html, Freely Available Standards / ISO

| (13 pages) ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.2:2011 | 19478 |
|--|-------|
| (859 pages) | 19479 |
| | 19480 |
| ISO/IEC 29500 contains at the moment following documents: | 19481 |
| (5020 pages) ISO/IEC 29500-1:2012 and electronic inserts | 19482 |
| (138 pages) ISO/IEC 29500-2:2012 and electronic inserts | 19483 |
| (46 pages) ISO/IEC 29500-3:2012 | 19484 |
| (1550 pages) ISO/IEC 29500-4:2012 and electronic inserts | 19485 |
| (6754 pages) | 19486 |
| | 19487 |
| I did not count the number of different documents in electronic inserts (ISO/IEC 29500), since they | 19488 |
| contain hundreds of different documents (inter alia different XML and XSD files). | 19489 |
| | 19490 |
| JTC 1 rules / PAS Submitters (PAS: publicly available specifications) | 19491 |
| | 19492 |
| The idea of PAS Submitters (PAS: publicly available specifications) has some advantages and some | 19493 |
| problems. An advantage is possible publication of a well-revised proposal for an international | 19494 |
| ISO/IEC standard. The problem is possible publication of a partly revised proposal for an | 19495 |
| international ISO/IEC standard | 19496 |
| | 19497 |
| One problem is the number of pages related to PAS documents. | 19498 |
| | 19499 |
| It can be said that processing (e.g.) 6754 pages (ISO/IEC 29500) can demand more time and more | 19500 |
| resources for organising a well-organised standardisation process. It can be said, that | 19501 |
| standardisation process of ISO/IEC 29500 meant some problems with timetable, since the number | 19502 |
| of pages and the quality of the text demanded serious considerations in the standardisation process. | 19503 |
| | 19504 |
| Based on this experience (6754 pages: ISO/IEC 29500) it can be said, that the number of pages of | 19505 |
| new PAS documents should be basis for a well-organised standardisation process. There could be | 19506 |
| some JTC 1 directives about number of pages for assessing the quality of new PAS documents. | 19507 |
| Possibly some new PAS documents can contain thousands of pages and this could mean some | 19508 |
| revised ITC 1 directives | 19509 |
| | 19510 |
| Proposal: The number of pages in new PAS documents should affect the timetable for | 19511 |
| organising a efficient standardisation process of the proposed standard. | 19512 |
| organising a chiefent standar alsation process of the proposed standard. | 19512 |
| Proposal: The number of pages in new PAS documents should be assessed carefully. | 19514 |
| Troposult The number of puges in new Tris documents should be assessed carefully. | 19515 |
| Proposal: The number of pages could mean some time limits or time extensions to be | 19516 |
| noted in the ITC 1 directives | 19517 |
| noted in the 91°C 1 directives. | 19518 |
| What should be added to the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 document? | 10510 |
| What should be added to the 150 Strategy 2010-2020 document. | 10520 |
| ITC 1 is highly instrumental for organizing afficient standardisation process for (new) information | 19520 |
| technology standards. Therefore the ITC 1 directives should take are of DAS documents based on | 19521 |
| thousands of pages | 19522 |
| mousanus of pages. | 19525 |
| Duanasal | 19324 |
| rroposai | 19525 |
| | 19526 |
| Proposal: JIC I could be mentioned in the final version of the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 | 1952/ |

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|--|----------------|
| document. | 19528 19529 |
| EA 52.2: From standards to technical specifications? | 19530 |
| | 19531 |
| I have been following standardisation of ODF, OOXML and PDF, there is more information on the | 19532 |
| following (in Finnish) web page: | 19533 |
| | 19534 |
| ODF vai OOXML? - kenties PDF? | 19535 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/ODF_OOXML.html | 19536 |
| | 19537 |
| Like said, over 6000 pages demands more time than 859 pages. My conclusion is, that there has to | 19538 |
| be general guidelines for timetables based on the number of pages. | 19539 |

| | 19540 |
|--|-------|
| EA 53: About Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) | 19541 |
| | 19542 |
| This opinion is number 64 on the consultation web page: | 19543 |
| | 19544 |
| EN: Opinion 64: Corporate Social Responsibility - European Commission | 19545 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_64 | 19546 |
| | 19547 |
| EA 53.1: Text of the opinion (14 August 2014) | 19548 |
| | 19549 |
| Opinion / Public consultation about Corporate Social Responsibility (European Commission's | 19550 |
| strategy on CSR 2011-2014: achievements, shortcomings and future challenges) | 19551 |
| | 19552 |
| 1. Amount of the background material | 19553 |
| | 19554 |
| Consultation ²⁶⁴ web page links to several documents (PDF) and several web pages. I have not read | 19555 |
| all documents, and therefore this opinion concentrates <u>ONLY</u> on reporting about Corporate Social | 19556 |
| Responsibility (CSR). | 19557 |
| | 19558 |
| 2. Possibly redundant guidelines for corporate social responsibility? | 19559 |
| Like the healter and material indicates, there are several (proposed) suidalines for corporate social | 19560 |
| responsibility: a.g. OECD. United Nations and European Union | 19301 |
| responsibility. e.g. OECD, United Nations and European Union. | 19562 |
| 3 Consolidating different guidalines | 19565 |
| 5. Consondating unterent guidennes | 19565 |
| One option is to consolidate different guidelines into a single easy-to-read document. In the | 19566 |
| previous consultations I have advocated easy-to-read and well-revised documents for general | 19567 |
| consumption (citizens companies etc.) | 19568 |
| ······································ | 19569 |
| Proposal 1: European Commission could advance a project for consolidating different | 19570 |
| corporate social responsibility guidelines to a single easy-to-read and well-revised | 19571 |
| document. | 19572 |
| | 19573 |
| I have to reiterate, that readability is the main issue for different guidelines. With easy-to-read | 19574 |
| guidelines, it should be easier for different stakeholder groups to understand different requirements | 19575 |
| related to corporate social responsibility. | 19576 |
| | 19577 |
| 4. Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 19578 |
| | 19579 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of | 19580 |
| information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous | 19581 |
| descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 19582 |
| | 19583 |
| One simple conception of information technology solutions is the following figure. | 19584 |
| | |

^{264 &}lt;u>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/corporate-social-responsibility/public-consultation/index_en.htm</u>, Web page of this consultation

The figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases19586and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems19587need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is19588communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system.19589



Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| 1 | 95 | 91 |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 95 | 92 |
| 1 | 95 | 93 |

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | This consultation?? | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

It can be concluded, that this consultation is not (yet) about technical details.

This consultation is mainly about administrative procedures and about reporting corporate social 19597

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| | 10500 |
|--|-------|
| responsibility. The need for technical systems can be assessed later. | 19598 |
| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution: | 19399 |
| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution. | 19601 |
| * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 19602 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 19603 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 19604 |
| * nublic sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 19605 |
| * public sector institute owns the database of the information system | 19606 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 19607 |
| * public sector institute owns all data in the information system. | 19608 |
| 1 | 19609 |
| Naturally, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution. | 19610 |
| | 19611 |
| 5. Actual reality / Different standards and standards versions | 19612 |
| · | 19613 |
| Previously I have advocated open standards for different information systems. | 19614 |
| | 19615 |
| It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards | 19616 |
| for some application field. Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format | 19617 |
| wars". The information technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or | 19618 |
| "format war" can lead to another similar situation. | 19619 |
| | 19620 |
| Previously I have advocated open standards, even though in some cases open standards are not de | 19621 |
| facto standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are | 19622 |
| competing in the market place. Because public sector has a considerable buying power due to its | 19623 |
| purchasing (power), and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards. | 19624 |
| | 19625 |
| I herefore, there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in | 19626 |
| some application fields. | 1962/ |
| However, execting a new standard magne actual bath administrative and tashnical work, and in | 19628 |
| nowever, creating a new standard means actual both administrative and technical work, and in | 19029 |
| arganisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁶⁵ for us by ConsortiumInfo organisations. | 19050 |
| organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided for us by Consortiummo.org. | 19031 |
| Proposal 2: Furgean Commission (DC Enterprise and Industry) could assess the | 19633 |
| current standards used when renorting cornorate social responsibility | 19634 |
| current standards used when reporting corporate social responsionity. | 19635 |
| Proposal 3: European Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry) could assess current | 19636 |
| standardisation efforts of different standard setting organisations related to reporting | 19637 |
| corporate social responsibility. | 19638 |
| | 19639 |
| Proposal 4 : European Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry) could have reasoned | 19640 |
| opinions for creating new standards for reporting about corporate social responsibility. | 19641 |
| | 19642 |
| Note: However, developing totally new standards will take some time and needs actual | 19643 |
| workforce creating efficient standards. | 19644 |
| | 19645 |
| 6. Supporting and/or developing different standard types? | 19646 |
| | |

²⁶⁵ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List



V V V V V Е Е Е Е Е R R R R R Т Т Т Т Т Т L I Т I С С С С С А А А А А L L L L L HORIZONTAL Т HORIZONTAL

19649One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. Whatthis means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection ofdifferent standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions donot work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICTsolutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems.1965419655

Proposal 5: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal 6: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and vertical standards.

Proposal 7: Developing (and possible funding of development) horizontal standards should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards.

An example can be different email standards. There are numerous email systems developed with19664numerous technologies (vertical), but the cooperation between numerous email systems is possible19665with different (horizontal) email standards.19666

Note: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal.

7. Standardisation of interfaces for different stakeholders (companies, customers, etc.)

In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces. There are different processes (Beginning \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Ending), which can be described in different levels of details.

[Continues on the next page]

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It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for 19688 different processes, and there is nothing wrong with that approach. Also, we have to assess the need 19689 for several interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different interfaces. 19690

In the previous consultations documents I have explicated the need for standardisation of some interfaces. In practical reality, there can be different information technology applications for the same operations. It could be feasible to create different standardised interfaces, which can be implemented with different technologies.



| Proposal 11: There could be a project for analysing the quality and the quantity of different interfaces for different stakeholder groups. | 19699 19700 19701 |
|---|---|
| Proposal 12: European Commission could advocate standardised user interfaces in different levels. | 19701 19702 19703 19704 |
| Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different systems. The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations: | 19705 19706 19707 |
| * systems must communicate directly with each other * there will be several communications methods for direct communication * there are different standards for direct communication | 19708 19709 19710 |
| * data in the system is added by processing different documents * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents | 19710 19711 19712 |
| * there are different standards for different documents * there will be several types for different documents * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s) | 19713 19714 19715 |
| * there are several user groups. One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. The European | 19716 19717 19718 |
| Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by different information systems. | 19719 19720 19721 19722 |
| Proposal 13: The Commission could support work, which rigorously develops and tests different interfaces for different purposes. | 19723 19724 19725 |
| In reality there can be some applications (e.g. A, B, C) for the same operations, and there can be different providers for the same solutions. IF every solution has a different interface, there can be a serious hindrance with the needed education for a new interface. When there are some standardised interfaces (SPEX), the efforts for learning of a new interface can be minimised. | 19726 19727 19728 19729 |
| 8. More and more new identifiers (ID) | 19730 19731 19732 |
| In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in the different systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different identifiers (ID) for different levels. In the European Union level, there can be several identifiers (ID), e.g. following: | 19733 19734 19735 19736 19737 |
| * global identifiers (ID) * EU-wide identifiers (ID) * general member state identifiers (ID) * several identifiers (ID) in a member state. | 19738 19739 19740 19741 19742 |
| It can be noted, that some member states (EU) are federations, and different federal states can have their own identifiers (ID). | 19742 19743 19744 19745 |
| More IDs is one of the consequences of digitalisation (of everything). The ID is identifier in an information system. Examples of these identifiers are following: | 19746 19747 19748 |

| 1) Facebook ID for an individual person197492) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals197503) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S)197514) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)197525) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state197536) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state.19755The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),19757Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand19758of using IDs from privately owned information systems.19760Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system,19761and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social19763serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information systems.19764Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.1976919770When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers.1977319771 there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.197731977419774 | 521 / 652 | |
|---|---|-------|
| 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals 19750 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals 19750 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) 19751 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs) 19752 5) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state 19753 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state 19756 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state 19757 8) The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), 19757 19756 9) The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), 19757 19750 9) Coial security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, 19760 19760 9) Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, 19761 19763 19760 19760 19761 19761 19763 19763 19762 19764 19763 19763 19764 19763 19764 19759 19759 19755 19757 19757 19756 19761 19761 19757 <th>1) Eacebook ID for an individual person</th> <th>10740</th> | 1) Eacebook ID for an individual person | 10740 |
| 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S)197514) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)197525) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state197536) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197557) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197567) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197577) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197577) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197577) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197567) The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),197578) Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand197589) of using IDs from privately owned information systems.197609) Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system,197619) and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social197639) security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from197639) systems.19766197679) Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of197689) different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.197709) When information about relevant identifie | 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals | 19750 |
| 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)197524) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)197535) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state197536) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state19755The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),19757Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand19758of using IDs from privately owned information systems.19760Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system,19761and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social19763numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise19764serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information1976519767Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.19771When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, 1977219772There and for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.197731977419774 | 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) | 19751 |
| 5) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state197525) Social security code for a company in an European Union member state197536) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state19755The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),19757Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand19758of using IDs from privately owned information systems.19760Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system,19761and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social19763security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from19763numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise19764serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information1976819767Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.19771When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, 1977219773There may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.197731977419774 | 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs) | 19752 |
| 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state197547) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state.197557) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state.197567) The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),19757Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand19758of using IDs from privately owned information systems.19759Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system,19761and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social19763security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from19763numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise19764serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information1976519767Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national.1977119770When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers.1977219772There may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.197731977419774 | 5) Social security code for individual citizens in an European Union member state | 19753 |
| 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. 19755 The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand of using IDs from privately owned information systems. Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social security code is so prevalent, that the private companies can possibly combine information from numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private information systems. Proposal 14: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national. When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers. 19772 | 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state | 19754 |
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| When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.19770 19771 19772 19773 19774 | different identifiers: e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national. | 19769 |
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| | there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers. | 19//3 |
| Duomagal 15. The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers | Duenessel 15. The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers | 19//4 |
| Proposal 15: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. 19775 | Proposal 15: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers. | 19//3 |
| 19/70 Dronosal 16: The Commission could start serious negatiations with some providers of 10777 | Proposal 16. The Commission could start serious pagatistions with some providers of | 19//0 |
| identifiers | identifiers | 19/// |
| 19778 19779 | | 19770 |
| Note: Creating totally new identifier (ID) will take some time and needs actual 19780 | Note: Creating totally new identifier (ID) will take some time and needs actual | 19780 |
| workforce for standardisation efforts for creating a new identifier (ID). | workforce for standardisation efforts for creating a new identifier (ID) | 19781 |
| 19782 | | 19782 |

9. Avoiding redundant work



(MSS = a member state information system)

In member states (EU) there are hundreds of different informations systems (MSS = a member state 19786 information system). It can be concluded, that these systems are layered in different ways and 19787 implement several standard (technology) generations. Generally speaking, there can be several 19788 many-to-many connections, which are very cumbersome to implement and maintain. 19789 19790

Generally speaking, in different members states (EU) there are unique situations and unique 19791 information systems, when creating cooperation between different stakeholders. These information 19792 system can be very specialised, and we can call them as Member State Systems (MSS). The other extreme would be, that there would be just only one system (MSS) in a member state system, and it could be connected to just one European contact point (EUCP).

On the Europan Union level there is need to extract information from different member state 19797 systems, and then there is a European contact point (EUCP) for this cooperation between different 19798 information systems. 19799



(MSS = Member State Information System) (EUCP = European Contact point)

The practical reality is, that there will be several systems (MSS) in different member states. 19804 Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point 19805 (EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member 19806 State Contact Point (MSCP). 19807 19808

In previous consultations I have advocated of creating separate member state contact points (MSCP) and a separate European Union contact point (EUCP). In this way it easier for member state to consolidate different information system with their own timetable.

There can be Member State Contact Points (MSCP), which integrates member state systems 19813 (MSSs), and Member State Contact Points (MSCP) integrate to the European Contact Point 19814 (EUCP). In reality there are a huge collection of different Member State Systems (MSSs), which are 19815 constructed with wide variety of technologies. 19816

Proposal 17: The Commission should start implementing the proposed standards from European Union contact point(s) (EUCP) to member state contact points (MSCP).

Therefore, there should be Member State Contact Point (MSCP) and the European Contact point 19821 (EUCP). Then different member states can consolidate own information systems with the Member 19822

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State Contact Point (MSCP).



| | 19824 |
|---|-------|
| (MSS = a member state information system) | 19825 |
| (EUCP = European Contact point) | 19826 |
| (MSCP = Member State Contact Point) | 19827 |
| | 19828 |
| Proposal 18: There could be one European-wide contact point. | 19829 |
| | 19830 |
| Proposal 19: There could be one European-wide identifier (ID). | 19831 |
| | 19832 |
| Proposal 20: The European-wide identifier (ID) could refer to member state identifiers. | 19833 |
| · · · · · | 19834 |
| Proposal 21: Member states can consolidate own information systems | 19835 |
| | 19836 |
| Proposal 22: Member states could have one contact point for European-wide | 19837 |
| cooperation. | 19838 |
| | 19839 |
| Proposal 23: Global issues could be assessed. | 19840 |
| | 19841 |
| Like said before, there can be several non-European identifiers (ID), and cooperation with global | 19842 |
| IDs is one issue. | 19843 |
| | 19844 |
| 10. Example of standards / Different information feeds | 19845 |
| - | 19846 |
| In the previous consultations I have used RSS feeds as an example. | 19847 |
| - | 19848 |
| | |



| | 19850 |
|--|-------|
| To be precise, there are some standards for RSS feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁶⁶ standard and Atom ^{267 268} | 19851 |
| standards. | 19852 |
| | 19853 |
| There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) | 19854 |
| differently. | 19855 |
| | 19856 |
| It can be said, that there is need for different information feeds between different systems. Like said | 19857 |
| before, different actors can assess different existing standards in order to avoid redundant (even | 19858 |
| useless) standardisation. | 19859 |
| | 19860 |
| 11. Organising more technical consultations? | 19861 |
| | 19862 |
| Proposal 24: DG Enterprise and Industry could organise more technically oriented | 19863 |
| consultations based on results of this consultations. | 19864 |
| | 19865 |
| Proposal 25: Some possible issues for new consultations could be following: | 19866 |
| | 19867 |
| * identifiers in different levels (Member state, EU-wide, global) | 19868 |
| * assessment of different standards | 19869 |
| * technical consultation about the usable technologies for reporting corporate | 19870 |
| social responsibility. | 19871 |
| | 19872 |
| Good luck !!! | 19873 |
| | 19874 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other | 19875 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen. | 19876 |
| | 19877 |
| TA TO D. Outdolines for reporting/seconding services assist | |
| EA 53.2: Guidelines for reporting/assessing corporate social | 19878 |
| responsibility? | 19879 |
| | 19880 |
| There are many many issues based on the experience in writing different opinions. One option is to | 19881 |
| standardise different parts of reporting corporate social responsibility. Large corporations have | 19882 |
| established different units in many countries, and therefore this means reporting corporate social | 19883 |
| responsibility of different units in different countries – this means naturally using different | 19884 |
| resources (persons and money) for reporting corporate social responsibility. | 19885 |
| | 19886 |
| There could be some standardised interfaces for reporting corporate social responsibility in different | 19887 |
| countries. One question is naturally voluntary or compulsory reporting of corporate social | 19888 |
| responsibility. Then there is the question of the quality and quantity of reporting of corporate social | 19889 |
| responsibility. Should reporting of corporate social responsibility be standardised in detail or should | 19890 |
| it be totally free-from? At the moment I dont have answer to that question. | 19891 |

266 <u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, 267 <u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287</u>, The Atom Syndication Format 268 <u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023</u>, The Atom Publishing Protocol

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|---|--|
| EA 54: Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016- | 19893 |
| 2017 | 19894 |
| This opinion is number 66 on the consultation web page: | 19895 19896 19897 |
| EN: Opinion 66: Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_66 | 19898 19899 19900 |
| EA 54.1: Text of the opinion (22 September 2014) | 19901 |
| Public opinion about Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017 | 19902 19903 19904 |
| Cooperation between different units of different Directorate-Generals | 19905 19906 |
| [Removed] contains information about different opinions, which I have provided for different units / Directorate-Generals. | 19900 19907 19908 19909 |
| A small note can be, that there might be a need for some cooperation between different units. Therefore, the titles of my opinions [removed] could be assessed. Possibly different units / Directorate-Generals could assess my previous opinions carefully – also other opinions provided by different actors could be interesting. | 19910 19910 19911 19912 19913 19914 |
| Amount of the background material / Limitations of this opinion | 19915 |
| Consultation ²⁶⁹ web page links to several documents (PDF) and several web pages. It can be noted, that this opinion is rather limited, and this opinion will assess ONLY some issues related Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017. | 19916 19917 19918 19919 19920 |
| Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 19921 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 19922 19923 19924 19925 19925 |
| In practical reality, we are quite ignorant about the implementation details of different information systems. Therefore, we can just use the "black box" without understanding the internal workings of an information system. | 19920 19927 19928 19929 |
| During this consultation we are talking/writing about net innovations. In practical reality, different information systems are interrelated, and practical added value is based on the seamless cooperation between systems. | 19930 19931 19932 19933 19934 |

^{269 &}lt;u>https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/public-survey-net-innovation-work-programme-2016-2017</u>, Public survey on Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017, the link worked on 22 September 2014



The [] figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system.

Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

[Continues on the next page]

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

Proposal: Net innovations can be classified to different classes – e.g. Device/Machinery,19951Operating system, Programs, Data/Conceptual models, Documents, Databases,19952Communications, Interfaces, Displays.19953

Proposal: Net innovations in different classes can be based on ownership, membership or agreements – these situations should be assessed carefully

Proposal: Net innovations in different classes can be open or closed – these situations should be assessed carefully

In practical reality, different (digital) objects are used by different actors, and there can be several19961interlinked agreements, ownerships and memberships. When everything is working well different19962interlinked agreements, ownerships and memberships do not constitute any problems. However,19963different changes during the life-cycle of an information can be based on interlinked agreements,19964ownerships and memberships.19965

In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution:

- * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system
- * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards
- * the operating system is based on an open-source solution
- * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system
- * public sector institute owns the database of the information system
- * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards
- * public sector institute owns all data in the information system.

In practical reality, there are always different situations with related agreements, ownerships and
memberships. Also, different information systems can contain open and closed technological
solutions, which adds one level of complexity for information system usage and development. Net
innovations in different classes can be public sector information systems or private sector19977
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However, creation of a new standard means actual both administrative and technical work, and in 20014

| some cases creating a new standard can last quite long. There are a lot of different standard setting | 20015 |
|---|-------|
| organisations, and one comprehensive list is provided ²⁷⁰ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 20016 |
| | 20017 |
| Proposal: Commission could could assess different standards in different application | 20018 |
| fields. | 20019 |
| | 20020 |
| Proposal: Based on the assessment of different standards, there could be reasoned | 20021 |
| decisions to support development of some standards. | 20022 |
| | 20023 |
| Supporting and/or developing different standard types? | 20024 |
| | 20025 |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What | 20026 |
| this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of | 20027 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do | 20028 |
| not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT | 20029 |
| solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 20030 |
| | 20031 |
| An example can be different email standards. There are numerous email systems developed with | 20032 |
| numerous technologies (vertical), but the cooperation between numerous email systems is possible | 20033 |
| with different (horizontal) email standards. | 20034 |
| | 20035 |
| | |

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | HOR | ZOI | NTAL | | |
| | | | | | |

HORIZONTAL

20036 20037 **Opinion:** The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal. 20038 20039 Proposal: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards. 20040 20041 Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and 20042 vertical standards. 20043 20044 Favouring horizontal standards in standardisation efforts 20045 20046

²⁷⁰ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| Proposal: Developing (and possible funding of development) horizontal standards | 20047 |
|---|----------------|
| should favoured in the development of new and/or revised standards. | 20048 |
| | 20049 |
| Based on the previously mentioned problems, development of horizontal standards should be | 20050 |
| favoured. Depending on the situation, the European Commission could fund development of some | 20051 |
| horizontal standards. | 20052 |
| | 20053 |
| Proposal: European Commission could assess different standards developing | 20054 |
| organisations (SDO). | 20055 |
| Duenessly Deserved on the accomment of different standards developing augustications | 20050 |
| (SDO) there could be actual funding for some standards developing organisations | 20057 |
| (SDO), there could be actual funding for some standards developing organisations | 20058 |
| (SDO) – not to all. | 20059 |
| Opinion. The number of redundant standardisation offerts should be minimal | 20060 |
| Opinion. The number of redundant standardisation errorts should be minimal. | 20001 |
| Supporting and/or dovalaning different standard types? | 20002 |
| Supporting and/or developing unterent standard types: | 20003 |
| When thinking net innovations, there are always possibilities for developing standards, which DO | 20004 |
| not gather large crowds of different stakeholders together. There can be "de facto" and "de jure" | 20005 |
| situations with different standards | 20000 |
| Situations with anterent standards. | 20068 |
| Sometimes the "de facto" standards are hindrances for cooperation and/or competition – in previous | 20069 |
| consultations I gave some reasoned opinions about some "de facto" standards. Depending on | 20070 |
| situations, there is a need for actual cooperation between systems and sometimes there is a need for | 20071 |
| actual competition between systems. | 20072 |
| r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | 20073 |
| In some cases there is a clear anti-trust situation, and the European Commission has tried to | 20074 |
| mitigate different situations with standards. | 20075 |
| с С | 20076 |
| Proposal: The European Commission should systematically evaluate systematically | 20077 |
| anti-trust situations with different standards. | 20078 |
| | 20079 |
| Problems with different identifiers (ID) | 20080 |
| | 20081 |
| One perpetual problem is different identifiers (ID) related to different information systems. In the | 20082 |
| previous consultations different identifiers (ID) have been an issue for public consultations. | 20083 |
| | 20084 |
| Proposal: The European Commission has to evaluate problems with different | 20085 |
| identifiers (ID) in different application fields. | 20086 |
| | 20087 |
| Sometimes a "de facto" standard for identifier(s) (ID) has been problem. Some "de facto" | 20088 |
| identifier(s) are so widely used, that it can be considered as an industry standard, which means need | 20089 |
| and the European Commission has tried to mitigate different situations with identificat(a) (ID) | 20090 20001 |
| and the European Commission has their to mitigate different situations with identifier(s) (ID). | 20091 |
| More and more new identifiers (ID) | 20092 |
| | 20093 |
| In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in the | 20094 |
| different systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different | 20075 |
| anterent systems. It can be noted norm the previous opinions, that there will be several and different | 20070 |

| identifiers (ID) for different levels. In the European Union level, there can be several identifiers (ID), e.g. following: | 20097 20098 |
|--|----------------|
| | 20099 |
| * global identifiers (ID) * EU wide identifiers (ID) | 20100 |
| * EU-wide identifiers (ID) * general member state identifiers (ID) | 20101 |
| * general identifiers (ID) in a member state | 20102 |
| several identifiers (ID) in a member state. | 20103 |
| It can be noted that some member states (FU) are federations and different federal states can have | 20104 |
| their own identifiers (ID) | 20105 |
| alon own radiations (12). | 20100 |
| More IDs is one of the consequences of digitalisation (of everything). The ID is identifier in an | 20108 |
| information system. Examples of these identifiers are following: | 20109 |
| | 20110 |
| 1) Facebook ID for an individual person | 20111 |
| 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals | 20112 |
| 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) | 20113 |
| 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs) | 20114 |
| 5) Social security code for individual citizens in the European Union member states | 20115 |
| 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state | 20116 |
| 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state. | 20117 |
| | 20118 |
| The examples of private IDs (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S), | 20119 |
| Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand | 20120 |
| of using IDs from privately owned information systems. | 20121 |
| | 20122 |
| Social security codes and tax identifier codes are examples of publicly owned information system, | 20123 |
| and use of public identifiers have spread to several private systems. E.g. in Finland the social | 20124 |
| numerous private information systems. Naturally, these information combination efforts raise | 20125 |
| serious questions about the rules and regulations of combining information from private | 20120 |
| information systems | 20127 |
| | 20120 |
| Proposal: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of | 20130 |
| different identifiers (ID): e.g. global, EU-wide, regional and national. | 20131 |
| | 20132 |
| When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of | 20133 |
| possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, | 20134 |
| there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers. | 20135 |
| | 20136 |
| Proposal: The Commission could assess nature of different identifiers (ID). | 20137 |
| | 20138 |
| Proposal: The Commission could start serious negotiations with some providers of | 20139 |
| identifiers (ID) (possible anti-trust situation?). | 20140 |
| An according to the set (ID) is discussion of $(I, I) \in (I, T)$ with (I, T) | 20141 |
| An example of new identifiers (ID) is discussion about internet of Things (IoT). When more and | 20142 |
| situation of developing new identifiers (ID) for different devices (Internet of Things, IoT) | 20143 |
| situation of developing new identifiers (1D) for different devices (internet of 1 mings, 101). | 20144 |
| Need for evaluating anti-trust situations related to different application fields | 20143 |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 20140 |

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| | 20147 |
|--|-------|
| Different companies have behaved differently when accused of anti-trust situation: some companies | 20148 |
| have selected legal proceedings with the Court of Justice of the European Union AND some | 20149 |
| companies have selected cooperation with the European Commission without legal proceeding. | 20150 |
| Some companies have losed their case based on decisions of the Court of Justice of the European | 20151 |
| Union, and they have been legally forced to comply with anti-trust demands of the European | 20152 |
| Commission. | 20153 |
| | 20154 |
| Proposal: The European Commission should evaluate systematically anti-trust | 20155 |
| situations in different application fields (of net innovations). | 20156 |
| | 20157 |
| At the moment we do not know all possible application fields of net innovations, and sometimes | 20158 |
| some solutions for different application fields gather large support in a short time-period. The | 20159 |
| fastness of the acceptance of a net innovation can surprise different stakeholders; sometimes some | 20160 |
| applications are accepted in a very short time-period and sometimes some applications are not | 20161 |
| accepted despite large-scale marketing efforts. | 20162 |
| | 20163 |
| Based on this dilemma of fastness of the acceptance, there has to be very clear processes for | 20164 |
| different stakeholders for reporting anti-trust situations. | 20165 |
| | 20166 |
| Proposal: There should be very clear processes for different stakeholders for reporting | 20167 |
| anti-trust situations in different application fields (of net innovations). | 20168 |
| | 20169 |
| Standardisation of interfaces for different stakeholders (companies, customers, citizen, etc. | 20170 |
| depending on the situation) | 20171 |
| | 20172 |



In previous consultations I have advocated standardisation of interfaces in different application20175fields. The idea has been, that the standardised interfaces would not change from solution to20176solution, and therefore usage of different solutions could be easier. Also, with standardised20177interfaces the competition between solutions could be easier, since the users would not be forced to20178new interfaces, and technical experts could assess the technical details without being deceived by20179

| non-standardised interfaces. | 20180 |
|--|-------|
| | 20181 |
| Proposal: There could be an effort for modelling different processes in different | 20182 |
| application fields. | 20183 |
| | 20184 |
| Proposal: Some parts of the processes could be standardised for interfaces (SPEX) for | 20185 |
| different stakeholders. | 20186 |
| | 20187 |
| Proposal: Some standardised customer interfaces (SPEX) could be used for having | 20188 |
| better service processes for different stakeholders. | 20189 |
| | 20190 |
| It can be noted, that different actors can naturally have other non-standardised interfaces for | 20191 |
| different processes, and there is nothing wrong with that approach. Also, we have to assess the need | 20192 |
| for several interfaces. In other words, different stakeholder groups need different interfaces. | 20193 |
| | 20194 |



In the previous consultations documents I have explicated the need for standardisation of some 20197 interfaces. In practical reality, there can be different information technology applications for the 20198 same operations. It could be feasible to create different standardised interfaces, which can be 20199 implemented with different technologies. 20200

Proposal: There could be a effort for analysing the quality and the quantity of different 20202 interfaces for different stakeholder groups. 20203

Proposal: European Commission could advocate standardised user interfaces in different levels.

Naturally, there can be even tens of different user interfaces depending on the nature of different 20208 systems. The actual reality is very complex. In practical terms there are several situations: 20209 20210

- * systems must communicate directly with each other
- * there will be several communications methods for direct communication
- * there are different standards for direct communication
- * data in the system is added by processing different documents
- * data from the system is extracted and loaded to different documents
- * there are different standards for different documents
- * there will be several types for different documents
- * there are several displays / interfaces to system(s)
- * there are several user groups.

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One solution can be standardisation efforts for different interfaces in several systems. The European20220Commission could work with global and regional partners for creating standardised user interfaces20221for different stakeholders. These standardised user interfaces could then be implemented by20222different information systems.20223

Proposal: The Commission can could support work, which rigorously develops and tests different interfaces for different purposes.

In reality there can be some applications (e.g. A, B, C) for the same operations, and there can be different providers for the same solutions. IF every solution has a different interface, there can be a serious hindrance with the needed education for a new interface. When there are some standardised interfaces (SPEX), the efforts for learning of a new interface can be minimised. 20228 20229 20230 20231

One problem is developing interfaces, which are actually usable for different stakeholders. In some20233cases a computer system is superior when compared to human activities. In some case humans are20234superior when compared to a computer systems. The problem arises in situation, where the same20235process can be done by a computer or by a person. If the interfaces are non-usable and demanding20236tens of (redundant/useless/confusing/needless/irrational/etc.) actions by stakeholders, the support2023720238



Proposal: The Commission can could support work, which will result very usable and
very simple interfaces for different stakeholder groups – there could standardised
interfaces, which could be implemented with different technologies.20239
20240
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Layered systems / Cloud systems



[Previous figure in its current format – 12 July 2015]

In some previous consultations I have presented the figure above. In practical reality, there are different systems, which use very different standards/formats for cooperation between different systems.

Like indicated in the previous figure, different informations systems are tightly integrated, and the feeds (e.g. formats F1-F6, FA, FB, FC, FC, FD) between systems can be non-standard or standardised. Generally speaking, there are numerous feeds provided by different information systems.

[continues on the next page]



It can be noted, that there can be different options for layered systems: realtime or other timeperiods. Generally speaking, (realtime) retrieval is the most used function, and adding, changing and removing can have different time-periods.

Proposal: The Commission can could support work, which assess situation with layered systems (also cloud systems).

Proposal: Based on the assessment layered systems (also cloud systems), there could support for work, which would reduce complexity of assessed layered systems.

Creating highly readable documents for different purposes

In previous consultations I have advocated creation of highly readable documents – especially different legal documents. Legal texts in many cases can be presented with very readable text.

| Proposal: The Commission could support work, which would develop highly readable documents in different application fields (of net innovations) – e.g. licences, (standard) agreements, user documentation, technical references, etc. | 20276 20277 20278 20278 |
|--|---|
| Good luck !!! | 20279 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 20281 20282 20283 20283 |
| EA 54.2: Something new? | 20285 |
| Once again this opinion repeats some issues, which can be relevant to net innovations. Following issues could be assessed: | 20286 20287 20288 20289 |
| * developing pure information technology * embedding computers to different physical products * creating different information services related to products. | 20290 20290 20291 20292 |
| One of the new buzzwords Internet of Things (IoT). In short Internet of Things (IoT) is embedding computers to different products. It can be noted, that pure information technology leads to more or less standards and standardisation – de jure and de facto. Pure development of information technology in some cases is determined by large corporations, which can create different standards and "standards". | 20293 20294 20295 20296 20297 20298 |
| Naturally there are some examples of small-scale open development of information technology and using some open technologies. Some of these open technology solutions are very cheap to use, but naturally actual development and actual maintaining information system based on open technologies demands actual person for those tasks. However, I have emphasised in different occasions, that using open technologies means <i>different</i> costs when compared to closed technologies. | 20299 20300 20301 20302 20303 20304 20305 |

| 537 / 6. | 52 |
|--|-------|
| | |
| | 20306 |
| EA 55: European Network Code Stakeholder | 20307 |
| Committees | 20308 |
| | 20309 |
| This opinion is number 68 on the consultation web page: | 20310 |
| | 20311 |
| EN: Opinion 68: European Network Code Stakeholder Committees | 20312 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_68 | 20313 |
| | 20314 |
| EA 55.1. Text of the opinion (19 January 2015) | 20315 |
| | 20310 |
| | 20316 |
| General: Previous consultations | 20317 |
| Lagua parties opinions to ACEP, and PDE files of those opinions are on the following page: | 20318 |
| I gave earner opinions to ACER, and FDF mes of those opinions are on the following page. | 20319 |
| EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format | 20320 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34 | 20322 |
| | 20323 |
| EN: Opinion 43: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants | 20324 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_43 | 20325 |
| | 20326 |
| EN: Opinion 53: Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM) (Draft) | 20327 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_53 | 20328 |
| | 20329 |
| EN: Opinion 55: European Energy Regulation | 20330 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fl/lausunnot.html#nro_55 | 20331 |
| SO in this Opinion there should be some new insights about the establishment of European | 20332 |
| So, in this Opinion there should be some new insights about the establishment of European Network Code Stakeholder Committees | 20333 |
| Network Code Stakeholder Committees. | 20335 |
| Limitation: Opinion of an individual citizen – not any legal entity | 20336 |
| | 20337 |
| Since this opinion is created by an individual citizen, the knowledge base for this consultation is | 20338 |
| naturally rather limited, since there has not been a group of experienced experts writing this | 20339 |
| opinion. | 20340 |
| | 20341 |
| About the proposed IT platform / This opinion is mostly about information technology | 20342 |
| | 20343 |
| There are different opinions listed on the annex I page. In many cases opinions have been about | 20344 |
| information technology issues. It can be noted, that also this limited opinion presents some | 20345 |
| observations about information technology. | 20340 |
| NOTE: This oninion is mostly about the proposed IT platform | 20347 |
| 1, 5 12. This opinion is mosely about the proposed 11 platform. | 20349 |
| More and more different codes and/or identifiers (ID) | 20350 |
| | 20351 |

On previous consultation documents are different observations about different codes and/or identifiers (ID).

It can be noted, that the number of different codes and/or identifiers (ID) is increasing gradually in different application fields - some codes and/or identifiers (ID) are private and some codes and/or identifiers (ID) are public. 20357

In reality different codes and/or identifiers (ID) are layered and there can be several versions for different codes and/or identifiers (ID).

The following figure is a conception of different layered information systems.



Layered systems (The figure updated- 12 July 2015 is the date for this version)

Like the figure indicates, there can be several formats (FA-FD and FI-F6) to be used in different information systems. Different information systems have also internal identifiers (ID) and external identifiers (ID) for (possible) public usage. The added value for different stakeholders is provided by combination of different identifiers (ID) in a specific information system.

Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) based on different versions of different codes and/or different identifiers (ID).

It can be possible, that there are some legacy identifiers (ID) in the near future. It can be possible, that gradually some legacy identifiers (ID) can be consolidated for more standardised identifiers (ID), but this consolidation means some serious technical and administrative actions.

Like the next figure indicates, there are databases in different information systems. Then there are 20379 different documents for transmitting data between different system. 20380 20381

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platform:

- * communication standards
- * data standards (also document standards)
- * database standards
- * display / interface standards.



Proposal: There could different standardisation efforts for communication, data, document, database, display/interface standards.

Horizontal standards and vertical standards for system-to-system communication



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| In previous opinions I have advocated developing different horizontal standards. | 20398 |
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| Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) for comparing different horizontal | 20400 |
| standards. | 20401 |
| | 20402 |
| Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) for comparing different vertical standards. | 20403 |
| | 20404 |
| One example of an horizontal standard is the email standard, since there are several vertical | 20405 |
| systems, which comply with email standards, and email messages can be transmitted between | 20406 |
| different email systems based on very different technological solutions. | 20407 |
| | 20408 |
| Proposal: Developing different horizontal standards could be favoured. | 20409 |
| | 20410 |
| Different timeframes for different information systems | 20411 |
| | 20412 |
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Like the previous figure indicates, there is difference between realtime systems and other systems.

Proposal: There can be different realtime systems, and the need for different realtime systems could be assessed.

Proposal: There can be different systems with other timeframes, and the need for systems should with different timeframes could be assessed

In some cases there is a clear need for different replicated information systems.

Need for different interfaces and different displays


Previous proposal leads to a need for different interfaces and different displays. It can be noted, that different stakeholder groups need different interfaces and different displays. 20430

Proposal: There could be some serious assessment about different interfaces and different displays.

In previous consultations I have advocated standardising interfaces and displays.



It can be noted, that several systems could implement (SPEX) the same parts of different processes,
even though the technology in different systems can be totally different.20442
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In reality, there are different life-cycles between different information systems. Like previously noted, there can be different documents for transmitting data between systems – also system-to-system communication is possible.

In some cases extraction of data from an old system to a new system may be very difficult. Like noted before, there can be some legacy systems, and those systems can mean serious problems in the near future.

Difference between requirements and features



It can be noted, that network codes mean developing different information technology (IT) solutions, and network codes mean different IT projects – this is not a news item.

However, different requirements for an IT system can be described in many ways, and there can be
mismatches between features and requirements. Also, the division of labour between humans and
computers can cause problems, and there are always real possibilities for creating cumbersome IT
solutions.20464
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Note: Previously mentioned standardisation (SPEX) of interfaces and/or displays can20469be realised with very different information technology solutions.20470

| | 20471 |
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| There could be division for back-office systems and front-office systems. It is clear that the | 20472 |
| proposed IT platform is about front-office system, since it is proposed to be open for (all?) | 20473 |
| interested stakeholder groups. | 20474 |
| | 20475 |
| Proposal: Back-office systems and front-office systems could be consolidated. | 20476 |
| | 20477 |
| One example of back-office system and front-office system integration | 20478 |
| | 20479 |
| In the previous consultations I have used web feeds as an example. | 20480 |
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| | 20483 |
|---|-------|
| To be precise, there are some standards for ²⁷¹ web feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁷² standard and Atom ^{273 274} | 20484 |
| standards. There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and | 20485 |
| Atom) differently. | 20486 |
| | 20487 |
| It can be noted, that different back-office systems (with a wide variety of different technologies) can | 20488 |
| implement RSS standards, and these RSS feeds can be used in the front-office systems. With this | 20489 |
| kind solutions front-office systems dont need direct system-to-system communications with back- | 20490 |
| office systems. | 20491 |
| | 20492 |
| The current reality in different member states | 20493 |
| | 20494 |
| Like said before, there can be a wide variety of different technologies to be selected to different | 20495 |
| information systems. | 20496 |
| | 20497 |
| One problem is naturally complex system-to-system connections, and this can lead to very serious | 20498 |
| problems in the maintenance and development | 20499 |
| | 20500 |
| The next figure tries to describe this situation. | 20501 |

[Continues on the next page]

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²⁷¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed, Web feed

²⁷² http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification,
273 http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format
274 http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol





MSS = member state system

It can be possible in some member states (European Union), that the systems in a member state is highly interconnected.

One obvious solution is to have an European contact point, and different member state system could 20510 20511 20512



MSS = member state system EUCP = European Union contact point

In reality having one European Union contact point can lead to a situation with too many connections, and this can lead to different IT havocs when the European Union contact point is facing different problems.

Therefore it is better to have member state contact points. These member state contact points can collect needed information from different member state systems. In this way European Union contact point would have less pressure.



MSS = member state system MSCP = member state contact point EUCP = European Union contact point

It can be also noted, that different member state systems have different life-cycles. Some member state systems can be terminated is some timeframes. Also some new systems can be created to have more functions than the previously terminated systems.

Changes in the organising / organisational modes

Here can be noted, that there will be changes in different communities, and organising / organisational modes will change.

In many cases original community can grow larger. Then there is a question about communication2052problems and management problems in different communities. This problem can lead to division of2054the original organisation to smaller entities. Then these smaller entities can work more efficiently.2054

Note: The change in different levels will be a constant/enduring issue.

[Continues on the next page]



Proposal: Possibilities for reorganisations could be assessed when developing different20548codes for serious usage.20549

Owner, member or agreement?



Here we can note the difference between owners, agreements and members. In reality ownerships agreements and memberships cause very complex networks, and those networks are changing all the time: divisions, mergers, ownership changes, agreement changes, cooperation with other entities, life-cycles, etc.

Question: Can different network codes take care of changes in ownerships, agreements and memberships?

Proposal: There could be some considerations for assessing possible / future changes in ownerships, agreements and memberships.

Different requirements for the proposed IT platform

| In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution for | 20568 |
|--|---|
| different information systems: | 20569 |
| | 20570 |
| * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 20571 |
| * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 20572 |
| * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 20573 |
| * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 20574 |
| * public sector institute owns the database of the information system | 20575 |
| * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 20576 |
| * public sector institute owns all data in the information system. | 20577 |
| | 20578 |
| Note: It is possible, that the maximum solution is not implemented for different | 20579 |
| reasons. | 20580 |
| | 20581 |
| Here we can note, that the proposed IT platform can be realised with different technologies – some | 20582 |
| of those technologies are closed and open. | 20583 |
| | 20584 |
| Proposal: There could be a more technical and more detailed consultation about the | 20585 |
| technologies of the proposed IT platform. | 20586 |
| | 20587 |
| One option is to create a detailed roadmap for different phases of the proposed IT platform. With | 20588 |
| this roadmap it could be easier to develop the proposed IT platform. | 20589 |
| | 20590 |
| | |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. | 20591 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. | 20591 20592 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical | 20591 20592 20593 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20596 20597 20598 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!! | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20599 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 55.2: Possibly something new? | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 55.2: Possibly something new? | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20604 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. EA 55.2: Possibly something new? Here can be noted that once again several issues were iterated once more. It can noted that once | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20605 20606 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 55.2: Possibly something new?Here can be noted that once again several issues were iterated once more. It can noted that once more that different open technologies were advocated. I have not asked from ACER about their | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20605 20606 20606 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 55.2: Possibly something new?Here can be noted that once again several issues were iterated once more. It can noted that once more that different open technologies were advocated. I have not asked from ACER about their assessment of my opinions. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20605 20604 20605 20606 20607 20608 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created. Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform. Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems Good luck!!! This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. EA 55.2: Possibly something new? Here can be noted that once again several issues were iterated once more. It can noted that once more that different open technologies were advocated. I have not asked from ACER about their assessment of my opinions. | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20605 20606 20606 20607 20608 20609 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could be created.Proposal: Detailed roadmap for the proposed IT platform could part of more technical and more detailed consultation about the proposed IT platform.Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systemsGood luck!!!This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully, there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen.EA 55.2: Possibly something new?Here can be noted that once again several issues were iterated once more. It can noted that once more that different open technologies were advocated. I have not asked from ACER about their assessment of my opinions.What ACER has done based on the opinions provided by different stakeholders. One obvious | 20591 20592 20593 20594 20595 20596 20597 20598 20599 20600 20601 20602 20603 20604 20604 20605 20606 20607 20608 20609 20610 |

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| | 20612 |
| EA 56: Providing better APIs in New Zealand | 20613 |
| | 20614 |
| This opinion is number 70 on the consultation web page: | 20615 |
| | 20616 |
| EN: Opinion 70: Providing better APIs in New Zealand | 20617 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_70 | 20618 |
| | 20619 |
| EA 56.1: Text of the opinion (27 May 2015) | 20620 |
| | 20621 |
| Importance of different APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) | 20622 |
| | 20623 |
| As a general note it can be concluded all relevant information systems provide different APIs to be | 20624 |
| used by other systems. Generally speaking it can be concluded, that the number of different APIs is | 20625 |
| increasing – not decreasing. | 20626 |
| | 20627 |
| However, it can be also concluded, that there are serious problems with some/different APIs, and | 20628 |
| this consultation may give us different solutions (national, regional and global) for mitigating | 20629 |
| problems with APIs. | 20630 |
| | 20631 |
| Limitation: Opinion of an individual citizen – not any legal entity | 20632 |
| | 20633 |
| Since this opinion is created by an individual citizen, the knowledge base for this consultation is | 20634 |
| naturally rather limited, since there has not been a group of experienced experts writing this | 20635 |
| opinion. | 20636 |
| European Union (EU) context / Finnish context | 2003/ |
| European Union (EU) context / Finnish context | 20038 |
| At the moment it can be said that also in European Union and in Finland there is ongoing some | 20039 |
| serious work related to different aspects of computerisation of different public sector services | 20040 |
| serious work related to unreferit aspects of computerisation of unreferit public sector services. | 20642 |
| Possibly we can learn something (EU and Finland) from New Zealand based on this consultation. | 20643 |
| | 20644 |
| The current reality in many cases | 20645 |
| | 20646 |
| Here we can conclude that generally speaking we use some systems which are stand-alone solutions | 20647 |
| and there is not a need for integrating different systems. | 20648 |
| | 20649 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 20650 |
| | 20651 |
| | |



However, real added value of different systems is based on actual cooperation between different systems. Then we face the question different integrations / integration strategies.

One problem is naturally complex system-to-system connections, and this can lead to very serious 20657 problems in the maintenance and development. The next figure tries to describe this situation. I 20658 suppose that also in the New Zealand context there can be different interlinked / interconnected 20659 20660 systems.



20662 One obvious solution is to have a contact point, and different (national) systems could be 20663 connected. In reality having one contact point can lead to a situation with too many connections, and this can lead to different IT havocs when the contact point is facing different problems. I suppose that there are similar situations in New Zealand, and connecting a selection of state systems to a (national) contact point can mean a lot of integration efforts, which mean using time and 20667 20668 resources.

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I suppose that there are similar situations in New Zealand, and connecting a selection of state systems to a state-level contact point can mean less integration projects.



Here we can note that systems can be also hierarchically organised and then there is less pressure for different central systems.

Note: The situation with New Zealand (public sector) information systems is naturally between these different extremes.

Some basic features of different information systems

Like the following figure indicates, there are databases in different information systems. Then there are different documents for transmitting data between different system. Here we can note especially following standardisation needs for different parts of the proposed IT platform:

- * communication standards
- * data standards (also document standards)
- * database standards
- * display / interface standards.

Proposal: There could different standardisation efforts for communication, data, document, database, display/interface standards.

Proposal: Assessing previously developed standards could be done seriously.

One comprehensive list for different standard developing organisations is provided ²⁷⁵ by ConsortiumInfo.org. It may possible to use previously developed standards.



Here we can note that there can be direct system-to-system connections, which can mean some standardised interfaces. Also we can note that different document formats can be used when there is system-to-system connections.

Managing different viewpoints



Here we can conclude, that there can be several viewpoints to be handled when developing different 20711

275 http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, List of different standard developing organisations

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| information systems. There can be several viewpoints: e.g. (case) law, time, environment, waste, | 20712 |
|---|-------|
| quality, effectiveness, outsourcing, different technologies, information technology in specific, | 20713 |
| money, security, internationalisation, anti-trust, competition, process models, etc. | 20714 |
| | 20715 |
| Proposal: The Ministry could collect information based on different viewpoints. | 20716 |
| | 20717 |
| Parts of interoperability in a system are based on different viewpoints. This consultation about APIs | 20718 |
| is naturally one way of collecting information based on different viewpoints. Generally speaking | 20719 |
| many processes are quite easy to model, but some viewpoint means rather long learning processes; | 20720 |
| e.g. understanding parts of medical information (expertise) can demand a lot of learning. | 20721 |
| | 20722 |
| Note: Implementing interfaces based on all possible viewpoints in a system can take | 20723 |
| some time. | 20724 |
| | 20725 |
| Different interfaces based on different viewpoints | 20726 |
| | 20727 |
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It is possible that some information systems can provide only one interface. However, I have noted

| | 20735 |
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| Here we can note that this consultation is about different APIs. It can be noted that there will be | 20736 |
| different interfaces for different purposes (viewpoints). | 20737 |
| | 20738 |
| Proposal: There could be serious assessment of different viewpoints. | 20739 |
| | 20740 |
| Proposal: After serious assessment of different viewpoints there can be proposals for | 20741 |
| different interfaces. | 20742 |
| | |

Standardising (SPEX) different parts of processes

Based on the previously proposed actions there can be a clear understanding of different processes. It can noted that describing different processes can mean a lot of work for different stakeholders.

It can be noted here that describing different processes are implement in information systems which are hierarchically structured. So there is always some possible mismatches between actual process models and actual hierarchy of system.

Here we can note, that in a process some objects change their state in different stages.



Proposal: After some serious assessment there could be some serious work for standardised (SPEX) interfaces and displays.

Proposal: Some parts of the processes could be standardised for interfaces (SPEX) for different stakeholders.

Proposal: Some standardised customer interfaces (SPEX) could be used for having better service processes for different stakeholders.

Actual reality / Different standards and standards versions

Previously (different consultations) I have advocated open standards for different information systems.

It is guite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards for some application field. Therefore there are all the time ongoing "standards wars" or "format wars". The information technology standards tend to be interrelated and one "standards war" or "format war" can lead to another similar situation.

| Note: It is always possible that some wrong standards are selected. | 20776 |
|--|-------|
| | 20777 |
| I have advocated open standards, even though in some cases open standards are not de facto | 20778 |
| standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are competing in | 20779 |
| the market place. Public sector has a considerable power when buying/developing information | 20780 |
| systems, and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards. Therefore, | 20781 |
| there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in some | 20782 |
| application fields. | 20783 |
| | 20784 |
| Proposal: There could be a roadmap for implementing different open standards in | 20785 |
| different timeframes. | 20786 |
| | 20787 |
| This roadmap for open standards can mean cataloguing different (all?) information systems. Then it | 20788 |
| could be possible to have a description of life-cycles of different information systems. It may be | 20789 |
| possible to enforce open standards when a "old" system is to be terminated and there is | 20790 |
| considerations for a "new" system. | 20791 |
| | 20792 |
| Note: This enforcement of different open standards can mean some work for years | 20793 |
| based on the nature of current information systems. | 20794 |
| Having and a surd monthing at an danda for system to system communication | 20795 |
| Horizontal standards and vertical standards for system-to-system communication | 20790 |
| In providue opinione I have advocated developing different herizontal standards | 20797 |
| In previous opinions i nave advocated developing different nonzontal standards. | 20798 |
| Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) for comparing different horizontal | 20799 |
| standards | 20800 |
| | 20802 |
| Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) for comparing different vertical standards | 20802 |
| roposali rile could be some assessment(s) for comparing unrefent vertical standards. | 20803 |
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One example of an horizontal standard is the email standard, since there are several vertical systems, which comply with email standards, and email messages can be transmitted between different email systems based on very different technological solutions.

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| Proposal: Developing different horizontal standards could be favoured. | 20811 |
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| Discussion about SOAP and REST – what must be implemented? | 20813 |
| | 20814 |
| There was some considerations of SOAP and REST on the "Better APIs for Business" web page. | 20815 |
| | 20816 |
| It may be possible that there has to implementation of both standards since different receiving | 20817 |
| systems outside the government are implemented with very different technologies. Then these | 20818 |
| receiving systems have different life-cycles and this affects possibilities for implementing different | 20819 |
| standards – e.g. SOAP and REST. | 20820 |
| | 20821 |
| Layered systems – the hard reality | 20822 |
| | 20823 |
| Next figure tries to describe the reality of layered systems. In reality the added value for users | 20824 |
| (citizens and different legal entities) is achieved by combining different systems to provide different | 20825 |
| services. | 20826 |
| | 20827 |
| In reality the added value for different stakeholders is cooperation between different systems. In | 20828 |
| reality this consolidation of different systems mean a lot of work with different stakeholders. | 20829 |
| | 20830 |
| Proposal: The Ministry could collect information about different chains of different | 20831 |
| information systems. | 20832 |
| | 20833 |
| Note: Some of these chained information systems are CLOSED systems. | 20834 |
| Note: Some of these chained information systems are OPEN systems. | 20835 |
| | 20836 |
| Next figure tries to explicate different standards/formats between different systems. Some | 20837 |
| standards/formats are closed and some standards are closed. | 20838 |
| | 20839 |



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| [Note: the previous figure is updated – new figure added on 12 July 2015] | 20841 |
|---|-------|
| | 20842 |
| More and more different codes and/or identifiers (ID)? | 20843 |
| | 20844 |
| From the previous consultations we can conclude the importance of different identifiers (ID). More | 20845 |
| IDs is one of the consequences of digitalisation (of everything). The ID is identifier in an | 20846 |
| information system. | 20847 |
| | 20848 |
| Like the previous figure indicated, there can be several formats (FA-FD and FI-F6) to be used in | 20849 |
| different information systems. Different information systems have also internal identifiers (ID) and | 20850 |
| external identifiers (ID) for (possible) public usage. The added value for different stakeholders is | 20851 |
| provided by combination of different identifiers (ID) in a specific information system. | 20852 |
| | 20853 |
| Proposal: The could be some assessment(s) based on different versions of different | 20854 |
| identifiers (ID). | 20855 |
| | 20856 |
| It can be possible, that there are some legacy identifiers (ID) in the near future. It can be possible, | 20857 |
| that gradually some legacy identifiers (ID) can be consolidated for more standardised identifiers | 20858 |
| (ID), but this consolidation means some serious technical and administrative actions. | 20859 |
| | 20860 |
| Proposal: Legacy identifiers (ID) could be assessed seriously. | 20861 |
| | 20862 |
| 1-2 | |



It could be said, that consolidation to one format (A in the figure) can be hided to different background systems (B-G in the figure); in this way there could be one well-defined and public API, which uses just one identifier (ID).

Proposal: The number of different identifiers (ID) should be assessed critically.

Proposal: There could be a systematic project to collect relevant information of different identifiers: e.g. global, regional and national.

When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of 20874 possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier, 20875 there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers. 20876

Proposal: The nature of different identifiers (ID) could be assessed.208208209209201201202203204204205205206206207208209<td

About brokered systems – actual usage of identifiers (ID)

Here we can conclude that there are different broker (can be called also as "trusted third parties") system, e.g. with electronic commerce there are some trusted third parties to handle monetary transactions between a buyer and a seller.



Proposal: Different broker systems ("trusted third parties") could be assessed.

Owner, member or agreement?

Here we can note the difference between owners, agreements and members. In reality ownerships agreements and memberships cause very complex networks, and those networks are changing all the time: divisions, mergers, ownership changes, agreement changes, cooperation with other entities, life-cycles, etc.

Here we can note the difference between owners, agreements and members. In reality ownerships agreements and memberships cause very complex networks, and those networks are changing all the time: divisions, mergers, ownership changes, agreement changes, cooperation with other entities, life-cycles, etc.

Question: Can different APIs take care of changes with ownership, agreement(s) and

OWNER

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| membership? | 20910 |
|--|-------|
| Here we can note that ownership, agreement and membership are interlinked in different ways. | 20911 |
| Generally speaking average usage of a system means an unique combination of ownership, | 20912 |
| agreement and membership. When everything works fine there are not problems. | 20913 |

ACTION

OBJECT (feature)

Ý MEMBER



| Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed |
|--|
| solutions. |
| |

| | Owner? Member? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|
| | Agreement? | | |
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

membershin?

AGREEMENT

However changes with ownership, agreement and membership can result difficult situations.

In practical reality, different (digital) objects are used by different actors, and there can be several interlinked agreements, ownerships and memberships. When everything is working well different interlinked agreements, ownerships and memberships do not constitute any problems. However, different changes during the life-cycle of an information can be based on interlinked agreements, ownerships and memberships.

Like the next figure indicates, there is a difference between realtime systems and other systems.

Proposal: There can be different realtime systems, and the need for different realtime systems could be assessed.

Proposal: There can be different systems with other timeframes, and the need for systems should with different timeframes could be assessed.



In some cases there is a clear need for different replicated information systems. There may a need for several/different interfaces based on timeframes in systems.

Proposal: Replicating some systems could be assessed critically.

Proposal: Possibly there could be several/different interfaces based on timeframes in different systems.

An example is the difference between desk-top computers and mobile devices. It may be feasible to provide different interfaces for desk-top computers and mobile devices.

| Event, states, j | processes | and | lifetime |
|------------------|-----------|-----|----------|
|------------------|-----------|-----|----------|

Systems can be terminated in some timeframes. Also some new systems can be created to have20953more functions than the previously terminated systems. With a state-level contact point these20954integration solutions can be consolidated in different state-level timeframes.2095520956



Proposal: There could be some efforts to cataloguing state-leve systems [] systems.

Proposal: Based on the mentioned catalogue there could be some development efforts in the near future and in distant future.

It can be also noted, that different state systems have different life-cycles. One option is naturally enforcing different open standards, which could be implemented gradually to all relevant information systems. These efforts can mean work for several years in the near future and in the distant future. Then we can go back to different APIs.

Proposal: Based on previous proposals could different OPEN APIs could be gradually implemented in different systems.

Different requirements

| | | 20973 |
|-------|---|-------|
| I hav | e advocated following solution as the maximum solution for different information systems: | 20974 |
| | | 20975 |
| | * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system | 20976 |
| | * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards | 20977 |
| | * the operating system is based on an open-source solution | 20978 |
| | * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system | 20979 |
| | * public sector institute owns the database of the information system | 20980 |
| | * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards | 20981 |
| | * public sector institute owns all data in the information system. | 20982 |
| | | 20983 |
| | Note: It is possible, that the maximum solution is not implemented for different | 20984 |
| | reasons. | 20985 |
| | | 20986 |
| Here | we can note, that the IT platform can be realised with different technologies – some of those | 20987 |
| techn | ologies are closed and open. | 20988 |

| | 20989 |
|---|-------|
| One option is to create a detailed roadmap for different phases of the proposed IT platform. With | 20990 |
| this roadmap it could be easier to develop the proposed IT platform. | 20991 |
| | 20992 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap could be created. | 20993 |
| | 20994 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap could part of more technical and more detailed | 20995 |
| consultation. | 20996 |
| | 20997 |
| Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move | 20998 |
| to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems | 20999 |
| | 21000 |
| Note: Actually enforcing different open technologies in different systems can take years | 21001 |
| since there are different commitments with current/different systems. | 21002 |
| | 21003 |
| Creating highly readable documents for different purposes | 21004 |
| | 21005 |
| In previous consultations I have advocated creation of highly readable documents – especially | 21006 |
| different legal documents. Legal texts in many cases can be presented with very readable text. | 21007 |
| | 21008 |
| Proposal: The Department could support work, which would develop highly readable | 21009 |
| documents in different application fields (of net innovations) – e.g. licences, (standard) | 21010 |
| agreements, user documentation, technical references, etc. | 21011 |
| An example 276 of readable decuments / Creative Commons | 21012 |
| An example of readable documents / Creative Commons | 21013 |
| Here we can have an example of readable documents, i.e. Creative Commons. On a dedicated web | 21014 |
| name 2^{77} it is possible to choose a licence. Based on selections there can be different figures of | 21015 |
| different licences | 21010 |
| | 21017 |
| | |
| BY NC ND | 21019 |
| http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/ | 21020 |
| http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode | 21021 |
| | 21022 |
| | 21022 |
| http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/ | 21023 |
| http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode | 21021 |
| <u>map.//erounvocommons.org/neonses/oy/1.0/reguleoue</u> | 21026 |
| Like the links show there can be three levels for selecting a licence: a figure, short description and | 21027 |
| finally the actual legal (complicated?) text. | 21028 |
| | 21029 |
| Proposal: All legal texts should be very readable. | 21030 |
| - · · · · | 21031 |
| Proposal: There can be different ways for describing licences: e.g. a figure, short | 21032 |
| description and actual legal text. | 21033 |
| | 21034 |
| Organising more technical consultations? | 21035 |

^{276 &}lt;u>http://creativecommons.org/</u>, Creative Commons 277 <u>http://creativecommons.org/choose/</u>, Creative Commons – Choosing a licence

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21036 Proposal: The Ministry could organise more technically oriented consultations based 21037 on results of this consultation. 21038 21039 One idea is distributing questionnaires for ²⁷⁸ different IT expert associations, and members of those 21040 associations could assess different IT standard proposals. Nowadays a lot of questionnaires can be 21041 distributed and answered using different electronic measures. 21042 21043 **One example** 21044 21045 In the previous consultations I have used web feeds as an example. 21046 21047



To be precise, there are some standards for ²⁷⁹ web feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁸⁰ standard and Atom ^{281 282} standards. There are different systems, which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) differently.

It can be noted, that different back-office systems (with a wide variety of different technologies) can21054implement RSS standards, and these RSS feeds can be used in the front-office systems. With this21055kind solutions front-office systems dont need direct system-to-system communications with back-21056office systems.2105721058

^{278 &}lt;u>http://www.tivia.fi/in-english</u>, e.g. The Finnish Information Processing Association, FIPA (Tieto- ja viestintätekniikan ammattilaiset ry)

²⁷⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed, Web feed

²⁸⁰ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS specification

²⁸¹ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format

²⁸² http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol

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| | 21059 |
|--|--|
| EA 57: [Working paper] What is the object traded in | 21060 |
| business process outsourcing? | 21061 |
| This working paper was made on 26 May 2006 and its current version (version 5) is dated on 2 June 2006. Afer that (2 June 2006) I have done several other documents but I have not updated this working paper. After that I have updated several figures to the current form. | 21062 21063 21064 21065 21066 |
| EA 57.1: Redacted version (2015) | 21067 |
| Abstract | 21068 21069 21070 |
| Can an outsourced business process be treated as an object? This question leads us first to define the business process around an object and first we make a simple graphical presentation of this. After that we continue with describing an outsourced process around an object and then we continue with considering outsourced process around different kind of objects. Then we consider outsourced business process as an object. Finally we can draw some conclusions of governing outsourced business processes. | 21070 21071 21072 21073 21074 21075 21076 21077 |
| Introduction | 21077 21078 21079 |
| Davenport (2005) in a very inspiring way describes the coming commoditisation and outsourcing of (business) processes. Simple search shows that business process outsourcing is widely discussed topic. But what is a business process, commodity or outsourcing? What business process as a commodity really means? Since these concepts are used widely we should look deeper behind their real meaning when we talk business process re-engineering or commoditisation, management, describing, outsourcing, evaluation etc. of business processes. | 21080 21081 21082 21083 21084 21085 |
| This leads us to think business process and the object of business process. Is process a material object which can be transferred? If it is immaterial object, what is then transferred? Now we can formulate our research tasks: | 21086 21087 21088 21089 21000 |
| describe the object in the business process describe the business process describe the outsourced business process describe outsourced business process as an object describe the outsourced business process for different kind of objects. | 21090 21091 21092 21093 21094 21095 |
| After completing these research tasks we can answer to our research question: <u><i>can an outsourced</i></u> <u><i>business process be treated as an object</i></u> ? We argue that this research question is more than just describing the business process outsourcing phenomenon. After answering the main research question we can propose our own definition of an outsourced business process. | 21096 21097 21098 21099 21100 21101 |
| Now we have to consider a suitable research method to the research question. We agree with Järvinen (2004) that research question(s) determine choice of the research method. In the research question there is word "is", which means according to the taxonomy of research methods (Järvinen | 21101 21102 21103 21104 |

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& Järvinen 2004, nowadays we used the 2011 version of book) that research is concentrating on some part of reality. After this we have to decide between conceptual-analytical or empirical approach. Järvinen (2004) defines that conceptual-analytical research is studying basic assumptions behind concept called business process outsourcing?
21105 21106 21106 21107 21108 21107 21108 21107 21108 21107 21108 21109 21108 21109 21109 21109 2004, nowadays we used the 2011 version of book) goes through both axioms and assumptions and builds a theory of these. We have selected 21110 21101 inductive method that goes earlier generalisations and studies.

Object of the business process

We start from Järvinen's (1980) definition, and first define an object as a starting point for a process. Järvinen (1980) uses term "outcome" and we have defined the term as "object".

Järvinen (1998) has classified objects to three different classes: material, informational and human 21118 objects. Material object are objects which can change from one state to another but its final state 21119 cannot be returned to initial state. As an example we can have a piece of wood which can be 21120 transformed to a piece of furniture. Informational objects can changed also from one state to another 21121 but its final state can be returned to initial state. As an example we can have information on the 21122 computer screen and it can transformed to another state according to certain rules; if the initial state 21123 is saved the same transformation can be repeated and also from final state the initial state can be 21124 recovered following the same rules in reverse order. Human objects are objects which always 21125 change from one state to another state and human object newer came to the same state. As an 21126 example can said that a human being can have different moods, e.g. sad or happy, depending on 21127 previous transformations. 21128 21129

We will came back to different kind of objects in further sections of this research. Before that we continue with defining the business process.

The business process

Object can be transformed in a business process and it can change its state from one state to another21135state. Graphically the presentation is in the next figure.21136



An object is transformed from one state to another in a business process

According to Järvinen's (1980) presentation we can define that task or process can be productive or21141non-productive depending on whether it contributes to final state of the object or not. In either case21142a task or business process is executed by an actor, Järvinen (1980) uses term "processor".21143

Graphically we present this in the next figure.

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An object is transformed in the business process executed by an actor (processer)

We can now state that an object is transformed in the business process carried by an actor. In principle the is no limit of describing a business process and its sub-processes since the level of detail is a matter of perspective.



A business process and some of its sub-processes

The way of describing a process in the previous figure is only one way. Davenport (2005) presents 21157 process activity and flow standards which can describe a process in a standardised way. We take 21158 from Davenport's (2005) presentation the idea, and define a process model and a process instance. 21159 We define that a process model describes how a business process should happen and a business 21160 process instance is the actual performance of the predefined business process. 21161

Note: Here I have explicated the difference between business process model and business process instance.

Dietz (2001) separates success, discussion and discourse layer. Following the idea we can define 21166 that a business process model describes how a successful business process should be performed. 21167 But in actual business process instance there is variance and exceptions which cause need for 21168 extended communication between actors. In the following figure we can see a graphical presentation of this situation.

Note: The following figure in its current form.

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| In an actual business process instance there is variety and exceptions | 21174 |
|--|--------------------------------|
| in an actual susiness process instance there is variety and exceptions | 21176 |
| One actor has limits and a human being has certain weaknesses and strengths compared to | 21177 |
| machines, e.g. computer, Järvinen's (1980) detailed analysis of distribution of work between | 21178 |
| processors (actors) is very helpful for our needs. When an object is transferred from one actor to | 21179 |
| another certain tasks are determined to follow from this transfer, i.e. transportation, communication, | 21180 |
| inspection and coordination. For example, we can think that the task in previous figure could be | 21181 |
| divided between several actors. According to Järvinen's (1980) example we also define these | 21182 |
| transfer tasks – transportation, communication, inspection and coordination – as non-productive | 21183 |
| tasks | 21184 |
| | 21185 |
| Dietz & Habing (2004) note that there are many definitions of business process and they propose | 21186 |
| more coherent definition. They define a business process as causal collection of transaction | 21187 |
| processes that happen in and between organisations. Transaction processes happen through patterns | 21188 |
| which consist of production and coordination acts. Production act mean that they bring out the | 21189 |
| mission of the organisation and coordination acts mean actors entering and complying with | 21190 |
| commitments. Act does not happen by itself and therefore we have defined actors to execute acts. | 21191 |
| Actors are in different roles and they execute different production acts. We have to note that | 21192 |
| between actors there is coordination before and after production act which means communication | 21193 |
| between actors. According to Dietz & Habing (2004) actors construct their own agenda based on | 21194 |
| coordination facts with other agents and they know state of their own production facts. Singleton | 21195 |
| (1974) has defined job as a collection of tasks and we can that it is line with definition of Dietz & | 21196 |
| Habing (2004), since an actor can do many different task in diffrent order depending on | 21197 |
| coordination facts. | 21198 |
| | 21199 |
| From the business process definition of Dietz and Habing (2004) we have to account term term | 21200 |
| "organisation". Now we can conclude that an object is the beginning point for a business process | 21201 |
| instance and in an organisation an object is transformed from one state to another in different | 21202 |
| phases. | 21203 |
| | 21204 |
| Note: Here I have explicated once more that there still difference between business | 21205 |
| process model and business process instance. | 21206 |
| Now we can see that hyperace measure as a compart consist of other comparts and we have to through | 21207 |
| these concepts and we have to through the concepts and we have to the concepts a | 21208 |
| define here communication as the sharing of thoughts between social actors (accial subjects in Distr. | 21209 |
| 1000) Communication is the unit of communication between actors and actors produces | 21210 |
| information in communication. Without communication there is no information and information has | 21211 |
| mormation in communication. Without communication there is no information and information has | <i>L</i> I <i>L</i> I <i>L</i> |

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many aspects. Dietz (1999) makes the distinction of information between forma, in-forma and per-21213 forma. Forma means that information has some perceivable structure carried in some physical 21214 substance. The in-forma is the meaning of the forma, the reference to some Universe of Discourse, 21215 as defined by the semantics of the language. The aspect in-forma also includes the pragmatic rules 21216 of the language, like the choice of the right or best forma to express some in-forma in specific 21217 circumstances. The per-forma of a piece of information is the effect on the relationship between the 21218 communicating subjects, caused by communicating the thought. Dietz (1999) offers a more detailed 21219 analysis of forma, in-forma and per-forma. 21220

Dietz (1999) exemplifies a methodology to divide questions, assertions, requests, promises, statements and acceptances as communicative actions. Communicative actions happen in social world and execution of act in object world. Communicative actions constitute the basic transaction pattern as van Reijswoud et al. (1999) have described in the mentioned methodology.

At this point we must remind ourselves that business process was defined as causal collection of transaction processes. Notation of having arrows and boxes to describe business processes is very common but we have showed that there is more than just execution of processes. When we are talking about business processes we have to notice the difference between production and coordination acts.

Are business processes executed by only human beings and what is the meaning of machines? Here 21233 we must look what actors are doing. We have described how actors do production and coordination 21234 acts. Earlier we described based Dietz and Habing (2004) that actors know their production facts, 21235 i.e. state of the affairs. Here we make definition that tool and machines don't know -still tools and 21236 machines can do many other things. We can conclude that function of tools and machines is then 21237 dependaple of actors. Then actors are having different transactions. Steuten et al. (2000) show how 21238 orders, executions and results follow each other in transactions. Important point is that actors have 21239 to reach agreement before and after execution. Based on this agreement an actor can add an 21240 agendum to actor's agenda. Now we can follow in an organization how different actors are 21241 following their agenda and executing act from this agenda. Part of their activities is to communicate 21242 to agree on their agenda and we can see communication following from this. 21243

Dietz (2003) has stated that business process are the structure of causally interconnected21245transactions for delivering a particular final product to the environment. Here we must agree that21246organisation is a social system where its actors are human beings. This definition (Dietz 2003) is21247important since organisation is different from other type of systems. We also define an organization21248as a system of human beings with a particular purpose or mission since it allows variation for all21249organisation forms21250

We have defined that actors have different roles and therefore they can different influences on 21252 creating other actors' agenda. But on what is this influence based? Why and how actors reach 21253 agreement on some agendum? This is based on some norms. Norms can be formal and informal, 21254 and they cover broader areas in an organisation than the rules and regulations (Liu et al. 2003). 21255 Norms can be represented in all kinds of signs, whether in documents, oral communication or 21256 behaviour, in order to preserve, to spread and to follow them (Stamper et al. 2000). So, finding all 21257 norms in an organization is a hard task and their transformation to information system is also hard. 21258 The problem is also that norms change in organizational settings. On the other hand change of the 21259 norms is a necessity for organisation since there is three options for organizations: autopoesis, 21260 learning and interaction (Stamper et al. 2000). Autopoesis depends on loops of norms concerned 21261 with internal states and actions. Interaction depends upon chains of norms where conditions depend 21262

| on external states of affairs. Learning, the behaviour of continual adjustment of its norms, lies between autopoesis and interaction. | 21263 21264 21265 |
|--|--|
| Salter (2003) makes a review of norm literature and shows us that capturing and describing norms is not an easy job. Generally speaking we can model that norms consist if-then-something clauses but there are different modeling techniques. Salter (2003) refers to von Wrigth (1963) who considers norm to have six components: | 21266 21266 21267 21268 21269 21270 |
| The character: the effect of norm, typically 'ought to' for a mandatory norm, 'may' for a permissive norm and 'must not' for a prohibitive form. The content: the activity or action described in the norm | 21271 21272 21273 |
| The condition of application: the circumstances and or the state of affairs in which the norm should be applied. | 21275 21274 21275 |
| The authority: the agent who gives or issues the norm. The subject: the agent who can apply the norm. | 21276 21277 |
| - The occasion: the location in time or time in which the norm is given. | 21278 21279 |
| For this review we can conclude that actors do their acts based on their norms in an organisation where norms are shared and constructed. | 21280 21281 21282 |
| We have seen that business process as a concept consists of many other concepts and therefore we can agree with Lindsay et. al (2003) that modeling business processes is not straightforward task. The problem is deciding the level of precision in defining of business process concept. We came to the same conclusion that business process is not a stable phenomenon since actors' norms are affecting at all stages. Based on our analysis we come to the conclusion that something is missing from previous figure. Are norms part of something? We define that norms are one part of human mind and there is still much to learn of human mind. Complete definition of human mind is out of the scope of this research, but we can continue with expanding the previous figure adding human mind as a central part of an actor. | 21283 21284 21285 21286 21287 21288 21289 21290 21291 21292 |
| Note: Here I have explicated that different actors have their mind and minds affect the execution of a single business process instance. | 21292 21293 21294 |
| Now we have gone conceptually through business process concept and we can go through outsourcing concept in a similar way. | 21295 21296 21297 21297 |
| Outsourcing | 21298 21299 21300 |
| In this section we go through outsourcing concept. Davenport (2005) reminds us that first steps for major interest was influenced by Kodak's decision to outsource information technology management and this is called in literature 'Kodak effect' (for example Loh and Venkatraman 1992, Hu et. al 1997). The interest in outsourcing can be seen also be doing literature research when search term 'outsourcing' reveals large amount of previous research, especially in information systems outsourcing. Davenport (2005) uses an example standard-driven commodization of software development which can be considered as a part of information systems development. We can see that outsourcing has been discussed and researched before in other specialized areas: for example information systems (Dibbern et al. 2004), association management (Lang 2000), logistics (Razzaque and Sheng 1998), etc. | 21300 21301 21302 21303 21304 21305 21306 21307 21308 21309 21310 21311 |
| Dibbern et al. (2004) provide us a thorough survey of information systems outsourcing. In their | 21312 |

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| | |
| research following question are important: | 21313 |
| | 21314 |
| * Why to outsource? | 21315 |
| * What to outsource? * Which desision process to take? | 21316 |
| * Which decision process to take? * How to implement the counting decision? | 21317 |
| * How to implement the sourcing decision? * What is the outcome of the sourcing decision? | 21318 |
| what is the outcome of the sourcing decision? | 21319 |
| Our research question is about the object traded in husiness process outsourcing. So we make a | 21320 |
| short review of what is the object outsourced according to the previous research. Separating | 21321 |
| between "what" and "why" to outsource is not so simple task | 21322 |
| between what and why to outsource is not so simple task. | 21323 |
| Dibbern et al. (2004) revealed from the literature that the decision on what to outsource is | 21324 |
| dependent on the specific situation within the individual organization and the perceptions and | 21325 |
| preferences of the main decision makers. Their review (Dibbern et al. 2004) of the literature | 21320 |
| indicates that the answer to the question "what to outsource" depends on how IS outsourcing is | 21328 |
| defined and operationalized, because these aspects impact the spectrum of choices that are taken | 21329 |
| into consideration. Weidenbaum (2005) show us with examples that outsourcing means complicated | 21330 |
| advantages and disadvantages. We can see this also in practice when some companies have first | 21331 |
| outsource and then insource (or backsource) some functions. Also other reviews (Lang 2000, | 21332 |
| Razzaque & Sheng 1998, Weidenbaum 2005) show that outsourcing is very multifaceted | 21333 |
| phenomenon. | 21334 |
| | 21335 |
| In principle outsourcing should be simple: two organisations transfer an object between | 21336 |
| organisations. Despite all different definitions we can see that common feature in outsourcing is | 21337 |
| trading something. What is then the concrete object traded in business process outsourcing? In the | 21338 |
| next sections we try to answer that question. | 21339 |
| | 21340 |
| Outsourced business process as an object | 21341 |
| | 21342 |
| Before this we have considered object of the business process and classified objects into three | 21343 |
| classes as human, informational and material objects. According to Davenport's (2005) idea we | 21344 |
| could treat outsourced business processes as an objects and these objects could be easily compared | 21345 |
| between different organisations when there are process standards in use. | 21346 |
| Number of the site of the site of the site of the sector of the site of the sector of the site of the sector of th | 2134/ |
| Next we can consider the situation where outsourced business process has different objects to | 21348 |
| transform from one state to another. In the following table is description for this situation. | 21349 |
| In the provious table we can see that there are many point which are veriable in time, and these | 21330 |
| no interprevious table we can see that there are many point which are variable in time, and these points are highlighted (underlined and holded). First, time (t1, t6) is a variable that cannot be | 21331 |
| returned to the previous state i.e. time goes forward not backwards. In the process instance can | 21352 |
| different actors and actions he separated (A B transform transfer). Objects have different states (1- | 21353 |
| 6) in different points and there is also some variance (v1-v6) depending of the type of the object | 21354 |
| Also state of minds (A1-A6 B1-B6) of actors A and B change in time | 21355 |
| The same of minus (TT Tto, DT Do) of actors runa D change in time. | 21357 |
| Now we have described outsourced business process as an object and the outsourced business | 21358 |
| process for different kind of objects. Now we can continue with our main research question: <i>can an</i> | 21359 |
| outsourced business process be treated as an object? | 21360 |
| | 21361 |
| | 21362 |
| | |

| ime | process instance | state of the material object | state of the information al object | state of the human object | state of mind, A | state of mind, B |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <u>1</u> | start, A | 1 | 1 | 1 + <u>v1</u> | <u>A1</u> | <u>B1</u> |
| <u>2</u> | A, transforming of an object | 2 | 2 | 2 + <u>v2</u> | <u>A2</u> | <u>B2</u> |
| 6 | transfer A=>B | 2 | 2 + <u>v1</u> | 3 + <u>v3</u> | <u>A3</u> | <u>B3</u> |
| | B, transforming of an object | 3 | 3 | 4 + <u>v4</u> | <u>A4</u> | <u>B4</u> |
| _ | transfer B=>A | 3 | 3 + <u>v2</u> | 5 + <u>v5</u> | <u>A5</u> | <u>B5</u> |
| | end, A | 3 | 4 | 6 + <u>v6</u> | <u>A6</u> | <u>B6</u> |

Can an outsourced business process be treated as an object?

In the previous section we have done following tasks:

- 1. described the object in the business process
- 2. described the business process
- 3. described the outsourced business process
- 4. described outsourced business process as an object
- 5. described the outsourced business process for different kind of objects.

Our main research question is following: can an outsourced business process be treated as an object? Answer to that question depends on the definition of the term object.

If we take the definition that an object must be concrete or material, i.e. it can touched by hands, we 21379 must state that an outsourced business process can not be treated as a concrete or material object. 21380 We have formulated in the previous table that there are so many variables that an outsourced 21381 business process can not be a concrete or material object. 21382

Then we can try to consider an outsourced business process as an informational object. In our 21384 previous definition we can see that business process model can be treated as an informational 21385 object, but the actual business process containing specific acts cannot be treated as an informational 21386 object since actual acts of actors cannot be stored in any way comparable to storage of information. 21387 Therefore we state that outsourced business process is not an informational object. 21388

Finally we can consider outsourced business process as an human object. In this definition we have 21390 state that and outsourced business process is not human objects. Humans as actors do the actual acts 21391 but outsourced business process does not have its own mind since and therefore it is not an human 21392 object. 21393

As an conclusion we can say that an outsourced business process is not object. Then we can also say that an outsourced business process cannot be treated as a commodity. Next we start to go through our own definition of business process outsourcing.

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Business process outsourcing as an expectation of future acts and a state of mind

21401 We make the proposal that business process outsoursing is expectation of future acts and a state of mind. When an actor is thinking a future act it is only an expectation before actual act in actor's 21402 agenda. In outsourcing process actors make commitments and actors start waiting these 21403 commitments to come true. This waiting is part of individual actor's state of mind since one actor can be waiting several commitments to come true. We can illustrate this with example in the following table.

| | Tuote 2. Enpee | | ejeet in cubiness proces | souromg |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| time | acts of A | acts of B | state of mind, A | state of mind, B |
| <u>t1</u> | start, A | unknown acts to A | <u>A1</u> | <u>B1</u> |
| <u>t2</u> | A, transform of object | unknown acts to A | <u>A2</u> | <u>B2</u> |
| <u>t3</u> | transfer A=>B | transfer A=>B | A3 + expectation | <u>B3</u> |
| <u>t4</u> | unknown acts to B | unknown acts to A | A4 + expectation | <u>B4</u> |
| <u>t5</u> | unknown acts to B | B, transform of object | A5 + expectation | <u>B5</u> |
| <u>t6</u> | unknown acts to B | unknown acts to A | A6 + expectation | <u>B5</u> |
| <u>t7</u> | transfer B=>A | transfer B=>A | A7 + expectation | <u>B6</u> |
| <u>t8</u> | end, A | unknown acts to A | <u>A8</u> | <u>B8</u> |

Table 2: Expectation of future state of object in business process outsourcing

We assume that A has outsourced something to B. In the starting point (t1) A and B have their own 21410 states of mind. Since B is in a different organization than A some or all acts of B are unkown to A. 21411 In the similar way A can start (t2) transforming of object of process while B can continue with own 21412 acts. In the transfer point (t3) A and B have previously mentioned non-productive task related to 21413 transfer of an object, i.e. transportation, communication, inspection and coordination. In this point A 21414 have certain expectation of future state of an object in mind after transfer. In the next point (t4) A 21415 and B can have acts that are unknown to each other and still A has some expectation of the future 21416 state on an object. In the next point (t5) B can actually do the transformation acts of an object while 21417 A can continue with own tasks. In the next point (t6) A and B can have again acts that are unknown 21418 to each other. Before ending the process there is again transfer (t7). In the final point (t8) A can have 21419 a new state of mind when the expectation can be compared to real state of an object. 21420 21421

In reality actions in time (from t1-t6) can happen quite fast but also state of mind can change quite 21422 fast. If we accept the definition that human mind is a dynamic system we cannot predict 21423 beforehands acts of the human beings. Therefore also in reality outsourcing is unstable phenomenon 21424 since it is communicating expectations of future acts between two dynamic systems, i.e. human 21425 minds. 21426

Discussion

After our research we came to the conclusion that business process outsourcing is creating expectations in human mind. We think that this definition is the main contribution of this research and it can be tested and challenged in other researches.

Is our definition supported in other researches? Mani et al. (2006) have gone through set of different 21434 business process outsourcing relationships and they propose different guidelines govern that 21435

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relationship. We can see that there is amount of variance in business processes and that must be 21436 considered in outsourcing contracts. Also issue of transferring of objects is described in their article 21437 since business process outsourcing relationship increases amount of communication. Mani et al. 21438 (2006) differentiate between transformational and transactional business process outsourcing which 21439 means amount of transformation of the organisation which is making outsourcing decisions. If we 21440 take our definition of the expectation of future state, we can see that in outsourcing there is a large 21441 amount of expectations to be met as Mani et al. (2006) describe. Deloitte Consulting (2005) 21442 describes how outsourcing has not met expection in reality in many cases and we can now 21443 theoretically agree with some conclusions. 21444

Our research had a certain view to business process. There are also other views and we find this as a 21446 certain limitation to our research. Generally speaking tremendous variation in business process and 21447 outsourcing concepts is limiting factor since one clear phenomenon cannot be researched since unit 21448 of analysis is different for researchers. 21449

Practitioners can learn from this research that many concepts are catered as 'business process 21451 outsourcing'. To our definition they are expectations of future acts in mind and therefore there must 21452 be some caution. In previous researches it has not been shown that states of mind can been 21453 exchanged without communication. Therefore in practical situations enough resources has to 21454 reserved for communication and unknown situations in future. 21455

More research can be done with this issue. Our research was conceptual-analytical and empirical research could be done. The concept of commitment of act could be analysed in a more detailed way. Concept of human mind needs more clarification since we noticed only norms that affect actors' acts. There might be also other parts of the human mind that help to understand actors' acts. Practical report (Deloitte Consulting 2005) provides a starting point to more theoretical research.

Conclusions (added on 29 October 2015)

Nowadays we can use the following figure.



The conclusion can be very simple: it is easier to model processes which handle informational 21469 resources or material resources. We can agree on specific details of the end-states of some processes 21470 (the promise). When there is a process handling humans there can be several problems for 21471 modelling these processes since human are adaptable and changing all the time. 21472 21473

Conclusion: We can model easily specific details of the end-states of some processes (the promise) 21474 but there are always some mismatches between process models and humans executing different 21475 promises. 21476

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|---|---|
| EA 58: Common Schema for the Disclosure of Inside | 21478 |
| Information | 21479 |
| This opinion is number 71 on the consultation web page: | 21480 21481 21482 |
| EN: Opinion 71: Common Schema for the Disclosure of Inside Information <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_71</u> | 21483 21484 21485 |
| EA 58.1: Text of the Opinion | 21486 |
| General: Previous consultations | 21487 21488 21489 |
| I gave earlier opinions to ACER and PDF files of those opinions are on the following page: | 21490 21491 |
| EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34 | 21492 21493 |
| EN: Opinion 43: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants | 21494 21495 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_43 | 21496 21497 21408 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_53 | 21498 21499 21500 |
| EN: Opinion 55: European Energy Regulation http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_55 | 21500 21501 21502 |
| EN: Opinion 68: European Network Code Stakeholder Committees | 21503 21504 21505 |
| Limitation: Opinion of an individual citizen – not any legal entity | 21506 21507 |
| Since this opinion is done by an individual citizen (Finland / EU), the knowledge base for this consultation is naturally rather limited, since there has not been a group of experienced experts writing this opinion. | 21508 21509 21510 21511 21512 |
| Concepts (Database) → Displays / Interfaces→ System | 21512 21513 21514 |
| There are different views about implementing information systems. Here we can note that this consultation is about assessing carefully different concepts. | 21515 21515 21516 21517 |
| Personally I have advocated collection of concepts first; then it should be easier to start developing different interfaces / displays for a system. | 21517 21518 21519 |
| Note: This consultation is about specification of different concepts. | 21520 21521 21522 |

After explicating different concepts there can be serious work for actually implementing actual information system. Applying information technology to different domains means different work since in many cases there are already different information systems.

Experts in the domain ICT means a lot of education for different stakeholder groups. ICT experts try to implement system to a certain domain and there is always some learning processes for ICT experts. Domain experts have always some learning processes for understanding possibilities of ICT in a specific domain.



Here we can note that this consultation is about different concepts. Based on the results of this consultation there could be a consultation about technical details of different systems.

Proposal: Decision for more technical consultation(s) could be done based on the results of this consultation about concepts / conceptual schemas.

Question 4: Do you agree with the use of RSS or ATOM feeds to fulfil the requirement under **Article 10(1) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation?**

I start from the easiest (Question 4) issue first – web feeds.

Here I can reiterate that RSS feeds should be used extensively. I have advocated usage of web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) on all previous opinion documents which have been addressed to ACER.



| Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or ATOM) should be used extensively for providing | 21550 |
|--|-------|
| (real-time) information for different stakeholder(s) (communities). | 21551 |
| | 21552 |

Proposal: There can be different web feeds (RSS and/or ATOM) for different

stakeholder(s) – having just one web feed (RSS and/or ATOM) may not be a feasible21554solution.2155521556

The reality with different interfaces / displays



| On the consultation document there was not too much text about different interfaces. An | |
|---|--|
| information system can have just an interface / a display. | |

Here can be noted that interoperability is based on different viewpoints.

Proposal: Different viewpoints for different systems could be collected in different phases.



This leads to conclude that there can be several interfaces and/or displays based on different viewpoints.

Proposal: Interfaces / Displays based on different viewpoints could be assessed carefully.



So there can be several interfaces / displays in a system. The next step could be assessments needs21579for different interfaces / displays. Then it should be easier to evaluate which interfaces / displays are21580developed first.21581

Proposal: There could be some efforts to collect information about the need for different interfaces / displays.

Proposal: There could be some efforts evaluate actual needs for different interfaces / displays.

Here we can note that handling different viewpoints can mean also different web feeds (RSS and/or ATOM).

Proposal: Several web feeds (RSS and/or ATOM) can be based on different viewpoints.

What should be the order for developing different interfaces?

In previous consultations I have proposed following order for developing different interfaces.

(1) First phase is creating different interfaces for expert users – expert users can use a system very often.
 (2) Second phase could be based on daily usage – not every hour.
 (3) Casual users could have their own interface.
 (4) Then there could be interface for one-time usage.
 (1) First phase is creating different interfaces for expert users – expert users can use a system very often.
 (2) Second phase could be based on daily usage – not every hour.
 (3) Casual users could have 21599 21600 21601

Actually expert users need different shortcuts everywhere and their interfaces can be very simple –21602but very efficient on the other hand. Other users can gradually gain expertise based on the usage of21603a system and part of other users can be experts users in some timeframe.21604

Proposal: There could be some efforts with some stakeholders to gather ideas for different interface proposals.

Proposal: Different displays and/or interfaces proposals could be assessed based on different needs of different stakeholders.

Question 1: Would you add any other field not included in the current proposal? If so, please21612explain your reasoning.21613

Note: I have proposed (previous opinions) in many cases creation of internal identifiers21615(ID) in different information system.21616
| Note: Naturally external identifiers (ID) are used extensively for creating cooperation | 21618 |
|--|-------|
| between different information systems. | 21619 |
| | 21620 |
| Proposal: There could be mentioning about field 0 for internal identifiers (ID) in | 21621 |
| different systems. | 21622 |
| | 21623 |
| When everything goes well there is not a need for using internal identifiers (ID) since external IDs | 21624 |
| can handle different situations. However different changes can be managed better with internal | 21625 |
| identifiers (ID). | 21626 |
| | 21627 |
| One issue is linking information of different events and/or states in information systems. These | 21628 |
| relations can be very long temporal (T_1 , T_2 , T_3 , T_4) chains ($T_n \leftrightarrow T_n$) of information. | 21629 |



| Ouestion: Should there be some linking of message IDs? | | | | | 21632 |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Anonious success so come minung of message 12 st | | | | 21634 | |
| Question: S | Question: Should there be field 1/b for previous message ID? | | | | 21635 |
| | | | | | 21636 |
| Note: Field | Note: Field 1/a could be still be Message ID. | | | | 21637 |
| | | | | | 21638 |
| Proposal: F | ield 1/b could be vo | oluntary field. | | | 21639 |
| | | | | | 21640 |
| | 1/1 | o Previous message | ID | | 21641 |
| ld Identifier | Description | Accepted Values | Example | Applicability | |
| vious mossogo | Unique identifier | Eroo toxt | 12245 28V | voluntary | |

| Field Identifier | Description | Accepted Values | Example | Applicability |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Previous message ID | Unique identifier the previous UMM | Free text | 12345-28X- Trading AG-BRC | <u>voluntary</u> |

It can be noted that field 2 (Update ID) takes care of temporal changes in a specific message.

Question 2: Would you remove any field represented in the current proposal? If so, please explain your reasoning.

In previous consultations I have proposed evaluation of different conceptual models. This consultation is actual serious assessment of different concepts (conceptual models).

Proposal: Like said earlier different concepts could be used for creating different interfaces / displays for different stakeholders.

Proposal: Different interfaces / displays can be based on combining some concepts to a specific interface / display.

Question 3: Would you change any of the descriptions, accepted values or applicability? If so, 21657 please explain your reasoning. Are the schemas or values that you are suggesting based on any industry standard? Which one(s)?

Answer 1 to the question 3

There are several standard setting organisations in the information technology field and one comprehensive list ²⁸³ is provided by ConsortiumInfo.org. There could be some assessments based on the list of standard setting organisations. Based on some assessments there could be some industry standards to be evaluated.

Personally I advocate using different horizontal standards. For example email standards (horizontal) are implemented with very different technologies (vertical). 21669



HORIZONTAL

| Horizontal standards and vertical standards | 21671 21672 |
|--|----------------|
| fior izontari stantari us ana vor trear stantari us | 21673 |
| Proposal: There could be assessments of different standard setting organisations. | 21674 |
| | 21675 |
| Proposal: Based on assessments of standard setting organisations there could be some | 21676 |
| reasoned decisions of usable standards – some of those standards can be about | 21677 |
| conceptual schemas. | 21678 |
| | 21679 |
| Proposal: Developing horizontal standards could be favoured. | 21680 |
| | 21681 |
| Here we can note that common schema for the disclosure of inside information is a horizontal | 21682 |
| (standard) and there can be serious cooperation with other systems. | 21683 |
| | 21684 |
| Answer 2 to the question 3 | 21685 |
| | 21686 |
| Organisation of different systems | 21687 |
| | 21688 |
| | |

²⁸³ http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

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Complex many-to-many connections

Generally speaking many systems are connected in many ways. Average users of connected systems21692in many cases dont know about these connections. However different changes in different21693(sub)systems can mean a lot of work since there are so many many-to-many connections. The21694problem with this situation is updating/modifying a system since one update can mean a lot21695adjustment with different systems.21696

Since there are sometimes serious problems with complex many-to-many connections we can conclude that there could be other solutions.

There can be a central system for cooperation between systems. The problem with this situation is21701that having just one central point can mean problems when one central system does not work21702correctly.21703



| | 21705 |
|---|-------|
| One central system | 21706 |
| | 21707 |
| Next possibility is to have cooperation between some (S1 and S2) central systems. This means that | 21708 |
| everything is not depending on just one system. | 21709 |

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Cooperation between two central systems

Next option is to have hierarchies between systems. In this way there is one central systems and
some sub-systems. Then these sub-systems can handle other sub-systems. In this way everything is21714
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| Hierarchical organisation of different systems | 21719 |
|--|-------|
| | 21720 |
| Conclusion – cooperation between different systems – conceptual issues? | 21721 |
| | 21722 |
| So there can be several ways for organising different (sub)systems. In many cases there are | 21723 |
| problems with different concepts since many systems are developed by different communities. | 21724 |
| | 21725 |
| Proposal: Conceptual schemas of different systems could explicated. | 21726 |
| | 21727 |
| Note: There can be a lot of variety with conceptual schemas in different systems. | 21728 |
| | 21729 |
| This means different adjustments in different (sub)systems since different systems are developed | 21730 |
| with different conceptual schemas. | 21731 |
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| Proposal: There could be assessment of different systems – can different systems be | 21733 |
|--|-------|
| adjusted to comply with proposed (this consultation) schemas? | 21734 |
| | 21735 |
| Proposal: Both options could be assessed: | 21736 |
| 1) Systems handle consolidation of conceptual schemas INSIDE systems. | 21737 |
| 2) There are EXTERNAL systems which could handle consolidation of | 21738 |
| conceptual schemas. | 21739 |
| • | 21740 |
| Here can noted that there are unique systems used inside/outside of different communities. This | 21741 |
| means that different information systems have unique situations: some systems can be rather old, | 21742 |
| some systems are under development, some systems are to be terminated in the (near) future and | 21743 |
| other different situations. | 21744 |

Proposal: Perhaps both options have to be implemented – some systems handle consolidation INSIDE and some systems handle consolidation OUTSIDE.



Here we can note that there are two ways for cooperation between systems:

Direct contacts – system to system

Contacts with using different documents between systems.

Here we can note that direct contacts (system to system) are always prone for different failures. When using documents there are not so many direct contacts (system to system).

| Proposal: Need for different direct contacts (system to system) should be assessed | 21758 21759 |
|---|-------------------------|
| Proposal: Need for using different documents should be assessed critically. | 21760 21761 21762 |
| Note: Like noted earlier there can be some variation of conceptual schemas in different | 21763 21764 |

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| systems. | 21765 |
| Answer 3 to the question 3 | 21700 |
| Answer 5 to the question 5 | 21707 |
| Mambar state systems and European Union systems? Cooperation between systems? | 21700 |
| Member state systems and European Onion systems? Cooperation between systems? | 21709 |
| mombor state systems (MSS) | 21770 |
| • member state systems (MISS) | 21//1 |
| • member state contact point (MCP) | 21//2 |
| • European Union systems (EUS) | 21//3 |
| • European Union contact point (EUCP). | 21//4 |
| | 21775 |
| | 21//6 |
| Here can be noted that there can be different systems having cooperation between systems. The | re 21/// |
| are some classes for systems. Here we can note that there can be several member state systems | 21//8 |
| (MSS). | 21779 |
| | 21/80 |
| What this means on the European Union level? | 21/81 |
| | 21782 |
| Here can make some calculations for member state systems: | 21783 |
| | 21784 |
| • 1 x 28 member state systems = 28 systems | 21785 |
| • $5 \ge 28$ member state systems = 140 systems | 21786 |
| • $10 \ge 28$ member state systems = 280 systems | 21787 |
| • 15×28 member state systems = 420 systems | 21788 |
| • $20 \ge 20 $ | 21789 |
| | 21790 |
| The situation between member states can vary in many ways. So there can different and unique | 21791 |
| systems between member states. | 21792 |
| | 21793 |



Member state systems (MSS)

Like said earlier there can be several many-to-many connections between member state systems.

The next option is to have an European Union contact point. There were some calculations about21800number of different systems (from 28 systems to 560 systems). Here we can note that the number of21801

connections (EU \leftrightarrow member states) can be overwhelming.



Member state systems (MSS); European Union contact point (EUCP)

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Here we can note that there can be hierarchy between different system (EU ↔ member states) and 21807 there can be member state contact points (MCP). Then there can be some hierarchy between 21808 different systems. (EU \leftrightarrow EUCP \leftrightarrow MSCP \leftrightarrow MSS). There are unique situations with member state 21809 systems in member states. Therefore member state contact points (MCP) can reduce the complexity 21810 with European Union contact point (EUCP). 21811



| Member state systems (MSS); European Union contact point (EUCP); | 21814 |
|---|-------|
| Member state contact point (MCP) | 21815 |
| | 21816 |
| Proposal: There could be member state contact points (MSCP) which can handle | 21817 |
| consolidation of different member state systems (MSS). | 21818 |
| | 21819 |
| Proposal: There could be European Union contact point (EUCP) which gathers | 21820 |
| information from member state contact points (MSCP). | 21821 |
| | 21822 |
| we can note that with member state contact points (MCP) member states can gradually | 21823 |

Here we can note that with member state contact points (MCP) member states can gradually

| consolic | date different (e.g. from 28 to 560 systems) member state systems with own timetable. | 21824 |
|----------|--|-------------|
| Summa | ary – cooperation between different stakeholders? | 21825 21826 |
| | | 21827 |
| | LIFETIME | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | START PROCESS END | |
| | | |
| | event -> state -> event -> state -> event | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | instance instance instance instance instance instance | |
| | | 21828 |
| Harawa | a can note that different public quaterns (Member state quaterns (MSS); European Union | 21829 |
| contact | point (EUCP). Member state contact points (MCP)) and private sector systems can be | 21830 |
| consolic | dated in different ways. | 21832 |
| | | 21833 |
| The pro | blem is that there are different life-cycles with different systems. Consolidation of | 21834 |
| informa | ition systems which have different life-cycles will mean a lot of work. It can be noted that | 21835 |
| there ca | in be new stakeholder groups which have interest for using different information systems. | 21830 |
| I | Note: There can be new stakeholder groups in the near/distant future. | 21838 |
| | | 21839 |
| l | Note: Different systems should be working all the time even though new stakeholders | 21840 |
| l | have connections with different information systems. | 21841 |
| , | | 21842 |
| 1 | Note: when new and different systems are introduced there can be some needs for data transformation and/or system transformation | 21843 |
| • | transformation and/or system transformation. | 21844 |
| I | Note: Keeping interoperability between different systems means constant work all the | 21846 |
| 1 | time. | 21847 |
| | | 21848 |
|] | Proposal: Like explicated earlier there could be more technical consultation(s) after | 21849 |
| | explicating unterent conceptual schemas. | 21850 |

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| | 21853 |
| | |
| EA 59: Queensland biofuel mandate | 21854 |
| | 21855 |
| This opinion is number 72 on the consultation web page: | 21856 |
| ENL Oninian 72. Organization debia front man data | 21857 |
| EN: Opinion /2: Queensiand bioruel mandate | 21858 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannna.n/hdusunnot.ntnn#nno_/2</u> | 21859 |
| | 21000 |
| EA 59.1: Text of the Opinion (25 June 2015) | 21861 |
| | 21862 |
| Previous opinion addressed to Australian public sector communities | 21863 |
| | 21864 |
| Previous opinions for Australian public sector communities are following: | 21865 |
| | 21866 |
| First two opinions are related to information systems. | 21867 |
| EN. Opinion 54. Consumment Contant Management System | 21868 |
| http://www.jukkorannila_fi/laugunnot.html#nro_54 | 21809 |
| <u>http://www.jukkarannna.n/lausunnot.num#m0_54</u> | 21870 |
| EN: Opinion 56: National Identity Proofing Guidelines | 21872 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_56 | 21873 |
| | 21874 |
| I have also constructed an opinion about procurement rules. | 21875 |
| | 21876 |
| EN: Opinion 57: Updating the Commonwealth Procurement Rule | 21877 |
| http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_57 | 21878 |
| | 21879 |
| The Finnish context | 21880 |
| In Finland me have a multiplied big some mer strukterer | 21881 |
| In Finland we have a published bloeconomy strategy. | 21882 |
| Finnish Bioeconomy portal | 21005 |
| http://www.biotalous.fi/?lang=en | 21885 |
| | 21886 |
| Finnish bioeconomy strategy | 21887 |
| http://www.biotalous.fi/facts-and-contacts/finnish-bioeconomy-strategy/?lang=en | 21888 |
| | 21889 |
| The current government (Sipilä) published government program on 27 May 2015. | 21890 |
| | 21891 |
| Programme of Prime Minister Sipilä's Government | 21892 |
| http://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/sipila/government-programme | 21893 |
| | 21894 |
| Chapter / of that program is dedicated to bioeconomy and clean solutions. | 21895 |
| Deal and concrete policies for biogeonomy by the automate concernment (Simila) are be imple | 21896 |
| in the near future (After 27 May 2015) | 111011100 2109/ 21809 |
| in the near rutare (Arter 27 Way 2015). | 21090 |
| | 21077 |

| The Queensland case in specific – achieving a biofuel mandate for Queensland? | 21900 |
|--|-------|
| Here can be concluded that this consultation organised by the Department of Energy and Water | 21901 |
| Supply (Queensland Government) is more concrete than general strategy paper. Possibly we can | 21902 |
| learn something here in Finland based on this Queensland consultation. | |
| | 21905 |
| The Finnish case | 21906 |
| | 21907 |
| Here we can note the page for E10 petrol on the market in finland. | 21908 |
| | 21909 |
| E10 Petrol on the Market in Finland | 21910 |
| http://www.e10bensiini.fi/en | 21911 |
| | 21912 |
| From the web page we can note that since January 2011 there has been E10 petrol on the Finnish | 21913 |
| market. | 21914 |
| | 21915 |
| Legislation with European Union – implemented nationally | 21916 |
| | 21917 |
| Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on | 21918 |
| the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently | 21919 |
| repealing Directives 2001////EC and 2003/30/EC (Text with EEA relevance) | 21920 |
| http://ourley.ourong.ou/local.content/EN/TVT/9 | 21921 |
| $\frac{\text{nup://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?}}{\text{uri-CELEX:22000L0028 acid=1424272602442}}$ | 21922 |
| <u>u11-CELEA.52009E0028&q1u-1434272002442</u> | 21923 |
| The European Commission has a page for renewable energy: | 21924 |
| https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy | 21925 |
| This page leads to several issues mentioned on the directive 2009/28/EC text | 21920 |
| This page rouad to several issues mentioned on the aneorite 2009/20/20/20/20/ | 21928 |
| Interestingly progress reports from the member states (EU) are published only in every two years – | 21929 |
| not in yearly basis. Also the European Commission publish reports every two years. | 21930 |
| | 21931 |
| This opinion is mainly about reporting (requirements) | 21932 |
| | 21933 |
| There is three questions on the consultation document: | 21934 |
| | 21935 |
| 10. Is this level of detail appropriate for liable entities? | 21936 |
| 11. Is there any other data or information that should be requested in the quarterly | 21937 |
| reports? | 21938 |
| 12. Can this information and data be used in other ways to support industry? | 21939 |
| | 21940 |
| Reporting duties / Queensland? | 21941 |
| | 21942 |
| It can be said that proposed quarterly reports are different when compared to the European Union. | 21943 |
| It can be noted that Francisco Units $1 + (1 - 2) = 1 + (1 - 1) = (200, 000, 000)$ | 21944 |
| It can be noted that European Union has currently 28 member states and over 500 000 000 citizens. | 21945 |
| There are unique situations in the member states (EU) and yearly/monthly/etc. reporting from 28 | |
| memoer states mean a lot work for different stakenolders. | 2194/ |
| Queengland is a smaller government entity which means that it is again to expensive different | 21948 |
| Queensiand is a smaller government entity which means that it is easier to organise different | 21949 |

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reporting responsibilities for different (smaller) entities.

Opinion: Since Queensland is a smaller governmental entity it can be possible for different stakeholders provide quarterly reports.

Using web feeds extensively?

I have advocated usage of ²⁸⁴ web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) on many previous opinion documents.21957To be precise, there are some standards for web feeds: RSS 2.0 ²⁸⁵ standard and Atom ^{286 287}21958standards. There is also a list of RSS feed aggregators on ²⁸⁸ Wikipedia. There are different systems,21959which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) differently.21960



| | 21963 |
|--|-------|
| Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) could be used extensively for providing (real- | 21964 |
| time) information for different stakeholder(s) (communities). | 21965 |
| | 21966 |
| Proposal: There could be different web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) for different | 21967 |
| stakeholder(s) – having just one web feed (RSS and/or Atom) may not be a feasible | 21968 |
| solution. | 21969 |
| | 21970 |
| It can be said that web feeds can provide <i>real-time information</i> in some cases. | 21971 |
| | 21972 |
| Opinion: There can be possibilities to provide real-time information – possibilities | 21973 |
| depend on the unique situation in Queensland! | 21974 |
| | 21975 |
| Proposal: The possibilities for providing real-time information could be assessed | 21976 |
| together with different stakeholders. | 21977 |
| | 21978 |
| Layered information systems? | 21979 |
| | 21980 |
| Like said before there is a unique situation in Queensland and there can several information systems | 21981 |
| in different stakeholder communities. | 21982 |
| | 21983 |
| Generally speaking we can conclude that there are already different information systems inside and | 21984 |
| outside of different stakeholder communities. | 21985 |
| | 21986 |
| It is always possible that between different information systems there are no connections (0). | 21987 |
| | 21988 |

²⁸⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed, Web feed - Wikipedia article

²⁸⁵ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 specification

²⁸⁶ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format

²⁸⁷ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023, The Atom Publishing Protocol

²⁸⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_feed_aggregators, Comparison of feed aggregators



Here we can note that this situation (0) is rare since there are already several information systems21991which have several connections with other information systems.21992

In many cases different systems are joined together gradually since more and more new information systems are presented.



Complex many-to-many connections Generally speaking these many-to-many connections can work quite well when there are not changes in different systems. The problem arises when there are changes in one system since one change can affect several other systems.

Based on these problems there can different efforts to have less complex many-to-many connections. Then there can be one central system which have connections to all other systems.

| 21997 21998 |
|----------------|
| 21999 22000 |



22013

22014 22015



| Simple one-to-many connection | |
|--|-------|
| | 22009 |
| The problem with this solution is that all systems are depending on just one system. Problems in the | 22010 |
| central system can cause serious problems in all other systems. | 22011 |
| | 22012 |



Cooperation between two central systems

Then there can some efforts to have cooperation between different central system. This could mean22016that not all systems are not depending on just one system.22017

The next option is to have different hierarchies between systems. In this way there are some22018subsystems which then are connected to other subsystems.220202202022021



Adding more complexity



Different systems are layered – usage of standards/formats

Here we can note that different information systems are layered. Here we can note that there can be
different formats/standards which are used in layered information systems.22029
22030

Basic usage of a system?



Here we can note some general issues with information systems. Generally speaking there can be direct system-to-system connections. Generally speaking cooperation between systems are based on transmitting different documents to different systems.

Note: There may be a need for both solutions – direct system-to-system connections and transmitting different documents between systems.

Proposal: Probably there has to both options implemented – direct system-to-system connections and transmitting different documents between systems.

Proposal: There could be a need for technically oriented consultation(s) based on the results of this consultation.

Concepts in different information systems

Following concepts are mentioned on the consultation document:

- petrol and petrol-ethanol blend
- regular petrol
- regular petrol-ethanol blend
- premium petrol-ethanol blend
- sustainable ethanol in the petrol-ethanol blend sold in the quarter
- diesel and diesel-biodiesel blend
- diesel-biodiesel blend
- sustainable biodiesel in the diesel-biodiesel blend sold in the quarter.

I have advocated following order for developing information systems.

- 1) Trying to understand the concepts in the application field/domain.
- 2) Gathering different concepts together.

| 3) Generating different interface proposal together | 22067 |
|---|-------|
| 4) Creating first very simple interfaces for the experts users of a system | 22068 |
| 5) Creating more modified interfaces for other stakeholder groups. | 22069 |
| | 22070 |
| | 22071 |
| Proposal: There could be a consultation for understanding the concepts on this | 22072 |
| field/domain, i.e. biofuel mandate. | 22073 |
| | 22074 |
| Note: On some previous opinions (e.g. European Union) I have explicated different | 22075 |
| concepts to different fields/domains. | |
| | 22077 |
| Note: Possibly this consultation gives us a good understanding of concepts on this | 22078 |
| field/domain, i.e. biofuel mandate. | 22079 |
| | 22080 |
| Note: It takes some time and efforts to actually understand all concepts on some | 22081 |
| field/domain. | 22082 |
| | 22083 |
| Actually specifying some thing (SPEX) / Processes | 22084 |
| | 22085 |
| Previously I have mentioned concepts and interfaces. It is always possible to model processes for | 22086 |

Previously I have mentioned concepts and interfaces. It different information systems.



Here we can note that processes can be modelled in different levels. Then it could be possible to decide which parts of the process (SPEX) are done with computers and what can be more traditional (SPEX) interfaces – e.g. paper-based forms.

Proposal: Different processes between different stakeholder groups can be modelled.

Proposal: After modelling concepts there can be more reasoned decision for computer-
based interfaces (SPEX) and traditional interfaces (SPEX).22097
22098

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| Selection | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| | O Radio Button | Button |
| | O Radio Button | Button |
| | Radio Button | MORE |
| | | selection |
| | | Button Button |
| | | |

Proposal: Different traditional interfaces (SPEX) could be explicated first - e.g. paper-22103 bases forms.

Proposal: After explicating traditional interfaces (SPEX) there can be some modelling work for user interfaces.

After modelling traditional user interfaces (e.g. paper-based forms) it could be possible to have all relevant concepts explicated. After explicating different concepts it can be possible to model user interfaces based on different concepts.

Nowadays we have different tools for describing / modelling different user interfaces. I have browsed web pages of some user interfaces developing tools. One promising tool is ²⁸⁹ Pencil (by Evolus). With that kind tool it could be possible to model different user interfaces.

I have proposed following order for modelling user interfaces:

- 1) Simple and powerful user interfaces for expert users should be modelled first.
- 2) Next user interface could be for daily user.
- 3) Next user interface could be for weekly users.
- 4) Next user interface could be for monthly users.
- 5) Etc. can be developed gradually.



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Different expert users need shortcuts to everything and their interfaces can be very simple. People 22127

289 <u>http://pencil.evolus.vn</u>, open-source GUI prototyping tool (Pencil by Evolus)

| learn and forget $(T_n \leftrightarrow T_n)$ different issues when using systems and therefore it should be possible to move between different interfaces. It should be possible to become an expert user (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) | |
|--|-------|
| after some fearning processes. | 22130 |
| Proposal: Different user interfaces for expert users could be modelled first | 22131 |
| Toposal. Different user interfaces for expert users could be modelled first. | 22132 |
| Pronosal: More complex user interfaces could be modelled after modelling user | 22133 |
| interfaces for expert users | 22134 |
| interfaces for expert users. | 22135 |
| Generally speaking we tend to create interfaces which are not valued by expert users. Expert users | 22130 |
| need shortcuts to everything. It can be also said that users learn different issues gradually and | 22137 |
| therefore there can different interfaces based on learning processes of different users | 22130 |
| increases of unreferent interfaces based on rearring processes of unreferent users. | 22137 |
| Depending on time (T, T2, T, T, T) user learn and forget different features (T \leftrightarrow T) of a specific | 22140 |
| system Therefore there can be different shortcuts and even different interfaces for different | 22141 |
| stakeholders. Like said expert users demand very simple and powerful interfaces | 22142 |
| stakenolders. Elke sald expert users demand very simple and powerful interfaces. | 22145 |
| Proposal: There could be a consultation for gathering interface proposals from | 22144 |
| different stakeholders (communities) | 22145 |
| unterent staxenolder's (communities). | 22110 |
| What can we learn based on this (Oueensland) consultation (e.g. in Finland)? | 22117 |
| (interent we tourn bused on this (Queenstand) consultation (c.g. in 1 manu). | 22149 |
| From the Finnish viewpoint it can be said that this consultation was rather specific – hiofuel | 22150 |
| mandate From the web pages (Finnish bioeconomy portal) I did not find information about | 22151 |
| rigorous reporting regulations for reporting different information about biofuel | 22152 |
| | 22153 |
| It can be noted that reports about biofuel issues should be developed also in Finland | 22154 |
| | 22155 |
| We should organise here in Finland a similar consultation, cf. Queensland. | 22156 |

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| EA 60: Financial issues / Conceptual Frameworks / | 22158 |
| Australia and New Zealand / International | 22159 |
| This opinion is number 73 on the consultation web page: | 22160 22161 22162 |
| EN: Opinion 73: Financial / Conceptual Frameworks http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_73 | 22163 22164 22165 |
| EA 60.1: Text of the Opinion (5 October 2015) | 22166 |
| 1. Functional web pages of different consultations | 22167 22168 22169 |
| Following web pages worked on 5 October 2015. | 2210) 22170 22171 |
| <u>Australian Accounting Standards Board</u> Exposure Draft - ED 264 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting - June 2015 - Open for comment | 22172 22173 22174 22175 |
| http://www.aasb.gov.au/work-in-Progress/Open-for-comment.aspx?id=1886 | 22175 22176 |
| Australian Accounting Standards Board Exposure Draft - ED 265 Updating References to the Conceptual Framework (Proposed amendments to AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 4, AASB 6, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134, Interpretation 127 and Interpretation 132) - June 2015 - Open for comment http://www.aasb.gov.au/Work-In-Progress/Open-for-comment.aspx?id=1887 | 22177 22178 22179 22180 22181 22182 |
| <u>IFRS – IFRS Foundation</u> Conceptual Framework Exposure Draft and Comment letters <u>http://www.ifrs.org/Current-Projects/IASB-Projects/Conceptual-</u> <u>Framework/Pages/Conceptual-Framework-Exposure-Draft-and-Comment-letters.aspx</u> | 22183 22184 22185 22186 |
| <u>XRB – External Reporting Board</u> Invitation to Comment on proposed amendments to updated Accounting Standards Framework, XRB A1 and accounting standards <u>http://xrb.govt.nz/Site/Financial_Reporting_Strategy/ITC_XRB_A1_Aug_2015.aspx</u> | 22187 22188 22189 22190 22191 |
| <u>XRB – External Reporting Board</u> Proposed PBE Conceptual Framework <u>http://xrb.govt.nz/Site/Accounting_Standards/Exposure_Drafts/Dom_ED_2015-7.aspx</u> | 22192 22193 22194 22195 |
| 2. (Partially) overlapping consultations | 22196 22197 |
| Here we can note that there is a lot of work to be done in Australia and New Zealand – also internationally. | 22198 22199 22200 22201 |
| 3. Analysing carefully different concepts demands a lot of time and resources! | 22201 |

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| | 22203 |
|--|-------|
| Here we can note that analysing carefully different concepts demands a lot of time and resources! | 22204 |
| | 22205 |
| In all cases (AASB, XRB, IFRS) there is a lot documents for explicating different concepts related | 22206 |
| to different aspects of accounting and other issues. | 22207 |
| | 22208 |
| One obvious question is replication of the same tasks in Australia and in New Zealand – also the | 22209 |
| same tasks can be replicated internationally and nationally. | 22210 |
| | 22211 |
| 4. A possibility to handle concepts | 22212 |
| | 22213 |
| Here we can note some work done by professor Hannu Kangassalo at the University of Tampere in | 22214 |
| Finland: Kangassalo (1993, 1999, 2007). | 22215 |
| | 22216 |
| Kangassalo has developed a conceptual modelling language called "Concept D". In the 1993 article | 22217 |
| (Kangassalo 1993) there is a description of a system which implements different aspects of | 22218 |
| "Concept D". There is a Finnish manual for describing all nuances of the "Concept D". | 22219 |
| | 22220 |
| 5. The main idea is very simple! | 22221 |
| | 22222 |
| The main idea with "Concept D" is very simple. Concepts can refer to different concepts and this | 22223 |
| can be described graphically. The following figure is a simple conception of this approach. | 22224 |
| | 22225 |
| | |



| Like said – Finnish manual describes all different nuances of the "Concept D". | 22227 |
|--|-------|
| | 22228 |
| In principle it is possible to describe different concepts hierarchically and there can be | 22229 |
| tens/hundreds/thousands of layered concepts depending on the specific domain which is | 22230 |
| conceptually modelled | 22231 |
| | 22232 |
| 6. AASB, XRB and IFRS have organised consultation about different (conceptual) | 22233 |
| frameworks! | 22234 |
| | 22235 |
| Here we can note that AASB, XRB and IFRS are handling the same concepts related to | 22236 |
| financial/accounting domain. | 22237 |
| | 22238 |
| Question: Could the concepts (AASB, XRB and IFRS) be described similarly to the | 22239 |
| "Concept D" approach? | 22240 |
| | 22241 |
| 7. yEd Graphical Editor / Very rudimentary way for "Concept D" approach? | 22242 |

| | 22243 |
|--|-------|
| Here we can note the following software: yEd Graphical Editor (yWorks GmbH 2015). The | 22244 |
| previous figure is done with yEd Graphical Editor. | 22245 |
| | 22246 |
| yEd Graphical Editor is a program which can be used freely. Possibly there can be more superior | 22247 |
| solutions than yEd Graphical Editor but I am not aware of those solutions. | 22248 |
| | 22249 |
| Here we can note that yEd Graphical Editor would implement in a very rudimentary way the parts | 22250 |
| of the "Concept D" approach? | 22251 |
| | 22252 |
| 8. Difference to the Unified Modeling Language (UML)? | 22253 |
| | 22254 |
| Wikipedia (2015) is about Unified Modeling Language and that article refers to official documents | 22255 |
| of the Unified Modeling Language (OMG 2015). | 22256 |
| | 22257 |
| Here we can note that UML is a modelling language used by software developers. Concept D is a | 22258 |
| modelling language for describing concepts. There can be a possible mismatch between these two | 22259 |
| methods. | 22260 |
| | 22261 |
| We have to note that UML is a widely-used industry standard – even though there is always some | 22262 |
| criticism of UML. | 22263 |
| | 22264 |
| 9. Concepts are deeply entrenched in our mind! | 22265 |
| | 22266 |
| Kangassalo (1999) explains that one serious problem is based on the way how human concepts are | 22267 |
| created. Kangassalo (1999) notes that information systems could be defined on the basis of their | 22268 |
| conceptual content, not on the basis of the data flow and linguistic representations of occurrences. | 22269 |
| as it is done today. Here we can note that UML is also about data flow. | 22270 |
| | 22271 |
| 10. What I have personally proposed? | 22272 |
| | 22273 |
| | - |
| Beginning (Init) Object (State 1) Actions (Process) Object (State 2) Ending (Init) | |
| | |



| 500 | 1 | 650 |
|-----|---|-----|
| 390 | / | 032 |

| Here we can differentiate following issues: | |
|--|-------|
| - | 22277 |
| object of a process | 22278 |
| beginning of a process | 22279 |
| ending of a process | 22280 |
| actions of a process | 22281 |
| • variety in a situation. | 22282 |
| | 22283 |
| There can be different objects: especially material, information and humans. Material and | 22284 |
| information is stable but humans are never in a stable state. | 22285 |
| | 22286 |
| There could be some points in a process model where there is very detailed (SPEX) parts. Naturally | 22287 |
| in these parts (SPEX) there could be very detailed information about different concepts. | 22288 |

Since humans are learning entities there can be different shortcuts in different process models implemented in computerised systems.

variety 1 2 3 variety variety 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. variety variety 2.2. 2.2. variety variety 2.2. 2.2. variety

In reality we learn different issues and we can bypass different useless processes after some learning processes. Then we can take care of the variety and computers can do some specific tasks. 22296



In reality there are several ways for organising task: humans only; computers only; combinations22300for human and computers. Naturally the last task (combinations for human and computers) is22301hardest to implement in reality – sometimes we create wrong combinations for these tasks.22302

| Here we can note also that in different timeframes $(T_n \leftrightarrow T_n)$ we learn and forget different parts of | 22304 |
|---|-------|
| the processes. Therefore there has to be different ways for moving between different interfaces and | 22305 |
| there has to be powerful shortcuts to everything. | 22306 |

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11. Summary – what could be done?

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

| | 22313 22314 |
|--|----------------|
| Here we can note that all consultations (AASB, XRB, IFRS) are about different conceptual issues in | 22315 |
| financing and/or accounting. Financing and/or accounting are somewhat specialised domains. On | 22316 |
| the other hand there are persons which are not experts in all financing and/or accounting issues. | 22317 |
| | 22318 |
| The proposed main idea with "Concept D" is very simple and therefore the hierarchically organised | 22319 |
| concept models could be presented. With that hierarchically organised model it should be easier to | 22320 |
| start with general concepts and the move on to more specialised concepts. | 22321 |
| | 22322 |
| 12. Good luck!!! / Rather limited presentation | 22323 |
| | 22324 |
| This opinion is quite limited. | 22325 |
| Hopefully there are constructive ideas presented in other opinions. | 22326 |
| This remains to be seen. | 22327 |
| | 22328 |

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|---|-------------------------|
| | 22329 |
| EA 61: Enabling the Internet of Things | 22330 |
| This opinion is number 74 on the consultation web page: | 22331 22332 |
| EN: Opinion 74: Enabling the Internet of Things http://www.jukkarannila_fi/lausunnot.html#nro_74 | 22333 22334 22335 |
| | 22336 |
| EA 61.1: Text of the Opinion (12 October 2015) | 22337 |
| General notes / Simple analysis | 22338 22339 |
| Here we can note that this opinion focuses just on one question, i.e. question six (6). So this analysis is very simple and there are much more complexity with five (5) other questions. | 22340 22341 22342 |
| Question 6 / Actually two questions | 22343 22344 |
| Here we can note these two questions: | 22345 22346 22347 |
| (1) What is the impact of open and proprietary standards on the development of the M2M sector? | 22348 22349 |
| (2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of open and proprietary standards, taking in account that M2M services may be provided on private or public networks? | 22350 22351 22352 |
| A simple conception of information technology (IT) | 22353 22354 22355 |



The previous figure gives us four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are
databases and documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces).22358
22359Different systems need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then
there is communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system.22358
2235922360
22361
22362

Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | THIS CONSULTATION? | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |
| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | |
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | |

Here we can note this consultation is mostly about communication between different systems. Here we have to note that there are other opinions (check annex 1) related to other issue on the IT domains.

Different standardisation efforts exists / Standard developing organisations (SDO)?

There are several standard developing organisations in the information technology field and one comprehensive ²⁹⁰ list is provided by ConsortiumInfo.org.

Proposal: There could be some serious assessments based on the list of standard developing organisations (the list is provided by ConsortiumInfo.org).

Based on some assessments there could be some industry standards to be evaluated.

Already something going on? / Internet of Things

Here we can note something about standards developing organisations. Based on a casual web 2

290 http://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| search there can be a following list about some standards developing organisations related to | 22384 |
|--|-------|
| Internet of Things (IoT). Possibly there are other standards developing organisations concentrating | 22385 |
| on some parts/aspects in this domain – internet of things (IoT). | 22386 |
| | 22387 |
| Internet of Things Global Standards Initiative ²⁹¹ | 22388 |
| IPSO Alliance ²⁹² | 22389 |
| Allseen Alliance ²⁹³ | 22390 |
| Open Interconnect Consortium ²⁹⁴ | 22390 |
| Industrial Internet Consortium ²⁹⁵ | 22371 |
| industrial internet Consolitium | 22392 |
| Duenesal, After serious verience of existing standards and standards developing | 22393 |
| Proposal: After serious review of existing standards and standards developing | 22394 |
| organisations BEREC could join to some standards developing organisations. | 22395 |
| | 22396 |
| Non-profit foundations for developing different aspects of 11 | 22397 |
| | 22398 |
| I have proposed that there should be non-profit foundations which takes care of different aspects of | 22399 |
| IT domain. Then different communities (both non-profit and for-profit) can join a foundation based | 22400 |
| on serious review of standards developed by a specific foundation. There are some foundation as | 22401 |
| example of this approach: | 22402 |
| | 22403 |
| LINUX Foundation ^{296 297} | 22404 |
| The Document Foundation ^{298 299} | 22405 |
| MariaDB Foundation ^{300 301} | 22406 |
| Python Software Foundation ³⁰² ³⁰³ | 22407 |
| The Apache Software Foundation ^{304 305} | 22408 |
| OpenStack Foundation ^{306 307} | 22409 |
| The Open Group ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ | 2210 |
| The Folinse Foundation ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ | 22410 |
| Open Invention Network ³¹² ³¹³ | 22411 |
| Open invention Network | 22412 |
| With an horizontal manage of these community is a second state of the theory of the second stick in the second | 22413 |
| when browsing web pages of these communities we can conclude that every foundation has a clear | 22414 |
| 291 http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/gsi/iot/Pages/default.aspx | |
| 292 http://www.ipso-alliance.org/ | |
| 293 <u>https://allseenalliance.org/</u> | |
| 294 <u>http://www.openinterconnect.org/</u> 205 http://www.ijeomortium.org/ | |
| 295 <u>http://www.inconsortium.org/</u> 296 http://www.lipuy.foundation.org/ | |
| 297 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_Foundation | |
| 298 http://www.documentfoundation.org/ | |
| 299 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Document_Foundation | |
| 300 https://mariadb.org/ | |
| 301 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MariaDB</u> | |
| 302 <u>https://www.python.org/pst/</u> | |
| 304 http://anache.org/ | |
| 305 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache Software Foundation | |
| 306 <u>http://www.openstack.org/</u> | |
| 307 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenStack | |
| 308 <u>http://www.opengroup.org/</u> | |
| 309 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Open_Group</u> | |
| 310 <u>https://www.eclipse.org/org/</u> 211 https://op.wikipadia.org/wiki/Falipsa. Foundation | |
| 312 http://www.openinventionnetwork.com | |
| | |

313 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Invention_Network

| 603 | / | 652 |
|-----|---|-----|
| 005 | / | 052 |

| mission for developing specific technology in some specific IT domain. | |
|--|-------|
| | 22416 |
| Proposal: After a serious review of existing (non-profit) foundations BEREC could join | 22417 |
| to some (non-profit) foundations. | 22418 |
| | 22419 |
| Horizontal standardisation and vertical standardisation | 22420 |
| | 22421 |
| | |

| V E R T I C A L | | V E R T I C A L | | V E R T I C A L | | V E R T I C A L | | V E R T I C A L | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | HORIZ | ZON | NTAL | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Γ | | |
| | V E T C A L | V E R T C A L | V V E E R R T T I I C C A A L L HORI | V V E E R R T T I I C C A A L L HORIZON | V V V E E E R R R T T T I I I C C C A A A L L L HORIZONTAL | V V V E E E R R R T T T I I I C C C A A A L L L HORIZONTAL | V V V V E E E E R R R R T T T T I I I I C C C C A A A A L L L L L | V V V V E E E E R R R R T T T T I I I I C C C C A A A A L L L L | V V V V V E E E E E R R R R R T T T T T I I I I I C C C C C A A A A A L L L L L L |

HORIZONTAL

| | 22422 22423 |
|--|----------------|
| Personally I advocate using different horizontal standards. For example email standards (horizontal) | 22424 |
| are implemented with very different technologies (vertical). | 22425 |
| | 22426 |
| Proposal: BEREC could asses both vertical and HORIZONTAL standards. | 22427 |
| | 22428 |
| Proposal: BEREC could favour development of HORIZONTAL standards. | 22429 |
| | 22430 |
| Here we can note that developing horizontal standards is very demanding compared to developing | 22431 |
| vertical standards. Therefore BEREC has to carefully assess situation of horizontal standards before | 22432 |
| developing new horizontal standards. On the other hand BEREC could/can endorse and enforce | 22433 |
| usage of different horizontal standards. | 22434 |
| | 22435 |
| Analysing different standards and standard versions / National IT experts associations | 22436 |
| | 22437 |
| In some opinions I have proposed cooperation with different 1 national IT experts associations. I | 22438 |
| have proposed distribution of different questionnaires to national IT experts associations' members. | 22439 |
| Naturally there must be a limited number of different questionnaires in a year. | 22440 |
| | 22441 |
| This procedure of sending different questionnaires to national IT experts associations' members | 22442 |
| could be tested. Possibly this idea does not work and the idea could be be abandoned after real | 22443 |
| results. | 22444 |
| | 22445 |



| This approach has been tested at least once on the European Union level; The European | |
|---|--|
| Commission asked opinion to the following standards: | |
| | |

- * DomainKeys Identified Mail Signatures (DKIM)
- * Domain ECMAScript-402 Internationalization API Specification
- * Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) from Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- * Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
- * Extensible Markup Language (XML) produced by World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- * Lightweight Directory Access Protocol version 3 "LDAPv3"

| | 22460 |
|--|-------|
| The web page for this consultation is on the following address: | 22461 |
| | 22462 |
| Public consultations on ICT standardisation | 22463 |
| https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/public-consultations-ict-standardisation | 22464 |
| | 22465 |
| Actual results of this consultation can be asked from the European Commission. | 22466 |
| | 22467 |
| An example of a horizontal standard – web feeds / RSS and Atom | 22468 |
| | 22469 |



| | 22470 22471 |
|---|----------------|
| I have advocated usage of web feeds on several previous opinion documents. Actually there are two | 22472 |
| standards for web feeds: RSS ^{314 315} and Atom ³¹⁶ . | 22473 |
| | 22474 |
| Proposal: BEREC could advocate usage of web feeds (RSS and/of Atom) in different systems | 22475 |
| (horizontal) which then can implement other approved standards (vertical). | 22476 |
| | 22477 |
| Current reality / There are several systems without connections to other systems | 22478 |
| | 22479 |
| This consultation is about connectivity of devices, systems and services (M2M) and Internet of | 22480 |
| Things (IoT). | 22481 |
| | 22482 |
| The current reality (0) is that several systems are not connected to other systems. | 22483 |
| | 22484 |
| However in the future there can be several ways for cooperation between systems. The problem in | 22485 |
| the future may be very complex system-to-system (1) connections. | 22486 |
| | 22487 |



| | 22488 |
|--|-------|
| The current reality: Several systems without connections | 22489 |
| | 22490 |
| Based this problem there are in many cases one central system (2) which can handle cooperation | 22491 |

^{314 &}lt;u>http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification</u>, RSS 2.0 Specification 315 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS</u>, Wikipedia / RSS 316 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom_(standard</u>), Wikipedia / Atom (standard)

between different (sub)systems. The problem with this option is the failure of the central system and this can lead to unwanted outage of several (sub)systems. 22493 22493 22494



| | 22/05 |
|---|-------|
| The possible future: Several systems have very complex system-to-system relations | 22495 |
| and/or several connections | 22497 |
| | 22498 |



| | 22/00 |
|---|--|
| The possible future: One central system for cooperation between other systems | 22500 |
| | 22501 |
| The next option could be some operation between some central (1-2) systems. In this way failure of | 22502 |
| the central system (S1/S2) does not cause outages in all (sub)systems. | 22503 |
| | 22504 |
| One option (3) is to have a hierarchy between different system. In this way there cab some systems | 22505 |
| which are not connected to the central system. With this approach not all (sub)systems face the same problem with a failure in the central system. | 22506 |
| | 22507 |
| | 22508 |
| the central system (S1/S2) does not cause outages in all (sub)systems. One option (3) is to have a hierarchy between different system. In this way there cab some systems which are not connected to the central system. With this approach not all (sub)systems face the same problem with a failure in the central system. | 22503 22504 22505 22506 22507 22508 |





The possible future: Some central systems (S1 \leftrightarrow S2) can have some cooperation



| | 22512 |
|---|-------|
| The possible future: Some systems are organised into a hierarchical structure | 22513 |
| | 22514 |
| The reality: There will be several layered systems developed by several stakeholder | 22515 |
| communities (both for-profit and non-profit communities) | 22516 |
| | 22517 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 22518 |



| The reality: There will be complex cooperation networks between different systems | 22519 22520 |
|--|----------------|
| | 22521 |
| Here we can note that there can some central systems (CS) and information from those central | 22522 |
| systems can be distributed to several other systems. | 22523 |
| | 22524 |
| Here we can note some problems: | |
| | 22526 |
| • some systems are based on de-facto standards | 22527 |
| • some systems are based on de-jure standards | 22528 |
| • there can be confrontations between de-facto and de-jure standards | 22529 |
| • there can be a monopoly situation in some domain | 22530 |
| • some standards may inhibit possible actions of some stakeholders | 22531 |
| • there can be a "standard war" in some domains | 22532 |
| standards have different life-cycles | 22533 |
| systems have different life-cycles | 22534 |
| there can be mismatches between different life-cycles | 22535 |
| there can be failed standards | 22536 |
| there can be deprecated standards. | 22537 |
| | 22538 |
| In some cases the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) have organised | 22539 |
| serious reviews on some IT domains. | 22540 |
| | 22541 |
| Different for-profit companies have selected different approaches: either (1) voluntary cooperation | 22542 |
| with the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) OR (2) juridicial | 22543 |
| proceedings against the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition). Some for- | 22544 |
| profit companies have lost their case after juridicial proceedings and the decisions of the European | 22545 |
| Commission (Directorate-General for Competition) has been enforced after all. | 22546 |
| | 22547 |
| Proposal: BEREC could organise independently serious reviews of standardisation | 22548 |
| situation in some domains. | 22549 |

The European Union level



| | 22557 |
|--|-------|
| MSS = Member State System (on the European Union level) | 22558 |
| | 22559 |
| Like mentioned before there can be complex many-to-many connections between member state | 22560 |
| systems – this can be current situation in member states. | 22561 |
| | 22562 |



| | 22563 |
|--|-------|
| MSS = Member State System (on the European Union level) | 22564 |
| MSS = Member State System (on the European Union level) EUCP = European Union Contact Point Like mentioned before just having one central system can be very risky. Therefore there should be member state contact point which can gradually consolidate different member state systems. | 22565 |
| | 22566 |
| Like mentioned before just having one central system can be very risky. Therefore there should be member state contact point which can gradually consolidate different member state systems. | 22567 |
| | 22568 |
| | 22569 |

- 22554
- 22555

| | 3 | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| | (MSCP) (MSCP) | |
| | (MSS) (MSS) | |
| | MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS | |
| | EUCP | |
| | (MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS MSS | |
| | MSCP MSS MSCP | |
| | | 22570 |
| | MSS = Member State System (on the European Union level) | 22570 22571 |
| | EUCP = European Union Contact Point | 22572 |
| | MSCP = Member State Contact Point | 22573 |
| ** | | 22574 |
| Here we | e can note that in some cases European Union Contact Points (EUCP) could take care of | 22575 |
| global c | connections. | 22576 |
| 1 | Proposal: BEREC could assess the need for Member State Contact Points | 22577 |
| | roposal. DEREC could assess the need for Member State Contact 1 ones. | 22570 |
|] | Proposal: BEREC could assess the need for European Union Contact Points. | 22580 |
| | • • | 22581 |
|] | Proposal: BEREC could assess the need for global connections. | 22582 |
| G | | 22583 |
| Summa | ary of answer to the question 1 | 22584 |
| The au | estion: (1) What is the impact of onen and proprietary standards on the development | 22585 |
| of the N | A2M sector? | 22587 |
| | | 22588 |
| r | The answer: (1.a) After a serious review of standardisation situation in some domain | 22589 |
| t | there could be different approaches: | 22590 |
| | | 22591 |
| (| (i) Serious negotiations with stakeholder communities which can control | 22592 |
| | some proprietary standards; possibly this can lead to anti-trust proceedings! | 22593 |
| (| (ii) Possibly funding work of stakeholder communities which develops open | 22394 |
| , | standards (possibly other open issues – e.g. open source software). | 22596 |
| | | 22597 |
| r. | The answer: (1.b) BEREC could support especially development of OPEN and | 22598 |
| (| especially HORIZONTAL standards. | 22599 |
| | | 22600 |
| r | The answer: (1.c) After serious reviews BEREC could join formally to some | 22601 |
| 5 | stakeholder communities which develop OPEN standards – and possibly | 22602 |
| | HUKIZUN IAL standards. | 22603 |

| | 22604 |
|---|-------|
| Like said there can be de-facto and de-jure standards. | 22605 |
| | 22606 |
| Summary of answer to the question 2 | 22607 |
| | 22608 |
| The question: (2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of open and proprietary | 22609 |
| standards, taking in account that M2M services may be provided on private or public | 22610 |
| networks? | 22611 |
| | 22612 |
| The answer: (2.a) With open standards there can be easier cooperation solutions | 22613 |
| hetween systems in the European Union level – European Union contact points | 22613 |
| between systems in the European Onion lever - European Onion contact points. | 22615 |
| The answer: (2 b) With onen standards there can be easier cooncration on the global | 22615 |
| level | 22610 |
| | 22617 |
| The ensuer: (2 c) With onen standards different member state systems can be | 22010 |
| answer. (2.c) with open standards unterent member state systems can be | 22019 |
| consondated on the member state level – member state contact points. | 22020 |
| I ne answer: (2.d) with open standards there can be well organised cooperation | 22621 |
| between different contact points (systems) and separate systems. | 22622 |
| | 22623 |
| The answer: (2.e) There can different proprietary standards – both vertical and | 22624 |
| horizontal; BEREC should organise serious negotiations with stakeholder communities | 22625 |
| which develop/maintain/etc. proprietary standards. Possibly this can lead to anti-trust | 22626 |
| proceedings! | 22627 |
| | 22628 |



Finally some important concepts can noted: processes, events, states, lifetime, instances start and end. It can noted that during the lifetime of an information system there can be significant changes with the selected and implemented standards.

Proposal: Based on the results of this consultation BEREC could create a roadmap for implementing different open and/or especially horizontal standards.

611 / 652

| It can noted that there are very cumbersome information systems on the European Union level on | 22640 |
|---|----------------|
| different standards in the near and distant future. BEREC could formally join to some important | 22641 22642 |
| (standards developing) organisations based on the results of this consultation. | |
| | 22644 |
| Good luck!!! | |
| | 22646 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are other constructive ideas presented in other opinions. This remains to be seen. | |
| | |
| | 22650 |
|--|---|
| EA 62: Competition in passenger rail services in Great | 22651 |
| Britain | 22652 |
| This opinion is number 76 on the consultation web page: | 22653 22654 22655 |
| EN: Opinion 76: Competition in passenger rail services in Great Britain <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_76</u> | 22656 22657 22658 |
| EA 62.1: Text of the Opinion (15 October 2015) | 22659 |
| General: about the web pages | 22660 22661 22662 |
| Here we can note the following web pages: | 22663 22664 |
| Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/competition-and-markets-authority | 22665 22666 22667 |
| Consultation: Competition in passenger rail services in Great Britain <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/competition-in-passenger-rail-services-in-great-britain</u> | 22667 22668 22669 22670 |
| Office of Rail and Road (ORR) http://orr.gov.uk | 22671 22672 22673 22674 |
| Transport Focus http://www.transportfocus.org.uk | 22675 22676 22677 |
| Some personal opinions in Finnish | 22678 22678 22679 |
| On 2014 I published a self-publication in Finnish. One chapter (SL 58) is about privatisation and nationalisation; then I assess especially privatisation and nationalisation of rail transport. | 22680 22681 22682 |
| SL 58: Yleisesti: Yksityistäminen vai kansallistaminen? Rannila, J. S. (2014). LIITE 1: mielipiteitä erilaisista aiheista (1998-2014) sähköisessä muodossa. Jalasjärvi: Jukka S. Rannila. Available: <u>http://www.jukkarannila.fi/julkaisut.html</u> | 22683 22684 22685 22685 22686 |
| The framework for assessing privatisation and nationalisation | 22687 22688 22680 |
| I have constructed the following table for assessing privatisation and nationalisation | 22689 22690 22691 22692 22693 22694 22695 |

| TECHNICAL INNOVATION | Access | Usage | Maintenance | Defects |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|
| Ownership | ??? | ??? | ??? | ??? |
| Membership | ??? | ??? | ??? | ??? |
| Agreement | ??? | ??? | ??? | ??? |

Connections between different technical innovations (systems approach)

In reality we have several connections between between different technical innovations. In reality we have to use several technical innovations in our daily life. Therefore we could take a systems view when assessing different technical innovations



We can note that in this case there can be two systems (S1 \leftrightarrow S2) which are somehow connected. On the other hand two systems (S1 \leftrightarrow S2) can have different connections to other systems (A-F and 1-6)

Problems with conceptualisations in English?

Based on the Finnish opinion (Rannila 2014) we have note that the Finnish terms have different meanings in English. Here we can note following Wikipedia articles.

Track (rail transport) (on a railway or railroad) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Track_(rail_transport)

Road <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Road</u>

The Finnish case: seasons in Finland

Seasons in Finland http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/seasons-in-finland

Here we can note that there are serious challenges in Finland for rail transport; for example there 22725

| one direction - defects | |
|--|-------|
| | 22760 |
| be a 100% breakdown – not 0-100 %. | 22759 |
| Here we can note that there can a track to one direction. When there is a defect in a track there will | 22758 |
| | 22757 |
| 100 % / Different possibilities for defects / Tracks | 22756 |
| | 22755 |
| resilience-of-britains-railways | 22754 |
| http://orr.gov.uk/news-and-media/press-releases/2013/regulator-concerned-about-the- | 22753 |
| Regulator concerned about the resilience of Britain's railways | 22752 |
| | 22751 |
| lessons-now | 22750 |
| http://orr.gov.uk/news-and-media/email-alerts/2011/regulator-tells-rail-industry-to-learn- | 22749 |
| Regulator tells rail industry to learn lessons now | 22748 |
| | 22747 |
| http://orr.gov.uk/info-for-passengers/service-disruption | 22746 |
| Service disruption | 22745 |
| The term "reacher" gives (on it electorer) as anot results. | 22744 |
| The term "weather" gives (on 14 October) us three results | 22743 |
| <u>nup.//on.gov.uk/searen</u> | 22741 |
| http://orr.gov.uk/search | 22740 |
| Search: Office of Rail and Road | 22739 |
| (ORR): | 22/38 |
| Here we can note the search page from the web page provided by the Office of Rail and Road | 22737 |
| | 22736 |
| Focus. | 22735 |
| There is a document called "Reacting to extreme weather on the railways" published by Transport | 22734 |
| | 22733 |
| discussion document for consultation (163 pages); appendices (16 pages). | 22732 |
| I tried to find the term "weather" from the consultation documents: summary (29 pages); | 22731 |
| | 22730 |
| The missing part from the consultation documents? | 22729 |
| weather changes in r mand. | 22728 |
| weather changes in Finland | 22720 |
| can be several snowstorms during a year. All this means that we have to be well prepared to severa | 22726 |



| | | 22761 |
|--|----------|-------|
| | | 22702 |
| There can be two tracks and both have different dire | ections. | 22763 |
| | | 22764 |





| Then there can a two-directional track. | There can be a 100 |) % breakdown in one two-directional |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| track – not 0-100 %. | | |



| | 22776 22777 |
|--|----------------|
| Hard infrastructure / Soft infrastructure | 22778 |
| | 22779 |
| Hard infrastructure | 22780 |
| https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_infrastructure | 22781 |
| | 22782 |
| Soft infrastructure | 22783 |
| https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_infrastructure | 22784 |
| | 22785 |
| Here we can note that there is hard infrastructure and soft infrastructure. | 22786 |
| | 22787 |
| Soft infrastructure refers to all the institutions which are required to maintain some hard | 22788 |
| infrastructure. Hard infrastructure tern refers to transportation infrastructure, energy infrastructure, | 22789 |
| water management infrastructure, communications infrastructure, etc. technical infrastructure. | 22790 |
| | 22791 |
| This consultation is mostly about soft infrastructure. We have to note that different (social) | 22792 |
| institutions can not bypass very tedious technical details in different technical solutions. Especially | 22793 |
| with different defects there has to be well-trained technical personnel to solve different defects. | 22794 |
| | 22795 |

Access, usage, maintenance, defects (correction)

Now we can fill previously mentioned table with different actors mentioned on the consultation documents.

| RAIL TRANSPORT | Access | Usage | Maintenance | Defects |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Ownership | | Train operators Network Rail | Train operators Network Rail | Train operators Network Rail |
| | | | | [Emergency] |
| Membership | | | | |
| Agreement | Government Train operators | Passengers Train operators | Train operators Network Rail Government | Train operators Network Rail Government |
| | | | | [Emergency] |

This consultation is mostly about access and usage of rail transport network. In defects and22802maintenance columns there are many actors since the ownership of tracks and ownership of trains is22803divided to several owners. In average usage passengers can travel by train without problems.22804

There will be problems when there is some maintenance work and correction of defects. In both cases there can be a 100 % breakdown for some tracks.

The problem will be the communication overload when there are some breakdowns; here we can calculate some chains of communication.

| (a) 10 000 customers \leftrightarrow 10 train operators \leftrightarrow 10 track owners | 22812 |
|--|-------|
| (b) 10 000 customers \leftrightarrow 10 train operators \leftrightarrow 1 track owner | 22813 |
| (c) 10 000 customers \leftrightarrow 1 train operator \leftrightarrow 1 track owner | 22814 |
| (d) 10 000 customers \leftrightarrow 1 train operator and track owner (only one community) | 22815 |
| | 22816 |

Then we can calculate different numbers for these communication chains:

| | 22818 |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 000 000 | 22819 |
| 100 000 | 22820 |
| 10 000 | 22821 |
| | 22822 |

The number of communication connections (networks) between different communities will be22823higher when there are more communities. More communication connections (networks) will result22824more possibilities for different communication problems.22825

According to my understanding we have (c) one train operator and one track owner in Finland. There have been a lot of discussions about privatisation of different parts of the Finnish rail transport system.

Then there are different actors when there is an emergency situation. I tried to find the term22831"emergency" from the consultation documents: summary (29 pages); discussion document for22832

consultation (163 pages); appendices (16 pages). (Perhaps I used a wrong term)

Depending on the emergency situation there can be a lot of different actors. It can be noted that the whole rail transport system can have problems in a emergency situation – e.g. in Finland we can have severe snowstorms during the winter season. Regardless of the all preparatory efforts before snowstorms there are serious problems for the Finnish rail transport system during snowstorms.

Back to the systems approach?



There can some central systems (CS) which can then have connections to other systems. It can be22845also noted that there are also data/information connections between different systems – e.g data22846formats (FA, FB, FC, FD). In reality there will be some complex (information) systems networks22847and rail transport systems are just one part of these complex (information) systems networks.22848



Here we can note that different human communities can be divided to different subcommunities. In
some cases we can note explicit separation of human communities.22851
22852
22853
22854



Here we can note that there is not one way for organising human communities: there are always some mismatches between the hierarchy and functions in a human community. This means that human communities are facing some changes all the time.



Naturally we can note that there can different relations between human communities. Depending on
the selected viewpoint we can differentiate hierarchy and/or enlarging relations between different
human communities.22863
22864
22865

Then we can note that different human communities can be differentiated based on different relations of ownership, membership and agreements.

Therefore there are different changes in cooperation modes (ownership, membership and
agreements) all the time, for example different companies can be divided or merged depending on
the specific situation.22870
22871
22872



What this means for rail transport? / Competition issues?

All this means that there will be different changes in cooperation modes (ownership, membership
and agreements) all the time in different stakeholder communities. Therefore there will be changes
all the time when different stakeholder communities have their own internal functions related to the
rail transport system(s).22878
22879
22880
22881

This means that there are always unique situations when different communities are organised according to some competition principles.

Need for very technical consultation?

On the consultation documents there are four options presented for efficient competition.

- Option 1 existing market structure, but significantly increased open access operations
- Option 2 two franchisees for each franchise
- Option 3 more overlapping franchises

Option 4 – licensing multiple operators, subject to conditions (including public service obligations)

Based on previously discussed issues I have to conclude that there should be very technical22896consultation – i.e. about hard infrastructure. The document published by Transport Focus could be a22897starting point ("Reacting to extreme weather on the railways").22898

The basic hard technical facts!

According to my analysis there is a clear difference between rail transport and road transport:

- tracks (rail transport) can have 100 % breakdowns
- 100 % breakdown means no possibility for passing by
- roads can have (0% 100%) different breakdowns passing by can be very easy. 22906

My analysis is that we try to enforce similar procedures for rail transport and road transport. The22908hard technical fact of 100% breakdowns in rail transport is not well discussed.22909

| 621 / 652 | |
|--|----------------|
| Lessons for the Finnish context? | 22910 22911 |
| In Finland we have a small population (on 1 January 2015: 5 471 753 citizens) dispersed over a wide area. Therefore commercial rail transport in Finland would face the problem of low number of | 22912 22913 |
| passengers in different locations. Could it be feasible to have commercial operations in the Finnish rail transport system? | 22914 22915 |
| | 22916 |
| Also severe weather conditions in Finland means serious challenges for having a functional rail transport operations all the time. In reality during every winter there are some breakdowns (100%) | 22917 22918 |
| on some locations. When we add here complex communication networks in several layers there can be serious problems in defect and/or emergency situation | 22919 22920 |
| | 22921 |
| Based on this opinion I have to conclude that commercially organised rail transport in Finland could be very difficult to organise. | 22922 22923 |
| Lessons for the British context? / $0\% \leftrightarrow 100\%$ | 22924 22925 |
| Lessons for the Diffish context. / 0/0 100/0</td <td>22926</td> | 22926 |
| I fully understand that nationalisation of rail transport could be impossible in the British context. | 22927 22928 |
| The problem of difference between rail transport and rail transport should be assessed carefully -100% breakdowns in rail transport and possible $0\% - 100\%$ breakdowns in other areas | 22929 22930 |
| 10070 breakdowns in fan transport and possible 070 - 10070 breakdowns in ouler areas. | 22931 |
| I propose more technically oriented consultation for assessing the hard technical facts of the rail transport in the British context. Especially defect and emergency situation should be assessed | 22932 22933 |
| carefully. This consultation was mostly about soft issues of the rail transport in the British context. | 22934 |
| Hard technical facts should be visible in different documents when assessing possibilities for | 22935 22936 |
| privatisation and nationalisation (monopolies also). Absence of technical facts is the main weakness in this consultation | 22937 |
| | 22938 |

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|---|---|
| | 22940 |
| EA 63: Consumer Complaints Register (NSW) | 22941 |
| This opinion is number 78 on the consultation web page: | 22942 22943 22944 |
| EN: Opinion 78: Consumer Complaints Register (NSW) http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_78 | 22945 22946 22947 |
| EA 63.1: Text of the Opinion (29 October 2015) | 22948 |
| Question 16: the NEW Register? | 22949 22950 22951 |
| Here we can note something from the question 16: | 22951 22952 22953 |
| 16. What other supporting information should accompany the NEW Register to explain it to the public? | 22954 22955 22956 |
| It is possible that NSW Fair Trading has not yet organised procurement for the new Register. Based on the results of earlier opinions there can be several issues raised for creating a new Register. | 22957 22958 |
| Note: Especially on European Union level ACER (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) has organised several consultations for assessing different issues for (new) ACER information systems. | 22959 22960 22961 22962 22962 |
| This consultation assess different issues for creating a (possible) NEW Register | 22963 22964 22965 |
| It can be noted that every information system development project can mean a lot of problems when everything is not going according the plan. | 22966 22967 22968 |
| This opinion tries to raise some issues for establishing development project for a new Register. | 22969 22970 |
| Some contributions from the previous consultations? | 22971 22972 |
| One of the main contributions from the previous consultations has been simplified descriptions of information technology. In many consultation documents, there has been quite ambiguous descriptions about information technology in different application fields. | 22973 22974 22975 22976 |
| First conception of information technology / Black BOX | 22977 |
| In practical reality, we are quite ignorant about the implementation details of different information systems. Therefore, we can just use the "black box" without understanding the internal workings of an information system. | 22978 22979 22980 22981 22982 |



Second conception of information technology / White BOX

Here we conclude two main issues about the data in different systems; data can be in documents and data can be in databases.



IF we have a direct access to the documents and/or the databases in a system we can note that it is a "white box" situation.

Third conception of information technology (IT)

We have the four basic functions: add, retrieve, change and remove. Then there are databases and
documents used in different systems. Users use different displays (interfaces). Different systems
need administration (also maintenance) for keeping a system functional. Then there is22997
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| communication (also standards) for direct and indirect usage of an information system. | 23000 |
|--|-------|
| | 23001 |
| In practical reality, different information systems are interrelated, and practical added value is based | 23002 |
| on the seamless cooperation between systems. | 23003 |
| | 23004 |
| Here we can note some general issues with information systems. Generally speaking there can be | 23005 |
| direct system-to-system connections. Generally speaking cooperation between systems are based on | 23006 |
| transmitting different documents to different systems. | 23007 |
| | 23008 |
| Note: There may be a need for both solutions – direct system-to-system connections | 23009 |
| and transmitting different documents between systems. | 23010 |
| | 23011 |
| Proposal: Probably there has to both options implemented – direct system-to-system | 23012 |
| connections and transmitting different documents between systems. | 23013 |
| | 23014 |
| Proposal: There could be a need for technically oriented consultation(s) based on the | 23015 |
| results of this consultation. | 23016 |
| | 23017 |
| | |
| | |



Fourth conception of information technology

Generally speaking we have different techniques on the information technology field. Here we can note that programs (most arrows) are in the middle of different information systems. Then programs handle the data in a system (documents and/or databases). However we have to have one specific program which is different – i.e. operating system. Operating systems handle connections with machinery and processors. Generally speaking programs can work with an operating system and developers of programs use different parts of an operating system.



We have to note that data can have different models and data (models) are developed and/or used by different stakeholders (four basic functions). Especially in databases there are possibilities for several data models; depending on the modellers there can be different data models in databases. Generally speaking changing data models can be very difficult in many cases.

Owner, member or agreement?

Here we can note the difference between owners, agreements and members. In reality ownerships agreements and memberships cause very complex networks, and those networks are changing all the time: divisions, mergers, ownership changes, agreement changes, cooperation with other entities, life-cycles, etc.

Here we can note that ownership, agreement and membership are interlinked in different ways. Generally speaking average usage of a system means an unique combination of ownership, agreement and membership. When everything works fine there are not problems. However changes with ownership, agreement and membership can result difficult situations. 23046 23047

In the previous consultations I have advocated following solution as the maximum solution:

- * public sector institute owns the machinery and processor of the information system
- * the machinery and processor are based on relevant open standards
- * the operating system is based on an open-source solution
- * public sector institute owns the source code of the information system
- * public sector institute owns the database of the information system
- * the database is based on open-source solution and on relevant open standards 23055 23056
- * public sector institute owns all data in the information system.

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Proposal: There could be some considerations for assessing possible / future changes in ownerships, agreements and memberships. 23059

Naturally, there can be solutions, which are not based on the maximum solution.

Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could organise more legally oriented consultation(s) about the possible consumer complaints register.

Note: The relations between different aspects of information systems can result rather23067complicated (legal) network(s): i.e. Ownership, Membership, Agreement.23068

Next table gives us some possibilities for assessing possibilities for open solutions and closed solutions.

| | Owner? Member? Agreement? | OPEN | CLOSED |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Device / Machinery | | | |
| 2. Operating system | | | |
| 3. Program(s) | | | |
| 4. Data models / Conceptual models | | THIS CONSULTATION? | |
| 5. Documents | | | |
| 6. Databases | | | |
| 7. Communications | | | |
| 8. Retrieve / Interface / Display | | | |

| 9. Add / Interface / Display | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. Remove / Interface / Display | + | | | |
| 11. Change / Interface / Display | | | | |
| | | | | |
| So there can be several ways for organis problems with different concepts since | sing different (many systems | (sub)systems are develope | . In many cases and by different | s there are communities. |
| Proposal: Conceptual schemas | of different s | systems coul | d explicated. | |
| Note: These can be a let of your | istration | | | |
| Note: There can be a lot of var | Tety with cond | ceptual sche | mas in uniere | ent systems. |
| This means different adjustments in diff with different conceptual schemas. | ferent (sub)sys | tems since d | ifferent system | s are developed |
| Proposal: There could be asses | sment of diff | erent svsten | ıs – can differ | ent systems be |
| adjusted to comply with propo | sed (this cons | sultation) co | ncept schema | s? |
| | | | | |
| Proposal: Both options could b | e assessed: | _ | | - |
| 1) Systems handle conse | olidation of co | onceptual sc | hemas INSID | E systems. |
| 2) There are EXTERNA | AL systems wi | hich could h | andle consolic | lation of |
| conceptual schemas. | | | | |
| ere can noted that there are unique sys | stems used ins | ide/outside o | f different cor | munities This |
| eans that different information system | is have unique | situations s | ome systems c | an be rather old |
| ome systems are under development, s | ome systems a | are to be term | ninated in the (| near) future and |
| ther different situations. | 5 | | (| , |
| | | | | |
| Proposal: Perhaps both option | s have to be i | mplemented | l – some system | ms handle |
| consolidation INSIDE and son | ie systems ha | ndle consoli | dation OUTSI | IDE. |
| Duenegal, Need for different di | | (| www.town) all and d | he engaged |
| eritically | rect contacts | (system to s | (ystem) should | l de assessed |
| criticany. | | | | |
| Proposal: Need for using difference | rent documen | ts should be | e assessed criti | cally. |
| i o | | | | |
| Note: Like noted earlier there | can be some v | variation of | conceptual scl | hemas in different |
| systems. | | | | |
| | | _ | | |
| ctual reality / Different standards a | nd standards | versions | | |
| manipular I have advanted among stard | ards for differ | ont information | on avators | |
| reviously I have advocated open stand | ands for differe | ent informati | on systems. | |
| t is quite normal situation in the inform | nation technolo | ov field that | there is comp | eting standards for |
| ome application field Therefore there | are all the time | e ongoing "s | tandards wars" | or "format wars" |
| The information technology standards to | end to be inter | related and o | one "standards | war" or "format |
| var" can lead to another similar situation |)n. | | | |
| | | | | |
| have advocated open standards, even t | hough in some | e cases open | standards are r | not de facto |

| standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are competing in | 23118 |
|--|-------|
| the market place. Because public sector has a considerable power when buying/developing | 23119 |
| information systems, and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards. | 23120 |
| Therefore, there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and "standards" in | 23121 |
| some application fields. | 23122 |
| | 23123 |
| However, creating a new standard means actual both administrative and technical work, and in | 23124 |
| some cases creating a new standard can last quite long. There are a lot of different standard setting | 23125 |
| organisations (SDO), and one comprehensive list is provided ³¹⁷ for us by ConsortiumInfo.org. | 23126 |
| | 23127 |
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could could assess different standards. | 23128 |
| | 23129 |
| Proposal: Based on the assessment of different standards, there could be reasoned | 23130 |
| decisions to use some standards. | 23131 |
| | 23132 |
| Supporting and/or developing different standard types? | 23133 |
| | 23134 |
| One of the main themes can be division standards: horizontal standards and vertical standards. What | 23135 |
| this means? Generally speaking, different ICT solutions will implement a large collection of | 23136 |
| different standards: open standards and closed standards. In many cases, different ICT solutions do | 23137 |
| not work together and this might not constitute a problem. However, in many cases different ICT | 23138 |
| solutions has to work together seamlessly – possibly without further problems. | 23139 |
| | 23140 |
| An example can be different email standards. There are numerous email systems developed with | 23141 |
| numerous technologies (vertical), but the cooperation between numerous email systems is possible | 23142 |
| with different (horizontal) email standards | 23143 |
| | 23144 |
| | |



HORIZONTAL

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Opinion: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal.

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Proposal: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards.

³¹⁷ ttp://www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php, Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List

| | 23150 |
|--|-------|
| Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and | 23151 |
| vertical standards. | 23152 |
| | 23153 |
| Personally I advocate using different horizontal standards. For example email standards (horizontal) | 23154 |
| are implemented with very different technologies (vertical). | 23155 |
| | 23156 |
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could asses both vertical and HORIZONTAL standards. | 23157 |
| | 23158 |
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could favour usage of HORIZONTAL standards. | 23159 |
| | 23160 |
| Here we can note that developing horizontal standards is very demanding compared to developing | 23161 |
| vertical standards. Therefore NSW Fair Trading has to carefully assess situation of horizontal | 23162 |
| standards before developing new horizontal standards. On the other hand NSW Fair Trading | 23163 |
| could/can endorse and enforce usage of different horizontal standards. | 23164 |
| | 23165 |
| Here we can note some problems: | 23166 |
| | 23167 |
| some systems are based on de-facto standards | 23168 |
| • some systems are based on de-jure standards | 23169 |
| there can be confrontations between de-facto and de-jure standards | 23170 |
| • there can be a monopoly situation in some domain | 23171 |
| some standards may inhibit possible actions of some stakeholders | 23172 |
| • there can be a "standard war" in some domains | 23173 |
| standards have different life-cycles | 23174 |
| systems have different life-cycles | 23175 |
| • there can be mismatches between different life-cycles | 23176 |
| • there can be failed standards | 23177 |
| • there can be deprecated standards. | 23178 |
| | 23179 |
| An example of a horizontal standard – web feeds / RSS and Atom | 23180 |
| | 23181 |
| I have advocated usage of ³¹⁶ web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) on many previous opinion documents. | 23182 |
| To be precise, there are some standards for web feeds: RSS 2.0 ³¹⁹ standard and Atom ^{320 321} | 23183 |
| standards. There is also a list of RSS feed aggregators on ³²² Wikipedia. There are different systems, | 23184 |
| which comply with these example standards (RSS and Atom) differently. | 23185 |
| | 23186 |



| | | 23188 |
|-------|---|-------|
| Propo | sal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) could be used extensively for providing (real- | 23189 |
| time) | information for different stakeholder(s) (communities). | 23190 |
| | | 23191 |
| Propo | sal: There could be different web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) for different | 23192 |
| _ | | |

³¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed, Web feed - Wikipedia article

³¹⁹ http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification, RSS 2.0 specification

³²⁰ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287, The Atom Syndication Format

^{321 &}lt;u>http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023</u>, The Atom Publishing Protocol 322 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_feed_aggregators</u>, Comparison of feed aggregators

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| stakeholder(s) – having just one web feed (RSS and/or Atom) may not be a feasible | 23193 |
|---|-------|
| solution. | 23194 |
| | 23195 |
| It can be said that web feeds can provide real-time information in some cases. | 23196 |
| | 23197 |
| Opinion: There can be possibilities to provide real-time information – possibilities | 23198 |
| depend on the unique situation in NSW! | 23199 |
| | 23200 |
| Proposal: The possibilities for providing real-time information could be assessed | 23201 |
| together with different stakeholders. | 23202 |
| | 23203 |
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could advocate usage of web feeds (RSS and/of Atom) in | 23204 |
| different systems (horizontal) which then can implement other approved standards | 23205 |
| (vertical). | 23206 |
| | 23207 |
| General summary: Processes, events, states, lifetime, instances, start and end | 23208 |
| | 23209 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| START PROCESS END | |
| | |
| | |
| event state state state state state state state event | |
| | |
| | |
| instance instance instance instance instance instance | |
| | |
| | 23210 |
| | 23211 |
| Questions 1 and 2 | 23212 |
| | 23213 |
| 1. What information should the Register publish about a complaint and why? | 23214 |
| | 23215 |

2. What information should the Register publish about a trader and why?

Here we can note that there can be process data, document data and lifetime data in an information23218system.23219

Proposal: Different data classes should be assessed: process data of complaints, document data of complaints and lifetime data of complaints.

Important concepts can noted: processes, events, states, lifetime, instances start and end. It can23224noted that during the lifetime of an information system there can be significant changes with the23225selected and implemented standards.2322623227

Proposal: Based on the results of this consultation NSW Fair Trading could create a 23228

| roadmap for implementing different open and/or especially horizontal standards. | 23229 |
|---|-------|
| | 23230 |
| It can noted that there are very cumbersome information systems on on different application fields. | 23231 |
| Therefore NSW Fair Trading could have a clear roadmap for implementing different standards in | 23232 |
| the near and distant future. NSW Fair Trading could formally join to some important (standards | 23233 |
| developing) organisations based on the results of this consultation. | 23234 |
| | 23235 |
| Systems can be terminated in some timeframes. Also some new systems can be created to have | 23236 |
| more functions than the previously terminated systems. With a state-level contact point these | 23237 |
| integration solutions can be consolidated in different state-level timeframes. | 23238 |
| | 23239 |
| Proposal: There could be some efforts to cataloguing state-leve systems and federal | 23240 |
| systems. | 23241 |
| | 23242 |
| Proposal: Based on the mentioned catalogue there could be some development efforts | 23243 |
| in the near future and in distant future. | 23244 |
| | 23245 |
| One option is to create a detailed roadmap for different phases of the proposed IT platform. With | 23246 |
| this roadmap it could be easier to develop the proposed IT platform. | 23247 |
| | 23248 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap could be created. | 23249 |
| | 23250 |
| Proposal: Detailed roadmap could part of more technical and more detailed | 23251 |
| consultation. | 23252 |
| | 23253 |
| Note: In some consultations I have proposed a roadmap, which could gradually move | 23254 |
| to the previously explicated maximum solution for different information systems | 23255 |
| | 23256 |
| Note: Actually enforcing different open technologies in different systems can take years | 23257 |
| since there are different commitments with current/different systems. | 23258 |
| | 23259 |
| Managing different viewpoints | 23260 |
| | 23261 |



Here we can conclude, that there can be several viewpoints to be handled when developing different23264information systems. There can be several viewpoints: e.g. (case) law, time, environment, waste,23265quality, effectiveness, outsourcing, different technologies, information technology in specific,23266

| money, security, internationalisation, anti-trust, competition, process models, etc. | 23267 |
|---|-------|
| | 23268 |
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could collect information based on different viewpoints. | 23269 |
| | 23270 |
| Parts of interoperability in a system are based on different viewpoints. This consultation about APIs | 23271 |
| is naturally one way of collecting information based on different viewpoints. Generally speaking | 23272 |
| many processes are quite easy to model, but some viewpoint means rather long learning processes; | 23273 |
| e.g. understanding parts of medical information (expertise) can demand a lot of learning. | 23274 |
| | 23275 |
| Note: Implementing interfaces based on all possible viewpoints in a system can take | 23276 |
| some time. | 23277 |
| | 23278 |
| Different interfaces based on different viewpoints | 23279 |
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It is possible that some information systems can provide only one interface. However, I have noted23282that different viewpoints can mean different interfaces for an information system. Here we can note23283that there can be more than one interface for a system.232842328523286



| | 23288 |
|---|-------|
| Here we can note that this consultation is about different APIs. It can be noted that there will be | 23289 |
| different interfaces for different purposes (viewpoints). | 23290 |
| | 23291 |
| Proposal: There could be serious assessment of different viewpoints. | 23292 |
| | 23293 |
| Proposal: After serious assessment of different viewpoints there can be proposals for | 23294 |
| different interfaces. | 23295 |
| | 23296 |
| Question 15: Notice to traders? | |
| | |

| | 23298 |
|---|-------|
| Ouestion 15: | 23299 |
| (i) Should traders be notified in advance that they are going to appear on the | 23300 |
| Register for the first time? | 23301 |
| (ii) If so, what period of notice should they be given? | 23302 |
| (ii) ii so, what period of notice should they be given. | 23302 |
| | 23303 |
| Here we can note that there could be specific interfaces (different viewpoints) for consumer, traders | 23304 |
| and NSW Fair Trading. | 23305 |
| | 23306 |
| Proposal: Based on the results of this opinion there could be several proposals of | 23307 |
| different interfaces for consumers, traders and NSW Fair Trading. | 23308 |
| | 23309 |
| When there are specific interfaces for different stakeholders it could be easier to add some | 23310 |
| information. | 23311 |
| | 23312 |
| Here we can note one important issue based on the results of previous consultations. | 23313 |
| | 23314 |
| Proposal: There could be some serious efforts to create very simple and very readable | 23315 |
| documents for different nurposes. | 23316 |
| | 23317 |
| Too often we give very complex legal texts (legalese) for average consumers and average company | 23318 |
| nersonnal. There are ways for presenting legal texts with more clarity. Since average consumers and | 23310 |
| average company percenting regaritexits with more clarity. Since average consumers and | 23319 |
| average company personner are NOT expens in law there should be more readable documents for | 23520 |
| average persons. | 23321 |
| | 23322 |
| Proposal: Based on the some serious efforts to create very simple and very readable | 23323 |
| (legal) documents it could be easier to develop interfaces for different stakeholders. | 23324 |
| | 23325 |
| Some answers based on the question 15 (i, ii): | 23326 |
| | 23327 |
| Proposal: There should be very readable documents and very easy interfaces for | 23328 |
| traders when a trader is notified for the first time – meaning some possible information | 23329 |
| added to the Register. | 23330 |
| | 23331 |
| Question 13 and 14: record complaints against one member of the group against the group as | 23332 |
| a whole. | 23333 |
| | 23334 |
| 13. Should complaints about a particular franchise branch be recorded as complaints | 23335 |
| about the franchise brand as a whole? | 23336 |
| | 23337 |
| 14 Should the same approach be taken with chains and related companies/corporate | 23338 |
| groups? | 23330 |
| groups: | 23337 |
| Drangel. The process model of patifications for freephicos/shains/parent | 23340 |
| a roposal. The process model of nonneations for franchises/chains/parent | 23341 |
| companies/groups/etc. should be explicated wen – especially very readable documents | 20042 |
| and very easy interfaces. | 23343 |
| | 25544 |
| I guess that tranchises/chains/parent companies/groups/etc. can be very vigilant about the image of | 23345 |
| the company brand. Therefore the process of informing complaints for franchises/chains/parent | 23346 |
| companies/groups/etc. should be very well explicated. | 23347 |
| | |

| Current reality / There are several systems without connections to other systems | 23348 |
|--|-------|
| | 23349 |
| The current reality (0) is that several systems are not connected to other systems. However in the | 23350 |
| future there can be several ways for cooperation between systems. The problem in the future may | 23351 |
| be very complex system-to-system (1) connections. | 23352 |
| | 23353 |



| | 22254 |
|--|-------|
| | 23334 |
| The current reality: Several systems without connections | 23355 |
| | 23356 |



| The possible future: Very complex system-to-system relations and/or several connections | 23357 23358 23359 |
|--|-------------------------|
| Based this problem there are in many cases one central system (2) which can handle cooperation between different (sub)systems. The problem with this option is the failure of the central system and this can lead to unwanted outage of several (sub)systems. | 23360 23361 23362 |
| [Continues on the next page] | 23363 23364 |



The possible future: One central system for cooperation between other systems

The next option could be some operation between some central (1-2) systems. In this way failure of23368the central system (S1/S2) does not cause outages in all (sub)systems.23369

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The possible future: Some central systems (S1 \leftrightarrow S2) can have some cooperation

One option (3) is to have a hierarchy between different system. In this way there cab some systems which are not connected to the central system. With this approach not all (sub)systems face the same problem with a failure in the central system. 23376 23376 23377

[Continues on the next page]

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| The possible future: Some systems are organised into a hierarchical structure | 23380 23381 |
|---|----------------|
| l v S | 23382 |
| The reality: There will be several layered systems developed by several stakeholder | 23383 |
| communities (both for-profit and non-profit communities) | 23384 |
| | 23385 |



| The reality: There will be complex cooperation networks between different systems | 23386 23387 23388 |
|---|-------------------------|
| Here we can note that there can some central systems (CS) and information from those central systems can be distributed to several other systems. | 23389 23390 23201 |
| | 23391 23392 |



Depending on systems there can be real-time connections and other connections with other timeframes - e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, etc.

Question 6:

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|-----|------------|------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|------------|----------------|
| 0. | HOW | onen | SHOUIG | ппе к | egister | ре пг | ланеа (| eg. | mommy | duarteriv. | SIX MODULINV)? |
| ••• | | | | | | ~ • • • | | | | | |

Proposal: Based on the results of this consultation there can be serious assessment about timeframes for internal systems and external systems.

Proposal: There could a separation of archival systems and real-time systems.

Proposal: Separation of archival systems and real-time systems should be assessed when procuring the (possible) new Register.

What I have personally proposed?

Here we can differentiate following issues:

| | | 23413 |
|--------------|--|-------|
| • | object of a process | 23414 |
| • | beginning of a process | 23415 |
| • | ending of a process | 23416 |
| • | actions of a process | 23417 |
| • | variety in a situation. | 23418 |
| | | 23419 |
| There can be | e different objects: especially material, information and humans. Material and | 23420 |
| information | is stable but humans are never in a stable state. | 23421 |

There could be some points in a process model where there is very detailed (SPEX) parts. Naturally23423in these parts (SPEX) there could be very detailed information about different concepts.23424

Since humans are learning entities there can be different shortcuts in different process models implemented in computerised systems.



Standardising (SPEX) different parts of processes

Based on the previously proposed actions there can be a clear understanding of different processes. It can noted that describing different processes can mean a lot of work for different stakeholders.

It can be noted here that describing different processes are implement in information systems which
are hierarchically structured. So there is always some possible mismatches between actual process
models and actual hierarchy of system.23436
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Here we can note, that in a process some objects change their state in different stages.

Proposal: After some serious assessment there could be some serious work for standardised (SPEX) interfaces and displays.

Proposal: Some parts of the processes could be standardised for interfaces (SPEX) for23445different stakeholders.23446

Proposal: Some standardised customer interfaces (SPEX) could be used for having better service processes for different stakeholders.

It can be noted, that several systems could implement (SPEX) the same parts of different processes,23451even though the technology in different systems can be totally different.23452

Organising more technical consultations?

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|---|-----------|----------------|
| Proposal: NSW Fair Trading could organise more technically oriented consultations based results of this consultation. | l on | 23456 23457 |
| Cood Jusk!!! | | 23458 |
| | | 23459 |
| This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are other constructive ideas presented in oth | ier | 23461 |
| opinions. This remains to be seen. | | 23462 23463 |

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| EA 64: EN: Opinion 79: PCEHR (Information | 23465 |
| Commissioner Enforcement Powers) Guidelines | 23466 |
| 2015 | 23467 |
| This opinion is number 79 on the consultation web page: EN: Opinion 79: PCEHR (Information Commissioner Enforcement Powers) Guidelines 2015 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_79 | 23468 23469 23470 23471 23472 23473 23474 |
| EA 64.1: Text of the Opinion (30 October 2015) | 23475 |
| General remarks: Mainly about information systems This opinion is bainly about information systems related the Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records (PCEHR). | 23476 23477 23478 23479 23480 23481 |
| General remarks: Also in Finland the ³²³ system for Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records (PCEHR) is decentralised | 23481 23482 23483 23484 |
| Here we can note that there can be a lot of separate information systems in some contexts. The initial situation may mean totally independent systems without any connections. | 23484 23485 23486 23487 |



IF information systems in some contexts are developed without clear guidelines there can be very
complex connections between different systems.23488
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³²³ http://www.kanta.fi/en/, Patient Data Repository



The opposite situation is naturally one centralised system with connections to several different systems.



The problem with this option is possible outages which mean problems with other systems.



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| Next option may cooperation between some centralised (S1 \leftrightarrow S2) systems. Also this option may | 23504 |
| have problems in actual usage. | 23505 |
| | 23506 |
| Based on the problems with centralised system there is yet another solution: systems organised | 23507 |

based on different hierarchical solutions.



Then we have to note that there can complex networks for different systems.



Here we can note that the central system (CS) is in this context Personally Controlled Electronic23516Health Records (PCEHR) system. Then there can be cooperation with different systems. Then there23517can be different standards (format) for transmitting data between different systems.23518

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| What Guide | this hຄ lines 2 | as to do with PCEHR (Information Commissioner Enforcement Powers) 015 (draft)? | 23520 23521 | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|
| | | | 23522 | | |
| Some § | Some general issues can be noted: | | | | |
| | - | | 23524 | | |
| | (i) | There can be complex networks of information systems. | 23525 | | |
| | (ii) | Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records (PCEHR) system can be a central | 23526 | | |
| | | system for cooperation between different (sub)systems. | 23527 | | |
| | (iii) | Decentralised nature for cooperation between systems can mean several connections. | 23528 | | |
| | (iv) | All (private) information should be handled carefully in all (sub)systems. | 23529 | | |
| | | | 23530 | | |
| Some | solutio | ons based on previously mentioned problems? | 23531 | | |
| | | | 23532 | | |
| Here w | e can | note that we are dealing with legislative text (PCEHR (Information Commissioner | 23533 | | |
| Enforc | ement | Powers) Guidelines 2015 (draft)) | 23534 | | |
| | | | 23535 | | |
| Based | on rest | ults of previous consultation we can note that complex legislative text can be presented | 23536 | | |
| with ve | ery rea | dable forms and/or system interfaces. | 23537 | | |
| | | | 23538 | | |
| | Prope | osal: The final legal text (PCEHR (Information Commissioner Enforcement | 23539 | | |
| | Powe | rs) Guidelines 2015) could be presented with more readable forms and/or system | 23540 | | |
| | interf | faces. | 23541 | | |
| | | | 23542 | | |
| Too of | ten we | give complicated legal texts (legalese) for general usage – the same issues can be | 23543 | | |
| present | ted as : | more readable texts. | 23544 | | |
| | | | 23545 | | |
| Severa | l read | able forms and/or system interfaces | 23546 | | |
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Here we can note one system can have several interfaces – we can als note that different paper-
based additions to a system should be very easy.23549
23550
23551
23552Proposal: There could be a consultation about the simple interfaces and simple (legal)23549
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Proposal: There could be a consultation about the simple interfaces and simple (legal) forms.

Need for more technical consultations?



Proposal: There could be more more technically oriented consultations based on the results of this consultation.

In European Union context ACER (The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) has
organised several technically oriented consultations for assessing different issues in different ACER
systems [removed text about Annex 1].23566
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Proposal: Information of different technically oriented consultations could be sent to
different IT expert associations.23570
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Naturally there should be only a limited number of technical consultations for different IT expert associations.

Final remarks

Naturally we have to note the importance of privacy in PCEHR system(s) and with different cooperative systems.



Based on previous opinions (check Annex 1) I have presented the previous figure. Generally speaking different ICT experts try to understand a specific domain. Generally speaking different domain experts try to understand ICT. There can be several several mismatches between ICT experts and domain experts.

Based on the previous proposals of PCEHR (Information Commissioner Enforcement Powers) Guidelines 2015 could be presented to ICT experts and domain experts. There could be more understanding between different experts when different issues are carefully and presented with more clarity.

EA 65: Concluding remarks

Is there something new when comparing to previous writings (Rannila 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014a,235962014b, 2015)? Previous writings has been written in Finnish and this writing (Appendix 3) was23597written in English; this is naturally a difference. It can be noted that this writing (Appendix 3)23598repeats several issues which have been presented in previous writings (in Finnish).23599

Generally speaking there could be a new writing which could gather together all issues mentioned23601in different writings. Different issues have been discussed and repeated in several chapters but there23602is not a coherent general presentation of collecting all issues together.2360323604

A coherent general presentation of collecting all issues mentioned in different writings could be written.

In some chapters there have been references to different scientific articles. This writing (Appendix
3) is not a scientific presentation since there have not been peer-review processes for different
chapters.23608
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This writing (Appendix 3) presents several personal opinions and based on those personal opinions23612there could proposals for serious scientific work. A practical problem can be assessed critically with23613scientific processes aiming for publishing scientific articles.23614

Previously mentioned coherent general presentation of collecting all issues mentioned in different writings could explicitly differentiate details between personal opinions and scientific results.

I have collected several different scientific articles in electronic format. Recently I have been able to
collect specific references of different scientific articles – i.e. using a reference management
software called ³²⁴ Zotero. There are several articles which are not listed with the reference
management software (Zotero).23619
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One option is browsing and assessing all gathered scientific articles and naturally other materials for a coherent general presentation. It can be noted that I bought my first PC computer on 1998 and there are naturally different electronic materials after 1998. 23626

I have mentioned several times a need for using several viewpoints when assessing critically23628different issues. Every person can master details of some viewpoints – not all viewpoints. Naturally23629we can learn details of different viewpoints based on different learning processes. Sometimes23630different learning processes can be rather painful; e.g. a new information systems means different23631and/or painful learning processes for different stakeholders.23632

Like noted on different official documents and on unofficial documents we should try to understand23634and master different viewpoints. This is a challenge to everybody!23635

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³²⁴ https://www.zotero.org, Zotero

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