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TO:
Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
European Commission

Reference: Ref. Ares(2019)797630 – 11/02/2019:

Title: Commission Implementing Regulation establishing standard forms for the publication of notices in the field of public procurement ("eForms")

First of all, a lot of thanks to Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs for organising this important consultation.

This opinion represents an opinion of an individual citizen, not any legal entity.

This opinion does not contain:

- any business secrets
- any trade secrets
- any confidential information.

This opinion is public.

PDF file of this opinion can be added to a relevant web page.

Annex 1 holds information about previous consultations at the European Union level.

Annex 2 holds information about disclaimers and copyright.

Best Regards,

Jukka S. Rannila
citizen of Finland

signed electronically

[Continues on the next page]

42

43 **PART 1: Supporting different proposals based on proposed Commission Implementing**
44 **Regulation establishing standard forms for the publication of notices in the field of public**
45 **procurement ("eForms")**

46

47 **(1) EU wide procurement procedure identifier**

48

49 Public feedback explanatory note (Chapter 4: Purpose) contains following:

50

51 **Enabling better identification of business opportunities in the EU by introducing an**
52 **EU wide procurement procedure identifier.**

53

54 NOTE: I have advocated several times European Union wide identifiers (ID) based on previous
55 consultations.

56

57 **(2) Collaborative platform**

58

59 Public feedback explanatory note (chapter 5: Support measures) contains following:

60

61 **The Commission will prepare guidance on implementing the standard forms and will**
62 **maintain a collaborative platform for the exchange of best practices and discussion of**
63 **issues.**

64

65 NOTE: I have advocated several times one European Union contact point (EUCP) for cooperation
66 with member state systems.

67

68 **(3) Series of services (APIs)**

69

70 Public feedback explanatory note (chapter 5: Support measures) contains following:

71

72 **Member States will have access to a new version of the eNotices application, currently**
73 **under preparation by the Publications Office. The Publications Office will provide the**
74 **forms and a series of services (APIs) that 3rd parties can re-use and integrate in their**
75 **applications; this will make the development of their own applications faster and**
76 **easier.**

77

78 NOTE: I have advocated several times one European Union contact point (EUCP) for creating
79 different interfaces and/or application programming interfaces (API). One European Union contact
80 point (EUCP) could handle cooperation members state systems (MSS). Actually I have advocated
81 member state contact point (MSCP), which could handle cooperation with members state systems
82 (MSS).

83

84 **(4) Public feedback explanatory note (Chapter 4: Purpose) contains following:**

85

86 **Helping improve governance by making structured buyer and seller identifiers**

87 **mandatory and including a limited number of policy relevant fields (e.g. on green,**
88 **social, and innovative procurement).**

89

90 NOTE: I have noted several times different identifiers which are used in member states. There can
91 be buyer and seller identifiers in different member state systems.

92

93 **(5) Public feedback explanatory note (Chapter 6: Future updates) contains following:**

94

95 **In the future, after the adoption of this regulation, the Implementing Regulation on**
96 **standard forms should be amended more often than in the past (e.g. every one or two**
97 **years instead of every four). However, these changes should consist of minor**
98 **"bugfixing" changes, not major reforms. This more agile approach is appropriate for**
99 **an IT environment, which eForms are unavoidably part of, and will avoid the current**
100 **situation where problems often go unsolved for years. Such an approach also**
101 **corresponds well with the flexibility given by the advisory procedure, an**
102 **administratively light procedure, which is used for adopting the act.**

103

104 NOTE: I have noted several times that there can be different versions of different interfaces,
105 identifiers and standards.

106

107 NOTE: Proposed timetable for changes (e.g. interfaces, identifiers and standards) can mean usage
108 of several versions.

109

110 **(6) Public feedback explanatory note (Chapter 6: Future updates) contains following:**

111

112 **Besides allowing technical improvement to the standard forms, this responsive**
113 **approach to legislation will also allow Member States to innovate in the area of data**
114 **while respecting the Directives' provision that "Notices published at national level shall**
115 **not contain information other than that contained in the notices dispatched to the**
116 **Publications Office of the European Union." Specifically, Member States will be able to**
117 **add fields at national level, because these will then be added (as optional) also at the**
118 **EU level. Thus, equal treatment for companies will be ensured while Member States**
119 **will be able to innovate for the sake of competition and transparency.**

120

121 NOTE: Based on some consultations I have noted need different free-form fields (concepts) for
122 different information systems.

123

124 **Opinion: Proposed solution for adding optional fields (concepts) can be supported.**

125

126

127

128 [Continues on the next page]

129

130

131 **PART 2: Some comments based on previous mentioned issues**

132

133 Even though feedback explanatory note contains issues, which can be supported, I present some
134 issues to be consider after this consultation:

135

136 **(A) EU wide procurement procedure identifier**

137

138 **About different identifiers (ID)**

139

140 Developing a standardised member state contact point (MSCP) means some work to be done. Here
141 we can note that there will be several *identifiers* when developing new systems and maintaining
142 current systems (EUCP ↔ MSCP).

143

144 I have proposed several times to use *open and public identifiers* when developing different
145 information system.

146

147 **More and more new identifiers (ID)**

148

149 In previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in different
150 information systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions that there will be several and
151 different identifiers (ID) for different levels.

152

153 Examples of these identifiers (ID) are following:

154

- 155 1) Facebook ID for an individual person
- 156 2) Facebook ID for the individual updates of individuals
- 157 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S)
- 158 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)
- 159 5) Social security code for individual citizens in the European Union member states
- 160 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state
- 161 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state.

162

163 The examples of private identifiers (Facebook IDs, Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S),
164 Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs)) show, that persons and/or communities can use or even demand
165 of using identifiers (ID) from privately owned information systems.

166

167 **Proposal: There could be a systematic review of different identifiers (ID) at different
168 levels.**

169

170 **Proposal: Possible systematic review of different identifiers (ID) should assess different
171 situations.**

172

173 Different information systems have also internal identifiers (ID) and external identifiers (ID) for
174 (possible) public usage. The added value for different stakeholders is provided by combination of

175 different identifiers (ID) in a specific information system.

176

177 **Proposal: There could be some assessment(s) based on different versions of different**
178 **identifiers (ID).**

179

180 It can be possible, that there are some legacy identifiers (ID) in the near future. It can be possible,
181 that gradually some legacy identifiers (ID) can be consolidated for more standardised identifiers
182 (ID), but this consolidation means some serious technical and administrative actions.

183

184 **Proposal: Legacy identifiers (ID) could be assessed seriously.**

185

186 When information about relevant identifiers is collected, there could be a serious assessment of
187 possible (near) monopoly situation of some identifiers. Depending on the nature of an identifier,
188 there may be a need for serious (anti-trust?) negotiations with providers of some identifiers.

189

190 **Proposal: The nature of different identifiers (ID) could be assessed.**

191

192 **Proposal: There could be serious negotiations with some providers of identifiers (ID).**

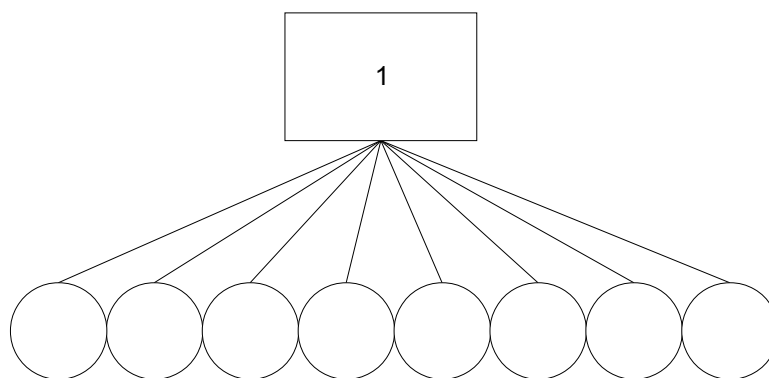
193

194 In the European Union there has been different anti-trust cases which are related to different private
195 sector identifiers (ID), since some of those private sector identifiers (ID) have been used in several
196 other systems. Some private sector identifiers (ID) can mean a (near) monopoly situation.

197

198 **Question: What this means to Commission Implementing Regulation establishing**
199 **standard forms for the publication of notices in the field of public procurement**
200 **("eForms")?**

201



202

203

204 **Answer: This means that there can be several identifiers (ID) for different information**
205 **systems.**

206

207 **Proposal: Proposed systems have to support several identifier (ID) versions at the same**
208 **time.**

209

210 **Answer: New information systems may be developed in the future and those new**
 211 **information systems can use different identifiers (ID).**

212

213 **(B) Collaborative platform**

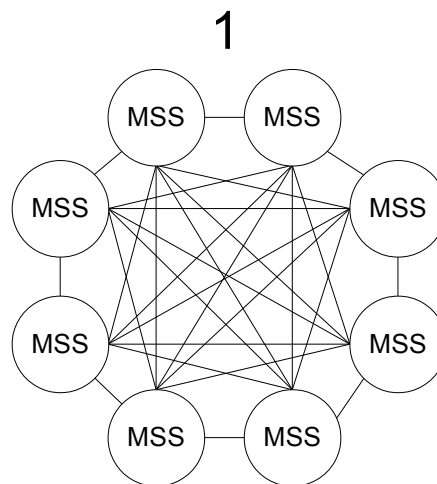
214

215 **Complexity at the European Union level**

216

217 I have noted several times that different member state systems (MSS) can interlinked in many ways.
 218 This means that co-operation with European Union systems means a lot of work. This leads to the
 219 question of a European Contact Point (EUCP) for different member state systems (MSS).

220



MSS = Member State System

221

222

223

224 There are 28 member states (European Union) at the moment. In reality there are unique situations
 225 with information systems in different member states. In some cases information systems can be
 226 implemented based on complex system-to-system connections. Complex system-to-system
 227 connections means a lot of work when there are changes in some systems.

228

229 Here we can calculate connections based on number of information systems.

230

231 1 x 28 member state systems = 28 systems

232 5 x 28 member state systems = 140 systems

233 10 x 28 member state systems = 280 systems

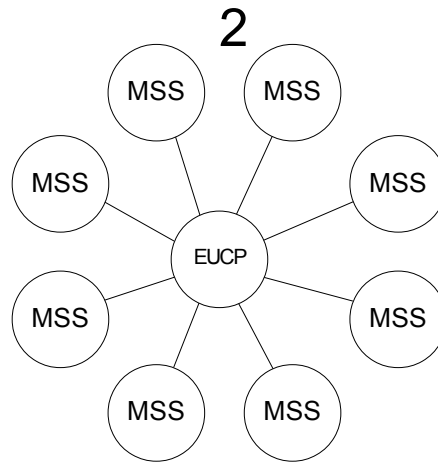
234 15 x 28 member state systems = 420 systems

235 20 x 28 member state systems = 560 systems.

236 28 x 30 member state systems = 840 systems

237

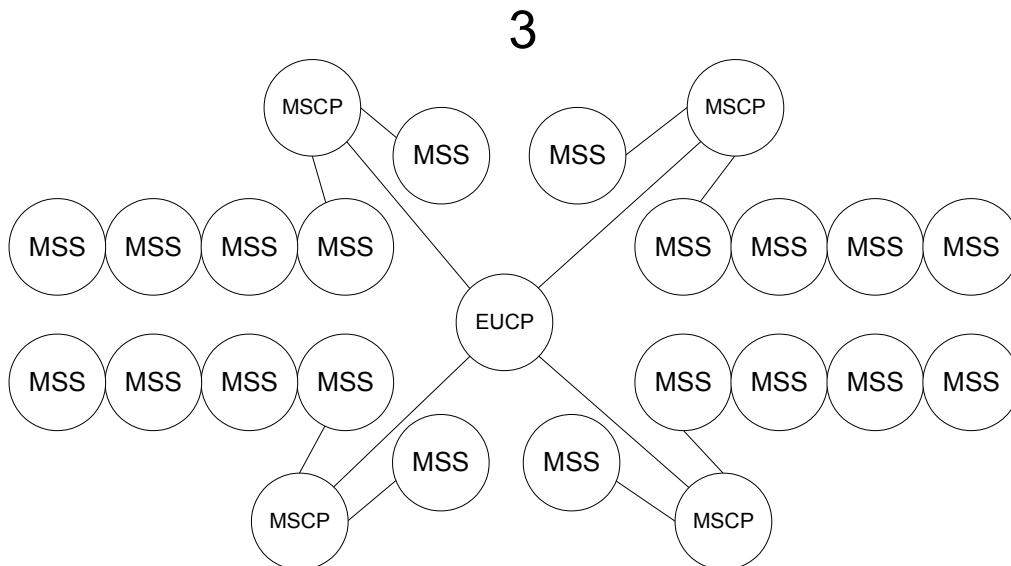
238 **Proposal: Complex system-to-system connections implemented in information systems**
 239 **could be assessed carefully.**



MSS = Member State System
EUCP = European Contact Point

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 253

Naturally there could be direct contacts between different member state systems (MSS) and European Union Contact Point (EUCP). This option (MSS ↔ EUCP) could mean very large number of different member state system. Based on 28 member state systems there could be hundreds of connections. One option is to have a single European contact point for member state systems. Here we can note that there can be hierarchy between different system (EU ↔ member states) and there can be member state contact points (MCP). Then there can be some hierarchy between different systems. (European Union ↔ EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS ↔ Member State). There are unique situations with member statesystems in member states. Therefore member state contact points (MCP) can reduce the complexity with European Union contact point (EUCP).



MSS = Member State System, MSCP = Member State Contact Point,
EUCP = European Contact Point

254
 255
 256

257

258 Based on those calculations there could be a lot of direct connections to the European contact point.
259 Number of those connections can be overwhelming. The situation between member states can vary
260 in many ways. So there can be different and unique systems between member states.

261

262 I have proposed several times creation of member state contact points which could handle different
263 system-to-system connections at member state level. Then it can be easier to create connections
264 between member state contact points and European contact point.

265

266 **Proposal: There could be one information system (member state contact point, MSCP)**
267 **at member state level.**

268

269 **Proposal: Different member state systems could be consolidated based on limited**
270 **number system-to-system connections (MSCP ↔ MSS).**

271

272 **Proposal: One information system (member state contact point, MSCP) at member**
273 **state level could handle system-to-system connections at the European Union level**
274 **(European contact point) (EUCP ↔ MSCP).**

275

276 **Proposal: There could be some serious work for developing a standardised member**
277 **state contact points (MSCP).**

278

279 **Proposal: After developing a standardised member state contact point (MSCP)**
280 **different member states could consolidate their systems (MSCP ↔ MSS).**

281

282 **Proposal: European Union contact point (EUCP) and member state contact points**
283 **(MSCP) could then handle cooperation (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) at the European**
284 **Union level.**

285

286 Naturally we have to note that developing a standardised member state contact point (MSCP) means
287 more work. On the other hand a standardised member state contact point (MSCP) could handle
288 cooperation (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) based on unique situations in member states. Some member
289 states may have more systems than other member states. We have to note that there are different
290 systems based on several technological solutions.

291

292 **Question: What this means to Commission Implementing Regulation establishing standard**
293 **forms for the publication of notices in the field of public procurement ("eForms")?**

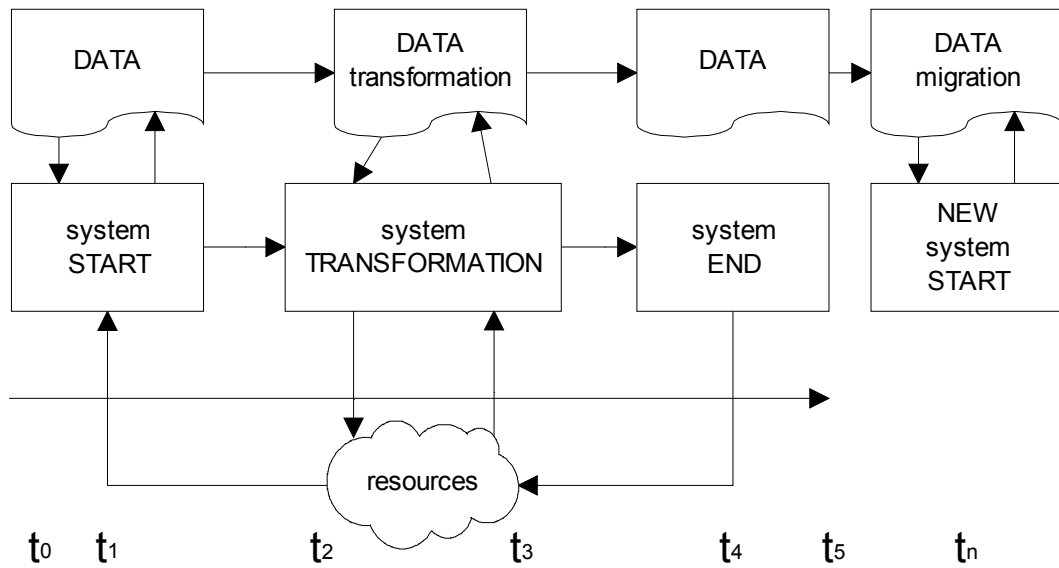
294

295 **Answer: Consolidation of different (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) information systems can**
296 **mean work for several years.**

297

298 **Answer: Different Member State Systems (MSS) have their own life-cycles.**

299

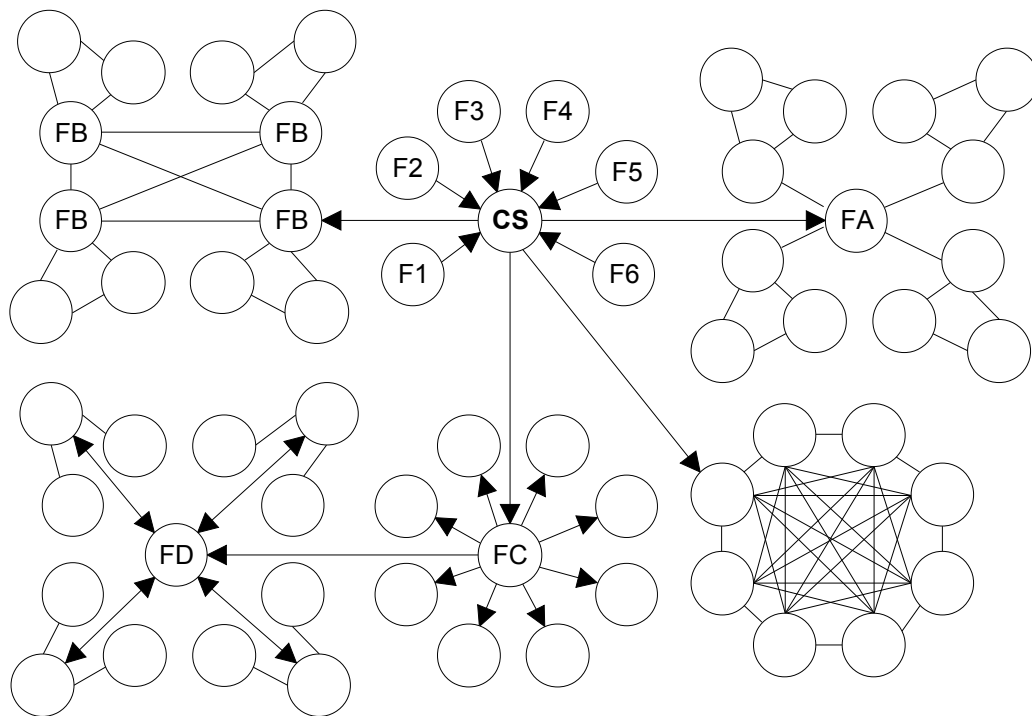


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Answer: Proposed cooperation between (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) different systems have different problems based on life-cycles of systems.

Answer: The European Commission and member states can agree on changes for different systems based on life-cycles of different systems.

(C) Series of services (APIs)



309

310

311 Previously there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID). Public feedback explanatory
312 note notices different application programming interfaces. Here can be repeated that there can be
313 several identifiers (ID) and different application programming interfaces (API).

314

315 There can be several layers of identifiers (ID) and application programming interfaces (API).
316 Identifiers (ID) and application programming interfaces (API) can also implement different
317 standards.

318

319 **Question: What this means to Commission Implementing Regulation establishing standard
320 forms for the publication of notices in the field of public procurement ("eForms")?**

321

322 **Answer: There can be some new standards for identifiers (ID) and application
323 programming interfaces (API) in the future.**

324

325 **Answer: Assessing different layers of identifiers (ID) and application programming
326 interfaces (API) can mean some new development work (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS).**

327

328 **Answer: Like mentioned before there can be different versions for identifiers (ID) and
329 application programming interfaces (API).**

330

331 **Answer: In some cases (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) there can identifiers (ID) and
332 application programming interfaces (API) which are not develop by European
333 Commission or member states.**

334

335 NOTE: In some cases Directorate-General for Competition (European Commission) has assessed
336 different identifiers (ID). In some cases some identifiers (ID) may cause monopoly situation.

337

338 **(D) Adding optional fields (concepts)**

339

340 **Answer: Adding optional fields (concepts) can be supported even though there are
341 already a lot of proposed fields – i.e. standard forms for the publication of notices in
342 the field of public procurement.**

343

344 **Answer: It is always possible to have new fields (concepts).**

345

346 **(E) About different standards for assessing publication of notices in the field of public
347 procurement**

348

349 **About different standards**

350

351 I have proposed several times usage of *open horizontal standards* when developing different
352 information systems.

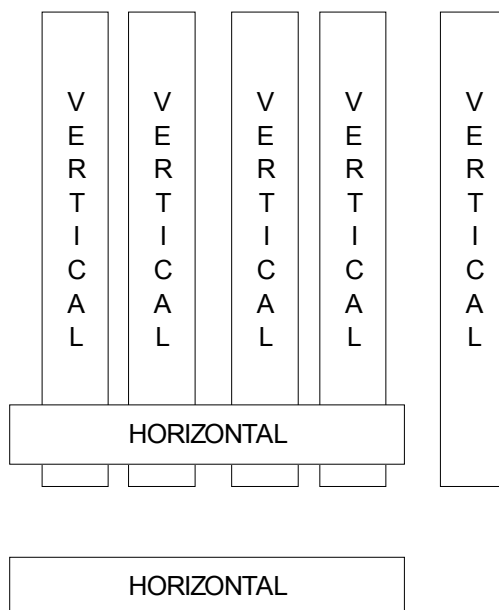
353

354 **Favouring open standards / Favouring horizontal standards**

355

356 There are differences between horizontal and vertical standards. A simple example is naturally
357 email solutions. There are several vertical standards when creating technically email solutions. Then
358 there are horizontal standards which enable sending messages between technically different email
359 solutions.

360



361

362

Proposal: There could be assessment of vertical and horizontal standards.

364

Proposal: Using horizontal standards could be favoured when creating different information systems at the European Union level.

366

367

368 Horizontal standards enables technological solutions which can work together. Horizontal standards

369

370

371

Opinion: The number of redundant standardisation efforts should be minimal.

372

Proposal: There could be separation of horizontal standards and vertical standards.

373

374

Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and vertical standards

375

376

377

378 Personally I have advocated using different open horizontal standards. For example email standards

379

380

381

382

383 **Proposal: Different (vertical) national details (standards) should not hinder usage of**
384 **(European) other standards (horizontal).**

385

386 Here we can note some problems:

387

- 388 • some systems are based on **de-facto** standards
- 389 • some systems are based on **de-jure** standards
- 390 • there can be confrontations between **de-facto** and **de-jure** standards
- 391 • there can be a monopoly situation in some domain
- 392 • some standards may inhibit possible actions of some stakeholders
- 393 • there can be a standard war on some domains
- 394 • standards have different life-cycles
- 395 • systems have different life-cycles
- 396 • there can be mismatches between different life-cycles
- 397 • there can be failed standards
- 398 • there can be deprecated standards.

399

400 It is quite normal situation in the information technology field that there are competing standards
401 for some application field. Therefore there are all the time ongoing “standards wars” or “format
402 wars”. The information technology standards tend to be interrelated and one “standards war” or
403 “format war” can lead to another similar situation.

404

405 I have advocated open standards even though in some cases open standards are not de facto
406 standards. In practice public sector has very important role, when some standards are competing in
407 the market place. Because public sector has a considerable power when buying/developing
408 information systems and therefore public sector can sometimes direct markets to certain standards.
409 Therefore there should be serious vigilance when assessing different standards and “standards” in
410 some application fields.

411

412 There are different standards setting organisations on the information technology field. One list ¹ of
413 these standards setting organisations is provided by ConsortiumInfo.org.

414

415 One warning can be said about standards setting organisations. All standards setting organisations
416 are not successes based on several factors and there can may irrelevant standards setting
417 organisations. Market situation on different vehicle markets varies a lot based on different factors.

418

419 **Proposal: Current standardisation (e.g. list provided by ConsortiumInfo.org) efforts by**
420 **different standard setting organisations could be assessed carefully.**

421

422 Personally I have advocated using different horizontal standards. For example email standards
423 (horizontal) are implemented with very different technologies (vertical).

424

425 **Proposal: Governments should especially concentrate on horizontal standards.**

426

1 Standard Setting Organizations and Standards List, www.consortiuminfo.org/links/linksall.php

427 **Proposal: Some government agencies could apply for memberships of different**
 428 **standard setting organisations which develop especially horizontal standards.**

429
 430 **Proposal: Government agencies should not be passive by-standers when different**
 431 **horizontal standards are developed.**

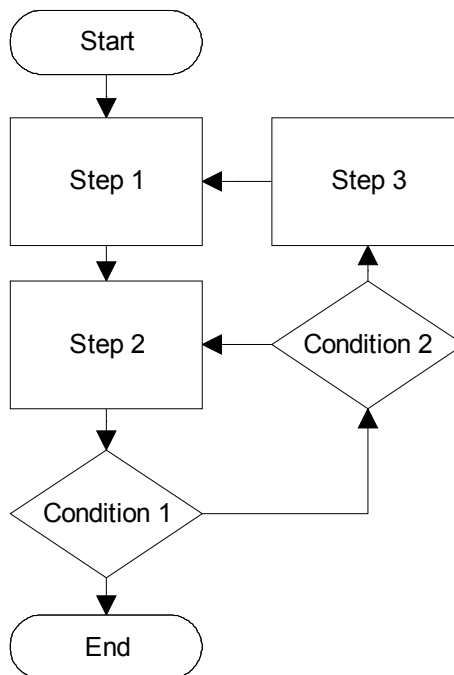
432
 433 **Proposal: Government agencies could financially support development of horizontal**
 434 **standards.**

435
 436 **Proposal: There could some guidance for using open horizontal standards on different**
 437 **application fields.**

438

439 **(F) Modelling different processes**

440



441

442

443 Here can be noted that procurement processes can vary when doing procurement.

444

445 **Opinion: Concept definitions are very good based on the annex for main**
 446 **consultation document.**

447

448 However, there is not too much considerations about different process models for procurement.
 449 Since concepts are well revised and presented it is possible to create good process models for
 450 procurement.

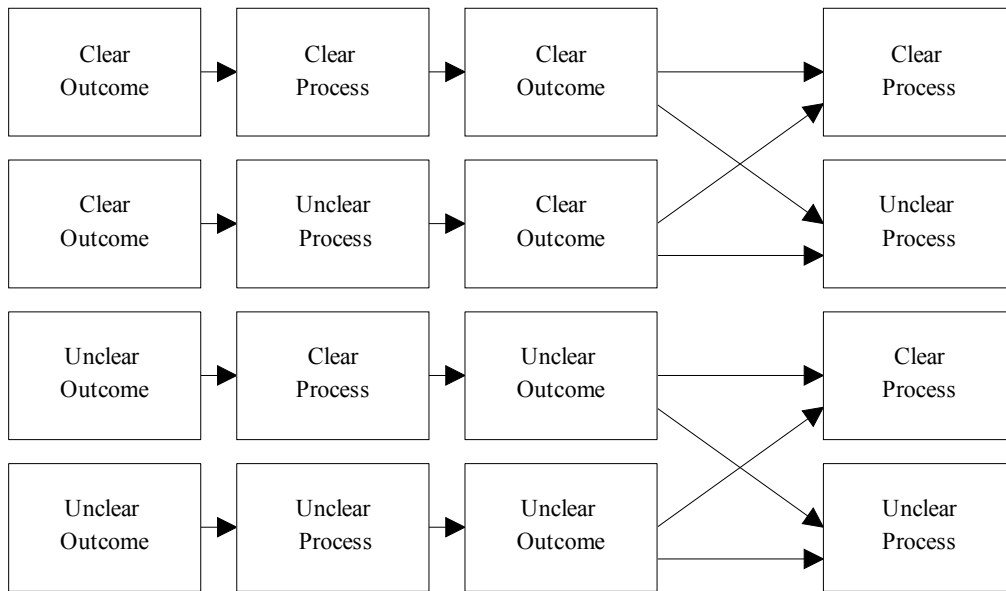
451

452 **Proposal: Different procurement process models could be presented – for example as**
 453 **flowcharts (previous figure).**

454
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458

Proposal: Processes with external stakeholders could be modelled.

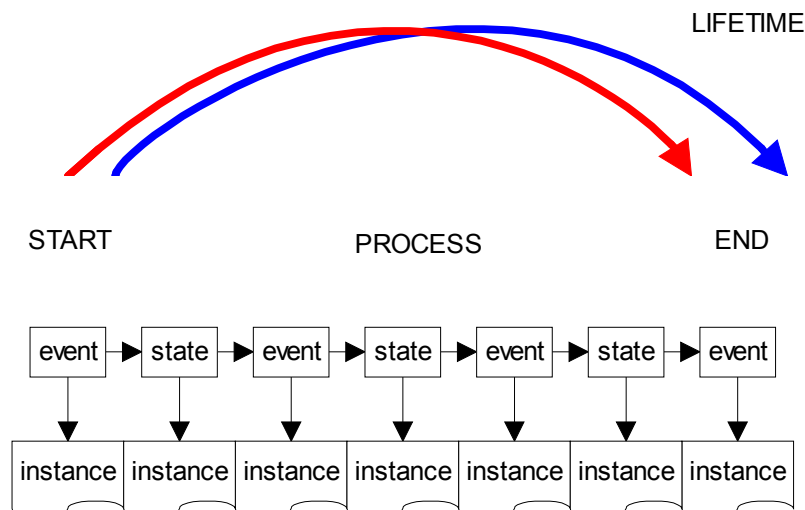
Proposal: There could be possibilities for describing and modelling different process models for procurement.



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466

Problems naturally arise since processes and outcomes can clear or unclear. Naturally it is easier to model processes when processes and outcomes are very clear.

Proposal: There could be well-revised process models which could be used when procuring something.



467
468

469

470 Here can noted that different processes have their lifetime and during lifetime there are several
 471 events and states. It is possible to document every instance of events and states. Documentation
 472 (events and states) can mean traditional documents and/or electronic systems.

473

474 **(G) Cooperation between systems – direct connections or transmitting documents?**

475

476 Here we can note following basic functions of different information systems:

477

- 478 • add data
- 479 • retrieve data
- 480 • change data
- 481 • remove data
- 482 • administration of an information system
- 483 • data as documents
- 484 • direct connections between systems
- 485 • displays and interfaces
- 486 • communication between systems.

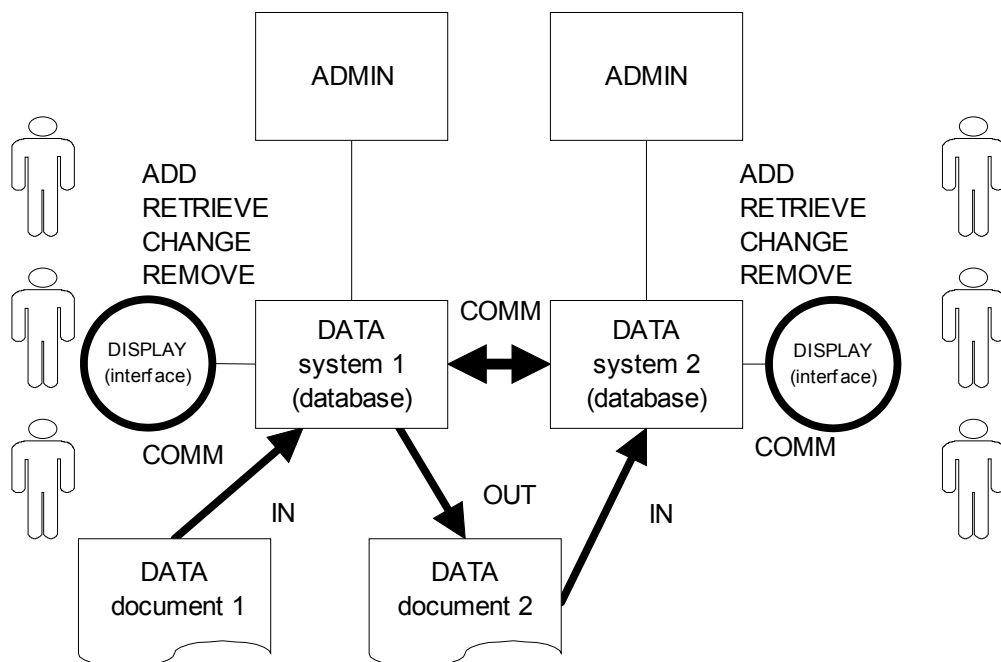
487

488 **Proposal: Direct connections between systems should be assessed carefully.**

489

490 **Proposal: Connections between systems based on documents should be assessed**
 491 **carefully.**

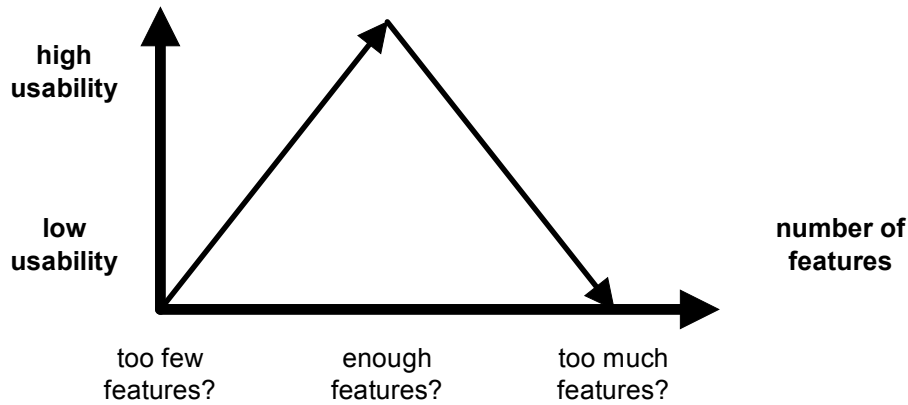
492



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494

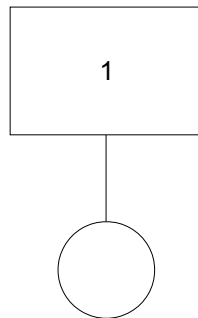
495 **(H) Number of different features for procurement systems**



496
 497
 498 Here can noted number of different features when using some information system.
 499

Proposal: Number of different features for different systems should be assessed carefully.

502



503
 504
 505 Here we can note different approaches for developing information systems. Some stakeholders
 506 propose one well-done interface for all users of some information system. Some stakeholders
 507 propose several smaller well-done interface for different users of some information system.
 508

Proposal: Number of different interfaces should be assessed carefully.

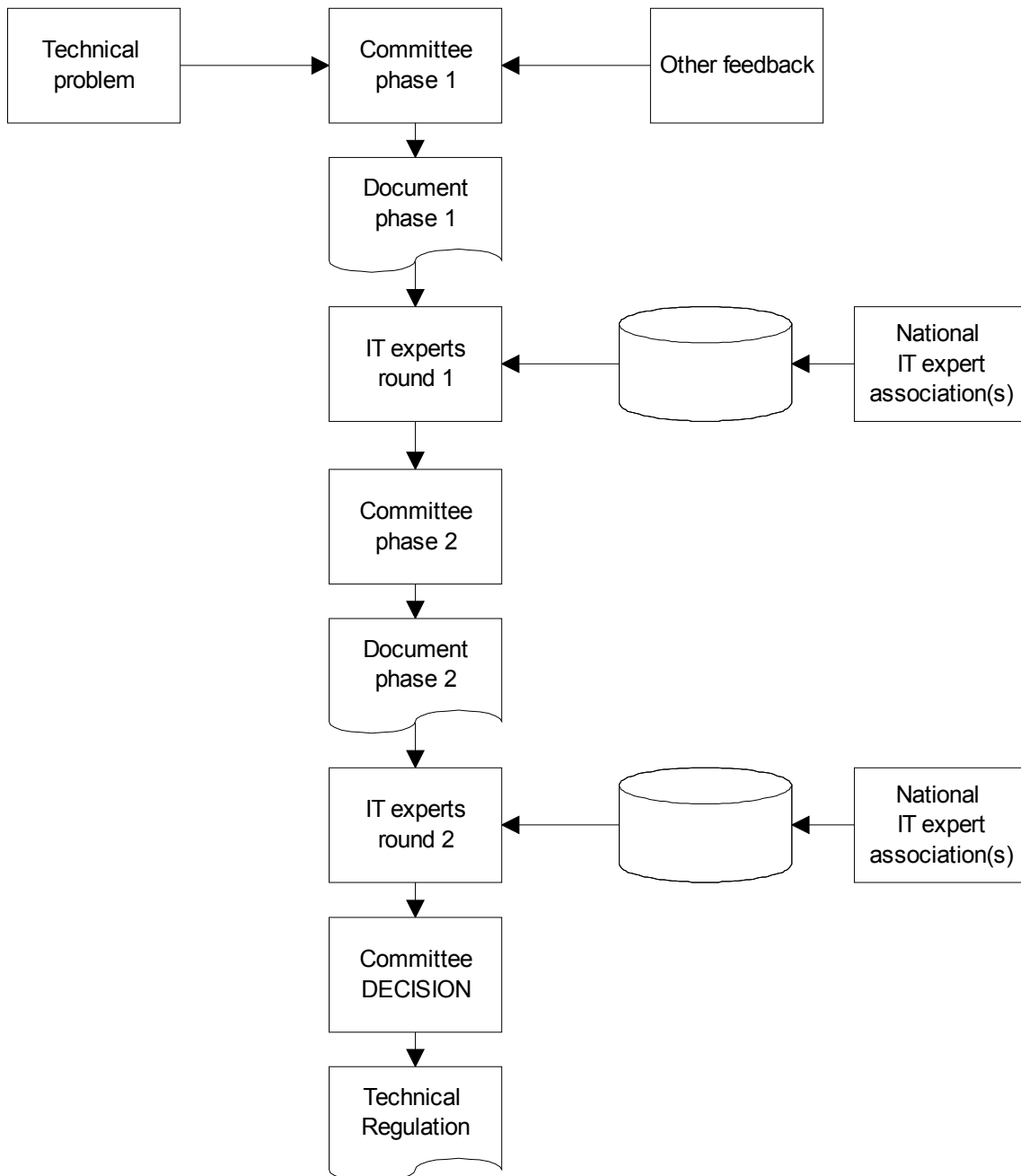
509
 510
 511 **Proposal: Number of features for different interfaces should be assessed carefully.**
 512

Opinion: One big interface with large number of features is not the best possible way for creating information systems.

Proposal: There could be several interfaces based on needs of different stakeholders.

(I) Developing technical regulations for procurement systems

519



520
521

522 Previously I have advocated development of open solutions (e.g. open standards) to be used in
523 different phases for procurement processes. Like mentioned before there are several issues to be
524 considered when developing different systems.

525

Proposal: There could be a process model for developing technical regulations.

526

Proposal: Different consultations about technical issues could be transmitted to

527

529 **different (national?) information technology expert associations.**

530

531 **Proposal: There should be a clear process for developing and assessing technical**
532 **regulations – e.g. two phases for assessing technical issues.**

533

534 **(J) Other issues**

535

536 **An example for cooperation: Web feeds (RSS and Atom)**

537



538

539

540 I have advocated usage of web feeds ² on several previous opinion documents. Actually there are
541 two standards for web feeds: RSS ^{3 4} and Atom ^{5 6 7}.

542

543 **Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) could be advocated when developing different**
544 **informations systems (EU / Member states).**

545

546 **Proposal: Web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) should be used extensively for providing (real-**
547 **time) information for different stakeholder(s) (communities).**

548

549 **Proposal: There can be different web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) for different**
550 **stakeholder(s) – having just one web feed (RSS and/or Atom) may not be a feasible**
551 **solution.**

552

553 **Proposal: Several web feeds (RSS and/or Atom) can be based on different viewpoints.**

554

555 It can be easier to create web feeds in different information systems since web feeds enable
556 connections without direct system-to-system connections.

557

558 It can be noted, that different back-office systems (with a wide variety of different technologies) can
559 implement RSS standards, and these RSS feeds can be used in the front-office systems. With this
560 kind solutions front-office systems don't need direct system-to-system communications with back-
561 office systems.

562

2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_feed

3 <http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification>, RSS 2.0 Specification

4 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS>, Wikipedia / RSS

5 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom_\(standard\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom_(standard)), Wikipedia / Atom (standard)

6 <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4287>, The Atom Syndication Format

7 <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5023>, The Atom Publishing Protocol

563

564

565

ANNEX 1

566

567 My opinions to the previous and relevant consultations – there consultations were mostly organised
568 by the European Commission. General page to all consultations – both in English and in Finnish:

569 <http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html>

570

571

572 My opinions to the previous and relevant consultations – there consultations were mostly organised
573 by the European Commission.

574

575 EN: Opinion 1: Review of the rules on access to documents

576 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_1

577

578 EN: Opinion 2: Schools for the 21st Century

579 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_2

580

581 EN: Opinion 3: The future of pharmaceuticals for Human use in Europe- making Europe a Hub for
582 Safe and Innovative medicines

583 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_3

584

585 EN: Opinion 5: Consumer Scoreboard, Questionnaire for stakeholders

586 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_5

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588 EN: Opinion 6: Consultation on a Code of Conduct for Interest Representatives

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591 EN: Opinion 8: European Interoperability Framework, version 2, draft

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594 EN: Opinion 9: CAMSS: Common Assessment Method for Standards and Specifications, CAMSS
595 proposal for comments

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598 EN: Opinion 15: Collective Redress

599 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_15

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601 EN: Opinion 17: Opinion to Antitrust Case No. COMP/C-3/39.530

602 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_17

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604 EN: Opinion 18: Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft

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- 608 EN: Opinion 19: Official Acknowledgement by the Commission
609 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_19
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- 611 EN: Opinion 20: SECOND Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft
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- 614 EN: Opinion 21: Opinion about the European Interoperability Strategy proposal
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- 617 EN: Opinion 23: Public consultation on the review of the European Standardisation System
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- 620 EN: Opinion 27: Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy
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- 623 EN: Opinion 28: Consultation on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative
624 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_28
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- 626 EN: Opinion 30: Internet Filtering
627 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_30
628 NOTE: Organised by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) ⁸
629
- 630 EN: Opinion 32: COMP/C-3/39.692/IBM – Maintenance services
631 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_32
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- 633 EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format
634 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34
635 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) ⁹
636
- 637 EN: Opinion 35: Exploiting the employment potential of the personal and household services
638 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_35
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- 640 EN: Opinion 37: CASE COMP/39.654 - Reuters instrument codes
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- 643 EN: Opinion 39: Registry options to facilitate linking of emissions trading systems
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⁸ <http://www.cen.eu/> (Accessed 2 July 2012)

⁹ <http://www.acer.europa.eu/> (Accessed 2 July 2012)

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659 EN: Opinion 44: Evaluation policy guidelines
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668 EN: Opinion 51: European Area of Skills and Qualifications
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671 EN: Opinion 52: Trusted Cloud Europe Survey
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674 EN: Opinion 53: Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM) (Draft)
675 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_53
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682 EN: Opinion 59: Green paper on mobile Health
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694 EN: Opinion 66: Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017
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699 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
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707 NOTE: Organised by Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) ¹⁰
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718 EN: Opinion 88: Evaluation and Review of the ePrivacy Directive
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723 NOTE: Organised by Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC)
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771 EN: Opinion 118: Fake news and online disinformation
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803 EN: Opinion 132: Informative guidance on the Regulation on the Free flow of non-personal data

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809 My opinions to the previous and relevant consultations – there consultations were mostly organised

810 by the European Commission. General page to all consultations – both in English and in Finnish:

811 <http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html>

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