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TO: European Commission

Document reference: Ref. Ares(2019)1575962 - 08/03/2019

First of all, a lot of thanks to European Commission 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]

36

37 About previous consultations / Repeating several issues

38

39 Annex 1 holds info about previous consultations. I have repeated the same issues several times and
40 previous consultation documents can be assessed critically. Different units of the European
41 Commission already know something about my previous opinions.

42

43 More and more identifiers (ID)

44

45 In the previous consultations there has been discussion about different identifiers (ID) in the
46 different systems. It can be noted from the previous opinions, that there will be several and different
47 identifiers (ID) for different levels. On the European Union level there can be several identifiers
48 (ID), e.g. following:

49

- 50 * global identifiers (ID)
- 51 * EU-wide identifiers (ID)
- 52 * general member state identifiers (ID)
- 53 * several identifiers (ID) in member states.

54

55 Proposal: There could be a systematic review of different identifiers (ID).

56

57 It can be noted, that some member states (EU) are federations, and different federal states can have
58 their own identifiers (ID).

59

60 Examples of these identifiers are following:

61

- 62 1) Facebook ID for an individual person
- 63 2) Facebook ID for the individual up-dates of individuals
- 64 3) Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S)
- 65 4) Reuters instruments codes (RICs)
- 66 5) Social security code for individual citizens in the European Union member states
- 67 6) Business identity code for a company in an European Union member state
- 68 7) Value added tax code for a company in an European Union member state.

69

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

73

74 More new identifiers (ID)?

75

76 The current reality is, that there will be more and more IDs, since digitalisation of different areas
77 will result new IDs and/or combination of new and old IDs.

78

79 The creation YET another public ID is not always organised by the European Union, and in some
80 cases the European Union (and member states) just have to accept the reality of some of those

81 public IDs – in some cases even private IDs are the norm. The Reuters Instrumens Codes (RICs) is
 82 an example of a near monopoly situation, and some of current private IDs might constitute (near)
 83 monopoly situations. Naturally, (near) monopolies can be assessed by the Competition Directorate-
 84 General, and it will be interesting to see possible new cases related to private IDs.

85

86 **EU-wide level?**

87

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

91

92 Naturally there could be direct contacts between different member state systems (MSS) and
 93 European Union Contact Point (EUCP). This option (MSS ↔ EUCP) could mean very large
 94 number of different member state system. Based on 28 member state systems there could be
 95 hundreds of connections:

96

97 $28 \times 10 = 280 \text{ MSS} \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ EUCP}$

98

98 $28 \times 20 = 560 \text{ MSS} \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ EUCP}$

99

99 $28 \times 30 = 840 \text{ MSS} \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ EUCP}$

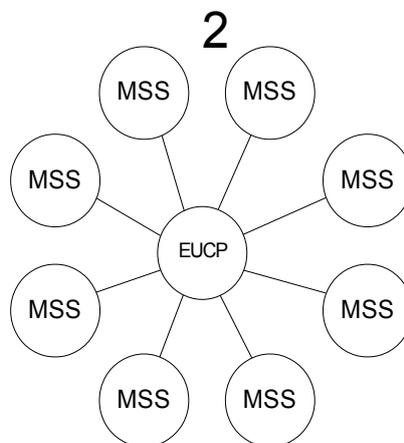
100

101 Here we can note that there can be hierarchy between different system (EU ↔ member states) and
 102 there can be member state contact points (MCP). Then there can be some hierarchy between
 103 different systems. (EU ↔ EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS ↔ Member state). There are unique situations
 104 with member state systems in member states. Therefore member state contact points (MCP) can
 105 reduce the complexity with European Union contact point (EUCP)

106

107 Based on those large numbers connecting (MSS ↔ EUCP) member state system I have to conclude
 108 that there should be member state contact points (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS).

109



110

111 **MSS = Member State System, EUCP = European Contact Point**

112

113 In the current situation, European Union member states (and some co-operation states) have their
 114 own internal IDs for several information systems. Also, the members states organised as a
 115 federation have their own internal problems with state-level IDs.

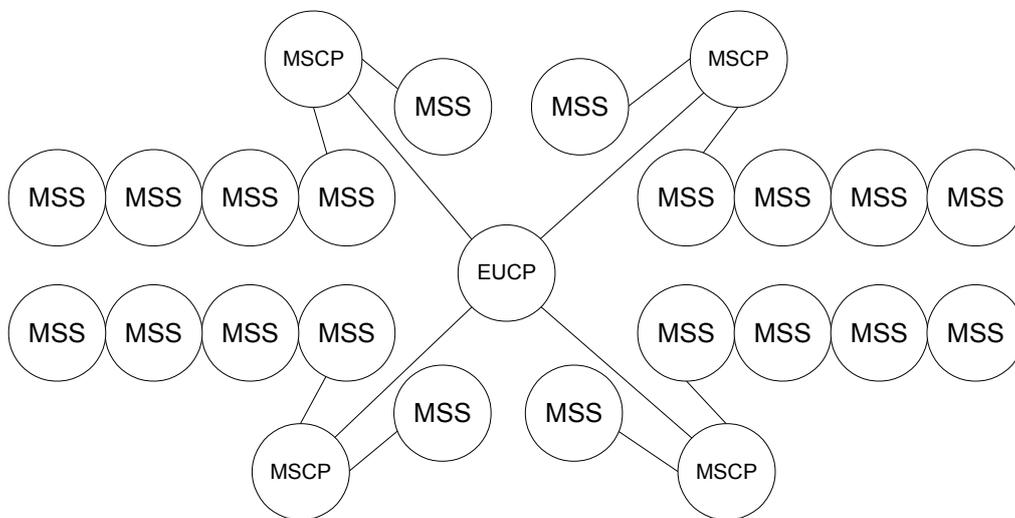
116
 117 Based on those calculations there could be a lot of direct connections to the European contact point.
 118 Number of those connections can be overwhelming. The situation between member states can vary
 119 in many ways. So there can different and unique systems between member states.

120
 121 On the other hand, there are some working examples of joined or federated EU-wide registers.
 122 However, the amount of administration and needed legally binding agreements is considerable.

123
 124 **Proposal : There could be one information system (member state contact point, MSCP)**
 125 **on member state level.**

126

3



MSS = Member State System

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

127

128

129

130

131 The solution can be, that member states have own Member State Contact Points (MSCP) and
 132 different state level systems are combined gradually. Then the member state system IDs can be used
 133 in the European Contact Point (EUCP).

134

135 Based on those large numbers connecting (MSS ↔ EUCP) member state system I have to conclude
 136 that there should be member state contact points (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS).

137

138 Here we can note that there can be hierarchy between different system (EU ↔ member states) and
 139 there can be member state contact points (MCP). Then there can be some hierarchy between
 140 different systems. (EU ↔ EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS ↔ Member state). There are unique situations
 141 with member state systems in member states. Therefore member state contact points (MCP) can

142 reduce the complexity with European Union contact point (EUCP).

143

144 **Proposal: Different member state systems could be consolidated based on limited**
145 **number system-to-system connections.**

146

147 **Proposal: There could be some time frames for consolidating different member state**
148 **systems (MSS) with member state contact points (MSCP).**

149

150 **Proposal: There could be some time frames for consolidating member state contact**
151 **points (MSCP) with the European Union contact point (EUCP).**

152

153 **Proposal: One information system (member state contact point, MSCP) on member**
154 **state level could handle system-to-system connections with the European Union level**
155 **(European contact point).**

156

157 **Proposal: There could be some serious work for developing a standardised member**
158 **state contact point (MSCP).**

159

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

162

163 **Proposal: European Union contact point (EUCP) and member state contact points**
164 **(MSCP) could then handle cooperation (EUCP ↔ MSCP ↔ MSS) on the European**
165 **Union level.**

166

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

172

173 **About different standards**

174

175 I have proposed several times to use *open horizontal standards* when developing different
176 information system.

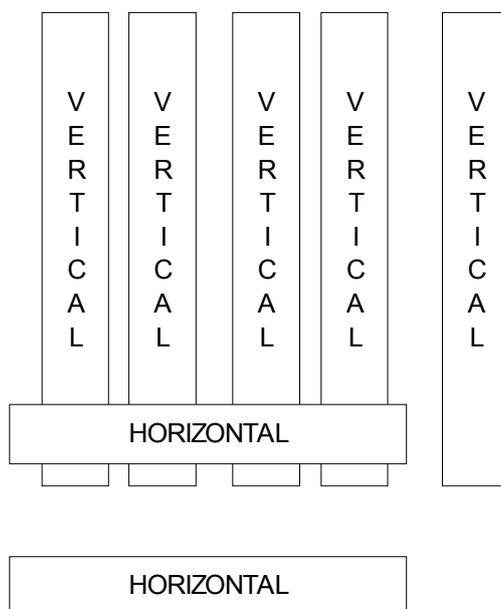
177

178 **Favouring open standards / Favouring horizontal standards**

179

180 [Continues on the next page]

181



182
183

184 There are differences between horizontal and vertical standards. A simple example is naturally
185 email solutions. There are several vertical standards when creating technically email solutions. Then
186 there are horizontal standards which enable sending messages between technically different email
187 solutions.

188

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

190

191 **Proposal: Using horizontal standards could be favoured when creating different
192 information systems on the European Union level.**

193

194 Horizontal standards enables technological solutions which can work together. Horizontal standards
195 hides different complexities in information systems.

196

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

198

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

200

201 **Proposal: There could be different standardisation efforts to horizontal standards and
202 vertical standards.**

203

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

206

207 Here we can note some problems:

208

209

- 210 • some systems are based on **de-facto** standards
- 211 • some systems are based on **de-jure** standards
- 212 • there can be confrontations between **de-facto** and **de-jure** standards
- 213 • there can be a monopoly situation in some domain
- 214 • some standards may inhibit possible actions of some stakeholders
- 215 • there can be a standard war on some domains
- 216 • standards have different life-cycles
- 217 • systems have different life-cycles
- 218 • there can be mismatches between different life-cycles
- 219 • there can be failed standards
- 220 • there can be deprecated standards.

221

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

226

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

233

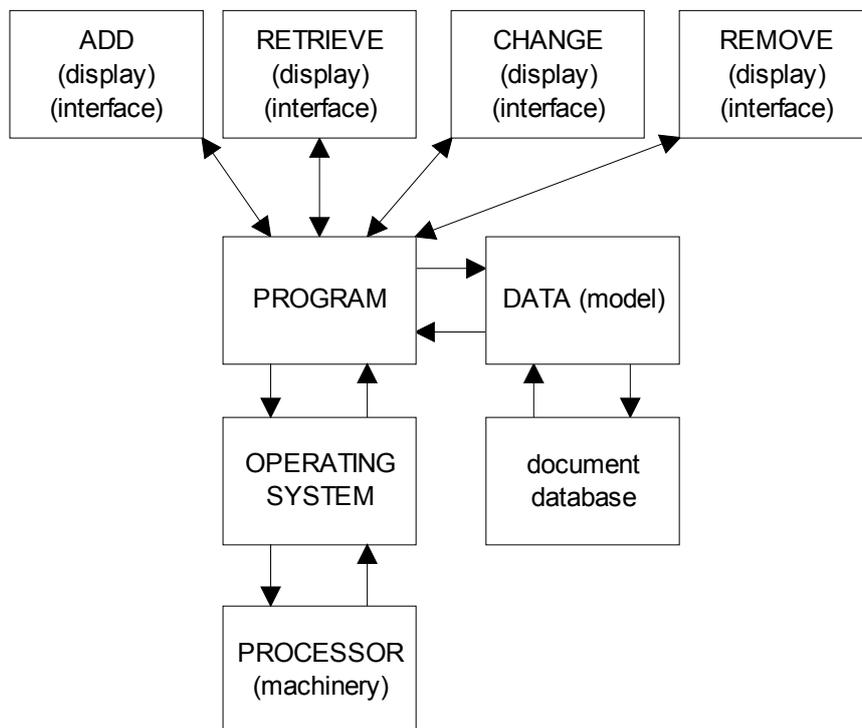
234 **One presentation for information system**

235

236 Following figure is one conception of information system. I have presented the following figure as
237 one conception of information system.

238

239 [Continues on the next page]



240

241 Generally speaking we have different techniques on the information technology field. Here we can
 242 note that programs (most arrows) are in the middle of different information systems. Then programs
 243 handle the data in a system (documents and/or databases). However we have to have one specific
 244 program which is different – i.e. operating system. Operating systems handle connections with
 245 machinery and processors. Generally speaking programs can work with an operating system and
 246 developers of programs use different parts of an operating system.

247

248

What this means to information systems?

249

1) **There can be several processor (machinery) possibilities**

250

2) **There can be several operating systems possibilities**

251

3) **There can be several programs possibilities**

252

4) **Programs handle data in different ways**

253

5) **The data can modelled in different ways**

254

6) **There can documents and/or databases in different systems**

255

7) **There are always four basic functions (add, retrieve, change, remove).**

256

8) **There are several providers of different computer programs.**

257

9) **There are naturally competing programs.**

258

10) **Different programs comply with different standards.**

259

260 We have to note that data can have different models and data (models) are developed and/or used by
 261 different stakeholders (four basic functions). Especially in databases there are possibilities for
 262 several data models; depending on the modellers there can be different data models in databases.

263

Generally speaking changing data models can be very difficult in many cases.

264

265 **There can be some examples:**

266

267

a) **There could be some regulations for providing interfaces (private, public)**

268

b) **There could be some regulations for document formats (private, public)**

269

c) **There could be some regulations for transmitting data between different systems**

270

d) **There could be some regulations for using databases (private, public)**

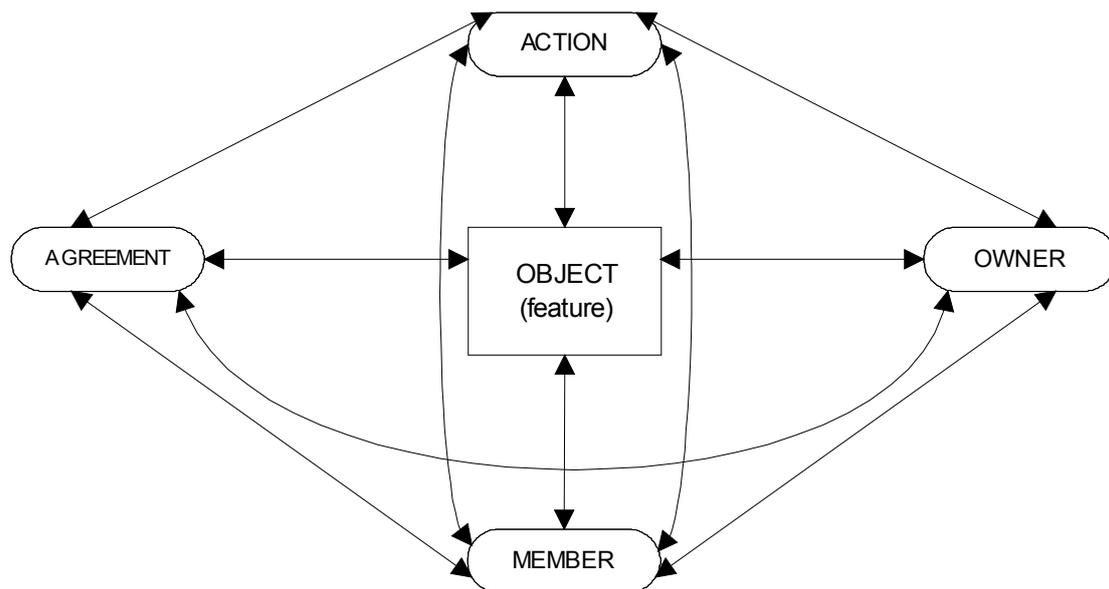
271

e) **There could be some regulations for using programs (private, public)**

272

f) **There could be some regulations for retrieving information from different systems.**

273



274

275

Note: The relations between different aspects of information systems can result rather complicated (legal) network(s): i.e. Ownership, Membership, Agreement.

276

277

278

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.

282

283

Here we can note that ownership, agreement and membership are interlinked in different ways.

284

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.

287

288

289

290

[Continues on the next page]

291

292

293

294

	Owner? Member? Agreement?	Standards?	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				

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

Note: The relations between different aspects of information systems can result rather complicated (legal) network(s): i.e. Ownership, Membership, Agreement.

Proposal: There could be some considerations for assessing possible / future changes in ownerships, agreements and memberships.

302

More technical consultations?

303

304

Based on answers (consultation generally) there could be more technically oriented consultations. Previously mentioned issues (this opinion) could be detailed for new technically oriented consultations.

306

307

308

309

Proposal: More technically oriented consultations could be organised after this consultation.

310

311

For example different technical standards could be assessed carefully.

312

313

314

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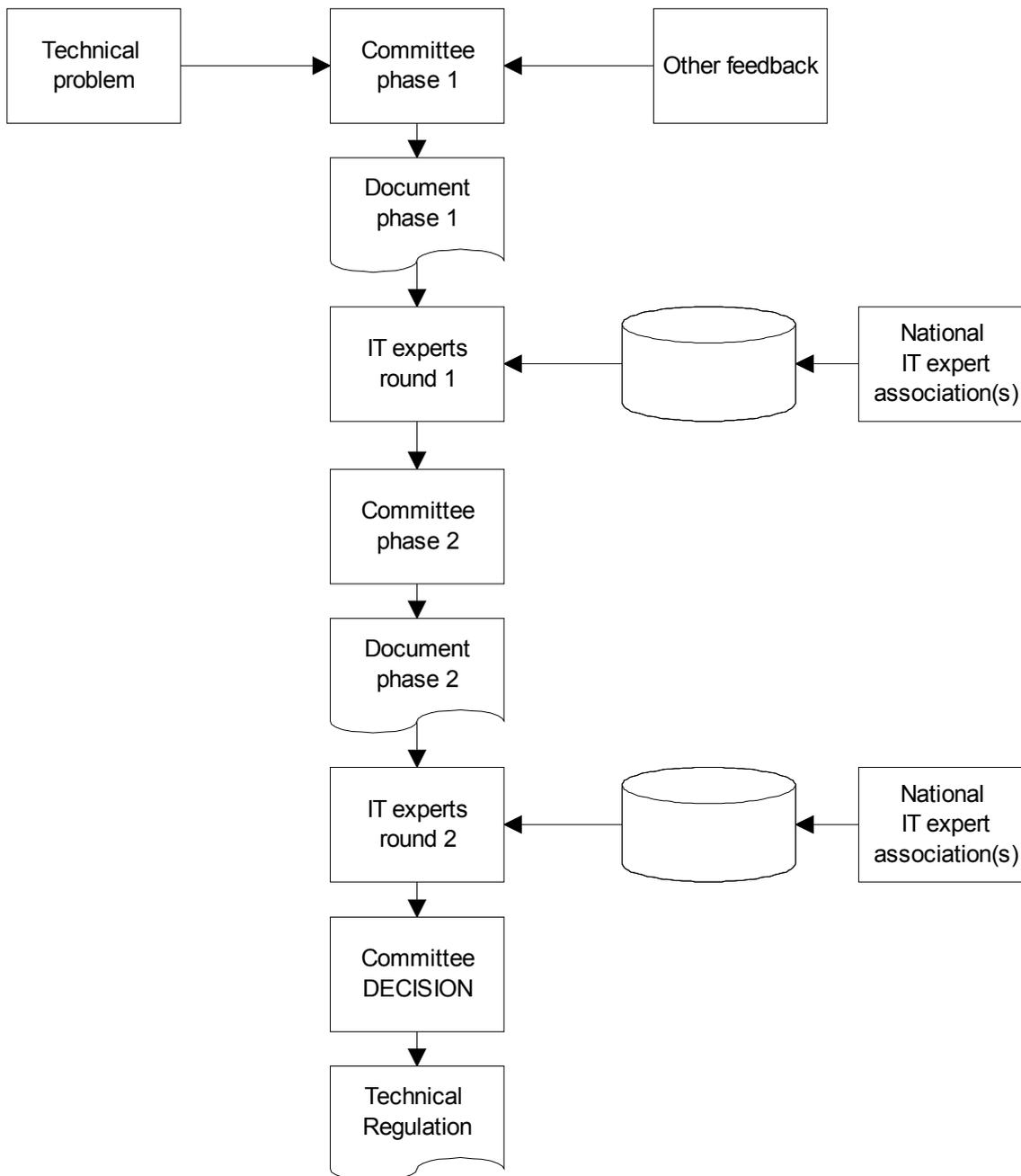
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317

One option is cooperation with different national IT expert associations. It can be possible to ask opinions about technical issues from different national IT expert association's members. Also other expert associations could be consulted based on development and legislation of different information systems. Naturally there are other stakeholders in the European Union.

318 One option is establishing a committee for assessing different technical standards which should be
319 as open as possible.

320
321 One option is organising two rounds for assessing different technical standards.



322
323 **An example for cooperation: Web feeds (RSS and Atom)**
324
325



326
327

328 I have advocated usage of web feeds ¹ on several previous opinion documents. Actually there are
329 two standards for web feeds: RSS ^{2 3} and Atom ^{4 5 6}.

330

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

333

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

336

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

340

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

342

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

345

346 It can be noted, that different back-office systems (with a wide variety of different technologies) can
347 implement RSS standards, and these RSS feeds can be used in the front-office systems. With this
348 kind solutions front-office systems dont need direct system-to-system communications with back-
349 office systems.

350

351

352

353 **Good luck!!!**

354

355 This opinion is quite limited. Hopefully there are other constructive ideas presented in other
356 opinions. This remains to be seen.

357

358

359 [Continues on the next page]

360

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANNEX 1

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

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

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

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

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

EN: Opinion 2: Schools for the 21st Century

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

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

EN: Opinion 5: Consumer Scoreboard, Questionnaire for stakeholders

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

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

http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_6

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

http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_8

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

http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_9

EN: Opinion 15: Collective Redress

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

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

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

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

http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_18

- 406 EN: Opinion 19: Official Acknowledgement by the Commission
407 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_19
408
- 409 EN: Opinion 20: SECOND Opinion Related to the Public Undertaking by Microsoft
410 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_20
411
- 412 EN: Opinion 21: Opinion about the European Interoperability Strategy proposal
413 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_21
414
- 415 EN: Opinion 23: Public consultation on the review of the European Standardisation System
416 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_23
417
- 418 EN: Opinion 27: Public Consultation on the Modernisation of EU Public Procurement Policy
419 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_27
420
- 421 EN: Opinion 28: Consultation on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative
422 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_28
423
- 424 EN: Opinion 30: Internet Filtering
425 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_30
426 NOTE: Organised by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) ⁷
427
- 428 EN: Opinion 32: COMP/C-3/39.692/IBM – Maintenance services
429 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_32
430
- 431 EN: Opinion 34: REMIT Registration Format
432 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_34
433 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) ⁸
434
- 435 EN: Opinion 35: Exploiting the employment potential of the personal and household services
436 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_35
437
- 438 EN: Opinion 37: CASE COMP/39.654 - Reuters instrument codes
439 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_37
440
- 441 EN: Opinion 39: Registry options to facilitate linking of emissions trading systems
442 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_39
443
- 444 EN: Opinion 40: Media Freedom and Pluralism / audiovisual regulatory bodies
445 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_40
446
- 447 EN: Opinion 41: AT.39398: observations on the proposed commitments
448 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_41

⁷ <http://www.cen.eu/> (Accessed 2 July 2012)

⁸ <http://www.acer.europa.eu/> (Accessed 2 July 2012)

- 449
450 EN: Opinion 42: Opening up Education
451 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_42
452
453 EN: Opinion 43: Publication of extracts of the European register of market participants
454 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_43
455 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
456
457 EN: Opinion 44: Evaluation policy guidelines
458 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_44
459
460 EN: Opinion 45: About ICT standardisation
461 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_45
462
463 EN: Opinion 46: Review of the EU copyright rules
464 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_46
465
466 EN: Opinion 51: European Area of Skills and Qualifications
467 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_51
468
469 EN: Opinion 52: Trusted Cloud Europe Survey
470 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_52
471
472 EN: Opinion 53: Trade Reporting User Manual (TRUM) (Draft)
473 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_53
474 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
475
476 EN: Opinion 55: European Energy Regulation
477 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_55
478 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
479
480 EN: Opinion 59: Green paper on mobile Health
481 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_59
482
483 EN: Opinion 60: Cross-border inheritance tax problems within the EU
484 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_60
485
486 EN: Opinion 61: European Register of Products Containing Nanomaterials
487 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_61
488
489 EN: Opinion 64: Corporate Social Responsibility - European Commission
490 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_64
491
492 EN: Opinion 66: Net Innovation for the Work Programme 2016-2017
493 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_66

- 494
495 EN: Opinion 68: European Network Code Stakeholder Committees
496 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_68
497 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
498
499 EN: Opinion 71: Common Schema for the Disclosure of Inside Information
500 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_71
501 NOTE: Organised by The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
502
503 EN: Opinion 74: Enabling the Internet of Things
504 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_74
505 NOTE: Organised by Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) ⁹
506
507 EN: Opinion 80: Mandatory Transparency Register
508 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_80
509
510 EN: Opinion 84: Revision of the European Interoperability Framework
511 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_84
512
513 EN: Opinion 86: 2016 Annual Colloquium on fundamental rights
514 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_86
515
516 EN: Opinion 88: Evaluation and Review of the ePrivacy Directive
517 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_88
518
519 EN: Opinion 89: BEREC Guidelines for net neutrality rules
520 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_89
521 NOTE: Organised by Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC)
522
523 EN: Opinion 93: Safety of apps and other non-embedded software
524 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_93
525
526 EN: Opinion 95: Targeted consultation on eForms
527 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_95
528
529 EN: Opinion 97: COM(2016) 882 final - 2016/0408 (COD)
530 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_97
531
532 EN: Opinion 98: Opinions related to six (6) co-decision (COD) proposals
533 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_98
534
535 EN: Opinion 99: COM(2016)0863 - European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy
536 Regulators. Recast
537 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_99

⁹ <http://www.berec.europa.eu>, Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC)

- 538
539 EN: Opinion 100: Protection of personal data (EU)
540 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_100
541
542 EN: Opinion 101: Governance of the Energy Union
543 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_101
544
545 EN: Opinion 102: Smart Wearables
546 http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html#nro_102
547
548 EN: Opinion 106: Review of the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security
549 (ENISA)
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- 609 My opinions to the previous and relevant consultations – there consultations were mostly organised
610 by the European Commission. General page to all consultations – both in English and in Finnish:
611 <http://www.jukkarannila.fi/lausunnot.html>
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- 616 [Continues on the next page]
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