

Towards the 2008 review of the Directive on PSI re-use

Finland National Meeting

2nd October 2007, Tampere

REPORT

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Contributions and feedback are welcome and should be submitted to Chris.Corbin@epsiplus.net.

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1 Introduction

The ePSIplus National meeting¹ for Finland was held on the 2nd October 2007 in Tampere, Finland. The meeting titled - *Business with Public Information* was a seminar within the MINDTREK² 2007 Conference titled - *Back to the Future*. The agenda for the meeting appears within Annex 1 of this document. The PowerPoint presentations are available on the ePSIplus website³.

1.1 General Information – Finland

Geographic area square kms	338,000
Population	5,255,580
Length North to South kms	1160
Width East-West kms	540
Land borders with	Norway, Russia and Sweden
Official languages	Finnish, Swedish
Member of the European Union	Yes
Member of the Euro zone	Yes

1.2 Finnish Speakers

Paavo Paloheimo an Attorney-at-Law, and the ePSIplus national partner for Finland made the welcome address. As an example of Finland's entrepreneurial spirit and innovation within the global information society and knowledge economy Paavo referred to the acquisition of NAVTEQ by Nokia and posed the question as to what is blocking the re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI) within Finland?

The opening address was then followed by two presentations by public sector information holders - one from local government presented by Klaus Nylamo, the e-Service Coordinator, within the City of Tampere Information Management Unit and the other from central government presented by Aki Siponen, Counsellor, at the Ministry of Finance on the re-use of Basic Register Information.

The relationship between the PSI Directive 2003/98/EC and the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC was then considered in the context of Finland which was presented by Tuire Taina an Administrator within Legal Affairs at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Finland played an important role in steering the INSPIRE Directive through the conciliation process when Finland held the European Union Presidency in the second half of 2006.

Miira Paasilinna the Development Manager at the Diges Association⁴ presented a report on the progress of PSI re-use and the impact so far within Finland. Diges jointly convened and organised the meeting together with the ePSIplus national partner for Finland Paavo Paloheimo.

The key message of the meeting - *Making Business with Public Information*, was then presented from the perspective of four companies from both the private and public sector perspectives.

- Esa Rimpiläinen, CEO, Suomen Puheentunnistus Ltd – management consulting sector
- Petteri Hannonen, CEO, Ampparit Ltd – content and media sector
- Tenho Aarnikko, CEO, SITO Tampere Ltd - a civil engineering consulting company.
- Jussi Kiuru, Manager, Destia Ltd – real time traffic information and management sector (scheduled to become a fully state owned public limited company from January 2008)

The formal presentations were followed by a question and answer session.

¹ http://www.epsiplus.net/events/national_meetings/completed/finland

² <http://www.mindtrek.org>

³ http://www.epsiplus.net/events/national_meetings/completed/finland/presentations

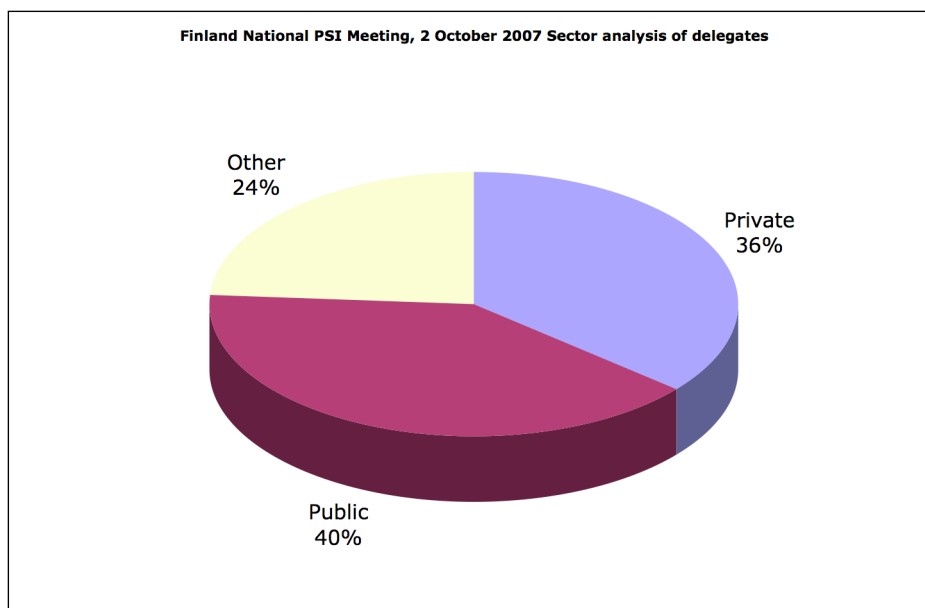
⁴ <http://www.diges.info>

A summary of the presentations in the Finnish language (with an English translation) may be found at Annex 5 of this document.

1.3 Delegates

The meeting was attended by 25 people, which included the organisers and speakers. The delegates represented 21 organisations. The attendance list appears within Annex 2 of this document. The delegates equally represented the private and public sector as shown in DIAGRAM 1.

DIAGRAM 1
Sectorial analysis of the Delegates



2 Legal and regulatory progress and impact

The Ministry of Finance on the 1st July 2005 published a press release number 80/2005 titled - *Suomen lainsäädäntö vastaa EU:n julkisen sektorin tiedon direktiiviä*⁵ (Finland's legislation is in line with the EU's public sector information Directive). Finland's revised Constitution that came into effect on the 1st March 2000 includes the fundamental rights of access to public sector information (with exceptions), good public administration and fair treatment by public authorities.

Representatives from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Industry attend the European Commission's Public Sector Information Group meetings that take place in Luxembourg. However the Ministry of Trade and Industry was closed down on the 31st December 2007 and a number of its responsibilities have been transferred to the Ministry of Employment and the Economy that came into effect on the 1st January 2008.

2.1 Transposition status

The Government of Finland has chosen to implement Directive 2003/98/EC (Direktiivi 2003/98/EY) by amending Law number 621/1999⁶ *Laki viranomaisten toiminnan julkisuudesta* (Act on the Openness of Government Activities). Law 495/2005⁷ amends Law number 621/1999 partly to comply with Directive 2003/98/EC. Law 495/2005 was published on 23rd June 2005 and came into effect on the 1st October 2005. The Law is officially available in Finnish and Swedish and an unofficial English translation is also available.⁸ At the current time neither Law 161/1999 consolidated nor Law 495/2005 make any reference to the European Union Directive 2003/98/EC as required by the Article 12 of the Directive. The only reference to the Directive is that within the Parliaments history for law 161/1999 - record HE 20/2005 vp.⁹

⁵ http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/03_tiedotteet_ja_puheet/01_tiedotteet/2005/95464/name.jsp

⁶ <http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1999/19990621>

⁷ <http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2005/20050495>

⁸ http://www.epsipus.net/reports/member_state_eea_efta_transpositions/finland_transposition

⁹ <http://www.eduskunta.fi/valtiopaivaasiat/he+20/2005>

Law 621/1999 as amended sets down the right of access to information and the duties of the public authorities (or their agents) to promote openness and good practice on information management. Law 621/1999 applies to a wider range of public sector bodies than Directive 2003/98/EC.¹⁰

Law 1144/1991 as amended *Självstyrelselag för Åland* (The Act on the Autonomy of Åland) has also been amended to include Directive 2003/98/EC.

Finland transposed Directive 2003/4/EC – Access to environmental information via the Act on the Openness of Government Activities.

The above laws comply with Act 523/1999¹¹ as amended – The Personal Data Protection Act.

Law 831/1994 and subsequent amendments set out the framework for archiving of public sector information – The Archives Act (831/1994).

Law 150/1992 The State Cost Assessment Act as amended sets out the framework for charging for public sector products and services.

A summary of the transposition process was published in the National Broadband Strategy Final Report on page 53¹².

“Under the National Broadband Strategy, it was principally the task of the Ministry of Finance to ensure equitable terms for the commercial exploitation of public-sector information. Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the re-use of public sector information entered into force on December 31, 2003 and was to be implemented in national law by July 1, 2005. The working group preparing the matter came to the conclusion that existing national legislation in Finland, specifically the Act on the Openness of Government Activities (612/1999) and the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State (150/1992) as amended, conform to the requirements and obligations of the above-mentioned Directive. The amendment of the Act on the Openness of Government Activities that entered into force in October 2005 (495/2005) clarified the provisions on the disclosure of documents and the fees that may be charged for information in certain cases.”

2.1.1 Complaints procedure

No special arrangements have been put in place for the handling of complaints specifically related to the re-use of public sector information. The complaints process is based upon the framework as set out in Law 586/1996 as amended - *The Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure*.

The complainant must first lodge the complaint with the pertinent public body (or its agent) that holds the information required. The appeal process is then via the Supreme Administrative Court or in the cases related to an appeal against the decision of a local or regional authority and a decision of an institution, corporation, foundation or private individual exercising public authority to the Administrative Court. Further right of appeal maybe made to the Ombudsman and the Minister of Justice.

2.2 Impact of the PSI Law

The impact of Directive 2003/98/EC within Finland has been minimal. As Finland stated (Ministry of Finance press release 1st July 2005) that the Laws of Finland already met the framework set out in the Directive 2003/98/EC one would perhaps expect to see a thriving economy based on the re-use of PSI, however there is no evidence that Finland has a better-developed PSI re-use market when compared to other countries within Europe which did not have such a liberalised approach to public sector information. Hence the question posed by Paavo Paloheimo in his opening remarks.

2.2.1 Complaints

At the time of the meeting there was no record of any complaints or appeals related to the re-use of public sector information although companies operating in the meteorological sector have expressed concerns within the ePSI^{plus} first PSI pricing meeting¹³ held in Helsinki during April 2007 - for example Foreca Limited¹⁴. The annual reports from the Finland Competition Authority (FCA) also make no reference to complaints regarding the re-use of PSI.

¹⁰ Chapter 1, Section 4

¹¹ <http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990523>

¹² Publications of the Ministry of Transport and Communications 11/2007 National broadband strategy, Final report

¹³ http://www.epsiplus.net/events/thematic_meetings/financial_impact/financial_impact_meeting_1

¹⁴ <http://www.foreca.fi>

The FCA Annual report for 2007 does however obliquely refer to the need to ensure that the public sector does not distort competition when offering products and services on the open market. The FCA does refer to public sector procurement and that the public sector needs to ensure that they are not distorting competition through specifications that may favour one part of the supply chain.

2.3 Scope to extend the coverage of the Directive

As law 621/1999 covers a broader spectrum of public sector bodies than that required in Directive 2003/98/EC there is no immediate call within Finland for the scope of the Directive to be broadened. There is however a call from the potential PSI and re-users and the eContent sector for improved implementation of the Directive within Finland.

2.4 Strengths-Weaknesses Analysis

2.4.1 Strengths

Finland has a long history of providing access to public sector information and the laws that are in place on the statute book combined with the Information Society and Innovation strategies provide a good framework for the PSI re-use market to develop.

2.4.2 Weaknesses

Although the Ministry of Finance has responsibility for the implementation of the PSI Directive there was no evidence available at the time of the meeting that the Ministry was actively engaged in promoting and monitoring the effectiveness of Law 621/1999 as amended with respect to PSI re-use.

Law 621/1999 at the time of the meeting makes no reference to Directive 2003/98/EC or the development of standard licences. Law 621/1999 does require public bodies to have indexes (or registers) that enable information held by each public body to be easily located and made available. As a result of this good Information management practice the requirement within the Directive for PSI Asset lists to be made available should be met.

Finland has no PSI Regulator that would ensure the key aspects of the PSI re-use framework as set out in Directive 2003/98/EC have been delivered and complied with.

Law 621/1999 meets a number of the requirements set out in Finland's Constitution as well as EU Directives related to access to public sector information and as a result the economic aspects of Directive 2003/98/EC may have become secondary and lost.

At the time of the meeting Finland had no central PSI re-use information portal which if present could help potential PSI re-users especially those from outside Finland where cross-border applications and services maybe developed.

At the time of the meeting it was not apparent how exclusive arrangements if they existed would be phased out by the 31st December 2008 and which law or guidance was present to ensure exclusive arrangements are not entered into and how to determine whether such arrangements could be deemed to be in the national interest.

2.5 Future developments

A useful addition to what already exists in Finland would be a tabulation of how the various laws of Finland comply or meet the PSI re-use framework as set out in the EU Directive 2003/98/EC.

At the time of the meeting there was evidence that a formal PSI stakeholders group¹⁵ was beginning to form which could act as a catalyst with respect to raising the awareness of PSI re-use and its potential economic value and also to make recommendations to the Government on the actions needed to ensure Directive 2003/98/EC met its stated objective.

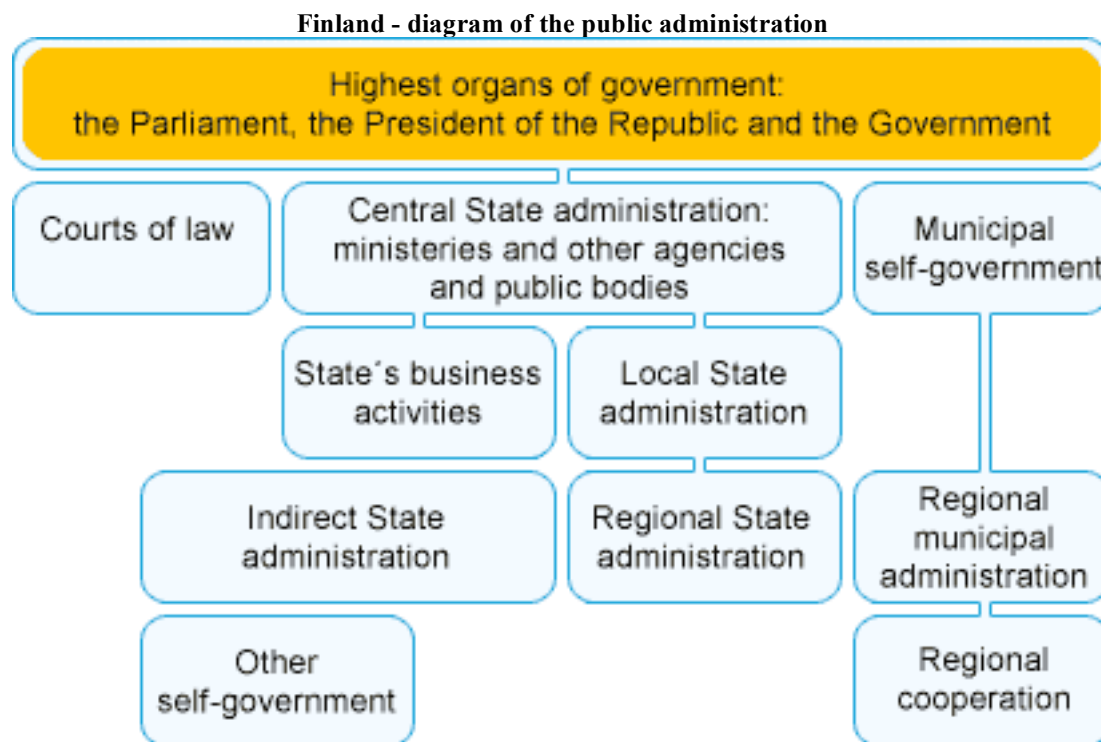
The newly elected Government (March 2007) has initiated a number of structural changes within the public sector which may once completed assist the development of the PSI re-use market sector.

¹⁵ http://www.epsiplus.net/news/finns_meet_on_psi & http://www.epsiplus.net/news/finland_psi_group_formed

3 Public sector organization and culture change

3.1 General information – Public Sector

Number of Government Ministries	12
Administrative areas within Finland – Province	6 ¹⁶
Administrative areas within Finland – Regions	20
Number of local government bodies	415
Public Sector employees (June 2007)	677,000 ¹⁷
Public Sector employees – State	154,000
Public Sector employees – Municipality	523,000



Source: http://www.suomi.fi/suomifi/english/in_focus/functioning_of_public_administration/highest_organs_of_government/index.html

3.2 Support and compliance

3.2.1 Support for the Directive

The view of the Ministry of Finance clearly states that Finland supports the Directive and the Finnish Governments of all political persuasions have been keen to ensure Finland maintains its world position with respect to innovation.

3.2.2 Compliance with the Directive

Based on the meeting and published materials the awareness of the Directive is low outside of the Ministries and those involved with the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC. Only a few public bodies make reference to Direktiivi 2003/98/EY (or Directive 2003/98/EC). A notable example is the Finnish Maritime Administration (FMA)¹⁸ web site, which on the Copyright and Permissions web page includes reference to the Directive¹⁹, refers to the process for seeking permission, the timescale (usually within 14 days), and the price lists²⁰. The Price List web page refers to the licences and the periods granted for the various use categories.

¹⁶ http://www.suomi.fi/suomifi/english/a_z_index/map_of_municipalities_and_communities/index.jsp

¹⁷ http://www.stat.fi/til/tyti/2008/06/tyti_2008_06_2008-07-22_tau_009_en.html

¹⁸ <http://www.fma.fi>

¹⁹ <http://www.fma.fi/e/services/chart/telu/index.htm>

²⁰ http://www.fma.fi/e/services/chart/telu/hinnaston_vleism_ohjeet.htm

The Ministry of Finance published during May 2007 an interim report²¹ from the project considering the Finland's public sector Information Architecture. The report at paragraph 3.2.4 on page 19 refers to the implementation of the PSI Directive within Finland and concludes that the implementation is deficient in that articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Directive (Transparency, Licences, Search facilities, and asset lists) are missing but if they were present they would not only assist with the commercial exploitation of public sector information but also would help significantly to the sharing of data within the administration itself, a win-win situation for both sides of the supply-demand interface!

3.3 Value chain

3.3.1 Modernising government (eGovernment)

Since 1994 the Government of Finland has made steady progress towards modernising of government through the exploitation of ICT as part of a wider initiative to develop the Finnish Information economy. International comparisons place Finland amongst the leaders along with other Nordic countries.

Since 1995 the Government of Finland has had three Information Society programmes. The current programme (The third programme) was published by the Prime Minister's Office in September 2006 titled - *A renewing, human-centric and competitive Finland, September 2006, The National Knowledge Society Strategy 2007–2015*. The following measures in the document are pertinent to the re-use of public sector information within Finland:

A report and implementation report on the reuse and commercial exploitation of information produced by the public sector. (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Education, Statistics Finland). (Page 23)

Reform of the grounds for determining fees related to the release of information within public administration. This work will take into account the development needs of successful and customer-oriented service production and regulations of the EU directive (2003/98/EC) concerning the issue. (Ministry of Finance). (Page 28)

Development of national geographic information infrastructure and implementation of a geographic information portal according to the guidelines prepared by the EU. (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, local authorities). (Page 28)

In June 2007 the Government adopted the resolution on the *Objectives of the National Information Society Policy for 2007-2011*, which called for an action programme to be formulated and published in the autumn of 2007. Page 4 of the resolution includes the following paragraph:

Usability of basic databanks, and shared use of data will be promoted. It will be ensured that public administration data is easily available in all public organisations. Citizens' information needs will be attended to and it will be ensured that businesses can take advantage of databanks competitively. Guidelines for information disclosure and shared use will be clarified and the related issues of responsibility will be harmonised. Technological interfaces and public electronic services for businesses will be developed.

To develop and monitor the implementation of the action plan the Government appointed the Ubiquitous Information Society Advisory Board²². The Action plan was published in 2008 titled: *Ubiquitous Information Society Action Programme 2008–2011*.²³

Finland's Information programmes have been led by the Prime Minister and supported by personnel within the Prime Minister's Office.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the coordination and the development of e-government and other online services within central government. The Ministry's task is to develop joint services for all government administration and to issue guidelines for developing these services.

Finland is actively involved in European Union eGovernment initiatives, which includes the European Commission, Directorate General Enterprise and Industry led initiative IADBC²⁴ (**I**nteroperable and **D**elivery of

²¹ Yhteentoimivuuden kehittämissuunnitelma v. 1.1, Valtionhallinnon arkkitehtuurin kehittäminen 5.5.2007, Perustietovarantojen yhteiskäytön nykytila ja kehittäminen Perustietovarannot-projektin raportti

http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04_julkaisut_ja_asiakirjat/03_muut_asiakirjat/20070628Kokona/07_Liite_05_Perustietovarantojen_yhteenveto.pdf

²² <http://www.arjentietoyhteiskunta.fi>

²³ http://www.arjentietoyhteiskunta.fi/files/64/Arjen_tietoyhteiskunta_esite_eng.pdf

²⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/en/home>

pan-European eGovernment services to public Administrations, Business and Citizens) programme. The IDABC eGovernment Observatory provides news and status reports on Finland within the eGovernment context. The IDABC has now merged into the epractice.eu portal²⁵ and the latest Country Report for Finland was published in August 2007²⁶.

The European Commission i2010 commissioned benchmark report published in June 2006 provides an indication of how Finland compares with other Member States. The following four diagrams have been copied from pages 7, 8 and 28 of the benchmarking report titled: *Online Availability of Public Services: How Is Europe Progressing? Web Based Survey on Electronic Public Services Report of the 6th Measurement, June 2006*²⁷.

Figure 3: Online Sophistication

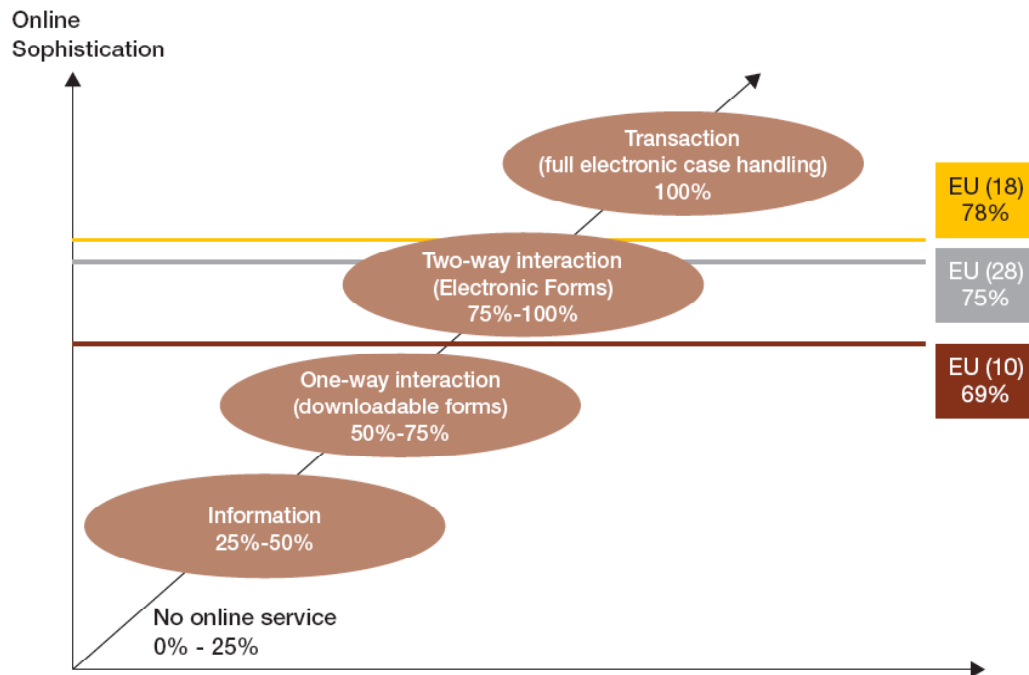
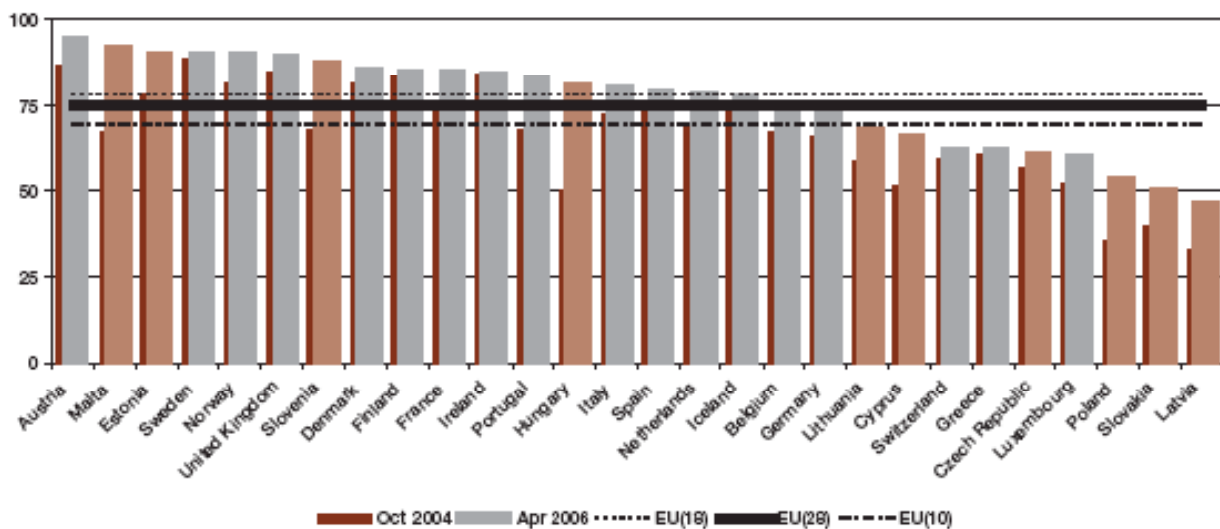


Figure 7: Online Results—Online Sophistication

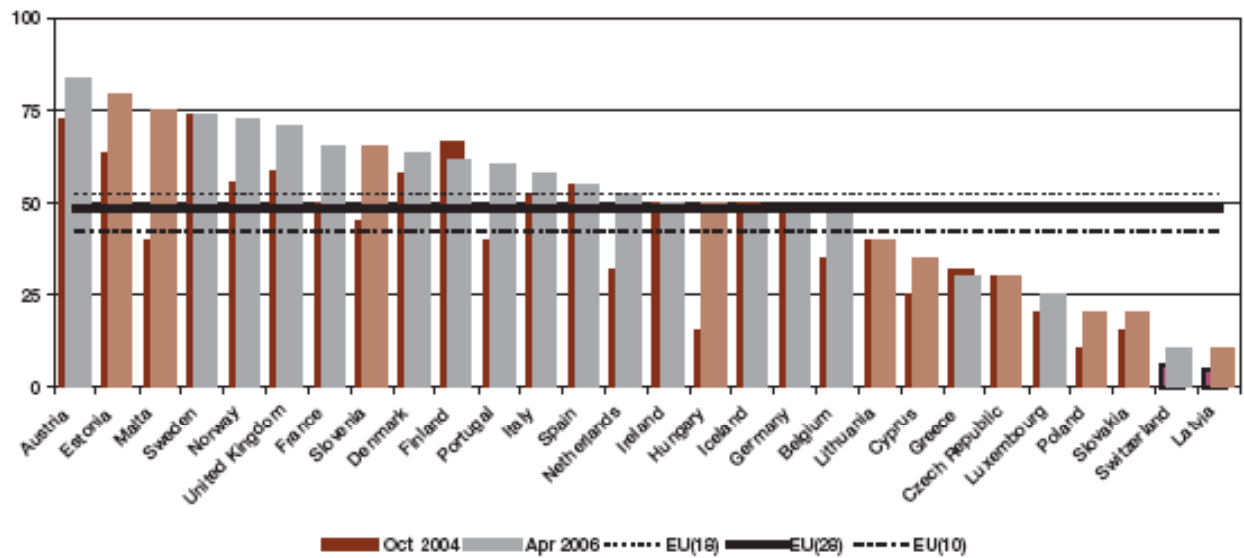


²⁵ <http://www.epractice.eu/index.php?page=home>

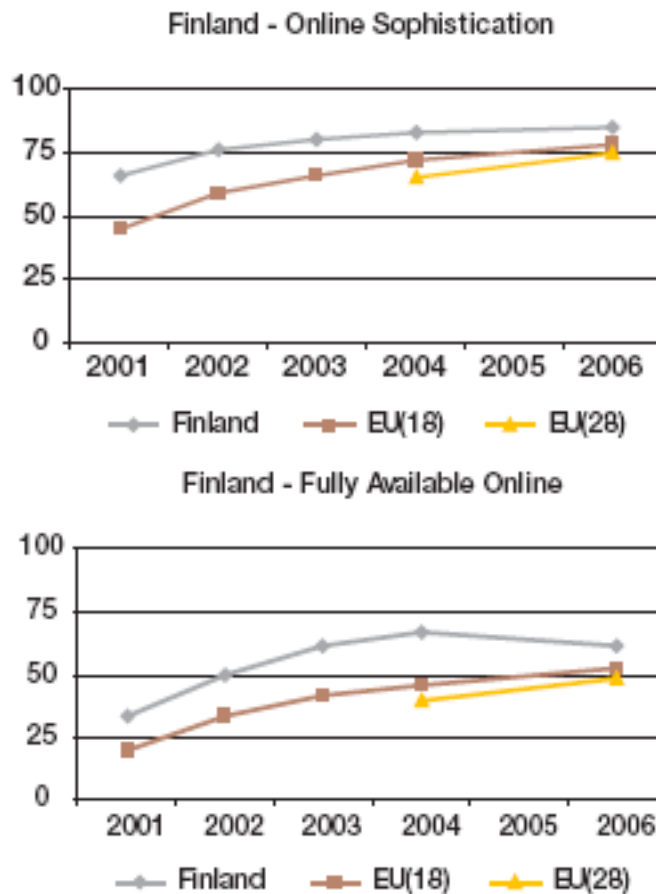
²⁶ <http://www.epractice.eu/factsheets>

²⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/benchmarking/online_availability_2006.pdf

Figure 8: Country Results—Full Availability Online



Copied from page 28 Section Finland (FIN)



Finland is actively involved in the European Environmental Spatial Data Infrastructure initiative (INSPIRE) with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry acting as the primary interface within Finland. A report on the state of play

as of December 2006 on the spatial data infrastructure initiatives within Finland is available on the European Commission Joint Research Centre INSPIRE portal²⁸.

The INSPIRE presentation during the meeting and other published material on INSPIRE indicate that preparations for implementing the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC within Finland by May 2009 are moving ahead well, openly and transparently. The Geographic Information portal for Finland is also taking shape.

3.3.2 Public Sector Information Holders

The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities

The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities²⁹ is made up of the cities, and municipalities in Finland. The Association also provides services for hospital districts, regional councils and joint authorities. The Association is a member of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR).

The Population Register Centre

The Population Register Centre³⁰ for Finland is responsible for amongst other thematic areas the Address System in Finland. The European Union epractice information portal published³¹ in October 2006 a case study titled - *The Finnish Address System* that describes the Address data and information in Finland.

A wide range of public and private sector bodies regularly update their Address registers using changes from the Population Information System³².

Statistics Finland

Statistics Finland reports to the Ministry of Finance and as such provides an example as to whether public sector bodies in Finland comply with the Directive 2003/98/EC as well as whether the Ministry of Finance is actively monitoring public sector bodies especially those that report to the Ministry. The Statistics Finland web site page titled - *Application for a licence to use statistical data*³³ would indicate that Statistics Finland is not complying with the Directive on a number of counts.

3.3.3 Public Private Partnerships

Evidence that Public Private Partnerships (PPP) exist with respect to delivering information services particularly at a local or regional level was presented during the national PSI meeting and in the full Mindtrek 2007 Conference. The presentation from Destia titled: *Public Private Partnerships and Traffic Information as a medium for local based services* presented a case study on the Oulu Region Traffic Information service – OLLI³⁴. The local municipalities, the Finnish Road Administration, the Ministry of Traffic and Communications and the private sector jointly fund the service. The service covers all of the traffic information in the Oulu area. The responsibilities within the partnership were described as:

- Public sector concentrates on steering and goalkeeping and not involved in specification of services and project managing.
- Private sector defines services - a pool of approved services is agreed with public actors.

3.3.4 National Innovation Strategy

At the time of the meeting a public consultation was underway on the proposal that had been submitted to the Government during June 2007 on the need for a revised National Innovation policy within Finland.³⁵ The public consultation was supported by eleven expert workshops, which covered the following topics:

- Intellectual property rights and copyrights
- Regional innovation policy

²⁸ http://inspire.jrc.it/state_of_play.cfm

²⁹ http://www.kunnat.net/k_etusivu.asp?path=1

³⁰ http://www.vrk.fi/vrk/home.nsf/pages/index_eng

³¹ <http://www.epractice.eu/cases/FinlandAddresses>

³² <http://www.vrk.fi/vrk/home.nsf/pages/A14D195F7690BDD7C225724C00576D73?opendocument>

³³ http://www.stat.fi/meta/tietosuoja/kayttolupa_en.html

³⁴ <http://www.oulunliikenne.fi>

³⁵ <http://www.innovaatiostrategia.fi>

- Innovation activities of business clusters
- Service business
- Reform of the public sector
- SME and growth entrepreneurship
- Utilisation of global and EU development
- Working life development
- Demand, market regulation, standardisation
- Research and training
- Structures of a broad-based innovation policy

The consultation was scheduled to close during October 2007.

3.4 Impact of relevant initiatives

The Information Society initiatives and actions related to the implementation of the PSI Directive 2003/98/EC, the consideration of the national innovation policy, and the restructuring of the public sector that is underway may well stimulate further exploitation of public sector information. At the time of the meeting it was too early to establish what the combined impact of these various initiatives has been or would be. It was noticeable however that the activities within Finland related to the transposition and implementation of the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC were far more proactive than the activities related to the transposition and implementation of the PSI Directive 2003/98/EC. Both Directives have resulted in the inclusion of action lines in the current Information Society strategy and again it is noticeable that the process related to these action lines are more transparent with respect to the INSPIRE Directive when compared with the PSI Directive.

3.5 Strengths-Weaknesses Analysis

3.5.1 Strengths

The top down driven policies with respect to developing and sustaining the Information Society and Knowledge economy include the re-use of public sector information and have identified the specific actions that need to be taken as well as those responsible for delivering the actions.

3.5.2 Weaknesses

Very few public sector bodies web sites refer to the re-use of the information and under what conditions. Too many public bodies request the potential re-user to contact them. The public bodies as a result show that they have not appreciated the need for being pro-active and transparent as required by the Directive 2003/98/EC. A potential reason for this is that there has been no specific promotion of the PSI Directive and its objectives.

Ministry of Finance documents published related to the public sector information architecture acknowledge a number of the weaknesses with the implementation of the Directive within Finland.

3.6 Future developments

During the meeting the representative from the Ministry of Finance reported that the specific points raised during the meeting would be considered within the Ministry.

The actions already identified within the current Information Society strategy and action plan need to be delivered.

4 Encouraging the PSI re-use business

4.1 General Information – Private Sector

Number of SMEs (Approximate)	228,000
Number of employees within SMEs	600,000
Percentage of Enterprises using the Internet	97%

4.1.1 Private Sector Re-use examples

Business Information Sector

Suomen Asiakastieto Oy³⁶ is a provider of business and credit information in Finland and provides data and information services oriented to the support of customer relationship management and risk control. The company maintains a comprehensive database with real-time connections to a number of public sector information holders as well as private data sources. Suomen Asiakastieto Oy is part of the BIGNet chain consisting of the leading credit information companies in 13 European countries.

Geographic Information

Karttakeskus Oy³⁷ is a producer and publisher of maps and atlases. Karttakeskus Oy is a part of Affecto³⁸. Affecto is a leading Business Intelligence service provider in the Nordic countries. The company also develops operational IT solutions, such as geographic information systems (GIS), enterprise content management (ECM) and versatile customer specific software services. These solutions assist organisations in collecting, organising and analysing available digital information in support of their business processes. Affecto has its headquartered in Helsinki, Finland and has subsidiaries in Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and Sweden. In 2007, its turnover totalled €97.5 million, and it employs 1100 people.

Meteorological Sector

Foreca Oy³⁹ has its headquarters in Helsinki Finland and offers meteorological services worldwide. The company was established in 1996 and launched its first product and services in 1997. Foreca is considered to be a pioneer with respect to the provision of digital meteorological services that use a wide range of data and information much of which originates from within the public sector from across the world. Foreca is a member of The European Association of Private Meteorological companies (PRIMET)⁴⁰. Dr. Pirkko Saarikivi, Managing Director, Foreca Consulting Limited participated in and presented⁴¹ at the ePSI^{plus} Thematic Network PSI Pricing thematic meeting, which took place in Helsinki, Finland on the 19th April 2007. During the April meeting Dr Saarikivi reported that the pricing of meteorological data from the Finnish Meteorological Institute and the equivalent Institutes in other countries elsewhere in Europe was a major problem that needed to be addressed as it was inhibiting growth in the meteorological sector. Within Finland the road authorities were a good example of how their information can be re-used.

4.2 Potential for pan-European products

There is strong potential for the development of cross-border products as evident from the private companies already operating within Finland that re-use PSI. As Finland has three land borders and a number of languages in use the potential is further enhanced.

4.3 Knowledge transfer between sectors - Associations – Professional and Trade

Diges Association

Diges ry is a national association that was established in 2003 to support small and medium sized enterprises operating within the digital content industry in Finland. Diges on the behalf of its members undertakes initiatives related to the exploitation of public sector information.

Finnish Information Centre for Register Research

Finnish Information Centre for Register Research (ReTki) promotes the use of national registers for research purposes in the social and health sciences. ReTki⁴² describes the main functions of the organization as:

- To offer information on registers and the use of registers in research
- To organise training on register-based research

³⁶ <http://www.asiakastieto.fi/>

³⁷ <http://www.karttakeskus.fi>

³⁸ <http://www.affecto.com/>

³⁹ <http://www.foreca.com>

⁴⁰ <http://www.primet.org>

⁴¹ European weather data pricing: Private sector view

⁴² <http://retki.stakes.fi>

- To give practical advice on using register data in research
- To maintain a network of contact persons of participating register authorities and research institutes

The ReTki website lists the public Registers that the organization has an interest in⁴³.

Telecommunication and Information Technology Association

The Finland Telecommunication and Information Technology Association (FiCom)⁴⁴ represents companies involved in the production and services within the Telecommunications and Information technology industry including software, IT Services and e-commerce.

The Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (Tekes)

The Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (Tekes)⁴⁵ plays a key role of knowledge sharing with a focus on SME's. A number of the Tekes programmes both past⁴⁶ and current focus on innovation and the development of the Information Society to ensure Finland's global position. A number of companies that exploit public sector information have been involved - for example Tekes' Ubicom programme⁴⁷ and the Usenet project⁴⁸ that Foreca Consulting Limited are involved in.

Tekes is the main public funding organisation for research and development (R&D) in Finland. Tekes funds industrial projects as well as projects in research organisations, and especially promotes innovative, risk-intensive projects. Tekes offers partners from abroad a gateway to the key technology players in Finland.

Tekes is involved in European Union initiatives such as eEurope and the Research programmes such as the 6th and 7th Frameworks.

The Finnish Association for Geographic Information

The Finnish Association for Geographic Information (ProGIS)⁴⁹ promotes, stimulates and supports the development and use of geographic information within Finland. The membership is open to all stakeholders with an interest in geographic information and comprises of private companies, public sector bodies, academia and research and individuals. ProGIS is a member of the European Umbrella Association for Geographic Information (EUROGI)⁵⁰.

The Finnish Direct Marketing Association (Finnish DMA)

The Finnish Direct Marketing Association⁵¹ represents the entire interactive value chain in Finland. The member companies of the association include the largest book and magazine publishing companies, mail order houses, direct selling companies, companies in trade and industry, banks, insurance companies, advertising agencies, planning agencies, mobile marketing agencies, consultancies, as well as many other service enterprises in the field, such as addressing, mailing, printing and telemarketing companies.

4.4 Strengths-Weaknesses Analysis

4.4.1 Strengths

Finland has a good record with respect to stimulating innovation amongst SME's and the development of Information Society and Knowledge economy products and services a number of which have achieved global recognition, for example Nokia.

⁴³ http://retki.stakes.fi/EN/registers/controllers/register_controllers.htm

⁴⁴ <http://www.ficom.fi>

⁴⁵ <http://www.tekes.fi>

⁴⁶ FENIX Programme 2003-2007

⁴⁷ <http://www.tekes.fi/ubicom>

⁴⁸ <http://usenet.erve.vtt.fi/>

⁴⁹ <http://www.progis.fi/>

⁵⁰ <http://www.eurogi.org>

⁵¹ <http://www.ssml.fi>

4.4.2 Weaknesses

The low awareness of the PSI Re-use framework within in Finland and the opportunities that this offers both within Finland but also across Europe has held back SME's within Finland.

The lack of an Association that specifically deals with the issues related to the re-use of public sector information within Finland that would help micro and SME's overcome the current issues that they face within Finland – for example the lack of regulation on the prices charged by public sector bodies for the re-use of the PSI that they hold.

4.5 Future developments

From the meeting there is evidence that a national PSI Group or groups maybe forming that may assist with respect to raising the awareness of the PSI re-use framework and the potential that this offers.

5 The financial impact: pricing and charging

5.1 Impact on the PSI value chain

There is evidence that the prices charged by a number of public sector bodies that have a de facto monopoly within Finland are suppressing PSI re-use. For example the experiences cited by Foreca Limited that operates in the meteorological sector.

5.2 Pricing and charging policies

Finland's pricing and charging policy framework that applies to public sector bodies and their agents is set out in Law 621/1999 which:

- Defines that basic information is free, but public authorities have a (restricted) right to charge cost caused by processing and delivering information. The Act lists cases when charges are not applicable for example information provided orally or when documents are read in government offices.
- Applies to both the State and municipal authorities.
- Refers to Law 150/1992 (Valtion maksuperustelaki) that sets out the framework for Charges Payable to the State, which is applicable when the public sector provides information. The charges are based on the average cost if the public authority is not operating in a competitive environment. The size of the charge made by a public body where the public is required to produce and provide information under statute (where a law or decree applies to the public body) shall correspond to the total costs incurred from producing the performance – that is a cost-pricing algorithm applies. The law allows for the charge to be lower or higher than the cost price or that the charge can be waived completely if there is a justifiable cause. Chapter 2 of the law requires public bodies that have a dominant position in the market to comply with Law 480/1992 regarding Restrictive Practices. Chapter 2 also requires a public body has a de facto monopoly then the charge should be based on a cost-pricing algorithm.
- Refers to the Local Government Act that applies similar charging algorithm to that of Law 150/1992.

In summary the policy is that basic information is free, but public bodies and or their agents have a restricted right to charge a cost caused by processing and delivering information. (Similar to many Freedom of Information laws in other countries).

5.2.1 Public Sector bodies

Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance has published a number of documents that provide financial information on the investment within state bodies of Information Communications Technologies.

The research report 5b-2007 titled - *Finnish Government 2006 ICT Review*⁵² was published at the time of the National PSI meeting in October 2007 states:

- The government's ICT expenditure was over 707 million euros in 2006.

⁵² ISBN 978-951-804-752-3 (paperback), ISBN 978-951-804-753-0 (pdf) and ISSN 1455-7614
http://www.vm.fi/vm/en/04_publications_and_documents/01_publications/04_public_management/20071004Finnis/870725 ICT_kaikki.pdf

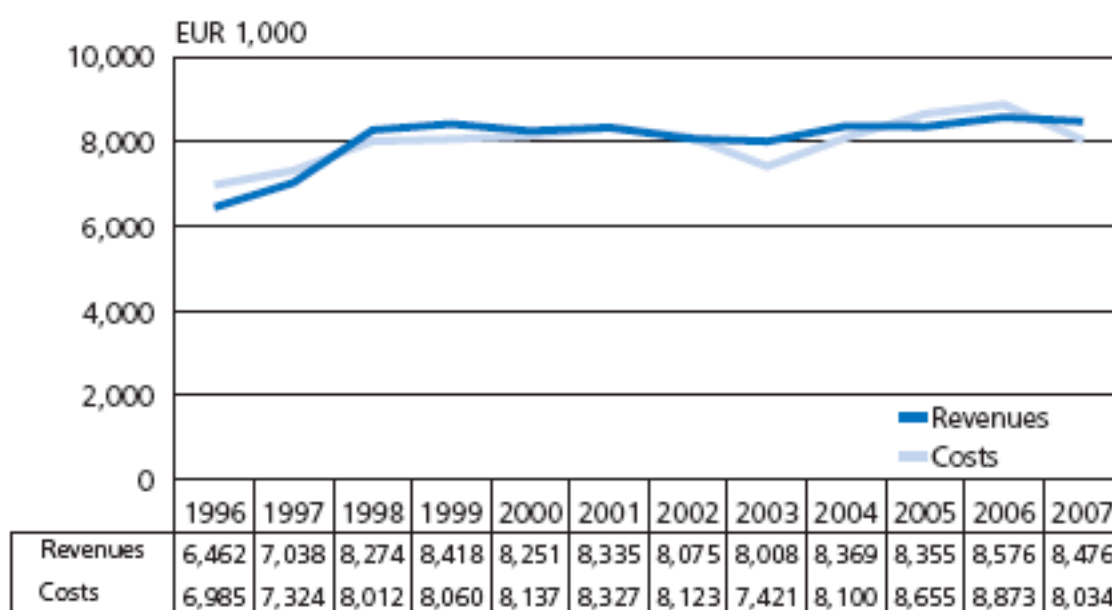
- The expenditure of the Finnish State is at the same level as other Scandinavian countries, which all have high ICT expenditure rates in comparison with the GNP.

The Annexes of the report⁵³ published by the Ministry of Finance published during May 2007 provide financial tabulations of data exchange costs.

Statistics Finland

The Statistics Finland annual report for 2007 states that the income from charged activities was €8.476 million with costs of €8.034 million providing a small gain of €0.4 million. The ten-year trend shows little change.

Revenues and costs of operations subject to charge 1996–2007



Graph copied from English language edition of the Annual Report 2007 page 19.

The Bulletin of Statistics web service as an example of a Statistics Finland charged service. Two categories of licence – Individual Licences and Organisational licences for, is published.⁵⁴

The Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)

The FMI⁵⁵ annual report for 2007⁵⁶ states that the Business operations are carried out by the Commercial Services profit centre, which purchased services from the Institute's basic functions at cost price. The earned revenue during 2007 was €16.7 which represented 34% of the Institutes income. The sector breakdown for the earned revenue was:

- Public Sector €4.0 Million 25%
- Business €8.7 Million 54%
- Other €3.4 Million 21%

⁵³ Yhteentoimivuuden kehittämisohjelma v. 1.1, Valtionhallinnon arkkitehtuurin kehittäminen 5.5.2007, Perustietovarantojen yhteiskäytön nykytila ja kehittäminen Perustietovarannot-projektin raportti

http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04_julkaisut_ja_asiakirjat/03_muut_asiakirjat/20070628Kokona/07_Liite_05_Perustietovarantojen_yhteenveto.pdf

⁵⁴ http://www.stat.fi/tup/tilkats/hinnasto_en.html

⁵⁵ <http://www.fmi.fi/organization/annual.html>

⁵⁶ page 32

5.3 Outstanding national policies

No outstanding policies have been identified within the meeting.

5.4 Strengths-Weaknesses Analysis

5.4.1 Strengths

A potential strength is that the policy framework has a legal base that should assist public bodies determine the financial charges where they are levied.

5.4.2 Weaknesses

Due to the absence of a PSI Regulator there is no monitoring or enforcement of the charging and pricing policy set down in law. The Ministry of Finance sets the policy but openly admits that it does not monitor the effectiveness of the policies.⁵⁷ Finland's Competition Authority has yet to engage in the PSI re-use market to ensure that it is operating correctly. There is evidence (as stated in the Annual reports of the Competition Authority) that the public sector may distort the market by the actions that it takes – for example within the public sector procurement processes.

The policy as laid down in law allows for a variety of charging policies across the public sector and this adds to the complexity in the context of PSI re-use. The laws do not appear to demand transparency or require a financial and operational separation.

The financial regulatory processes in operation within the public sector in Finland do not appear to ensure that when public sector bodies levy charges based on their costs that such public sector bodies are operating efficiently – that is there is no financial incentive to the public sector body to be efficient especially when the public sector body maybe a de facto monopoly.

5.5 Future developments

No future developments related to the effectiveness of the policy frameworks related to PSI re-use and financial charges were identified within the meeting.

6 Information management, standards and data quality

The Ministry of Finance co-ordinates and publishes quality standards for public sector web sites.⁵⁸

6.1 Quality of PSI – impact on commercial re-use

The quality of information was not raised directly within the meeting. Locating the information in the first place was considered to be an issue. Once the information was located then a number of other issues sometimes became apparent. The issues mentioned included amongst others:

- Currency of the information
- Completeness of the information
- Use of closed interfaces (use of proprietary systems)

6.2 Key re-use sectors - acceptable data quality

The presentations during the meeting considered two particular sectors:

- Geographic Information and how INSPIRE would once implemented assist with these issues, for example the metadata service⁵⁹.
- Real time transportation information where standards were evolving

⁵⁷ ePSIplus Pricing meeting Helsinki April 2007. http://www.epsiplus.net/events/thematic_meetings/financial_impact/financial_impact_meeting_1

⁵⁸ <http://www.suomi.fi/suomifi/qualitytotheweb/index.jsp>

⁵⁹ <http://gbs01.geotaskserver.com/mdm/jsp/cigal.jsp>

6.3 Standards and Advisory bodies

The Finish Standards Association

The Finnish Standards Association (SFS)⁶⁰ is an independent, non-profit making organization and is a member of the European standards organizations CEN, CENELEC and ETSI. The membership implies obligation to implement all European standards as SFS standards within six months, when the organization concerned has approved the European standard.

The Advisory Committee on Information Management in Public Administration

Tervetuloa Juhatan Sivuille - The Advisory Committee on Information Management in Public Administration (JUHTA)⁶¹ provides guidelines and recommendations⁶² both for state bodies and local authorities.⁶³

The Government Information Security Management Board (VAHTI)

The Government Information Security Management Board (VAHTI)⁶⁴ provides guidelines on data security.

6.4 Strengths-Weaknesses Analysis

6.4.1 Strengths

None identified during the meetings apart from the work underway on implementing the INSPIRE Directive.

6.4.2 Weaknesses

None identified during the meetings.

6.5 Future developments

None identified at the current time.

7 National situation:

Finland shares land borders with three countries:

- Norway
- Russia
- Sweden

Finland has three languages – Finnish, Swedish and Sámi (Lapland). Finnish belongs to Finno-Ugrian languages, which includes Hungarian, Estonian, and Lapp. Swedish belongs to Indo-European languages.

The Åland Islands are a self-governing province within Finland that has a population of 27,000. The official language is Swedish.

⁶⁰ <http://www.sfs.fi>

⁶¹ <http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/hankkeet/juhta/home.nsf/pages/indexeng>

⁶² <http://www.jhs-suositukset.fi/web/guest/jhs/recommendations>

⁶³ <http://www.jhs-suositukset.fi/web/guest/jhs>

⁶⁴ http://www.vm.fi/vm/en/13_public_management_reforms16746/06_information_security/index.jsp

Annex 1: Meeting Agenda

AI.1 Suomi Agenda

Julkisilla tiedoilla liiketoimintaa

Kansallinen kokous – Suomi

2.10.2007

Tampere, Scandic Rosendahl

- 10:00-10:30 **Ilmoittautuminen**
- 10:30-10:35 **Tilaisuuden avaus**
Paavo Paloheimo, Varatuomari, Konsulttitoimisto Paavo Paloheimo
Miira Paasilinna, Kehityspäällikkö, Diges ry
- 10:35–10:50 **Tervetuloa**
Julkisen tiedon ylläpito, alueellinen näkökulma
Klaus Nylamo, Sähköisten palvelujen koordinaattori, Tampereen kaupunki, Tietohallinto
- 10:50-11:30 **ePSIplus Project and the PSI Directive**
Christopher Corbin, ePSIplus Analyst
- 11:30-12:00 **Perustietovarantojen hyödyntäminen PSI-direktiivin näkökulmasta**
Aki Siponen, Neuvotteleva virkamies, Valtiovarainministeriö, Valtion IT-toiminnan johtamisyksikkö
- 12:00-12:45 Kevyt lounas
- 12:45-13:15 **INSPIRE direktiivin suhde PSI direktiiviin**
Tuire Taina, Vanhempi hallitussihteeri, Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö, Maanmittaus- ja rakentamisyksikkö
- 13:15-13:30 **PSI yrittäjän näkökulmasta**
Miira Paasilinna, Kehityspäällikkö, Diges ry
- 13:30-14:30 **Julkista tietoa hyödyntävät liiketoiminnan harjoittajat:**
Esa Rimpiläinen, Toimitusjohtaja, Suomen Puheentunnistus Oy
Tenho Aarnikko, Toimitusjohtaja, SITO Tampere Oy
Petteri Hannonen, Toimitusjohtaja, Ampparit Oy
Jussi Kiuru, Palvelupäällikkö, Destia Oy
- 14:30-15:00 **Avointa keskustelua**

A1.2 English Agenda

Business with Public Information

National Meeting – Finland

October 2nd, 2007

Tampere, Scandic Rosendahl

- 10:00 - 10:30 **Registration**
- 10:30-10:35 **Opening Greetings**
Paavo Paloheimo, Attorney-at-Law, Paavo Paloheimo Consulting
Miira Paasilinna, Development Manager, Diges Association
- 10:35–10:50 **Welcome**
PSI and Local Government
Klaus Nylamo, e-Service Coordinator, City of Tampere, Information Management
- 10:50-11:30 **ePSIplus Project and the PSI Directive**
Christopher Corbin, ePSIplus Analyst
- 11:30-12:00 **The Utilization of Basic Register Information from the PSI Perspective**
Aki Siponen, Counsellor, Ministry of Finance
- 12:00-12:45 Light Lunch
- 12:45-13:15 **INSPIRE within Finland and relationship to PSI**
Tuire Taina, Administrator, Legal Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- 13:15-13:30 **PSI Progress and Impact**
Miira Paasilinna, Development Manager, Diges Association
- 13:30-14:30 **Making Business with Public Information**
Esa Rimpiläinen, CEO, Suomen Puheentunnistus Ltd
Petteri Hannonen, CEO, Ampparit Ltd
Tenho Aarnikko, CEO, SITO Tampere Ltd
Jussi Kiuru, Manager, Destia Ltd
- 14:30-15:00 **Open discussion**

Annex 2: Attendance list

A2.1 Sorted by Organisation name

First name	Surname	Organisation
Petteri	Hannonen	Ampparit Oy
Jussi	Kiuru	Destia Oy
Pekka	Krook	Diges ry
Miira	Paasilinna	Diges ry
Helena	Pekkarinen	Diges ry
Timoteus	Tuovinen	DoorStories Oy
Christopher	Corbin	ePSIplus
Jarmo	Markula	InnoLiito
Matti	Holopainen	Kuntaliitto
Tuire	Taina	Maa - ja metsätalousministeriö
Kari-Pekka	Karlsson	Maanmittauslaitos
Tatu	Roitto	Maanmittauslaitos
Seppo A.	Pyykkö	Oulun Tietotekniikka
Paavo	Paloheimo	Paavo Paloheimo Consulting
Marita	Salonen	Pilkku-Tuotanto Oy
Pasi	Välimäki	Pilkku-Tuotanto Oy
Juha	Koivunen	ProxSol Oy
Tenho	Aarnikko	SITO Tampere Oy
Esa	Rimpiläinen	Suomen Puheentunnistus Oy
Klaus	Nylamo	Tampereen Kaupunki
Alpo	Kassinen	Tilastokeskus
Riitta	Maunula	Tilastokeskus
Esa	Komi	Väestörekisterikeskus
Aki	Siponen	Valtiovarainministeriö
Tanu-Matti	Tuominen	Zeeland Society

Annex 3: Recommended reading list

The following recommended reading lists for delegates attending the national meeting – Finland was published on the ePSIplus web site prior to the meeting.

[The Directive - EUROOPAN PARLAMENTIN JA NEUVOSTON DIREKTIIVI 2003/98/EY, annettu 17 päivänä marraskuuta 2003, julkisen sektorin hallussa olevien tietojen uudelleenkäytöstä](http://www.epsiplus.net/reports/european_directive_on_psi/directive_2003_98_ec)
http://www.epsiplus.net/reports/european_directive_on_psi/directive_2003_98_ec

European Commission Brochure on PSI Access and Re-use
http://www.epsiplus.net/epsiplus/reports/psi_brochure

Finland Transposition
http://www.epsiplus.net/epsiplus/reports/member_state_eea_efta_transpositions/finland_transposition

Annex 4: Government structure

Parliament (<http://web.eduskunta.fi/>)

Finnish Government (<http://www.valtioneuvosto.fi>)

Prime Minister's Office (<http://www.vnk.fi>)

Ministry for Foreign Affairs (<http://formin.finland.fi>)

Ministry of Justice (<http://www.om.fi>)

- The Data Protection Ombudsman (<http://www.tietosuoja.fi>)

Ministry of the Interior - Sisäasiainministeriö (<http://www.intermin.fi>)

Ministry of Defence (<http://www.defmin.fi>)

Ministry of Finance - Valtiovarainministeriö (VM) (<http://www.ministryoffinance.fi>)

- Portal: Public Services in Finland (<http://www.suomi.fi>)
- Population Register Centre (<http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi>)
- Statistics Finland (<http://www.stat.fi>)

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.fi>)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (<http://www.mmm.fi>)

Ministry of Transport and Communications (<http://www.lvm.fi>)

- The Finnish Meteorological Institute (<http://www.fmi.fi>)
- The Finnish Road Administration (Finra) (<http://www.tiehallinto.fi>)
- The Finnish Road Enterprise (<http://www.tieliikelaitos.fi/>)

Ministry of Employment and the Economy - Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö (<http://www.tem.fi>)

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (<http://www.stm.fi>)

Ministry of the Environment (<http://www.environment.fi>)

National Audit Office of Finland (<http://www.vtv.fi>)

National Land Survey of Finland (<http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi>)

The Data Protection Board (<http://www.tietosuoja.fi/27311.htm>)

The National Board of Antiquities (www.nba.fi)

Finnish Museums Online (www.suomenmuseotonline.fi)

Creative Commons Finland (www.creativecommons.fi)

National Broadband Strategy (<http://www.laajakaistainfo.fi>)

Annex 5: Report on the Tampere National PSI Meeting

Kansallinen kokous: Julkisilla tiedoilla liiketoimintaa

Miira Paasilinna
Diges ry
2.10.2007, Tampere

Klaus Nylamo, Tampereen kaupunki: Julkisen tiedon ylläpito, alueellinen näkökulma

- Peräänkuuluttaa yritysten aktiivisuutta ja pyytää kertomaan epäkohdista
- lähtökohtana tiedonsaajien tasapuolinen kohtelu
- Sosiaali- ja terveysalan yritykset voivat tarjota uusia sovelluksia
 - o Kansallinen potilastietojärjestelmä tulee olemaan merkittävä uusi alue
- Keskustelu:
 - o **Matti Holopainen, Kuntaliitto:** Kaikkien kuntien järjestelmistä saisi standardinomaista tietoa ja ajankohtaista tietoa erityisesti yritysten tarpeeseen. 2008 vuoden aikana kantakartta ja asemakaavatiedot saadaan käyttöön. Palvelun jalostajalle jää se tietojen yhteensovittaminen ja hakujen helpottaminen. Pyritään aukaisemaan tiedot uudelleen käytölle. www.paikkatietopalvelut.fi

Chris Corbin, ePSIplus ohjelma: ePSIplus Project and the PSI Directive

- Suomi väittää, että sen ei tarvitse tehdä mitään PSI-direktiivin suhteen, mutta missä sitten on tämä liiketoiminta-ala?
- Ongelmana on se, että monet yrittäjät kokevat, että tämä direktiivi ei liity minuun, vaikka tämä on juuri päinvastoin. Direktiivi koskee nimenomaan yrittäjiä ja kansalaisia.
- Koska Suomi on pieni maa, Suomen markkinat on koko maailma ja näin ollen Suomen pitäisi olla PSI:n suhteen myös kärkimaissa.
- Direktiivi ei koske julkisten tahojen toisilleen välittämää tietoa (public task)
- Direktiivi on suunnattu makrotasolle tietoisena siitä, että julkishallinnon alaiset laitokset joutuvat muuttamaan toimintatapojaan
- ePSIplus nettisivuilta löytyy myös tietoa tuotteista ja palveluista joita on kehitetty PSI:n avulla
- Suomella vain yksi piste PSI:n toteuttamisen tilastossa
- Keskustelu:
 - o **Tuire Taina, MMM:** Suomi on muuttanut lainsäädäntönsä 2005 PSI-direktiivin mukaisesti (Julkisuuslaki 621/1999), josta tulisi saada piste
 - o **Holopainen:** Kuntatasolla on myös otettu useita askeleita mahdollistamaan uudelleenkäytön

Aki Siponen, VM: Perustietovarantojen hyödyntäminen PSI-direktiivin näkökulmasta

- Corbinin analyysi Suomen tilanteesta on oikeaan suuntaan ja se on myös huomattu Valtiovarainministeriössä
- Tiedossa iso muutos, kun suurin osa valtion virkamiehistä jää eläkkeelle seuraavina vuosina: pyritään vähentämään päällekkäistä työtä ja myös informaatiota
- Mitä tahansa tehdään, niin pitää enemmän olla vuoropuhelussa eikä vaan ajaen yhden tahon intressejä
- Valtionhallinnon tukiprosessit: konsernimainen toiminta ja tieto pyritään jakamaan vapaasti
- Prosessiriippumattomat palvelut (dokumentinhallinta, yhteiset tietoverkot, s-postit) harmonisointi ja yhtenäisten ratkaisujen etsiminen
- Tietoturva kattaa kaiken
- On luotu mahdollisuuksia toteuttaa hyviä käytäntöjä (hyvä tapa toteuttaa), mutta ei ole auditointi mahdollisuutta
- Yhteentoimivuus: kuinka suunnitellaan, kehitetään ja toteutetaan tietojenkäsittelyä ja teknologioita
- Perustietovarantojen käytön kehittäminen
 - o Lähtötilanne kaukana optimaalisesta
 - o e-portti: isompi joukko palveluita, antaa enemmän vastiketta
- Valtionhallinnon suurin ongelma: pitää kysyä tiedätkö sinä kuka tietää missä tämä tieto on eli tiedonsaatavuus ongelmallisinta
- Vetuna: käyttötietojen hallinta

- Keskustelu:
 - o **Holopainen:** kuntapuolella rajattu pois, koska oletetaan, että VM hoitaa tämän puolen (käyttötietojen hallinta)
 - o **Siponen:** Paljon erillislakeja, mutta ei yhteistä käytäntöä
 - o **Holopainen:** perustietovarantojen ylläpitoprosessit kankeita ja hitaita eivätkä tue ajantasaisen tiedon saannin periaatteita
 - o **Siponen:** Tulisi myös miettiä hyödyntämisen näkökulmaa: lupaprosesseja, ajantasaisuutta ja käyttöä
 - o **Siponen:** portaalin toteuttaminen, olemassa olevan tiedon kerääminen ja sisällön hallinta, ylätasoinen arkkitehtuurikuvaus, dokumentointi ja julkaiseminen tarpeellista
 - o **Holopainen:** 6-7.2.2008 järjestetään Kuntatalolla ”Paikkatiedot hyötykäyttöön kansalaisen arjessa”

Tuire Taina, MMM: Inspire -direktiivin suhde PSI-direktiiviin

- Pidemmällä tähtäimellä komissio pyrkii siihen, että EU:n raportointiprosessi voitaisiin korvata tietopankilla
- MMM:n työryhmä asetettu 2007
- Haku-, katselu- ja muunnospalvelujen kehittäminen verkkopohjaisen yhteiskäytön järjestämiseen
- Miten kohtuullista tuottoa tulkitaan? Siinä on olemassa ongelmia
 - o Perimisen tulisi perustua läpinäkyviin periaatteisiin
- Sama standardilisenssi voitaisiin ottaa käyttöön myös uudelleenkäyttöpuolelle
- Tulkintaongelma: Kuka on viranomainen? PA= public authority vai PSB = public sector body (koulutus- ja tutkimuslaitokset eivät kuulu tähän eli ovatko viranomaisia vai yrityksiä?)
- Keskustelu:
 - o **VM, Aki Siponen:** viranomaisen määritelmä ja myös viranomaisen tehtävä ongelmallinen
 - välillistä valtion hallintoa paljon 850 päätöksä tekeviä viranomaisia
 - 98 tehtiin VM:ssä selvitys julkishallinnollisia laitoksista (MMM:n ja KTM:n alla paljon, esim. osakeyhtiötä, jotka ovat suorassa suhteessa laitoksiin)
 - www.mmm.fi/inspire löytyy käynnissä oleva kysely viranomaisille
 - o **Corbin:** Auttaako Inspire PSI puolta?
 - o **Taina:** Jostain on aloitettava eli niistä organisaatioista, joilla on arvokkainta ja eniten tietoa ja sitten jatkaa prosessia

Miira Paasilinna, Diges ry: PSI yrittäjän näkökulmasta

- Diges ry:n tausta luovien alojen liiketoiminnan kehittämissyöstyksenä
- PSI-ryhmän muodostuminen ja jäsenet.
- Pk-yritysten tietotaso on erittäin huonoja PSI:n suomista mahdollisuuksista luoda ja innovoida uutta liiketoimintaa eikä yritysten välistä yhteistyötä ole juurikaan
- epäkohtia mm. valitusmenettelyn hankaluus, datapankin puuttuminen, hinnoittelu, kv-yrityksillä omat ongelmansa
- tarvitaan tutkimusta ja caseja
- tavoitteena perustaa Tekesin serveohjelmaan oma PSI-verkosto kiinnostuneista yrityksistä
- Yleisöstä tuli kysymys hinnoittelusta ja todettiin, että jenkeissä saatava tieto on ilmaista, joka aiheuttaa ongelmia tiedon laatuun. Miira pohti myös yritysten mahdollisuuksia jalostaa viranomaisten hallussa olevaa raakaa tietoa. Miira lopetti esityksensä suunnilleen ajallaan.

Julkista tietoa hyödyntämät liiketoiminnan harjoittajat

Esa Rimpiläinen, Suomen Puheentunnistus Oy: Mitä, mistä, miten, paljonko?

- Esimerkkejä:
 - o Kunnallinen terveydenhuolto: toimija, joka on sulkenut rajapintansa, muut eivät voi liittyä
- Ideat tulevat tiedon kautta, joten pitää tietää mistä sitä tietoa saa
- Valtion tulisi tarjota tuottamaansa teknologiaa yrityksillä, koska sillä tavalla tehdään uusia innovaatioita
- Voisiko kasvuyrittäjyydelle löytyä veturit tältä alalta?

Tenho Aarnikko, SITO Tampere Oy: Julkisen tiedon hyödyntäminen

- SITO on liikenne- ja väyläsuunnittelutoimisto
- Mitä lisähyötyä meidän tilaaja saa siitä, että meillä on hyvä tiedot?
 - o yksityinen ja julkinen puoli
- Tiedon hyödyntämisen ongelmia:
 - o Tieto hajallaan
 - esim. kaavat (jokainen kunta tekee omalla mallillaan, omalla tavallaan)

- Tiedon saaminen hankalaa (sopimukset, tietosuoja)
 - esim. ympäristötiedot
 - esim. sopimukset vain tiehallinnon ja ympäristökeskuksen välillä, eivätkä ne luovuta niitä kolmannelle osapuolelle
 - kiinteistötietoja ei tiedetä, koska ei tiedetä tontin hallitsijasta. On ollut käytännön ongelmia esim. tietoa ei saada
- Tiedon formaatti vaihtelee
- Aikatauluongelmat
- Käytetäänkö vanhaa tietoa?
 - ongelmana se, uskalletaanko luottaa tietoon
- Jääkö tieto hyödyntämättä?
- Kustannukset vähentävät työn suunnitteluosuutta
- Tiedonhankinnan hinta (myös käytetty aika) on n. 2-15% suunnittelukustannuksista
- Tehokas tietojärjestelmä vähentäisi tiedonsaantikustannuksia n. 50 %
- Sito on valmis jatkossakin olemaan mukana PSI-asioissa
- Keskustelu:
 - **Kari-Pekka Karlsson, Maanmittauslaitos:** Järjestelmän ylläpito myös maksaa

Petteri Hannonen, Ampparit Oy:

- Ymmärsi vasta 3 viikkoa sitten, että PSI liittyy myös heidän toimintaansa
- Sää tiedot osana uutispalvelua. Sää tiedot ostetaan Forecalta
- Ampparit ryhtyi tarjoamaan sää- ja tv-tietoja, koska sitä pyydettiin käyttäjien taholta
- Tulevaisuudessa haluttaisiin käyttää kuluttajatietoja hyväksi ja tunnistaa automaattisesti IP-osoitteen perusteella käyttäjä

Jussi Kiuru, Destia Oy: Julkisilla tiedoilla liiketoimintaa: näkökohtia

- Ennen Tiehallinnon alainen, 2008 alusta Destia Oy, valtion omistama osakeyhtiö
- Dynaaminen liiketieto, digitaaliset kartat
- Käyttää julkista, omaa, partnereiden ja ihmisten tuottamaa tietoa
- Rajapinnan pitää olla yhteneväinen Tiehallinnon ja Destian kuten muiden yrittäjien välillä
- Roolit tiedon valtatiellä:
 - Kuka tekee mitäänkin?
 - sopimusproblematiikka: millä ehdoilla saa ja kuka vastuussa (siksi sää tiedo on vain ennuste)
 - kuka vastaa tiedosta ja sen tasosta
 - Esim. voisi tulla reklamaatio siitä, että kelivaroitusta ei ole tullut alueelle jolle sen olisi pitänyt tulla
 - mobiilivarojärjestelmä oli kokeessa
- Julkishallinnon pitäisi keskittyä tiedon laadun, saatavuuden ja päivitysvyyden parantamiseen ei palveluihin, ei pilotteihin ei demoihin
- selkeät rajapintakuvaukset ja toimintamallit
 - mitä saa ja miten?
- Hinnoittelu vai ilmainen?
 - hinnan asetanta antaa tiedolle merkityksen
 - avoin rajapinta ei ole sama kuin ilmainen
- palvelutoimintaa tekevät yksiköt ulos budjettivirastoista
- Julkistoiminnan ei tulisi rajata niin, että saatte käyttää, mutta ette kaupallisesti

Paavo Paloheimo: yhteenveto

- Ehdotuksia siitä, mitkä olisivat ensisijaisia tehtäviä PSI-direktiivin suhteen:
 - maksuperustelain tarkistaminen
 - PSI-työryhmän perustaminen valtion taholta
 - uudelleen käyttäjien oma ryhmä?
 - Jos yrittäjien puolelta tulee painetta, niin sen pitäisi vaikuttaa johonkin
 - Pitäisi saattaa yhteen se, miten strategiset tavoitteet saavutetaan käytännön taholta
- Keskustelu:
 - **Rimpiläinen:** Tarjonta/tieto näkyville, se synnyttää liikeideoita
 - **Pekka Krook, Diges ry:** Jos löydettäisiin julkisen vallan kumppaneita ja kiinnostuneita pk-yrityksiä voisi lähteä kehittämään joitain asioita, esim. Tekesin ohjelma
 - **Tanu-Matti Tuominen, A4Media:** Ristiriita sen välillä, että mitä halutaan parin vuoden kuluttua saada aikaiseksi jotka perustuvat ihan erilaiseen toimintaympäristöön (esim. USA:n malliin)

- pitää ymmärtää, miten ihmiset toimivat ja miten saadaan aikaiseksi
- **Siponen:** Tulevaisuuden tavoitella on muulla ja meidän toimintaympäristö ei anna siihen mahdollisuuksia
- **Siponen:** Viranomaisilla on tiettyjä velvollisuuksia teidon jakamisen suhteen, jotka voi silloin jopa estää yritystoimintaa
 - pitäisikö viranomaisten vain pitää yllä perustietovarantoja vai tehdä myös muuta?
- **Tuominen:** Halutaan ostaa säätietoa, mutta ilmailulaitos myy vain loppukäyttäjille
- **Paasilinna:** Onko VM tiedottamassa PSI:stä ja myös siitä mistä tietoa saa?
- **Siponen:** lupaa ottaa asian esiin ministeriössä

An approximate English translation of the above record.

Klaus Nylamo, City of Tampere: The public information maintenance, a regional perspective

- Peräänkuuluttaa business activity and asks to tell grievances
- The starting point for tiedonsaajien equitable treatment of
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, companies are able to offer new applications to The National potilastietojärjestelmä will be a major new region

Discussion:

- **Matti Holopainen, Local and Regional Authorities:** All the municipalities of the systems should be standard-informed and up-to-date information, especially on companies' need. 2008-year period kantakartta and asemakaavatiedot becomes available. The service processor, it will be the coordination of information and facilitating the search. The objective is to open the data re-use

Chris Corbin, ePSIplus programme: ePSIplus Project and the PSI Directive

- Finland maintains that it does not have to do anything about the PSI Directive if this is the case then the PSI re-use sector should be well developed, is this the case?
- The problem is that many entrepreneurs feel that the name of the Directive leads them to believe that this does not involve them when it is in fact it is the reverse. The PSI Directive applies to both commercial and non-commercial uses for example by entrepreneurs and by citizens.
- Since Finland is a small country, the potential PSI re-use market maybe small however the early open access policy and innovation spirit it should have resulted in Finland having a good position within the global information society market place.
- The Directive does not apply to public bodies that re-use other public bodies information providing it is part of their public task.
- The Directive is aimed at the macro level, knowing that the Member States will makes changes at the national level to accommodate local variations.
- The ePSIplus web site has a dedicated section related to cross-border products and services, which utilise public sector information.
- The ePSIplus scorecard gives Finland only one point for the implementation of the EU Directive on PSI.

Discussion:

- **Tuire Taina, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MMM):** Finland has changed the legislation in 2005 in accordance with the PSI Directive (Julkisuuslaki 621/1999), which should get a further point for Finland.
- **Matti Holopainen:** Kuntatasolla has also taken several steps to allow the re-use

Aki Siponen, Ministry of Finance: Exploitation of the PSI Directive point of view

- Corbin's analysis of the situation in Finland is in the right direction, and it is also noticed within the Ministry of Finance.
- We know a big change, when most of the state officials to retire over the next few years: aims to reduce duplication of work and also information
- Whatever is made, there must be a dialogue, it is essential to accommodate all users of PSI and not respond to just one of the interested parties
- The governments information architecture activities are designed to share information freely
- Prosessiriippumattomat services (dokumentinhallinta, common data networks, e-mail) and the harmonisation of the uniform solutions in the

- Security will cover all
- It should be created for opportunities to implement good practices in (a good way to carry out), but there is no possibility of an audit
- Interoperability: How to design, development and implementation of computer science and technologies
- Perustietovarantojen developing the use of
 - The basis for a long way from the optimum
 - e-Port: bigger range of services, to give more consideration
- The government's main problem: it is to ask you know who knows the extent to which this information is of tiedonsaatavuus ongelmallisinta
- Vetuna: usage data management

Discussion:

- **Matti Holopainen:** kuntapuolella limited, however, since, it is assumed that a VM to manage this side (usage data management)
- **Aki Siponen:** Thank erillislakeja, but not a common practice
- **Matti Holopainen:** perustietovarantojen upkeep cumbersome and slow and do not support the up-to-date access to information principles
- **Aki Siponen:** We also need to think about the use of perspective: the permitting, the timeliness and the use of
- **Aki Siponen:** Implementation of the portal, the existing information collection and management of content, the top level architecture, documentation and publication of the necessary
- **Matti Holopainen:** 6-7.2.2008 held Kuntatalolla "Location data lucrative citizen everyday life"

Tuire Taina, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MMM): Inspire –Directive and PSI- Directive

- The longer term the Commission will work to ensure the European Union's reporting process could be replaced by a databank
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established a working group in 2007
- Search, for viewing, browsing and transformation development of a web-based sharing of the organisation
- How can a reasonable return on investment be interpreted? It is a problem
 - Cost recovery should be based on transparent principles
- The same standards could also be adopted in other thematic areas.
- Questions of interpretation: Who is the authority? PA = public authority and PSB = public sector body (education, training and research institutes do not belong here, namely whether the authorities involve companies?)

Discussion:

- **Aki Siponen, Ministry of Finance:** The definition of authority and the public task is problematic
 - indirect state administration over 850 bodies making their own decisions
 - 98 of the VM in the report on public establishments (MMM's and KTM's under a great deal, such as limited liability companies, which are in direct relation to the institution)
 - www.mmm.fi/ Inspire can be found in the ongoing survey authorities
- **Chris Corbin, ePSIplus:** Will Inspire have an impact on PSI and its use?
- **Tuire Taina, MMM:** Mysteriously, must be initiated, namely of the organisations which have a most valuable and most information, and then continue the process

Miira Paasilinna, Diges the Association - The entrepreneur's perspective on PSI re-use

- Diges Association's history-creating sectors of business kehittämissyhdistyksenä
- PSI Group, the formation and the members.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises of information is a very bad PSI's in the opportunities to create and innovate new business and industry cooperation are of little
- Flaws. the appeal trouble, the lack of datapankin, pricing, international businesses their own problems
- The need for research and case studies
- Aim to set up the Tekes serveohjelmaan PSI own network of companies interested in
- The audience became a question of pricing, and it was found that the Connecticut Yankee of information available on free, which is causing problems in the quality of the information. Miira also raised the question of business opportunities to process the authorities held the raw data. Miira closed the presentations about the time.
- Public information enjoys the business of carriers

Esa Rimpiläinen, Finland Oy - What, when, how, and how much?

- Examples:
 - Municipal health care: the operators have implemented their systems with closed interfaces and as a result others are not able to exchange or re-use data cost effectively.
- Ideas come through the information, so the need to know what information is available for re-use
- The State should provide production technology to companies, because in that way make new innovations
- Can be found in kasvuyrittäjyydelle locomotives in this field?

Tenho Aarnikko, SITO Tampere, Finland Oy, the public make use of the knowledge

- SITO has been on Transport and väyläsuunnittelutoimisto
- What is the additional benefit our subscriber receives the fact that we have good information?
 - private and public half
- The PSI re-use problems:
 - Information scattered
 - for example, formulae (each municipality will make its own mall, in their own way)
 - information difficult to obtain (agreements, data protection)
 - for example, environmental
 - agreements, for example, only Road and between the Environment Agency, and do not permit re-use to a third party
 - kiinteistötietoja it is not known, because it is not known the land rulers. There have been practical problems such as data not available.
- The format varies
- Aikatauluongelmat
- Do you use the old information?
 - problem with it, I dare to rely on the knowledge
- Will to make use of information?
- costs will reduce the work suunnitteluosuutta
- Finding the price (including the time spent) is about 2-15% of engineering
- An effective information system would reduce the tiedonsaantikustannuksia about 50%
- SITO is ready to continue to be involved in the PSI matters

Discussion:

- **Kari-Pekka Karlsson, Maanmittauslaitos:** the maintenance of the system also will pay

Petteri Hannonen, Ampparit Ltd.

- I only became aware 3 weeks ago that the PSI is also linked to our activities!
- Weather Information as part of a news service. Meteorological data purchased from the Foreca
- Ampparit began to provide weather and television information as it was requested by its customers and users.
- In future, would like to use the consumer and to automatically identify the IP address of the user

PJussi Kiuru, Destia Ltd.: Public Information: aspects

- Before the Tiehallinnon subject to the beginning of 2008 Destia Ltd., a state-owned limited liability company
- A dynamic business information, digital maps
- Uses the public, his or her own, partner and human science
- Interface to be the Party of Tiehallinnon and Destian like other entrepreneurs between the
- Roles information highways:
 - Who does what?
 - Nsopimusproblematiikka: under what conditions may be, and who is responsible for (which is why weather is just a forecast)
 - Who is responsible for the information and its level of
 - For example, could become our shipping that kelivaroitusta has not entered the territory to which it would have had to become a
- No mobiilivarojärjestelmä was a test has been
- Public administration should focus on data quality, access and päivittyvyyden improvement does not services, not pilots of not demos

- Clear rajapintakuvaukset and policies
 - What may be, and how?
- Pricing versus free?
 - price asetanta give details on the importance of
 - open interface is not the same as a free
- Services to make the units out of their existing or agreed budgets
- Julkistoiminnan should not be limited in such a way that you get used to, but you do not commercially

Paavo Paloheimo: Closing summary

Suggestions for what could be the priority tasks with respect to implementation of the PSI Directive:

- A review of maksuperustelain
- The establishment of a PSI Task Force. The establishment of the state quarters
- Re-users form their own group?
 - If the entrepreneurs' side will be put under pressure so it should be without prejudice to any
 - It should bring together all the way in which the strategic objectives will be achieved through the practical side

Discussion:

- **Esa Rimpiläinen:** Supply / Information sight, it creates a business
- **Pekka Krook, Diges Association:** If you find a public authority partners and small and medium-sized enterprises interested in re-using the information that may have issues could possibly work to resolve these within the Tekes programme
- **TANU-Matti Tuominen, A4Media:** The contradiction between that what is to be a couple of years to achieve which are based on quite a different contexts (for example, the USA's model)
 - must understand how people operate, and how to achieve
- **Aki Siponen:** The future is a target in any other, and our environment does not provide the opportunities for
- **Aki Siponen:** The authorities have certain obligations teidon-sharing relationship, which can then even prevent business
 - whether public authorities should only be to maintain perustietovarantoja vai to make the change?
- **Matti Tuominen:** We want to buy the weather, but the Airways sells only to end-users
- **Miira Paasilinna:** Is the intention of the Ministry of Finance to provide a PSI information service that would provide information as to what PSI is available for re-use?
- **Aki Siponen:** I will take this issue up within the Ministry of Finance.