

A national perspective on key legal issues in geospatial information management

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Facts about Finland

The centenary of Finland's independence in 2017

- Total 338,195 km²
- Population 5.5 million
- 17 inhabitants per km²
 - 67% in towns
- 311 municipalities
- 2.8 million cadastral units

Suomi
Finland
100

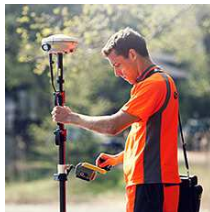


NLS – LEADER AND PATHFINDER



Tasks of The National Land Survey of Finland

- cadastral surveys
- maintaining property information
- producing map data
- handling registrations of title and mortgages
- development of ICT and data systems
- spatial data research



Vision and target for Finland

Fluent use of spatial data makes operations and decision-making more effective and produces new and varied services. Easily utilisable and reliable spatial data increases participation opportunities and improves safety and competitiveness.

Finnish national spatial data strategy 2016



Policy Report on Spatial Data Infrastructure

- To be released in January 2018
- Guidelines of who will provide, use and refine spatial data
- Ecosystem of the spatial data community
- Roles of public administration (state government and municipalities) and private sector
- Timescale, about 5–10 years.



Legal and policy developments

- Funding in a changing world
- Open data
- Licensing, pricing and data 'ownership'
- Data privacy and protection
- Standards and terminology
- Liability and the issue of data assurance
- Disparities between legal and policy frameworks



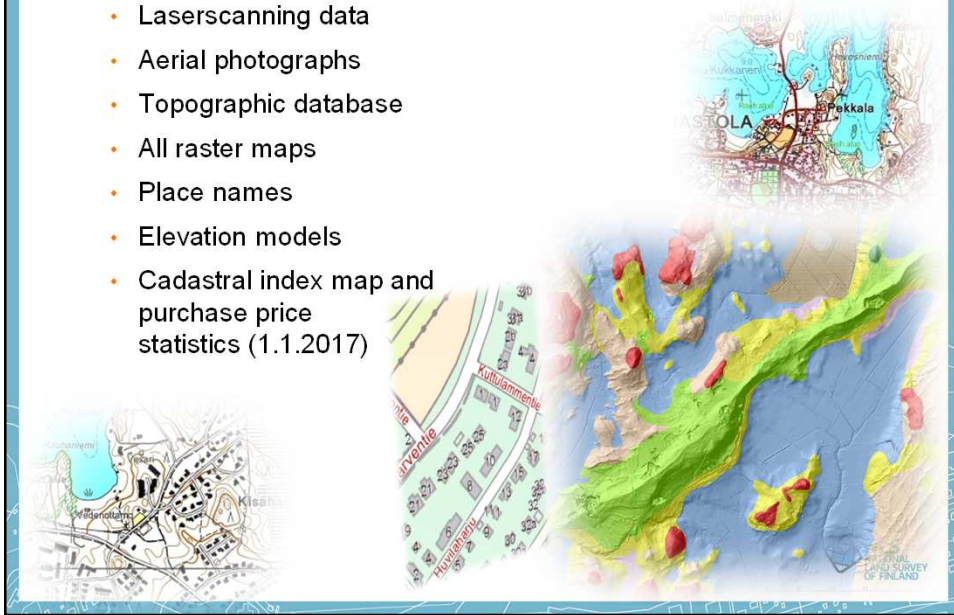
Why open?

- Open data movement and the policy of the government
 - Public sector data should be open
- Availability and free of charge were important issues for users
 - It's better to open the national data than to risk the use of it with license fees
 - Any restriction of use makes a hindrance for users and increases the bureaucracy and the costs for delivery
 - Very difficult to make licence- and pricing models for all new service based innovations



All topographic data was opened 1.5.2012

- Laserscanning data
- Aerial photographs
- Topographic database
- All raster maps
- Place names
- Elevation models
- Cadastral index map and purchase price statistics (1.1.2017)



How we prepared the opening?

- We prepared all products
 - Is the data really ours?
 - Much co-operation with the municipalities and other public bodies
 - Some anonymization needed, no personal data (name, social security number and address)
- We prepared the open licence
 - Changed to [CC 4.0 BY](#) in 2015, (Finnish public sector recommendation)
 - Licensee has to mention the name of the Licensor, the name of the dataset(s) and the time when the National Land Survey has delivered the dataset(s).
- National open data service exists avoindata.fi



Conclusions

- Information sharing between the Governmental agencies -> no need for an license agreement
- Open data is a possibility instead of licensing data
- In Finland there's no specific legislation about licensing data
- Relevant legislation:
 - [Personal Data Act \(523/1999\)](#)
 - [Act on the Openness of Government Activities \(621/1999\)](#)
 - [Administrative Procedure Act 434/2003](#)
 - [Copyright Act 404/1961](#)
- Is there need for the specific legislation concerning licensing Geospatial data?



More information

www.nls.fi

