E-GOVERNANCE CATALONIA FORUM Barcelona July 5th and 6th, 2004 Organized by Government of Generalitat de Catalunya

Nationwide Information Systems

Base information systems to be used of the whole society: public sector, business sector and citizens

Rolf Ahlfors Population Register Centre Finland

INFORMATION SOCIETY

DEFINITION / sub definitions

In a sound information society the sub definitions must be in balance.

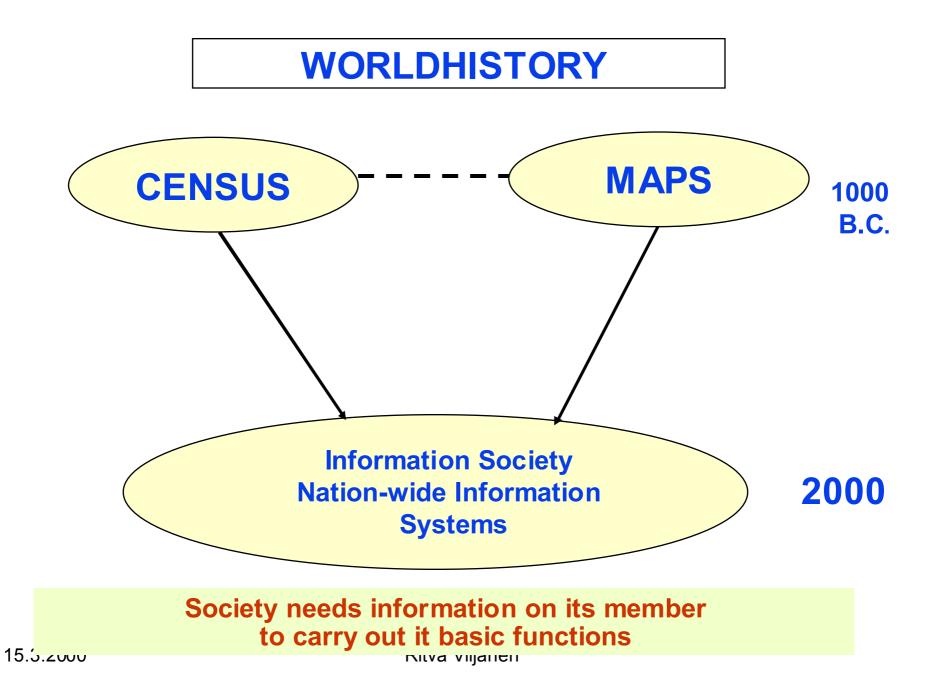
INFORMATION: libraries, newspapers, statistics, registers, ...

COMMUNICATION: telecommunication, broadcasting, discussions, w

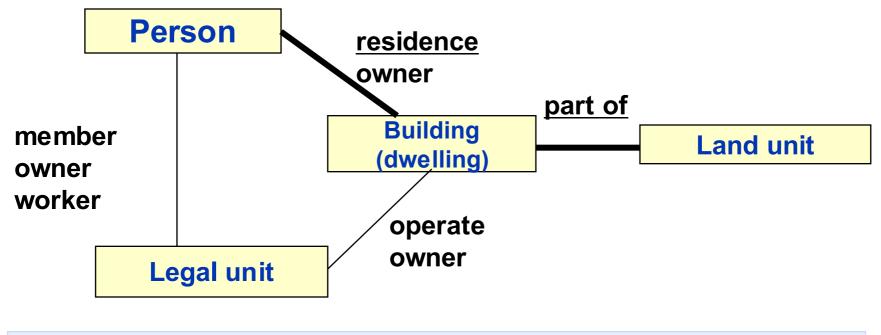
NORMS: legislation, standardization, rules, culture, ...

KNOWLEDGE: education, training programs, experiences, ...

APPLICATIONS: Internet, Electronic Identification Card, Mobil phone,...



Basic Units in the Society

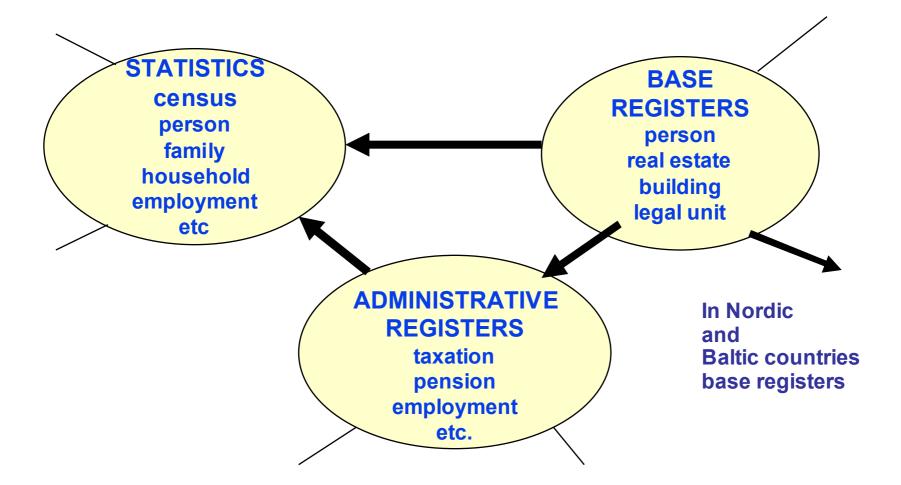


In FinlandPopulation5,2 mill.Land Units2,6 mill.Legal units0,6 mill.

All over the world. How to collect and use ? Ritva Viljanen

15.3.2000

THREE BASIC INFORMATION SYTEMS



Nation Wide Information Systems

1. STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

Basic units: person, family, household, building, ...

Collecting: different methods

Results: statistical tables

Use: multiple and wide use

Legislation: international rules

Publicity: open for the whole society

Nation Wide Information Systems

2. ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTERS

Basic units: person, building, enterprise, ...

Collecting: once a year or when data is needed

Results: final taxation, pensions, documents, ...

Use: for one purpose

Legislation: specific legislation

Publicity: strongly regulated

Nation Wide Information Systems

3. BASE REGISTERS

Basic units: person, building, land unit, legal unit

Collecting: regularly, up to date all the time

Results: unit based registers

Use: wide and multiple use

Legislation: specific legislation

Publicity: open for the whole society / data protection

eG0VERMENT??? 2004

IN FINLAND

IDEAS	1960 -
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
centralised	1970 -
 pc / decentralised 	1980 -
network	1990 -
clusters	2000 -
GOVERNMENT's POLITICAL PRO	GRAMME
• ???	1960 -
 Service orientied 	1987 -
 Information Society 	1990 -

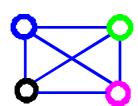
• eGoverment 2000 -

DATA INFORMATION SYSTEMS 1960 - 2000

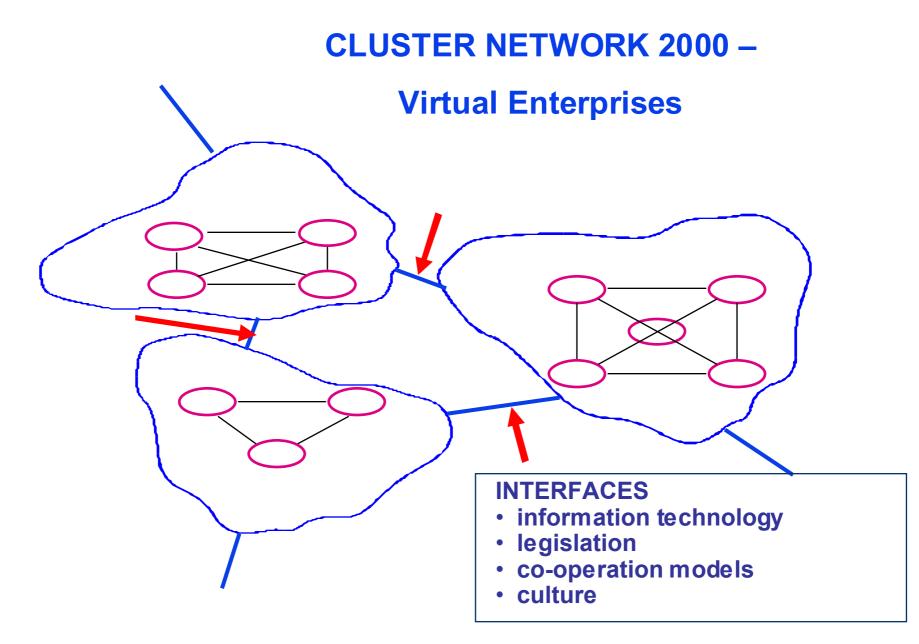
b b 1960 - Independent

1970 - Centralised

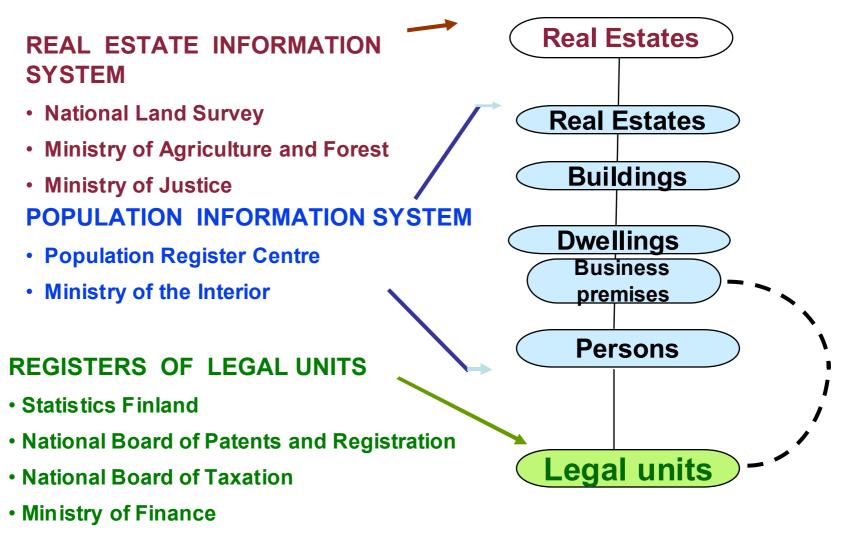
1980 - De-centralised



1990 - Network



BASE REGISTER SYSTEMS IN FINLAND



Ministry of Trade and Industry

BASE REGISTER SYSTEMS IN FINLAND

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT

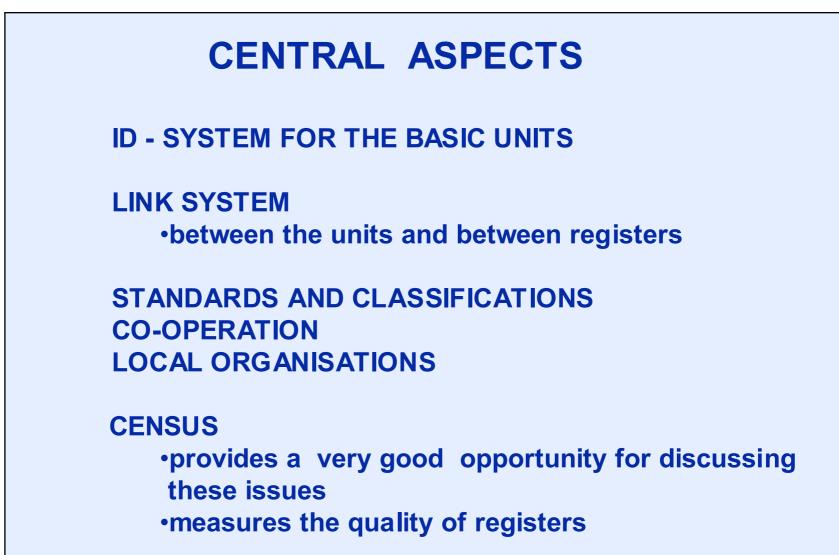
- data protection
- rational maintenance
- wide scope of utilization
- cooperation of municipalities and state
- information technology

BASIC REGISTER SYSTEMS IN FINLAND

COMMON CRITERIA FOR THE CONTENT

- broad coverage
- reliability
- versatility
- common identification system
- connection to other base and administrative registers
- completeness

BASE REGISTERSYSTEMS IN FINLAND



IDENTIFICATION

System in Finland

- 1. Person number
- 2. Corporation / legal unit Code
- 3. Real Estate Code
 - 091 municipality Helsinki
 - 401 quarter / village
 - 23 block / house
 - 2 number of the land unit



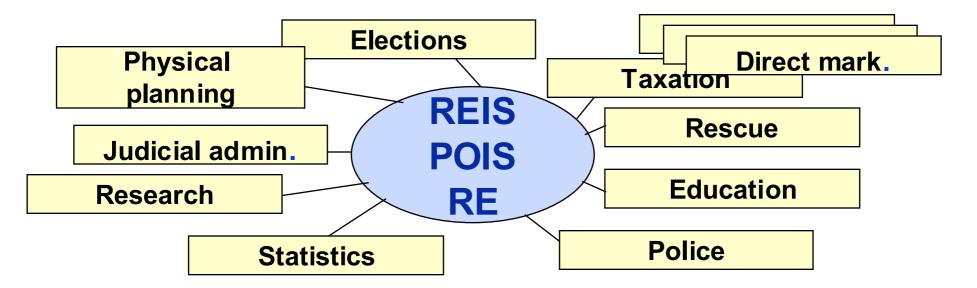
B 002 dwelling number B2



15.3.2000

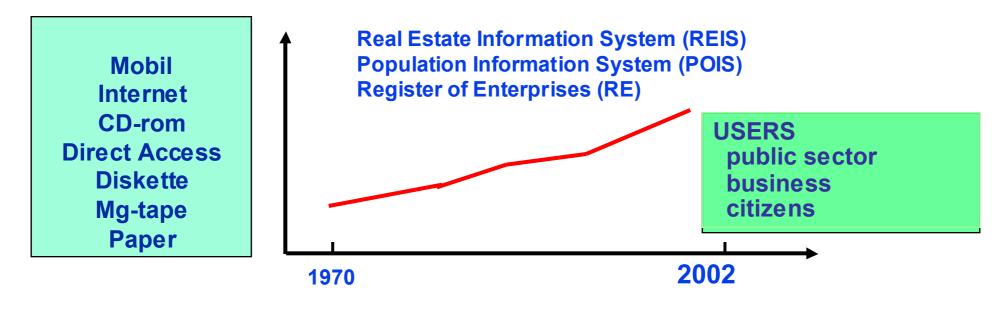
BASE REGISTER SYSTEMS IN FINLAND

INFORMATION SERVICE



	Service on-line	Telephone data services
	Documents	Up-dating of customer registers
	Samplings	Consultation
15.3.2000)	Ritva Viljanen

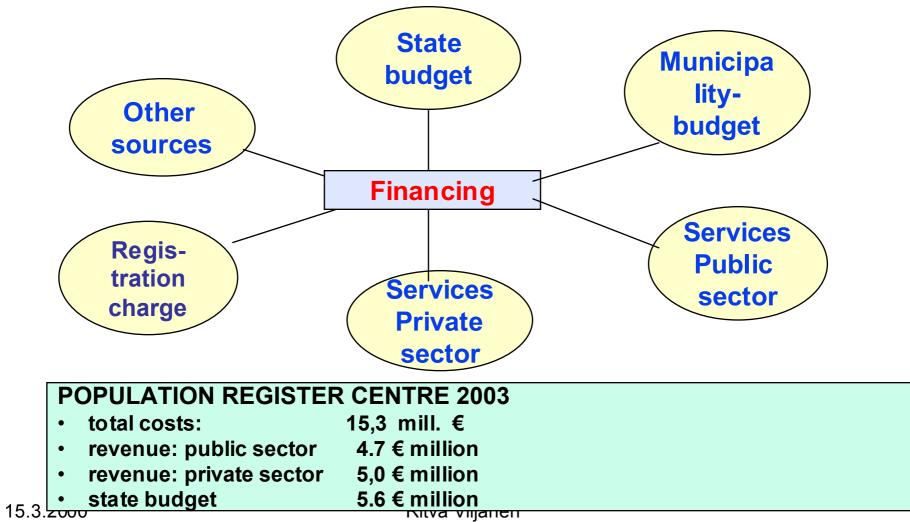
DATASERVICE from BASE REGISTERS 2002



350 mill. units 27 mill. € turnover

BASE REGISTER SYSTEMS IN FINLAND

SOURCE OF FINANCING



URBAN DATA BASE co-operation central – local level CENTRAL SYSTEMS **POIS – Population Information System REIS - Real Estate Information System RE** - Register of Enterprises REIS POIS POIS **Population Real Estates Buildings and Dwellings Town plans Enterprises** 2005? **Building Permits** 2 RE Construction In Finland 444 Dataflow **municipalities**

POIS

Ritva Viljanen

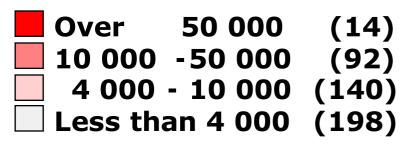
15.3.2000

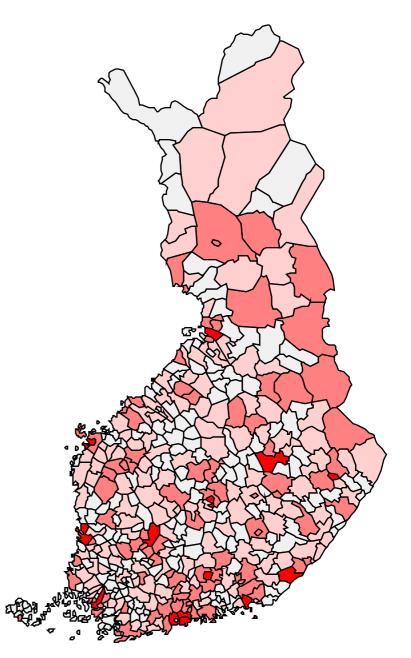
FACTS ABOUT FINLAND

• Area	338 000 km2
 Population 	5,2 mill.
 Land lots 	2,6 mill.
 Buildings 	2,9 mill.
 Enterprises 	0,6 mill
 Municipalities 	444

Inhabitants in municipalities

1.1.2004





WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF BASIC REGISTERS?

- basic data is not treated several times
- less bureaucracy
- service for the customer, no running from one authority to another
- data maintenance of the registers of public administration
- basic information for statistics and planning
- an increasing information reserve for historical research
- savings in costs for society



few examples

PUBLIC SECTOR **POPULATION CENSUS IN FINLAND** 1980 7 Mill. questionnaires - 30 mill. € 2000 Totally register based

- 0,7 mill.€

Ministry of Justice, National Land Survey, National Taxation Board, National **Pension Institution**

PRIVATE SECTOR

Direct Marketing Companies, Customer Register, www.ytj.fi (business register), banks and insurance business, one notification for enterprises

CITIZEN

official certificates from Population Register on line*) tax proposal (70 % of all) notice of removal by Internet

*) The need of official personal document is Finland is very limited. The public sector has these data on line.

Ritva Viljanen

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

From IDEAS and POLICY to PRACTISE

- * the real need of information / services
- * common aims / goals
- * co-operation projects
- * very slow process
- * getting ahead step by step
- * planning on all levels
- * interaction
- * continual

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Organized co-operation 2004 Everyday process

- Coordinating groups: Base registers and users
- Working groups
 Real Estate Information
 Population Information System
- Development groups
- Standardization groups real estate code, address, portals, ...
- Seminars
- Information Society Programme / Political program

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

CHALLENGES

- Real Estate Information system (2005)
- Improving the quality of the data
- State municipality co-operation
- Common use of the base registers
- Price policy (renewing)
- Standardization (WWW / Portals)
- Electronic Identification Card / Policy
- Cooperation program on horizontal level
- to find "real applications"
- Remember the price / costs

15.3.2000

• etc.

Ritva Viljanen

SOME REMARKS FROM COUNTRIES ROUND THE BALTIC SEA (1/3)

POPULATION REGISTRATION

- in all countries: person indentification code
- traditional person registration and place of residence in the same information system
- data service to the public sector and business companies with duties based legislation
- In Finland, Sweden and Estonia also data service to private companies ex. for direct marketing

• There are differences between Baltic and Nordic Countries: Confidence and understanding is broader in the Nordic Countries

SOME REMARKS FROM COUNTRIES ROUND THE BALTIC SEA (2/3)

THE BUILDING REGISTER

In all Baltic and Nordic Countries

Usually one part of the cadaster or land register systems

In Estonia an independent register In Finland one part of Population Registration

Data service to all society, also private citizen. In Finland a little bit stricter data bservice policy

SOME REMARKS FROM COUNTRIES ROUND THE BALTIC SEA (3/3)

CADASTER AND LANDREGISTRATION

land unit, ownership, mortgages

In all Baltic and Nordic countries it is possible for a private citizen to have an extract from the land information system.

Mass delivery only for professional use / public sector

Very closed connected with real estate taxation process

BUSINESS REGISTERS

Open for all society name, address, telephone- and fax number, branch, ... international co-operation (EBU=European Business Register)

Some experiences

You can never copy a system from one country to another

There will always be some national specific exceptions

The process is slow

- sensitive and political issues
- lots of barriers
- to renew a it architecture is a slow process
- the citizens nor the administration are all the time ready for new services

Nationwide Information Systems in Finland

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Further informationwww.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi (Population Register Centre)www.stat.fi (Statistics Finland)www.nls.fi (National Land Survey of Finland)www.vero.fi (National Board of Taxes)www.prh.fi) National Board of Patent and Registration)15.3.2000Ritva Viljanen