

# CITY OF HELSINKI

**ANNUAL REPORT 2002**



# Helsinki

**H**elsinki is the capital of Finland and the centre of the country's administrative, economic and cultural life. About 1.2 million people, a fifth of the national population, live in the metropolitan area.

Helsinki is in the heart of a growing new market – which we call the New Northern Europe – comprising north-western Russia, the Baltic States and the Nordic countries and with a total of 75 million people. The city is fast becoming an operational base for international companies in this region.

## Helsinki offers:

- good availability of efficient business services
- high-quality infrastructure
- good logistics
- a competitive costs structure
- a well-educated workforce
- exceptional high-tech resources and capabilities
- a green and safe living environment and high quality services
- a high standard of living

In 2001, Helsinki held the presidency of both the Eurocities organization and the UCUE (Union des Capitales de l'Union Européenne).

Finland joined the European Union in 1995 and adopted for the Euro at the beginning of 1999.



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## A Message from the Lord Mayor

During the year under review, some important strategic decisions were made for the future of Helsinki. The final decision to construct the new Port of Helsinki at Vuosaari was made during the year. Moving the harbours away from the inner city gives us the opportunity to build high-quality developments on the shores of the vacated inner city areas. The new harbour, which has been on the drawing board for almost forty years, will provide an important stimulus for growth for Vuosaari and for the whole of Helsinki. The City Council also approved the new town plan for the Töölö Bay area, which will allow the central area to be developed into an agreeable urban milieu, as has long been planned.

An important step forward in urban policy in 2002 was a new form of cooperation among the six largest cities in Finland (Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere, Vantaa, Turku and Oulu) at the national and international level. The cities arranged joint conferences, opened up new areas of cooperation and published joint opinions on social issues that are important to large cities, especially in relation to threats to their financial status, and to employment and prosperity.

Helsinki's great strengths are the high standard of education of its population and their high levels of expertise, its lively entrepreneurial spirit, its clean and pleasant environment and its excellent public services. These are key factors in maintaining Helsinki's competitiveness.

In 2002, Helsinki took part in the work of the Convention on the Future of the EU through the Committee of the Regions and the Eurocities organization. Urban areas have a crucial influence on economic growth and on increased employment and prosperity at the national and European level. For this reason Helsinki has worked towards ensuring that the position of regional and local government is recognized in any future EU constitution and that they will have a say in the preparation of any EU legislation that affects their authority.

In 2002, economic growth in the Helsinki region was less than in Finland as a whole. This can partly be explained by global economic uncertainty, especially the continuing slow growth in the information and telecommunications sector, which is particularly important to Helsinki. During 2002, the finances of the City of Helsinki went badly out of balance, largely due to central government cuts in the City's corporation tax. The City's financial deficit led to a rapidly growing borrowing requirement. Drastic cost savings were begun in the 2003 budget and the intention is to cut expenditure to balance the annual margin in the budget by 2005, and thereafter, to use the margin to cover depreciations, as well. Savings inevitably mean reductions in City services, but every effort will be made to ensure that basic services are not affected. Savings are also being sought by boosting the efficiency of operations, by making more effective use of information technology, for example. Savings will also be made on the way premises are used.

What is important is that the Government axe is no longer aimed at Helsinki's finances. The stand written into the Government Programme of the new Government which took office in spring 2003, whereby the system of financing local authorities would be overhauled completely and local authority corporation taxes would perhaps be shifted over to central government, in itself creates new threats and uncertainty for the entire local authority economy.

Despite the scarcity of financial resources, Helsinki still has plenty of strong points. The wide-ranging expertise of the people of Helsinki and the high degree of competitiveness of businesses in the area form the backbone for future prosperity of the Helsinki region. I want to extend my warmest thanks to everyone who has contributed to the constructive development of Helsinki in 2002 for their cooperation.

*Eva-Riitta Siitonen*  
Lord Mayor





# Development in the hands of



Chairman of the City Council  
Pekka Sauri  
Green



First Deputy Chairman  
Suvi Rihtniemi  
Conservative



Second Deputy Chairman  
Arto Bryggare  
Social Democrat

Under the division of powers between central and local government in Finland, municipalities enjoy autonomy in the administration of many of their affairs. Certain basic tasks are stipulated in the Local Government Act, and in addition to these municipalities may voluntarily assume others. The only way in which the tasks entrusted to municipalities can be altered is by amending the Local Government Act or by special legislation.

## The City Council

The most important decision-making body in Helsinki is the City Council, the 85 members of which are elected by direct popular vote every four years. The City Council elects its own Chair and two Dep-

uty Chairs, the members of the City Board as well as the members of the various committees in proportion to the relative strengths of the various parties represented on it. The other main tasks of the City Council include deliberating budgets and balancing accounts, in addition to setting the general goals to be striven for by the City.

In local elections for the period 2001–2004, 30 new councillors were chosen as members of the new City Council out of a total of 85. Of the changes that took place in the relative strengths between the political groupings, most media attention was devoted to the rise of the Greens to become the second largest group.



# the City Council



Chairman of the City Board  
Harry Bogomoloff  
Conservative



First Deputy Chairman  
Rakel Hiltunen  
Social Democrat



Second Deputy Chairman  
Minerva Krohn  
Green

## City Board

The City Board is responsible for

- administration and financial management
- preparatory processing of business to be dealt with by the City Council
- implementation of Council decisions
- examining the legality of Council decisions

The fifteen members of the City Board are elected by the City Council for two-year terms and in proportion to the Council's political composition.

## Lord Mayor and Deputy Mayors

The Mayor and the four Deputy Mayors are each responsible for distinct sectors of work and report to the City Board. They follow activities in their respective segments and oversee the implementation of decisions. They are also responsible for preparatory processing of business within their remits and for reporting to the City Board on these matters.

## Departments and Offices

### LORD MAYOR

- City Office
- Finlandia Hall
- Fire and Rescue Department
- Centre of the Environment
- Audit Department, General Administration

### DEPUTY MAYOR FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

- Social Service Department
- Health Department
- Bureau for the Supervision of Guardianship Interests

### DEPUTY MAYOR FOR CITY PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE

- City Planning Department
- Real Estate Department
- Housing Production Bureau
- Building Regulation Department

### DEPUTY MAYOR FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Helsinki Wholesale Market
- Supplies Department
- Public Works Department
- Helsinki Energy
- Helsinki Water
- Port of Helsinki
- City Transport Department
- Helsinki Catering
- Helsinki Textile Services

### DEPUTY MAYOR FOR CULTURAL AND PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

- Education Department
- Helsinki Polytechnic
- Finnish Adult Education Centre
- Swedish Adult Education Centre
- City Library
- City Art Museum
- Cultural Centre
- City Museum
- Bureau of the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra
- Helsinki Zoo
- Youth Department
- Sports Department
- Training and Development Centre
- Occupational Health Centre
- Helsinki Urban Facts



**Lord Mayor of Helsinki  
Eva-Riitta Siitonen**

- General planning and management
- Budget and financial planning
- Accounts
- Internal auditing
- Environmental affairs
- Fire and rescue services
- International affairs
- Information services and promotion of tourism

#### Key figures

**The entire city**  
Expenditure, EUR million 4,536.2

**The Lord Mayor's sector**  
Operating income,  
EUR million 26.9  
Operating expenses,  
EUR million 230.4  
Operating expenses/inhabitant,  
EUR 411  
Investments, EUR million 24.8  
Personnel 1,222  
Of the entire personnel, % 3.1

# The Lord Mayor's Sector

## Financial developments in the region and the City economy

Advance estimates show that total production in Helsinki region during the last quarter grew about 2% on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Once again, the increase in output for the region remained smaller than the increase for the country as a whole, as it did in the earlier quarters of the previous year. The growth in production was led by business services and industry, but once again their growth was moderate compared with earlier years.

According to advance information, the population in the region increased by 9,900 and about 14,900 children were born. Net migration increased the population by 7,409. The population of Espoo grew most, while for all practical purposes the population of Helsinki remained the same. Except in Helsinki itself, the number of immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants, while the overall population loss caused by migration in Helsinki amounted to almost 1,000.

The City of Helsinki's financial statements for 2002 show that the economy weakened substantially compared with the previous financial year and the City showed a loss of EUR 154 million. Essentially this is a result of central government measures, since there was a collapse in the accrual of corporation tax. The annual margin covered neither depreciations nor investments, and the net cash-flow deficit on operations and investments increased.

Total tax revenues were clearly smaller than the previous year due to the sharp fall in corporation tax revenue. The State financial contribution remained on the minus side because of the balancing out of tax revenues between municipalities. Tax income amounted to EUR 1,990 million. The municipal tax contribution to this was EUR 1,600 million, 7% more than the previous year. There was a 60% drop in corporation tax, to EUR 277 million.

The City of Helsinki's total investments amounted to EUR 493 million. The City's liquidity was based largely on borrowing.

## International activity

Helsinki belongs to Eurocities, a cooperation and lobbying organization for the major cities in Europe. Following the end of Helsinki's Presidency of the organization in November 2002, activity continued on the board of management and, according to new practice, on the executive committee, as well.

During the years 2001–2002, the number of members has risen to over a hundred. The capitals of almost all the countries in Europe are now members and the organization's status in relation to the

European Union has strengthened. During the year under review, the opportunity for the six biggest cities in Finland to cooperate at the international urban policy level was assured when Espoo, Vantaa and Oulu were approved for membership of the organization along with Tampere and Turku.

Eurocities aims to promote European urban policy and lobby the EU to ensure that more attention is paid to the needs and views of cities in EU activities.

The Helsinki-Tallinn Eurogio scheme, which involves activity with neighbouring areas, focused on the launch of a scientific city twinning project, the preparation of a new action programme and on strengthening the infrastructure for networking. Helsinki is actively involved in the preparations for St Petersburg's three-hundredth anniversary and is also taking part in market research on a shipping link between Helsinki and St Petersburg.

## City communications and marketing

The main focus area for communications was the Internet, particularly in relation to improved publicity for decision-making, boosting press relations and publicity for economic announcements, unifying marketing images and stepping up international communications and marketing for the City. The City Office's new graphics guidelines were adopted.

The number of visitors to the Helsinki Tourist Office rose to 340,000, an increase of 4% on the previous year. The City Tourist and Convention Bureau marketed Helsinki in the neighbouring areas as a destination for family holidays and, in Europe, as a tour destination and cultural centre, and as a conference and congress city to conference organizers at home and abroad.

Marketing business on an international scale has focused on Helsinki Region Marketing which, in cooperation with Helsinki Info and the City Tourist and Convention Bureau, has had its own stand at a number of fairs, organized visits for the press and marketed Helsinki in professional journals.

## National and regional cooperation

Helsinki launched a new form of systematic, broad-based, urban policy cooperation among the six largest cities in Finland (Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere, Vantaa, Turku and Oulu) at the national and international level. The cities arranged joint seminars and press conferences to put forward their shared opinions, particularly in relation to threats to their financial status.

A consultative committee for the metropolitan area has been operating under the Ministry of the Interior with the aim of getting the various admin-



istrative organs in the area to arrive at a joint stand on future urban policy for the Helsinki region. The work was concluded at the end of the year and a joint statement was published at the beginning of the current year. Helsinki acted as deputy chairman of the committee, contributed to the secretariat and took an active part in the committee's drafting work.

Close regional cooperation amongst the cities in the metropolitan area also continued in areas covered by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council, in drawing up regional land use strategy, in more frequent conferences between the mayors and in numerous projects and other forms of permanent interaction. In many cases the regional council also took part.

### University cooperation

One concrete example of cooperation between the City of Helsinki, universities in the area and units that apply research results is Biomedicum Helsinki, a medical research and training centre located in Meilahti. It gives as many as one thousand researchers an opportunity for closer and closer creative interaction. Improving links between technology centres and science parks is a matter that has been considered in the Competence land use strategy project launched by Culminatum Ltd.

### A bumper year for Finlandia Hall

Finlandia Hall's thirty-first year of operation turned out to be the best year ever from both a functional and financial point of view. It was a year of international congresses, and all in all, over 20,000 conference guests took part in the 30 international congresses arranged by companies and organizations. The whole range of events grew by 10% on the previous year and altogether there were over one thousand conferences, seminars, training sessions, concerts, recording and filming sessions, guided tours, celebrations and so on.

### Fire and Rescue duties increase

The number of fire and rescue turnouts continued to grow. The worrying thing about the increase was that the number of actual fires increased on the previous year. Fire, rescue, medical and ambulance units were called out 44,008 times, an average of once every 12 minutes.

A new fire and rescue station was completed at Mellunkylä in the spring, to serve the eastern districts of Helsinki. The new premises will provide better safety services than before and the rescue station, with its stylish new architecture, is an excellent landmark for local residents.

### Major achievements in environmental policy

The most important achievements in environmental policy include the approval of the Helsinki Sustain-



able Development Action Programme by the City Council last June. The decision includes broad strategies to promote ecological, economic, social and cultural sustainability in urban development.

The Helsinki Sustainable Development Action Programme received a certain amount of attention at the UN summit meeting on sustainable development held at Johannesburg in South Africa in August and September. Helsinki is the first city in Europe to have its own 'Local Agenda 21' approved by the local council.

International cooperation was again well to the fore in environmental conservation issues. Helsinki was an active member of the Eurocities environmental committee and made a strong contribution to ICLEI, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. The main aim of cooperation with the neighbouring areas is to support the development of urban environmental administration in Tallinn, St Petersburg and Riga. In terms of international cooperation, the state of the Gulf of Finland is still a major cause for concern. Many projects received support from the EU and the Ministry of the Environment of Finland during the year. •



**Deputy Mayor  
Timo Honkala  
Social Affairs  
and Public Health**

#### Social Affairs

- Children's day care
- Social welfare services
- Services for the elderly and the handicapped
- Immigration affairs

#### Public Health Care

- Municipal health services
- Municipal hospital services

#### Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	214.0
Operating expenses, EUR million	1,685.2
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	3,011
Investments, EUR million	79.8
Personnel	20,932
Of the entire personnel, %	52.2

# Social Affairs and Health

**B**ecause of the weakened economic situation, Social Affairs focused on services for people in most need and on keeping benefits at least at their former level.

The Health Department devoted considerable attention to the prevention of lifestyle-related diseases, such as diabetes and heart and circulatory diseases. On the healthcare side, the division of labour between basic health care and specialist medical care was a particular subject of debate.

## Keeping services and benefits at their former level

Social Affairs is the City's largest sector and it has considerable importance for the whole of the City's operations. A debate was started at the beginning of the year about the impact of Helsinki's weakening financial situation on the work of the Social Affairs Department and the services it provides. Financial difficulties have had an impact primarily on the 2003 budget proposals, whereas in 2002 they were reflected as provisions for future adjustment measures, according to the opinions of the City Board, for example.

The main principle applied during the year was that City activity should still have a clear socio-political character, in other words that operations should focus on services for the needy and that efforts should be made to maintain benefits at least at their former level. At the level of actual measures it was agreed that everything possible has to be done in matters that can influence the prevention, reduction or renewal of the need for support. Every effort was made to at least maintain the former level of service in child protection, housing for the homeless and services for the severely disabled, apart from the transport subsidy.

## Increased efficiency in services

In children's daycare, services continued to be adjusted to correspond with declining numbers. The situation was not entirely brought into balance, but greater resources continued to be used by the number of children than were called for. By overhauling the organization of daycare, the City aimed to increase the efficiency of the daycare service network at the local level.

The need for child protection continued to grow. As the problems of children and young people become more difficult, more and more foster-care places are needed. More residential places in institutions than planned had to be organized, to meet the needs of customers.

Transport services in accordance with the Services and Assistance for the Disabled Act have increased in recent years. The Helsinki transport service centre commenced operations in the western

district of Helsinki on November 1, 2002 as an experiment to bring resources under control. The efficiency of the centre's operations has increased after a few initial teething troubles and it is now aiming to fulfil the targets set for it. At the same time, the number of customers has gone down.

The department has been seeking an efficient structure for its services for the elderly. Producing complete service packages calls for close cooperation between Social Affairs and Health, for example, in the planning and practical implementation of care chains and placement procedures for the elderly.

A total of 27 emergency beds and 135 long-stay beds in health centre hospitals were closed and overcrowding was substantially reduced. The number of patients was cut by almost 300 altogether, so that overall, the changes called for more effort in the field of home-care.

Development projects to increase the efficiency of outpatient care were under way in all districts. The number of doctors and nurses making home visits was increased and a comprehensive system of 24-hour mobile hospital services and night nursing patrols was created for giving treatment at home.

## Income-support customers on the increase

The number of customers for income support took a turn upwards at the end of 2001 and the upward trend has continued. Rising costs are affected not only by the number of customers, but also by the scale of the support paid to households and the duration of the need. Reasons for this include changes in other benefits and the ending of earnings-related unemployment benefit for unemployed income-support customers and the changeover to labour-market subsidy, or their falling completely outside the scope of unemployment benefit.

Social Services Department measures can affect customer numbers by focusing income support on precisely the right customer grouping according to the fundamental purpose of the measures used. People who could be employed through various measures involving activation and rehabilitation were supported in seeking work and, where this was not possible, they were steered towards pension assessment and possible retirement.

## People of Helsinki satisfied with health care

The people of Helsinki are more satisfied with their health centre services than the inhabitants of other major cities. This became apparent in a customer satisfaction study of outpatient care in which the Health Department took part in January 2002 along with eight other major cities. More than 50% of re-



spondents living in Helsinki were completely satisfied with the services and only 1% were not satisfied. The corresponding figures for the whole country were 46% and 2%. Some 78% of people living in Helsinki used the services of the Health Department during the year.

According to a population questionnaire carried out amongst the people of Helsinki at the end of the year, respondents thought they had received adequate assistance in emergency illness, in health assessment, in the care of diagnosed illness and in maternity and children's clinics. They had received insufficient help over reduced working and functional capacity, in times of crisis, in mental health issues, difficulties with human relationships, arranging nursing in the home for the elderly and the disabled, and in dental services.

### **Prevention of life-style related diseases**

Forecasts show that life-style related diseases are increasing significantly amongst the people of Helsinki. For example, the number of adult diabetics is expected to almost double by 2010. In order to halt this trend, the Health Department launched the multi-disciplinary and inter-administrative Preventio project. The aim of the project is to improve detection of the patients at risk from the more common life-style related diseases (heart and circulatory disease and diabetes) and the way they are treated at health centres, and to develop the division of labour between doctors and nurses in treating these diseases. All the 32 health centres in Helsinki are involved in the project.

### **Focusing on the wellbeing of children and young people**

The VAVU project for early interactive training was completed at the end of 2002. The aim of the project was to train clinic nurses for a new approach to work, whereby the problems of children and families can be spotted at the earliest possible stage and something can be done about them. Around 250 nurses were trained during the project and their work will continue to be steered as part of the training programme in 2003 and 2004.

School and student healthcare was improved to correspond with the recommendations of the national consensus conference. Research report on school health in Helsinki in 2002 showed that Helsinki schoolchildren have been increasingly satisfied with school healthcare services since 1996. According to the questionnaire, young people also have easier access to school healthcare than before.



The Health Department has been in charge of drawing up substance abuse programmes in collaboration with educational institutions, and expanding preventive work in schools and colleges.

### **Dental care for all age groups**

At the beginning of the year, the number of people coming within the scope of municipal dental care grew by 83,000 and, at the beginning of December, by a further 120,000. The resources of the Health Department's own dental care services were insufficient to cope with the influx of new patients so dental services were bought in from about 160 private dentists. In addition, patients seeking dental care were divided into three grades of urgency according to a set of criteria approved by the Health Committee.

### **Most extensive patient data system in the Nordic countries**

By the end of the year, the Pegasos system for patient data was adopted in all health centres, health centre hospitals and mental health units. The Thalia system, which can be accessed by hand-held computers, was taken into use for home-care purposes in conjunction with the Social Affairs Department. There are almost 5,000 users of the Pegasos system in the Health Department and just under 500 Thalia users. The Pegasos system can be accessed during doctors' rounds of the wards using wireless local area networks. The NettiNeuvola (Internet clinic) system was given a trial run at two health centres during 2002.



**Deputy Mayor  
Pekka Korpinen**  
City Planning and Real Estate

- Urban and traffic planning
- Land purchases and transfers
- Real-estate management
- Municipal housing - production and repair
- Building regulation

#### Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	396.9
Operating expenses, EUR million	111.7
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	200
Investments, EUR million	68.1
Personnel	1,038
Of the entire personnel, %	2.6

# City Planning and Real Estate

## The centre of Helsinki looks to the future

The year 2002 was an especially important one from the point of view of the future appearance of Helsinki. In February, the City Council approved a new town plan which provides the basis for the renewal of the central Töölö Bay area as a hub for cultural entertainment in beautiful park-like surroundings. The Kamppi centre, which quintessentially combines the activities that naturally form part of the city, will give a new impetus to the commercial viability of the centre of Helsinki and represent the city centre's robust response to green-field super-markets. The agreement to build the Kamppi centre was approved by the Council in March 2002. The City is also planning to cooperate with business on transferring service traffic and car parking for the heart of Helsinki underground to a greater and greater degree, thus releasing the street space for a pedestrianized centre.

In November, the battle for the construction of a new harbour at Vuosaari, which has lasted for almost ten years, came to a happy ending, when the Council decided to build the harbour. Transferring the harbours away from the shores of Jätkäsaari and Sompasaari, two inner city areas overlooking the sea, will provide an opportunity for high-quality housing amidst the throbbing life of the metropolis. As far as funding transport services for the new harbour is concerned, cooperation between local and central government took a major step forward when a letter of intent was signed about the redevelopment of Keski-Pasila in June 2002.

In December, the Yleiskaava 2002 local master plan was presented to the City Planning Committee. This will create the foundation for the development of Helsinki as a northern metropolis from the point of view of both housing and commercial premises and, at the same time, ensure good opportunities for leisure in all urban districts in a way that meets the highest international standards.

During 2002, a total of 101 proposals for local detailed plans and environmental plans were drawn up. Planning proposals contained a total of 276,000 square metres of housing and 388,000 square metres of office, commercial and other business premises. A total of 66 transport plans were prepared during the year under review.

## Transport still a major challenge

Last year was a busy year for transport planning both inside the City itself and in the Helsinki region. Helsinki took a stand on the outline regional land use plan for Uusimaa, and the proposed Metropolitan Area Transport System Plan PLJ 2002 also

reached the comment and opinion stage. Regional transport planning is the key to creating good transport links, not only between the different towns and cities in the region, but also between the region and the rest of the country. The City of Helsinki's logical aim is to expand public transport, particularly rail transport, without forgetting non-vehicular traffic.

A decision was made by the City Council on financing the construction of the Kalasatama Metro station in January 2001 and the proposed local master plan for 2002 contains a reservation for the future Metro lines towards Töölö and Laajasalo. The rain-drop-shaped, underground rail link for metropolitan commuter trains, is still considered to be justified. A rail link between Helsinki and Espoo, preferably a Metro line, would be an environmentally friendly flagship for rapid transport in the Metropolitan Area, and planning such a link is a fundamental part of current land use planning at the general level, not only for PLJ 2002, but for Helsinki and Espoo, as well.

## Housing targets not met

On the basis of the new local detailed plans that have come into force, starts were made on the construction of 749 new homes by the City of Helsinki Housing Production Department and on the renovation of another 1,056.

Demand continued to be brisk on the housing market, partly due to record low interest levels and partly due to the high level of demand, despite the fact that population growth in Helsinki came to a halt for the first time in over ten years. A dearth of suitable sites meant that few residential sites could be handed over, so that housing programme production targets were not reached. The shortfall was particularly noticeable in State-subsidized rental housing production. Price levels for residential sites rose somewhat, but including private building, over 3,500 residential starts were made during the year under review. Nevertheless, housing programme targets were not reached. Most of the new housing was built in Arabianranta, Viikki and Vuosaari.

## Land ownership and site policies are Helsinki's trump cards

The City of Helsinki's ownership of over two-thirds of the land area in the City, which is extensive even by international standards, provides a sound basis for community construction. The City Council has decreed that the majority of sites in the City of Helsinki should be leased rather than sold. However, it is only natural that the issue should be examined from the point of view of the overall benefit to the taxpayer and that each handover should be considered on its own merits depending on the market sit-



uation, the individual site itself and any other implementation requirements.

A total of almost 224,600 square metres of residential building rights were handed over for construction last year through land leases and property sales. Land rental income amounted to EUR 144 million, 2% in excess of the target figure, while land sales brought in EUR 45.5 million, instead of the target figure of EUR 25 million.

### **The City aims for a balanced job structure**

During the year under review, phase two of the High-Tech Center business park was completed at the tip of Ruoholahti. Over the last few years, Ruoholahti has become one of the most attractive places in the capital for business. The number of jobs has risen to ten thousand in a very short time. There is more potential for building business premises in the area occupied by the Salmisaari coal heaps, where construction of the new underground storage silo is making rapid progress. The local detailed plan has been approved by the City Planning Committee and it will allow about 117,000 square metres of new business premises to be located in the area.

During 2002, Helsinki City Council approved detailed plans and handed over sites to NCC Finland for their head office in Ruskeasuo, to TietoEnator for an office building in Haaga and to Arcada, the Swedish-language polytechnic, for a building in Toukola. The local detailed plans to allow the Malmi shopping centre extension, the transfer of the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute to Viikki and various other important business schemes and construction projects for teaching and research purposes also went through the City Council during the year under review. Moving the University of Helsinki Veterinary Department and so on will allow some 100,000 square metres of housing to be built in the Etelä-Hermanni area and the local detailed plan permitting this was also approved by the City Council in September.

### **Looking eastwards**

Making eastern Helsinki more attractive remains one of the City's spearhead projects as far as business is concerned. The substantial imbalance between continuing rapid housing construction and insufficient jobs is wasteful of economic resources and increases the movement of people within the City. The logistics centre made possible by the Vuosaari harbour project is going to bring considerable change to the area and the comprehensive redevelopment of Herttoniemi is also continuing at full speed.



### **Number of building permits granted up, while applications are down**

During 2002, the Building Committee approved what is perhaps the most demanding application there has ever been in the history of building control in the City, namely the building permit for the new Kamppi Centre. Another 'mega' class permit was the permit procedure for the new extension to the Parliament building. Other important permit procedures included the Local Government Pensions Institution office project in Kruununhaka and the SRV Viitoset offices in Pitäjänmäki. Many other reasonably large commercial buildings and educational schemes also received building permits.

Altogether, 679 building permits were granted (2001: 699), but in terms of volume, there was a rise of 28% on the previous year. The volume of residential building permits was up 21% and the biggest increase, around 60%, was in office, commercial and public buildings, mainly due to the figures for the major projects mentioned above. A total of 1,953 action permits and amendments to permit conditions were also dealt with (2001: 2,123). •



**Deputy Mayor  
Martin Meinander**  
Technical services

- Energy supply
- The Port of Helsinki: harbour services for freight and passenger traffic
- Public transport services
- Water supply and sewage treatment
- Municipal engineering and maintenance services

#### Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	1,176.2
Operating expenses, EUR million	916.8
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,638
Investments, EUR million	238.8
Personnel	6,976
Of the entire personnel, %	17.4

# Technical Services

## Work starts on the construction of Vuosaari harbour

For Technical Services, the most important achievement of 2002 was the ratification of the construction of Vuosaari harbour. On December 20, 2002, Parliament approved a State budget allocation for the construction of harbour fairways and an agreement for the construction of the transport links to Vuosaari harbour was signed between City and State on December 30, 2002. The City Council had already made a decision on behalf of the City earlier in the autumn on the construction of the harbour. The Supreme Administrative Court rejected all appeals against the local master plan and the local detailed plan, and work will start in earnest on this major construction project in 2003. The harbour project will mean a rejuvenating shot in the arm for the development of the entire Helsinki area.

The Port of Helsinki had an otherwise successful year, too. In 2002, traffic movement trends set new records. Break-bulk goods traffic grew to 9.2 million tons and the number of passengers on scheduled services grew to over 8.8 million.

Business in the energy sector continued to be favourable and cost efficient. Turnover at Helsinki Energy for the year under review rose to EUR 491 million, 10.6% more than the previous year. Operating profit amounted to EUR 132 million, while the equivalent figure for 2001 was EUR 85 million. Reasons for the improved results were effective control of the cost structure, successful command of the market situation, increased sales in district heating and electrical network operations and a rise in the market price of electricity.

Overall sales of electricity were down on the previous year by 5.8%. On the other hand, sales of district heating were up, due to the colder weather. Electrical network operational sales were also up on the previous year.

All Helsinki Water's operating targets were met apart from the target for nitrogen loading in treated wastewater. However, the extension to the Viikinkaari wastewater treatment plant will bring improvements here too, when it is completed. Helsinki Water continued to invest in the extension to the Viikki wastewater treatment plant to improve its cleaning capacity as called for under the terms of the permit issued by the Water Court.

The year under review was marked by satisfied customers, a good financial result and improved competitiveness for the 85-year-old Helsinki Catering. In customer studies carried out by the Social Services Department, Helsinki Catering was shown to be the best supplier of 'meals-on-wheels' in the City. Since the beginning of 2003, Helsinki Catering has become part of a new service centre operating

as a commercial enterprise, which the City Council decided to establish in 2002.

## Preparing for a weakening economy

Helsinki City Transport began fitting its operations into a tightening financial framework by slimming down services on certain lines when the autumn schedules came into effect. A rise in ticket prices of over 4% was introduced at the beginning of the year and non-electronic ticket prices were also increased from the beginning of March. Nevertheless, ticket revenues fell below the target level.

The investment programme for the design and construction of City streets was implemented at around 20% below the planned level. Despite the unsteadiness in the economic cycle, considerable savings were made in development when actual construction costs turned out to be less than the maximum cost estimates set for them.

Savings in different sectors of the administration were also reflected in the operations of the Supplies Department as weakening demand for the internal services it provides.

## Good project results

A number of current projects in the technical sector have provided favourable feedback. The electronic Travel Card has been taken into use on a full-scale basis and at the end of the year there were around 350,000 Travel Cards in use throughout the Helsinki region.

Popularity of the Helsinki City Transport single ticket ordered by mobile phone in the form of a text message increased steadily, so that by the end of December, total ticket sales broke the one million barrier.

The STOP Töhrville (Stop the Stain) campaign has tidied up the City substantially by cutting graffiti to less than 30% of 1998 levels. The City of Espoo joined in the campaign and this has clearly eased the situation in Helsinki. The Public Works Department launched the Siisti Stadi (Cleaner Helsinki) project, which aims to reduce the number of illegal waste tips in Helsinki.

The Accessible Helsinki project aims to design, construct and repair streets, parks and squares in a way that makes them safe and easy to negotiate for the disabled. There are special development schemes that come under the project at Aleksanterinkatu in the centre of Helsinki, Töölö Bay area and the old centre of Vuosaari. These two projects are being run by the Public Works Department.

## Investment projects bring major benefits and minor problems

Work started on the Kamppi Centre site in the heart of Helsinki, in autumn 2002. The Kamppi Centre is the biggest construction project in Helsinki and the

Public Works Department is acting as project management consultant for the Espoo bus terminal and the long-distance terminal. Of new construction projects completed during the year, the most important were the Aurinkolahti comprehensive school in Vuosaari, the Kamppi depot, the Mellunkylä fire and rescue station, the social services and health centre at Laajasalo and the Tammisalo community centre.

Various steps were taken to thoroughly renew public transport rolling stock including the acquisition of 32 new buses running on natural gas, which more than doubled the number of natural gas buses in the Helsinki City Transport fleet. All 12 new metro units were in use, and at the end of the year, a total of 19 low-floor trams had been delivered to the city.

About 1.6 kilometres of new water main were installed in the shared tunnel from Myllypuro to Vuosaari. When completed, the new water main will help to cope with the growing consumption of water in the Vuosaari area. In addition, a total of almost 24 kilometres of new water main and sewer were added to the network, and about 22 kilometres were renovated.

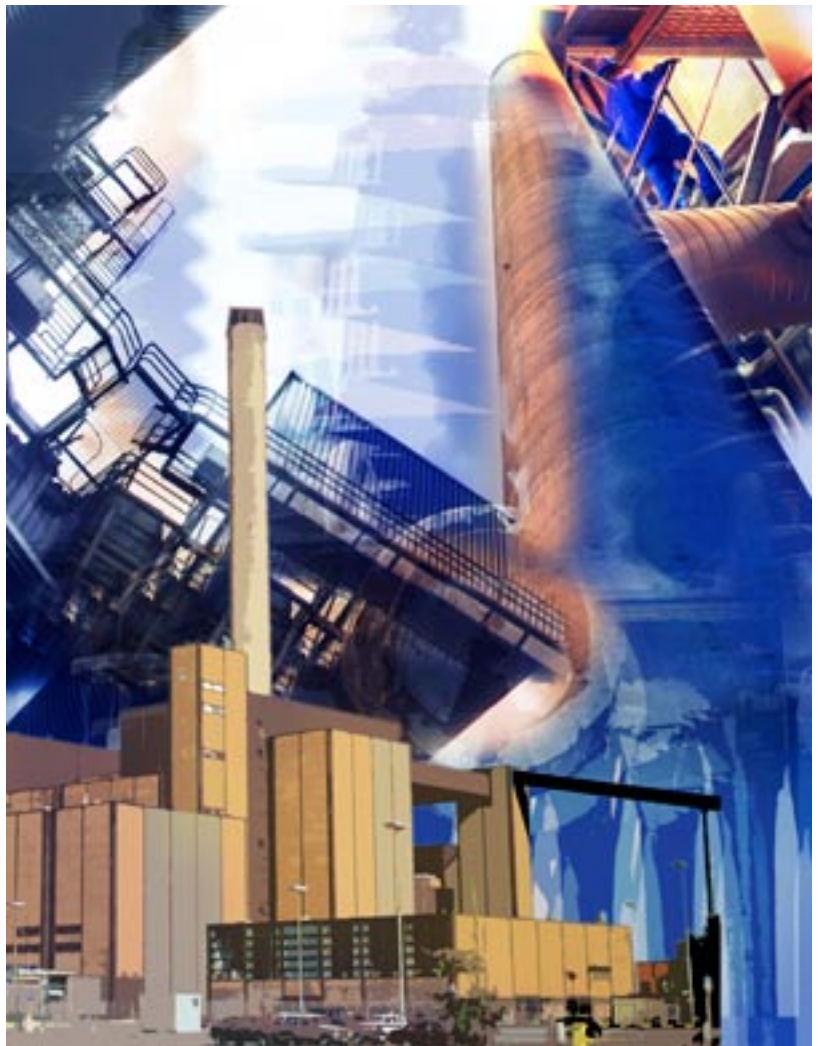
Helsinki Textile Services had a favourable year which included an increase in output due to new customers and new investments. A new laundry line was taken into use and a plan for modernizing the sorting system for dirty linen was drawn up.

A few difficulties were experienced, however. The Kamppi Centre building site snarled up the traffic in various ways during the year as the Aleksanterinkatu site had already done earlier. Blasting work at the Kamppi site and repairs to the Juna-tie bridge caused a certain amount of interruption to Metro traffic, but the situation eased somewhat during the autumn. Tram traffic returned to normal when the trams were able to resume their former routes along Aleksanterinkatu.

Despite the difficulties that emerged during the year, satisfaction with public transport remained at its previous high level. Once again, Helsinki was at the top of the comparison table with other European cities.

### Environmentally friendly approach continues

Energy saving and environmental friendliness were also visible during the year under review. Helsinki Energy continued its active energy conservation operations. In recognition of the good work that has been done, the Ministry of Trade and Industry rewarded Helsinki Energy for their energy saving work in transfer and distribution, energy generation and district heating. The Finnish branch of the World Wildlife Fund awarded 'Green Office' environmental diplomas to three Helsinki Energy premises during the year under review as a demonstration of the work done in the offices to cut the consumption of natural resources and promote more environmentally friendly consumption habits. Helsinki Energy is



the first 'Green Office' company in the energy sector in the whole of Finland.

Helsinki Energy began selling energy auditing services to properties to optimize energy and water consumption. During the year, the Energy Centre advised around 14,000 customers on issues associated with home appliance functions and the sensible use of energy.

Helsinki Water continued its close cooperation with the St Petersburg water supply and sewerage department, which is being financed by the Ministry of the Environment, with the aim of reducing wastewater emissions into the Gulf of Finland. Furthermore, cooperation was begun with the Krasnoyarsk water supply and sewerage department to improve its operations with its own funding and Helsinki Water took part in a new water supply project in Kosovo, funded by the EU.

The Helsinki Wholesale Market implemented a heat recovery system for condenser heat to encourage savings in energy and water consumption and promote cost control. The benefits brought by the scheme were already discernible in the last quarter of the year. Furthermore, the Wholesale Market initiated a study in cooperation with private enterprise on concentrating waste management for the entire market area in the hands of one firm.





**Deputy Mayor**  
**Ilkka-Christian Björklund**

- General and vocational education and training
- Adult education services
- City library services
- Cultural affairs
- Sports
- Youth activities
- Personnel policy

#### Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	96.4
Operating expenses, EUR million	714.4
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,276
Investments, EUR million	98.2
Personnel	9,885
Of the entire personnel, %	24.7

# Cultural and Personnel Affairs

## Customer-oriented operations

Work has continued on monitoring the implementation of the targets set for the City of Culture year in 2000 and on various forms of cooperation with stakeholders outside the City. In addition, we have been able to continue certain City of Culture projects with separate funding. The City Cultural and Library Committee's report has been dealt with by the City Council and, as a result, a broad-based consultative committee has been set up to do preparatory work on cultural cooperation with the aim of building on our experiences and benefiting from them.

Development of all the services in the cultural sector, the Cultural Office, the City Library, the City Museum, the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra and the City Art Museum, was based on customer orientation and extensive cooperation with various stakeholders. International interaction, the increasing number of foreigners in the population and the needs of immigrants were all addressed to an ever-increasing degree in a number of ways, including the opening of new premises for Caisa, the International Cultural Centre, and the implementation of various research projects.

## High standard of teaching and learning

Progress in education has continued to be vigorous, both in vocational training and general education. Wide-ranging and broad-based adult education has also continued in adult education centres and other institutions providing senior secondary studies for adults. Networking between schools and colleges has been given extensive support. Two important aims have been continuous improvement in the quality of teaching and learning, and the encouragement of cost effectiveness in the production of services. In the production of Swedish-language education services, particular attention has been paid to expanding vocational training.

The international PISA study (Programme for International Student Assessment) carried out in 2000 showed that learning results for the Finnish comprehensive school system are extremely good. The study covered 28 OECD and four non-OECD countries. Fifteen to sixteen-year olds from Finnish comprehensive schools were clearly the best of the group in reading skills, third best in science and fourth best in mathematics. Skills in acquiring information and interpreting texts, as sub-groups of reading skills, were particularly strong for Finnish schools.

In all the subjects studied, learning results in Helsinki comprehensive schools are a shade above the national average. The difference is a small but systematic one in Helsinki's favour. When the Helsinki results are examined against the results from

the PISA study on international assessments, they can be seen to be extremely good by international standards. It has been something of a challenge in Helsinki schools to even out the differences between schools, so that those in less-favoured socio-economic districts are given more support to achieve better results.

Polytechnic operations in the City have expanded and settled down, and the number of teachers has been increased through a decision made by the City Council. A total of 7,900 students are studying at Stadia in 29 different training programmes, two of them in English. International activities have increased and visits by lecturers from abroad have become part of normal proceedings. Student and teacher exchanges are continuing and increasing. The OLIO project, which is part of the Leonardo Programme, was completed in the service production and leadership training programmes.

Foreign language teaching was increased at several different levels. Education started work on implementing international matriculation examinations, with permission from the Ministry of Education.

Despite the worsening financial situation, new school projects have once again been under way as demanded by changes in local populations. It has also been possible to carry out the schools renovation programme to a limited degree.

## Exercise continues to be popular

The people who live in Helsinki are enthusiastic about taking exercise. They made a total of around seven million visits to sports halls, playing fields and organized sports sessions. The hot summer attracted over a million swimmers onto the beaches and close on two million visits were made to outdoor recreation areas. On top of this, countless numbers of people took advantage of the outdoor walking routes, ski tracks, marinas and fishing grounds maintained by the Sports Department. According to studies on exercise taken by the people of Helsinki, favourite exercise areas for adults are cycle ways and outdoor walking routes. For children, built sports facilities are top of the list.

A number of sports facilities were constructed and renovated. Work started on the new artificial outdoor ice rink in Käpylä and extensive renovations were carried out at the Pirkkola swimming bath and indoor ball-game complex in 2002.

## Young people getting involved with the media

Youth Affairs opened a new door on hobbies associated with the media for young people. A former hat factory in Lönnrotinkatu has been converted into a place where young people can pass on top-



ics they themselves are interested in through the medium of the Internet, television, radio and magazines. Youth Affairs provides the necessary equipment and professionally skilled leaders to back up the youngsters' work. Last year, about 11,000 young people visited the hat factory altogether, while between 25 and 40 youngsters are there every day. During the year, some 400,000 youngsters visited the 'Free Your Mind' Internet arena, a partnership project with the Finnish Broadcasting Company, which acts as the publication channel for the material the young people produce.

### Busy at the zoo

The Helsinki Zoo Korkeasaari had a busy year with over 550,000 visitors. A new AfricAsia building of about 1,000 square metres was opened in May, where visitors can see animals and rare plants from the dry environment of southern Africa and flora and fauna from the rainforests of tropical Africa, Madagascar and Indonesia. There is a tunnel linking the building with the Amazon House, which shows the rainforests of the New World.

### Personnel policy

City of Helsinki staff were a shade more satisfied with their work than they were the previous year. Measured on a scale of one-to-ten, the staff gave the City a mark of 8.1 as an employer, against a mark of 8.0 in 2001.

A start was made on adjusting staff costs in view of the City's weakened financial position. Job security for permanent staff is guaranteed, but the procedure for filling posts was tightened up. Internal transfers from one job to another increased because of organizational changes and roughly a quarter of Helsinki staff now come within the sphere of the performance-related pay system.

The wellbeing-at-work programme made progress in many of the City's working communities, and new forms of training were introduced for project leaders. The City took part in research projects on wellbeing-at-work carried out by the University of Helsinki and the Institute of Occupational Health.

### Employment

The City has taken various active measures to deal with the employment situation in cooperation with the Helsinki Employment Office, such as employment subsidies and combined subsidies. New ways of dealing with unemployment have also been proposed and four Citizens' Offices have started operating on an experimental basis. The aim of the Citizen's Offices is to combine the expertise of employment specialists in the City, the labour administration and the Social Insurance Institution into a multi-disciplinary task force with a teamwork approach to finding experimental solutions for improving the situation of the long-term unemployed.



# Finances for 2002

Whereas the financial performance for 2001 still showed a surplus, Helsinki's economy went heavily into the red in 2002. The deficit on the annual accounts was EUR 154 million. A substantial amount of this deficit resulted from central government measures, because Helsinki's corporation tax revenue for 2002 collapsed and the tax revenue balancing adjustment that Helsinki has to pay, and which is included in government transfers, grew considerably. The annual margin covered neither depreciations nor investments, and the net cash flow deficit on actual operations and investments increased.

Total tax revenue accrued was clearly less than the previous year due to the drastic reduction in corporation tax revenue. Government transfers remained on the minus side due to the balancing of tax revenues between municipalities. Helsinki's contribution to the balancing of tax revenues grew in comparison with the previous year.

The level of investment was a little lower than the previous year and investments focused on basic services and commercial enterprises.

## Corporation tax revenues down 60%

The City's financial statements for 2002 show a deficit of EUR 154 million. The negative result was affected particularly by the collapse in corporation tax revenue from the previous year and a slight rise in operating costs.

The operating margin, which according to the budget was EUR -2,132 million, remained reasonably well within the budget framework. Operating income was exceeded by EUR 54 million and operating expenditure EUR 24 million. Actual expenditure exceeded planned expenditure most in Social Affairs and Health. Budgeted operating income grew by 6% on the previous year and operating expenditure by 5%.

Tax revenues for 2002 totalled EUR 1,990 million, of which municipal tax accounted for EUR 1,600 million, corporation tax EUR 277 million, real estate tax EUR 112 million and dog tax EUR 0.8 million. Municipal tax accrued 7% (EUR 102 million) more, corporation tax 60% (EUR 395 million) less and real estate tax 3% (EUR 3 million) more than in 2001.

## KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	2002	2001
<b>CITY</b>		
Operating income/operating expenses, %	39.8	38.2
Annual coverage, EUR/inhabitant	34.4	163.2
Annual coverage, omitting City-owned public corporations, EUR/inhabitant	176	737
Annual coverage/depreciations, %	-203	468
Liquidity, %	75.4	79.5
Financial assets, EUR/inhabitant	-400	207
Relative indebtedness, %	36.9	23.2
Operating income from investments, %	20	75.9
Interest-bearing loans, Dec. 31, EUR million	540	204
Interest-bearing loans, EUR/inhabitant	965	364
Loan service coverage	1.4	9.0
Cash reserve, Dec. 31, EUR million	560	655
Cash disbursements per year, EUR million	3,643	3,681
Cash adequacy, days	56	65
Loan receivables, Dec. 31, EUR million	590	580
Inhabitants, Dec. 31	559,716	559,718
<b>GROUP</b>		
Liquidity, %	61.9	65.9
Loan portfolio, EUR million	2,159	1,694
Liabilities, EUR/inhabitant	3,857	3,028

## CALCULATION OF KEY INDICATORS

**Operating income/operating expenses** =  $100 \times \text{operating income} / (\text{operating expenses} - \text{production for own use})$

**Liquidity, %** =  $100 \times (\text{own capital} + \text{depreciation difference} + \text{voluntary provisions}) / (\text{balance sheet total} - \text{advances received})$

**Annual coverage/depreciations, %** =  $100 \times \text{annual coverage} / \text{depreciations}$

**Financial assets, EUR/inhabitant** =  $(\text{receivables} + \text{financial asset securities} + \text{cash in hand and at banks} - \text{borrowed capital} + \text{advances received}) / \text{number of inhabitants on Dec. 31}$

**Relative indebtedness, %** =  $(\text{borrowed capital} - \text{advances received}) / (\text{operating income} + \text{tax revenues} + \text{government transfers})$

**Loan portfolio, Dec. 31, EUR million** =  $\text{borrowed capital} - (\text{advances received} + \text{accounts payable} + \text{deferred credits and accrued charges} + \text{other liabilities})$

**Loan service coverage** =  $(\text{annual coverage} + \text{interest expenses}) / (\text{interest expenses} + \text{loan repayments})$

**Operating income from investments, %** =  $100 \times \text{annual coverage} / \text{acquisition cost of investments}$

**Loan receivables, Dec. 31** = bonds and other loan receivables entered under investments





Central government transfers remained negative at EUR –119 million (2001: EUR –52 million). Helsinki's contribution to balancing tax revenues between municipalities, which is included in central government transfers, amounted to EUR 410 million (2001: EUR 325 million), which corresponds to the yield from more than 4 percentage points on the municipal tax.

The annual margin according to the budget, excluding business operations (to make the figures comparable with other municipalities), showed a deficit of EUR 114 million. This means a deficit of EUR 203 per inhabitant against a surplus of EUR 468 per inhabitant in 2001.

According to the City's business enterprises, net investments totalled EUR 493 million.

#### **New EUR 400 million loan**

During the year under review, the City took out a new loan of EUR 400 million, while EUR 66 million was repaid on existing loans. At year-end the volume of outstanding loans amounted to EUR 540 million, which corresponds to EUR 965 per inhabitant (2001: EUR 364).

Liquidity was to a large extent based on borrowing. At the end of the year, cash adequacy expressed in days stood at 56 days, against 65 days the previous year.

The balance sheet total was EUR 8,811 million, EUR 286 million more than the previous year.

Profit/loss for the financial year before reserves in the City-owned public corporations were as follows: Helsinki Energy EUR 61.6 million, Helsinki Water EUR 2.6 million, Port of Helsinki 21.9 million, Hel-

sinki City Transport EUR –3.5 million, Helsinki Catering EUR 1.6 million and Helsinki Textile Service EUR 0.2 million.

#### **Staff stands at 40,074**

The City had 40,074 full-time employees at year-end, 30,583 of whom were permanent and 9,491 fixed-term employees. The number of staff was 290 (0.7%) more than at the end of 2001, with the increase mainly in education and cultural affairs. In contrast to previous years, staff numbers in social affairs and health remained as before. In 2002, wages and salaries (excluding the salaries of subsidized employees) came to EUR 1,015 million, 5% more than in 2001. The number of subsidized employees was 1,187 at the end of the year (2001: 980).

#### **The Helsinki Group**

The Helsinki Group comprises the City of Helsinki, 145 subsidiaries, 8 affiliated foundations and 3 joint ownership companies. In addition, the City of Helsinki is a member of 6 joint municipal boards and 50 associated companies. Most of the subsidiaries are founded and wholly owned by the City.

The year under review saw the arrival of 18 new subsidiaries and 14 subsidiaries were merged into the Group's subsidiary Helsingin Palveluasunnot Koy.

The Group's liquidity, calculated from the consolidated balance sheet, was 61.9%. The Group's loan portfolio stood at EUR 2,159 million, or EUR 3,857 per inhabitant (2001: EUR 3,028).

The consolidated balance sheet total came to EUR 10,549 million (2001: EUR 10,073 million).



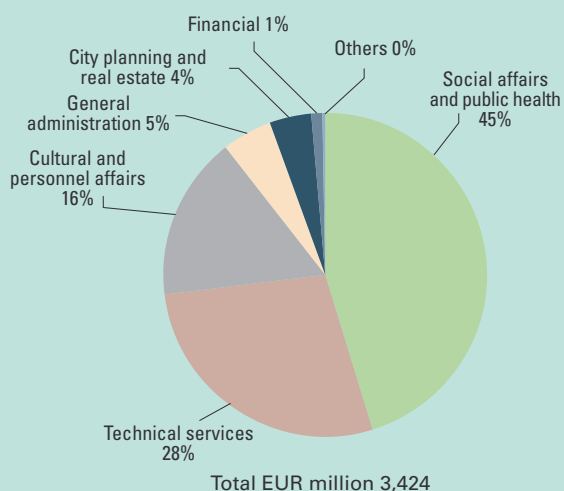
### Economic outlook at the start of the financial year

Over the next few years the global economy is tinged with uncertainty. It is possible that any changes may be reflected immediately in the capital base of the City of Helsinki. It is anticipated that domestic demand, particularly private consumption, will be the motor for economic growth in the long term. Despite the uncertainty, there is a good basis for economic growth in Finland, which according to the Ministry of Finance, should average 2.3% per year.

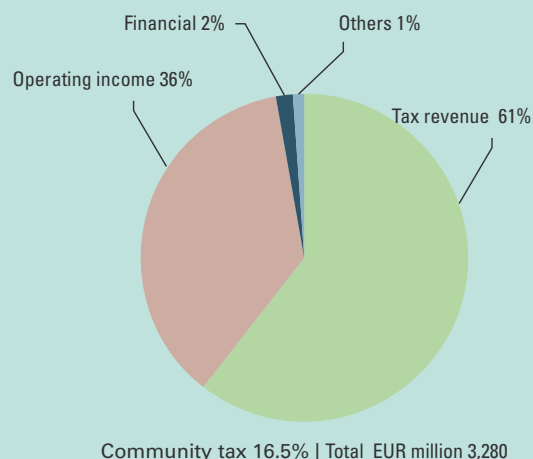
Nevertheless, the City of Helsinki's finances are badly out of balance at present and will need various adjustment measures. The economic outlook will continue to be difficult in terms of financial planning for the period 2004–2005, largely due to action taken by central government, economic development in general and pressure on expenditure, particularly in Social Affairs and Health.

The annual coverage in the 2003 budget was EUR –34.7 million, but when depreciations are taken into account, the imbalance is as much as EUR –187.9 million. The financial deficit for 2003 will be covered by borrowing and decreasing the cash position. It will not be possible to decrease the cash position in future years. The basis for the City economy for the next few years is exceptionally weak. It will be necessary to reassess City operations and adjust operational expenses and investments through restructuring to a sustainable financial base.

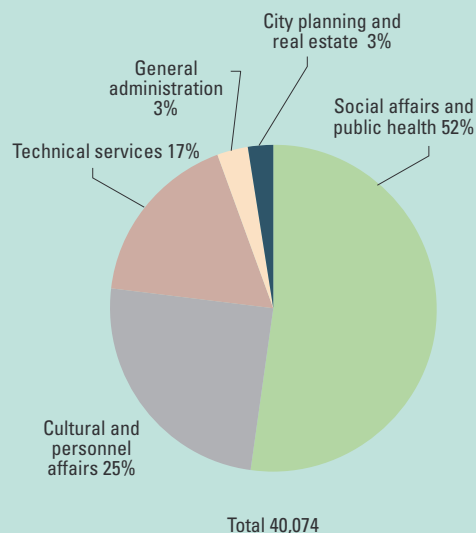
Distribution of expenses 2002



Distribution of income 2002



Personnel by sector 2002



## THE INCOME STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million		
JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31	2002	2001
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>1,196.2</b>	<b>1,097.3</b>
Production for own use	111.3	106.9
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>-3,116.4</b>	<b>-2,978.5</b>
<b>GROSS MARGIN</b>	<b>-1,808.8</b>	<b>-1,774.3</b>
<b>Taxes and government contributions</b>		
Tax revenues	1,990.5	2,279.3
Government contributions	-118.6	-52.0
VAT refunds	0	-93.9
	<b>1,871.9</b>	<b>2,133.5</b>
<b>Financial income and expenses</b>		
Interest income	45.5	68.0
Other financial income	10.9	11.3
Interest expenses	-17.3	-23.0
Other financial expenses	-3.5	-2.7
	<b>35.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>
<b>ANNUAL COVERAGE</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>412.9</b>
<b>Depreciations and write-downs</b>		
Planned depreciations	-286.8	-252.9
<b>Extraordinary income and expenses</b>		
Extraordinary income	44.5	47.6
Extraordinary expenses	0.0	0.0
	<b>44.5</b>	<b>47.6</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>-143.7</b>	<b>207.6</b>
<b>Changes in reserves and funds</b>		
Change in depreciation difference	-9.1	-5.4
Change in reserves	-6.7	-10.2
Change in funds	5.6	-156.7
	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-172.3</b>
<b>DEFICIT/SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>-153.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>

## THE STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million		
JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31	2002	2001
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>Operating income</b>		
Annual coverage	98.7	412.9
Extraordinary items	44.5	47.5
Adjustment items for operational cash flow financing	-48.2	-54.1
	<b>94.9</b>	<b>406.4</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Investment in fixed assets	-502.7	-548.9
Share of investment expenditure	7.0	4.8
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	46.5	49.3
	<b>-449.2</b>	<b>-494.8</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>-354.3</b>	<b>-88.4</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Changes in lending</b>		
Increase in granted loans	-48.6	-66.0
Decrease in granted loans	38.8	56.2
	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
<b>Changes in loan portfolio</b>		
Increase in long-term debt	402.1	2.7
Decrease in long-term debt	-65.7	-23.4
	<b>336.4</b>	<b>-20.8</b>
<b>Changes in own capital</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Other changes in liquidity</b>		
Changes in capital and reserves for commissioned tasks	-1.8	-17.6
Change in current assets	9.1	-0.2
Change in long-term receivables	2.8	-4.7
Change in short-term receivables	-94.4	5.6
Change in interest-free long- and short-term debt	33.5	143.3
	<b>-50.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>105.1</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH RESERVES</b>	<b>-71.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>Change in cash reserves</b>		
Cash reserves Dec. 31	559.6	631.3
Cash reserves Jan. 1	-631.3	-614.7
	<b>-71.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>

## THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2001	LIABILITIES	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2001
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>OWN CAPITAL</b>	<b>6,372.1</b>	<b>6,527.6</b>
Intangible assets	96.8	86.1	<b>DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY PROVISIONS</b>	<b>256.1</b>	<b>240.2</b>
Tangible assets	5,977.1	5,788.7	<b>OBLIGATORY PROVISIONS</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>467.7</b>
Investments	1,207.9	1,193.0	<b>CAPITAL FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>	<b>562.1</b>	<b>502.5</b>
<b>FUNDS FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>	<b>573.4</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>BORROWED CAPITAL</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			Long-term	541.0	139.2
<b>Inventories</b>			Short-term	615.4	647.3
Materials and supplies	47.6	56.7	<b>Total borrowed capital</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>786.5</b>
<b>Receivables</b>					
Long-term receivables	5.8	8.7			
Short-term receivables	342.4	248.0			
Total receivables	348.3	256.7			
<b>Investments in financial instruments</b>	<b>551.3</b>	<b>626.4</b>			
<b>Cash in hand and at banks</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8,810.6</b>	<b>8,524.4</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>8,810.6</b>	<b>8,524.4</b>

## THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2001	LIABILITIES	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2001
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>OWN CAPITAL</b>	<b>6,150.9</b>	<b>6,300.0</b>
Intangible assets	131.0	119.2	<b>MINORITY INTERESTS</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Tangible assets	8,441.0	8,094.8	<b>PROVISIONS</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>486.9</b>
Investments	577.2	540.1	<b>CAPITAL FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>503.7</b>
<b>FUNDS FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>BORROWED CAPITAL</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			Long-term	2,122.6	1,614.1
<b>Inventories</b>			Short-term	846.2	810.2
Materials and supplies	54.1	61.8			
<b>Receivables</b>					
Long-term receivables	6.2	8.3			
Short-term receivables	376.3	269.9			
Total receivables	382.5	278.2			
<b>Investments in financial instruments</b>	<b>566.9</b>	<b>635.2</b>			
<b>Cash in hand and at banks</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>111.1</b>			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>10,549.1</b>	<b>10,072.7</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>10,549.1</b>	<b>10,072.7</b>

Innerhalb des vergangenen Jahres wurden in Helsinki bedeutende Richtungsentscheidungen im Hinblick auf die Zukunft getroffen.

Die endgültigen Beschlüsse zum Bau des Helsinkier Hafens in Vuosaari wurden besiegelt. Die Auslagerung der Hafenanlagen aus der Kernstadt heraus eröffnet Möglichkeiten für eine hochwertige Uferbebauung im Gebiet des Stadtzentrums. Der seit bald 40 Jahren in Vuosaari geplante Hafen für ganz Helsinki steht für einen bedeutenden Wachstumsimpuls. Der Stadtrat genehmigte auch den neuen Bebauungsplan für Töölölahti, der die schon lange geplanten Baumaßnahmen im Zentrum zur Schaffung einer behaglichen städtischen Umgebung ermöglicht.

Ein wichtiger städtepolitischer Schritt war die im Jahre 2002 angelaufene neuartige Form der Zusammenarbeit der sechs größten Städte Finnlands (Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere, Vantaa, Turku und Oulu) sowohl auf nationalem als auch auf internationalem Niveau. Die Städte veranstalteten gemeinsame Konferenzen, eröffneten neue Gebiete der Kooperation und veröffentlichten Stellungnahmen zu gesellschaftlichen Fragen, die aus Sicht der Städte wichtig sind. Besonders befasste man sich mit Faktoren in den Bereichen Wirtschaft, Beschäftigung und Wohlfahrt, die für die großen Städte bedrohlich werden könnten.

Helsinkis Stärken sind das hohe Niveau der Bevölkerung in Bezug auf Ausbildung und Können, der vitale Unternehmensbestand, die saubere und schöne Umgebung sowie die funktionierenden öffentlichen Dienstleistungen. Bei der Bewahrung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit Helsinkis stellen sie die zentralen Faktoren dar.

Helsinki beteiligte sich auch an der Arbeit des Zukunftskonvents der Europäischen Union sowohl über das Komitee der Regionen als auch die Orga-

nisation „Eurocities“. Die städtischen Gebiete spielen für das wirtschaftliche Wachstum sowie die Entwicklung der Beschäftigung und des Wohlstands auch auf europäischem Niveau eine entscheidende Rolle. Aus diesem Grund machte sich Helsinki dafür stark, dass in der zukünftigen EU-Verfassung die Stellung von Regional- und Lokalverwaltungen anerkannt wird und diese bei der Erarbeitung von EU-Verordnungen, die ihre Entscheidungsbefugnisse betreffen, gehört werden.

Das Wirtschaftswachstum der Region Helsinki blieb im Jahre 2002 unter dem von ganz Finnland. Dies lässt sich durch die weltweite wirtschaftliche Unsicherheit und das geringe Wachstum der für Helsinki besonders wichtigen Informationstechnologiebranche erklären. Auch der Haushalt der Stadt Helsinki geriet im Jahr 2002 ins Ungleichgewicht, was seinen Grund speziell in den vom Staat vorgenommenen Einschnitten bei den Steuern für Institutionen hat. Das Defizit des Stadthaushalts führte zu einem rasch wachsenden Darlehensbedarf. Mit dem Wirtschaftsplan für 2003 werden kräftige Einsparungen bei den Ausgaben der Stadt in Angriff genommen. Mit Hilfe der Einsparungen soll das Budget bis 2005 ausgeglichen sein und in der Folgezeit wird die jährliche Deckung auch die Abschreibungen enthalten. Die Einsparmaßnahmen bedeuten Einschränkungen bei den von der Stadt gebotenen Dienstleistungen, die Grundversorgung wird jedoch sichergestellt werden. Einsparmöglichkeiten werden ebenfalls durch die Erhöhung des Wirkungsgrades im städtischen Betrieb verwirklicht, unter anderem indem man die Informationstechnologie effektiver als bisher einsetzt. Auch bei Räumlichkeiten wird gespart.

Ein zentraler Punkt bestünde darin, dass der Staat sich aus den neuen Einsparmaßnahmen, die den Helsinkier Haushalt betreffen, heraus hielte. Die ins Regierungsprogramm der im Frühjahr 2003 angetretenen Regierung aufgenommene Stellungnahme zur Gesamtnovelle des Finanzierungssystems der Kommunen und des möglichen Übergangs der Steuern der Institutionen von den Kommunen auf den Staat trägt das Ihre dazu bei, Unsicherheit und neue Bedrohungen für den gesamten Kommunalhaushalt hervor zu rufen.

Ungeachtet der wirtschaftlichen Engpässe verfügt Helsinki über zahlreiche Stärken.

Das vielseitige Knowhow der Bewohner Helsinkis sowie die gute Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der ansässigen Unternehmen bilden auch in Zukunft das Rückgrat unseres Wohlstands. Ich möchte allen, die sich im Jahr 2002 an der gemeinsamen Arbeit für eine konstruktive Entwicklung Helsinkis beteiligt haben, herzlich danken.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
Oberstadtdirektorin  
Oberbürgermeisterin

## DATEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS DER STADT HELSINKI

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, Mio. Euro	2002	2001
Betriebseinkünfte & Erzeugung für Eigenbedarf	1.307,5	1.204,30
Betriebsausgaben	-3.116,4	-2.978,5
<b>Betriebsdeckung</b>	<b>-1.808,8</b>	<b>-1.774,3</b>
Steuern und Staatsanteile	1.871,9	2.133,50
Finanzierungseinkünfte und -aufwendungen	35,6	53,7
<b>Jahresdeckung</b>	<b>98,7</b>	<b>412,9</b>
Abschreibungen	-286,8	-252,9
Außerordentliche Erträge und Aufwendungen	44,5	47,5
<b>Ergebnis des Geschäftsjahres</b>	<b>-143,7</b>	<b>207,6</b>
Veränderung bei Rückstellungen und Rücklagen	-10,3	-172,3
<b>Überschuss für das Geschäftsjahr</b>	<b>-153,9</b>	<b>35,2</b>
Investitionen, in Mio. Euro	-502,7	-548,9
Endbetrag der Bilanz, in Mio. Euro	8.810,6	8.524,40
Betriebseinkünfte / Betriebsausgaben, in %	39,8	38,2
Jahresdeckung / Einwohner, in Euro	176	738
Jahresdeckung / Abschreibungen, in %	34,4	163,2
Eigenkapital, in %	75,4	79,5
Kassenbestand 31.12., in Mio. Euro	560	655,5
Einwohnerzahl	559.716	559.718



Au cours de l'année dernière, des orientations importantes du point de vue de l'avenir d'Helsinki ont été adoptées : les décisions finales quant à la construction du port d'Helsinki à Vuosaari ont été prises ; le transfert des zones portuaires en dehors du centre ville permettra la construction dans le centre d'Helsinki d'immeubles de haut standing en bord de mer. Le port, prévu pour Vuosaari comme pour Helsinki tout entier depuis près de 40 ans, apportera une importante dynamique de croissance. Par ailleurs, le Conseil Municipal a entériné le nouveau plan d'urbanisme pour la baie de Töölönlahti, qui permettra de transformer le centre ville en une zone agréable à vivre et à habiter, comme cela avait été prévu de longue date.

Il convient de citer l'initiative importante du point de vue la politique de la Ville qu'a été la coopération qui a été engagée en 2002 sous une forme nouvelle entre les six principales villes de Finlande (Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere, Vantaa, Turku et Oulu), tant sur le plan national qu'international. Nos villes ont organisé des réunions communes, elles ont ouvert des champs de coopération nouveaux et ont publié des communiqués pour exprimer leur position sur les questions de société ayant une répercussion significative sur nos villes : ont été évoqués en priorité les facteurs susceptibles de menacer l'économie, l'emploi et la qualité de vie des grandes villes.

Les atouts d'Helsinki sont le haut degré de formation et de savoir-faire de sa population, la vitalité de l'activité de ses entreprises, un environnement propre et agréable, de même que des services publics qui fonctionnent bien : ce sont là des facteurs essentiels à la préservation de la compétitivité d'Helsinki.

Helsinki a également participé aux travaux de la Convention pour l'avenir de l'Europe aussi bien par le biais du comité des Régions que de l'organisation « Eurovilles ». Les zones urbaines ont une importance décisive pour la croissance économique et le développement de l'emploi et de la qualité de vie, y compris au niveau européen : c'est pourquoi Helsinki a agi afin que le rôle de l'administration régionale et locale soit reconnu dans la future Constitution européenne et que leur voix soit entendue pour la préparation de la réglementation européenne portant sur leurs propres attributions.

La croissance économique de la région d'Helsinki est restée moindre en 2002 que dans l'ensemble de la Finlande : ceci s'explique par les incertitudes économiques au niveau mondial et la poursuite d'un développement lent des secteurs de la connaissance et des télécommunications, lesquels sont d'une importance particulière pour Helsinki. Par ailleurs, le budget de la Ville d'Helsinki s'est trouvé en déséquilibre au cours de l'année 2002 en raison des coupes opérées par l'Etat sur le rendement de l'impôt sur les sociétés : le déficit du budget municipal nous a rapidement conduit à devoir recourir à l'em-

prunt. Aussi le budget prévisionnel de 2003 a-t-il engagé une vigoureuse politique de réduction des dépenses, les économies ayant pour objet d'équilibrer le déficit budgétaire annuel d'ici 2005, après quoi il est prévu que les amortissements soient à leur tour couverts dans la balance budgétaire. Ces mesures d'économie signifient la réduction des services proposés par la Ville, même si nous avons l'intention de garantir les services de base. Nous tendons aux économies par le biais d'une gestion plus efficace de nos actions, notamment en mettant à profit plus efficacement que par le passé l'informatique. Nous allons également réaliser des économies sur la location de certains bâtiments et locaux.

Il nous semble d'une importance fondamentale que l'Etat renonce à opérer de nouvelles ponctions sur le budget d'Helsinki. L'orientation inscrite au programme du gouvernement qui a pris ses fonctions au printemps 2003, et qui vise à une réforme globale du système de financement des communes et à un transfert éventuel du bénéfice de l'impôt sur les sociétés à l'Etat, est de nature à susciter des incertitudes sur la gestion des communes dans leur ensemble et à créer de nouvelles menaces.

En dépit de la précarité de sa situation financière, Helsinki n'en conserve pas moins de nombreux atouts. Le savoir-faire diversifié de ses habitants et la bonne compétitivité des entreprises de la région seront, demain comme par le passé, l'élément prédominant de la prospérité d'Helsinki, et je remercie chaleureusement pour leur coopération tous ceux qui au cours de l'année 2002 ont apporté leur participation au développement constructif d'Helsinki. •

*Eva-Riitta Siitonen*  
Maire de Helsinki

#### ÉLÉMENTS COMPTABLES RELATIFS À LA CLÔTURE DES COMPTES DE LA VILLE DE HELSINKI

Compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2002	2001
Recettes réelles de fonctionnement et travaux réalisés à des fins internes	1.307,5	1.204,30
Dépenses réelles de fonctionnement	-3.116,4	-2.978,5
<b>Excédent brut de fonctionnement</b>	<b>-1.808,8</b>	<b>-1.774,3</b>
Impôts et versements de l'Etat	1.871,90	2.133,50
Recettes et dépenses financières	35,6	53,7
<b>Balance annuelle</b>	<b>98,7</b>	<b>412,9</b>
Amortissements	-286,8	-252,9
Pertes et profits exceptionnels	44,5	47,5
<b>Résultat de l'exercice</b>	<b>-143,7</b>	<b>207,6</b>
Variation des provisions et réserves	-10,3	-172,3
<b>Fonds de roulement au 01/01/2002</b>	<b>-153,9</b>	<b>35,2</b>
Investissements, millions d'euros	-502,7	-548,9
Total du bilan, millions d'euros	8.810,6	8.524,40
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	39,8	38,2
Balance annuelle par habitant, euros	176	738
Pourcentage de la balance annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	34,4	163,2
Ratio d'autofinancement, %	75,4	79,5
Fonds de roulement au 31/12/2001, millions d'euros	560	655,5
Nombre d'habitants	559.716	559.718

В течение года по направлениям развития принят целый ряд решений, имеющих важное значение для будущего города Хельсинки. Принято окончательное решение о строительстве Порта Хельсинки в районе Вуосаари. Перевод портов из центральной части города открывает возможности для высококачественной застройки береговой полосы в данных районах. Порт, почти 40 лет планировавшийся для Вуосаари и для всего Хельсинки, даст существенный импульс для роста. Муниципальным советом одобрен также проект планировки залива Тёёлёхлахти, в результате чего в центральном районе города откроется возможность создания комфортной городской среды. Проекты планировки этого района разрабатывались длительное время.

Важным шагом в городской политике стало начатое в 2002 году шестью крупнейшими городами Финляндии (Хельсинки, Эспоо, Тампере, Вантаа, Турку и Оулу) сотрудничество нового типа как внутри страны, так и на международном уровне. Города проводили совместные конференции, вели сотрудничество в новых сферах, высказывали свою позицию по важным для городов вопросам жизни общества. Особенно много внимания уделялось факторам риска, могущим повлиять на экономику, занятость и благосостояние крупных городов.

Преимущества Хельсинки – в высоком уровне профессиональной подготовки и квалификации населения, в жизнеспособности предпринимательской деятельности, в чистой, комфортной среде, а также в эффективности услуг, предоставляемых муниципальными органами. Это – важнейшие составляющие для сохранения конкурентоспособности Хельсинки.

Город Хельсинки участвовал также в работе Конвента будущего Европейского Союза, как участвуя в Комитете регионов, так и через ассоциацию Eurocities. Городские регионы и на

европейском уровне имеют решающее значение для экономического роста, для развития занятости и благосостояния населения. Поэтому Хельсинки выступает за признание в будущей конституции ЕС положения региональной и местной администрации, за то, чтобы их мнение учитывалось при подготовке нормативных актов ЕС, касающихся их полномочий.

Экономический рост региона Хельсинки в 2002 году был ниже, чем в целом по Финляндии. Это объясняется экономической неуверенностью во всем мире и прежде всего по-прежнему медленным ростом представляющего для Хельсинки важное значение сектора информации и телекоммуникаций. В экономике города Хельсинки в 2002 году ощущался дисбаланс, вызванный прежде всего осуществленным государством сокращением налоговых поступлений от корпораций в бюджет города. Дефицит экономики города привел к быстро растущей потребности в займах. В бюджете на 2003 год предусмотрено резкое сокращение расходов города. Поставлена задача за счет сокращения расходов к 2005 году сбалансировать годовой доход бюджета, после чего годовой доход должен покрыть также амортизацию. Меры по экономии означают сокращение услуг, предоставляемых городом, однако город будет стремиться обеспечить предоставление базовых услуг. Экономия будет проводиться также за счет повышения эффективности деятельности, в частности, более эффективного использования информационных технологий. Экономия будет производиться также за счет использования помещений.

Важно, чтобы государственные власти воздержались от новых сокращений, направленных на экономику Хельсинки. Зафиксированное в программе сформированного весной 2003 года правительства положение о реформе системы финансирования муниципальных округов в целом, а также о возможном переводе государству выплачиваемых в муниципальные органы налогов с предприятий привносит в экономику муниципальных округов неуверенность и новые угрозы.

Несмотря на сложное экономическое положение, Хельсинки имеет много сильных сторон. Многосторонний профессионализм жителей города, высокая конкурентоспособность предприятий региона и впредь составят основу благосостояния Хельсинки. Всем, принявшим участие в конструктивном развитии Хельсинки, выражаю глубокую признательность за сотрудничество в 2002 году.

Эва-Риитта Сиитонен  
Мэр города

## расчет прибылей и убытков города Хельсинки

Расчет прибылей и убытков, млн. евро	2002	2001
Доходы от деятельности и произв. для собственных нужд	1 307,5	1 204,30
Расходы на деятельность	-3116,4	-2 978,5
<b>Выручка от деятельности</b>	<b>-1808,8</b>	<b>-1 774,3</b>
Налоги и доли государства	1 871,90	2 133,50
Доходы от финансирования,		
Расходы на финансирование	35,6	53,7
<b>Годовая выручка</b>	<b>98,7</b>	<b>412,9</b>
Амортизация	-286,8	-252,9
Внеплановые доходы и расходы	44,5	47,5
<b>Прибыль отчетного периода</b>	<b>-143,7</b>	<b>207,6</b>
Изменения резервов и фондов	-10,3	-172,3
<b>Остаток отчетного периода</b>	<b>-153,9</b>	<b>35,2</b>
Инвестиции, млн. евро	-502,7	-548,9
Остаток баланса, млн. евро	8 810,6	8 524,40
Доход от деятельности/расход на деятельность, %	39,8	38,2
Годовая выручка на жителя, евро	176	738
Годовая выручка/ амортизация, %	34,4	163,2
Уровень самообеспеченности, %	75,4	79,5
Средства в кассе на 31.12., млн. евро	560	655,5
Численность населения	559 716	559 718

**Helsinki**

Founded in 1550

The Finnish Capital since 1812

**Environment**

Total area	686 km <sup>2</sup>
Land	185 km <sup>2</sup>
green areas and parks	31%
Population density	
inhabitants per sq. km	3,000
Shorline	98 km
Islands	315

**Mean temperature in 2001**

whole year	6.1°C
warmest month, July	19.4°C
coldest month, December,	-7.1°C

**Population**

Total population 2002/2003	559,716
Age groups	
0-6	6.8%
7-15	8.9%
16-64	70.8%
65-74	7.1%
75+	6.4%
Life expectancy	76.9
men	73.1
women	80.1
Finnish nationality	94.9%
Other nationalities	5.1%
Finnish-speaking	87.4
Swedish-speaking	6.3
Other languages	6.3

**Housing**

Dwellings total	300,721
Owner-occupied dwellings	43.7%
Housing density, m <sup>2</sup> /person	32.8
Rented dwellings owned by the city	54,000

**Labour market**

Jobs	372,352
primary production (SIC A - B)	0.1%
processing (SIC C - F)	13.9%
services (SIC G - Q)	84.8%
- trade, finance, transport (SIC G - K)	49.5%
- community services (SIC L - Q)	35.3%
Number of companies	32,650
Labour force (15 - 74 year olds)	
employed	287,700
unemployed	19,000
participation rate, %	72.8
Degree of unemployment, %	6.2

**Transport and communications**

Registered cars per 1000 inhabitants	337
Public transports within the city,	
total journeys	210 M
Telephone connections per 100 inhabitants	75
Number of mobile phones	
per 100 inhabitants (in Finland)	82
Number of Internet extensions	
per 1000 inhabitants (in Finland)	149

**Energy and water supply**

Sales of electricity	8,135 GWh
Sales of district heating	7,182 GWh
Sales of water	72.0 M m <sup>3</sup>
Water consumption,	
litres per capita a day	258 <sup>1</sup>
Treated waste water	97.6 M m <sup>3</sup>

**Health care**

Sub-district health centres of the city	32
Hospitals of the city	8
Primary health care:	
Out-patient visits total	2,5 M
visits per inhabitant	5
Specialised medical care:	
Out-patient visits total	0,9 M
visits per inhabitant	0,2 M

**Social welfare**

Child day care:	
places per 100 1-6 years olds	56
Care for the elderly:	
Places in sheltered housing	5,554
per hundred 75 year olds and older	16.0
Places at old-age homes	2,475
per hundred 75 year olds and older	6.9

**Education**

Educational structure:	
% of 15 years old and over	
with comprehensive school	
certificate only	33.3
with intermediate qualification	33.4
with university degree or eq.	33.3

## Number of educational institutions in Helsinki

Universities and university-level institutions	7
Vocational universities	4
Vocational training institutions	15
Comprehensive schools and	
upper secondary schools	208

**Culture and leisure**

City Library	
Book loans, millions	9.3
loans per inhabitant	16.7
Museums	83
Recreation areas and parks, hectares	4,787
Recreational trails and jogging tracks, km	265
Sports halls	36
swimming halls eq.	14

**Tourism**

Passengers, millions	
via Helsinki-Vantaa Airport	10
via Port of Helsinki	9
via railway station	40
Hotell guests, millions	1.3
overnight stays, total	2.3
of which by foreigners	1.4
Hotells	45
number of rooms	6,998
number of beds	13,272
International congresses and events	85
participants	19,110





## City of Helsinki

### **ANNUAL REPORT**

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