



City of Helsinki

Annual Report 2010



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In 2010, Finland returned to a path of growth recording an increase in GDP of more than 3%. The estimate is, however, that, despite the rapid growth, it will be several years before GDP reaches the level seen in 2008.

The economy of the City of Helsinki remained fully within budget, and the city's financial situation improved faster than predicted. In 2010, tax revenues rebounded to grow by 4.3% and were clearly better than had been budgeted. The speed of growth of operating expenses fell in comparison with the previous year from 6.5% to 3.8%, but the average increase in operating expenses between 2009 and 2010 was clearly greater than the increase in tax revenues over the same period. The increase in expenses must be controlled, so that the city's finances remain on a sustainable basis.

In Finland, it is typical for municipal finances that the impact of an economic downturn is somewhat delayed. Municipal income is significantly affected by tax revenues. The increase in unemployment generally associated with an economic downturn reduces tax revenue. Economic development was affected by the sector structure in which the share of services is great. Employment began to improve and tax revenues started to increase during the latter part of the year. Not including the share for public utilities, operating expenses totalled EUR 4,112 million.

Despite the better than predicted result in 2010, municipal income remains insufficient to cover services and investments. The income shortfall was covered through loans. Helsinki had to take out loans totalling a further EUR 281 million and the amount of loans per resident increased to EUR 1,989. Investment were kept at the planned level.

Helsinki has launched one of the greatest changes in urban structure in its history, emphasising, above all, the sea. New districts are being planned and built in Jätkäsaari, Kalasatama, Kruunuvuorenranta, Pasila and Östersundom. A significant amount has also been invested in major renovation work. At the same time, we are endeavouring to increase the vitality and attraction of the city centre. We are increasingly focusing on the comfort and well-being of both city residents and visitors. The population of Helsinki has been growing and, in the near future, the city will have even better opportunities to provide diverse and interesting solutions for living.

The future and development of the region comprising Helsinki and the 14 municipalities surrounding it will be significantly influenced by inter-municipal co-operation. Particular objects of regional co-operation are land use, living, traffic and regional services, and the aim is to maintain the international competitiveness of the region.

The municipal federations formed as a result of regional co-operation, Helsinki Region Transport (HRT) and the Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY) began operations as expected. The Helsinki Region Transport System Plan, HLJ 2011, covering the area of the 14 municipalities was completed. Studies of the pros and cons of the merging of Helsinki and Vantaa and of the two-step regional administration model produced valuable information to support the development of regional co-operation.

From time to time, the exceptionally heavy snowfall in Helsinki threatened the effective functioning of the city. Street maintenance, snow removal

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and ensuring traffic flow required extra effort. The exceptional weather conditions also stimulated wider discussion on the state of the environment. Helsingin Energia's development programme approved by the City Council is aiming to reduce the city's carbon footprint.

Helsinki has been successful in achieving top positions in several international studies comparing different cities. Increasing numbers of tourists and congress visitors are an indication of the attraction of the city. Helsinki offers an interesting urban culture and a diverse range of events combined with a safe and clean living environment. ■

Jussi Pajunen
Mayor

Development in the hands of the City Council



Chairman of the City Council
Otto Lehtipuu
Green



First Deputy Chairman
Harry Bogomoloff
Conservative



Second Deputy Chairman
Rakel Hiltunen
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 Deputy Chairs, the members of the City Board as well as the

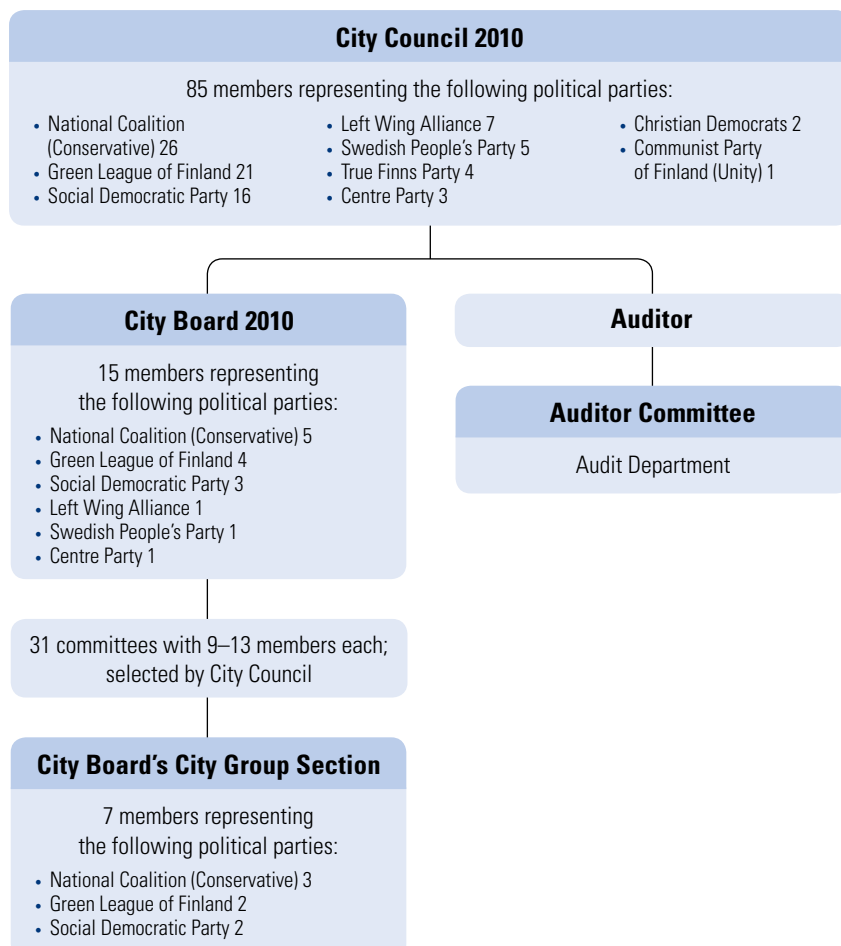
members of the various committees in proportion to the relative strengths of the various parties represented on it. The other main tasks of the City Council include deliberating budgets and balancing accounts, in addition to setting the general goals to be striven for by the City.

The City Council meetings are open to the public and media, if not otherwise decreed by the Council on special occasions. The meetings are also broadcast live on the internet [Helsinkikanava](#), where they may also be watched later as recordings.

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.

City Board's City Group Section

The section monitors

- The activity of the Helsinki City Group, and sees that the subsidiaries and foundations belonging to the group are acting in accordance with the objectives set by the City Council and City Board. The group contains more than a hundred subsidiaries and foundations.

The members of the City Group Section elect the City Council whose term of office is two years.

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

Mayor

- Administration Centre
- Audit Department, General Administration
- Economic and Planning Centre
- Financial Management
- Helsinki Energy
- Port of Helsinki

Deputy Mayor for public works and environmental affairs

- City Transport
- Construction Services
- Environment Centre
- Fire and Rescue Department
- Helsinki Wholesale Market
- Palmia
- Public Works Department
- Supplies Department

Deputy Mayor for social affairs and public health

- Social Services Department
- Health Centre

Deputy Mayor for city planning and real estate

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

Deputy Mayor for cultural and personnel affairs

- Finnish Adult Education Centre
- Swedish Adult Education Centre
- Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra
- City Art Museum
- City Library
- City Museum
- Cultural Centre
- Educational Department
- Helsinki Urban Facts
- Helsinki Zoo
- Human Resources Department
- Human Resources Department Service
- Occupational Health Centre
- Sports Department
- Youth Department



Chairman of the City Board and the City Group Section
Risto Rautava
Conservative



First Deputy Chairman of the City Board and the City Group Section
Arto Bryggare
Social Democrat



Second Deputy Chairman of the City Board
Mari Puoskari
Green



Mayor of Helsinki Jussi Pajunen

- General planning and management
- Budget and financial planning
- Accounts
- Internal auditing
- International affairs
- Information services and promotion of tourism
- Energy supply
- The Port of Helsinki: harbour services for freight and passenger traffic

Key figures

The entire city

Expenditure, EUR million	5,955.2
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The Lord Mayor's sector

Operating income, EUR million	854.4
Operating expenses, EUR million	621.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,057
Investments, EUR million	417.0
Personnel	2,259
Of the entire personnel, %	5.8

Rebounding from the recession

Following the global recession, the Helsinki region recovered more quickly than other regions in Finland at the end of 2009, but this difference balanced out by the end of 2010. Economic growth was affected by the industry structure, a large percentage of which is made up of services. Employment saw an upward turn, and tax revenue at the end of the year increased by 4.3% compared to 2009. Growth in Helsinki's operating expenses dropped from 6.5% to 3.8%, and the annual margin for core operations moved into positive territory. Despite this, EUR 281 million in net borrowing was necessary. Investments remained at the planned level.

Growth in public utilities

Helsinki Energia's sales increased due to the cold weather at both the beginning and end of the year. Despite a rise in sales volume, turnover saw a decrease from the previous year, which led to price reductions in district heating. The result was EUR 244.9 million, and investments amounted to EUR 72 million.

Cargo traffic at the Port of Helsinki grew in line with national economic growth.

Although cargo traffic volume rose by 14%, it still remained approximately 10% below pre-recession levels. A new record was set in passenger traffic, and turnover increased by approximately 7% on the previous year. The result

was EUR 5.1 million, and investments amounted to EUR 10.4 million.

Turnover for Financial Management Services (Talpa), which provides financial and payroll management services to the City of Helsinki, totalled EUR 24.4 million.

Organisational changes

Helsinki Water's operations were transferred to the Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY), in which the municipal water and sewage functions of Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen as well as the waste management functions of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council (YTV) were also merged. Due to the manner in which Helsinki Water was transferred to HSY, the transaction did not generate any cash flow, nor did it have any impact on the City's financial position.

Another new joint municipal authority was formed with Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen, Kerava and Kirkkonummi: the Helsinki Regional Transport Authority (HSL), which provides public transport services for the region, started operating at the beginning of the year. Traffic planning, bus traffic charters and ticket inspection functions were transferred to HSL from Helsinki City Transport (HKL).

Tourism and events

The number of tourists and overnight stays rose to a record 3.1 million. The



number of major congresses also rose. The "Season of Light" and numerous other city cultural events added a dash of colour to the cityscape, and Helsinki served as a partner in several events.

Helsinki organised an extended exchange visit to Kainuu, held Helsinki Days in Moscow and took part in the Shanghai Expo 2010 together with the municipalities of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, Greater Helsinki Promotion Ltd and Finpro. A total of 5.7 million visitors stopped in at the Kirnu (Giant's Kettle) pavilion.

Business-friendly university town

Helsinki is being developed as a university town of multiple campuses, and co-operation with institutions of higher education, such as the University of Helsinki and Aalto University, is being enhanced. Participation in the national VALOA project promotes the employment and placement of foreign university-level students in the region. "Helsinki – Business Friendly Partnership Project 2008–2010" launched new projects for businesses operating in the social services, rehabilitation and health care sectors as well as for tourism marketing. Services for corporate customers and organisations were developed through a dedicated website at www.asiointi.hel.fi.

Eco-efficiency in regional construction

Regional construction saw progress in several areas, and the prerequisites for residential construction were established, for example, in Jätkäsaari and Kalasatama. Designated regional construction projects included the areas of West Harbour, Tori Quarter, Pasila, Viikki and Östersundom. The removal of the bulk storage tanks from Laajasalo paved the way for the first phase of construction in the planned Kruunuvuorenranta residential area. In addition to Myllypuro-Roihupelto, the City of Helsinki participated in the development of Itäkeskus as well as the establishment of the prerequisites for construction in expansion areas.

SEPPÖ LAAKSO



Eco-efficient regional construction principles were specified as common objectives for regional construction projects.

Information on Helsinki for all residents

The transformation of City Hall into a gathering place for all residents continued. Located in the lobby, Virka Info prepared to expand its general information services to include immigrants. Immigrants were also invited to City Hall by the Mayor for a residents' evening. Helsinki's www.hel.fi website and, in particular, its English, French, German and Russian pages were developed, and news was added to better serve anyone living in Finland or abroad who is interested in Helsinki. Webcasts of City Council meetings and residents' evenings, among others, have been fully established on the Helsinki Channel.

Co-operation in communications between the municipalities of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area was enhanced in, for example, the drafting of communication plans for emergencies.

Year of regional reports

Helsinki and Vantaa investigated the advantages and disadvantages of their potential merger, and at the same time a report on the advantages and disadvantages of a two-tier regional administration was jointly drafted by 14 municipalities. The Helsinki-Vantaa merger report produced a wide

range of information on the operating environment of the two cities as well as their current services and the measures to be taken.

The MAL 2050 policies for land use, housing and transport served as the basis for the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Co-operation Assembly.

In addition to a letter of intent pertaining to six metropolitan policies, an agreement with the Finnish Government was signed concerning the Metropolitan Region Urban Research and Co-operation Programme 2011–2014 as well as the launching of the Social Welfare Coordination Group.

Helsinki's influence in the Baltic region

Helsinki participated in the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region by, for example, promoting the Rail Baltica rail link, laying the foundation for joint marketing and building identity throughout the Baltic region as well as by protecting the Baltic Sea. The network of participants in the Baltic Sea Challenge grew to over 170, expanding internationally through the EU-funded Cities for a Healthier Sea project. The key focus areas for the Helsinki EU Office in Brussels were the Baltic Sea Strategy as well as the research and innovation policy. The Helsinki Centre in St Petersburg has established its position as a delegation for Finnish cities, moving into its new location in the Suomi-talo building in May. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Pekka Sauri**

- Public transport services
- Municipal engineering and maintenance services
- Environmental affairs
- Fire and rescue services

Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	647.8
Operating expenses, EUR million	860.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,463
Investments, EUR million	179.7
Personnel	6,691
Of the entire personnel, %	17.1

Climate change prevention

Ilmastoinfo, a service providing climate information for residents and SMEs, opened for business in Sanomatalo. It provides information on, for example, how to reduce the carbon footprint. Ilmastoinfo operates under the "one-stop-shop" principle, and its primary partners are Helsinki Energy, Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY), Helsinki Region Transport (HSL), Public Works Department, Building Regulation Department and the cities of Espoo and Vantaa.

The purchase and use of low-emission vehicles is promoted by, for example, parking benefits based on criteria set by the City Council. An environmental zone, which applies to bus traffic and waste transport under bid agreements, is formed within the city limits. The international Baltic Sea Challenge campaign was expanded to include Estonia and Latvia.

Nature management and snowmaking

The working group planning the biodiversity programme prepared nature management plans for Käpylä, Vesala, Kontula, Kurkimäki, Etelä-Haaga and Kivihaka. The working group

participates in monitoring the goals set by the Helsinki City Board and drafts guidelines for carrying out nature management tasks.

The snowy spring and early start to winter kept the Public Works Department and Stara Construction Services busy. The level of snowfall, which already began in the autumn, was the highest in recorded history. Based on the experiences from the beginning of the year, arrangements for back-up snow dumps were already begun at the end of November. Deputy Mayor Pekka Sauri launched "Operation Snow War" in December. Within the city limits, parked vehicles were moved, streets were cleared, and snow was removed. This resulted in additional costs amounting to EUR 0.6 million, with the budget overrun caused by winter maintenance operations totalling EUR 8.6 million.

Public transport popular by comparison

As of the beginning of 2010, Helsinki Region Transport (HSL) has been responsible for providing public transport services for Helsinki Region. Tram and metro traffic is still managed by Helsinki City Transport (HKL), which signed traffic agreements with



Helsinki Region Transport (HSL) that will remain in effect until the end of 2024. As a public enterprise, HKL is also responsible for maintaining and developing the tracks and track networks owned by Helsinki.

Weather conditions seriously compromised the reliability of public transport. The service provided did not fully meet the targets set. The passenger volume of tram and metro traffic (111.6 million) fell 0.4% below the 2009 level.

In an EU survey charting the living conditions of urban dwellers, Helsinki residents were the most satisfied with their public transport service out of all 73 cities surveyed. In a 23-city survey by European automobile associations, Helsinki made second place.

Renovation and new construction

The renovation of the Myllypuro metro station was completed, and so were the Rautatienatori and Hakaniemi escalators. Progress was made on the automation of the metro, the new west metro line (Länsimetro), the new Herttoniemi control centre as well as the renovation and expansion of the metro depot.

New street construction was primarily concentrated in project areas. Construction was especially active in Salmisaari, Hermanninranta, Arabianranta and Viikki-Latokartano as well as in the Jätkäsaari and Kalasatama areas. The joint projects of the Finnish Transport Agency and the City of Helsinki – the Lahdenväylä noise barrier at Alppikylä and the Turunväylä noise barrier at Munkkivuori – were completed. Procurement planning for the Kivikko traffic interchange of Ring I was initiated.

The largest new park construction projects were Linnanpuisto, the Toukola beach park, Tulvaniitty, Viikinojanpuisto, Strömsinlahdenpuisto and a spruce hedgerow in Rastila. Major renovation work was also done at Lastenlehto, Meripuisto, Kauppalanpuisto, Katri Valan puisto, Kustaa Adolfin puisto, Filpuksenpuisto, Svinhuvudinpuisto, Kiiltomadonpuisto, Tullisaarenpuisto and Keulapuisto.

SEPPÖ LAAKSO



Good services and procurement guidelines

Development of the Wholesale Food Market is continuing with a new retail area plan. The plan includes a Good Food Centre, which will house restaurants and shops as an addition to the food culture centre.

Food services for the Kustaankartano service centre and daycare centres were provided by Palmia, which received its assignment from the Social Services Department.

The Procurement Centre developed procurement reporting procedures and investigated opportunities for using reporting tools. It also updated its website and procurement manual, which contain information on joint procurement products and ordering methods. The Procurement Centre participated in the Procura+ Sustainable Procurement Campaign of the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the organisation of the annual seminar in Helsinki. Deputy Mayor Pekka Sauri served as the campaign chair.

The total number of emergency calls received by the Rescue

Department increased over the previous year, with 3,890 rescue operations carried out. The national Helsinki Emergency Response Centre moved from the Central Rescue Station to its new location in Kerava. Construction on the new rescue station in Jätkäsaari was completed. Major procurements made by the Rescue Department included two F-Class oil recovery vessels.

Stara has its own logo

According to an image survey, Stara Construction Services is considered a reliable and professional partner. Stara was given its own logo and visual presentation, which were introduced at all Stara bases as well as on employee uniforms, office supplies and equipment.

Public enterprise MetropoliLab was incorporated to form MetropoliLab Oy. The limited company provides laboratory services to municipal and state authorities, departments and organisations as well as private individuals. Its shareholders are the cities of Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Paula Kokkonen**

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	297.2
Operating expenses, EUR million	2,269.3
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	3,855
Investments, EUR million	15.0
Personnel	20,866
Of the entire personnel, %	53.2

Freedom of choice in daycare

A private care allowance was introduced to child daycare, and the use of purchasing services was reduced. The goal was for those receiving private care to be less than 6% of all children under school age. The number of children in this case did increase, but it did not fully meet the target. There were, on average, 180 more children receiving this allowance than in the previous year. At the end of the year, 5.4% of all children under school age were in private care, whereas the number in the previous year was 5.2%. Private daycare service providers were given the opportunity to apply for start-up assistance for the alteration costs incurred by acquiring a daycare facility and expanding operations as well as for the funds needed to acquire equipment and furnishings when launching a new daycare service.

Challenge: youth

A total of 12,077 child welfare notifications were filed, and there were 10,022 open and foster care child welfare cases. The number of immediate foster care placements was 519, and 243 children were taken into protective custody. The percentage of youth requiring immediate placement rose as approximately 60% of all immediate placements involved youth over 13 years of age.

Although the percentage of children placed remained at the previous year's level, the overall number of foster care days in care decreased. Even with an increase in the number of cases, it was possible to shorten the processing times for child welfare notifications and child welfare needs assessments. The goal was to shift the focus from institutional care to family care. The number of family care days in care increased by approximately 10,000, and the relative percentage of foster care days in care increased by 2%. Every effort was made to place all children under 12 years of age and, with certain discretion, also older children first and foremost in family care.

Growth in income support at a standstill

The general economic situation improved at the end of the year. The number of people receiving income support rose by only 2.4% compared to the previous year, which saw an increase of 16.4%. In 2010, a total of 41,947 households with 60,492 people received income support. The number of new cases decreased by 13.6%. Growth in the previous year was 44.2%. The number of income support recipients under 25 years of age rose by 4%. Growth was seen especially among youth receiving income support for more than 6 months. The binding



goal to put 3% of all income support funds towards preventive income support was achieved.

Structural change in elderly care

The administration of the Koskela, Kivelä and Myllypuro long-term hospitals was transferred from the Health Centre to the Social Services Department. Suursuo Hospital was merged with the City Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. Structural changes in elderly care were also continued. A portion of the reduced institutional places were changed into acute and rehabilitation places, and a portion of the elderly care centres were changed into assessment places. Service housing and home care were increased. This is a major change and, on occasion, patient transfers from one treatment ward to another have been handled more slowly than anticipated.

New innovations in elderly care services

The Inno-Kusti project of the Kustaankartano service centre was concluded. The project used technology to develop operating models and inventions that make everyday life easier, such as a sensor (or smart) floor, well-being TV and active daily routines. The results are now being put into practice in other units and, for example, residents of the Kivelä, Koskela and Myllypuro elderly service centres now have access to touch-screen computers to stay in touch with family and friends. Kustaankartano received the national OivaHoiva award for its outstanding treatment of elderly people suffering from incontinence.

Intensive and investigative services

As in many other major cities, differences in health status between different age groups and discrimination are a problem in Helsinki. The Health Centre continued its Healthy Helsinki project, where new operating models for preventing discrimination among youth and people of working age, health promotion and enhancement

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of life management were tried. Aid and assistance were brought closer to youth and anyone needing help, i.e., to schools and educational institutions, employment offices and emergency rooms as well as online, where health care nurses and social services professionals distribute information and provide support to youth using social media.

Through its Local Work project, which aims to improve the daily safety of Helsinki residents, the Social Services Department has increased the amount of resources for environmental work and hazards in the area. Employees are responsible for addressing regional problems and providing information on local residents to the authorities.

Active development at health stations

Health stations are adopting the physician-nurse partnership model in patient reception. This allows for a faster assessment of the patient's needs and a smoother provision of treatment. Patient contact was improved with a call-back system, which was given a trial run at five health stations. In a call-back system, the nurse calls the patient back, thus saving the patient from having to wait on hold.

At three health stations in East Helsinki, access to treatment was improved by implementing a listing approach. The personal physician assignment system was discontinued, and patients were directed to the physician with the shortest queue. Mental health and substance abuse treatment expertise was also enhanced at a few East Helsinki health stations. Helsinki residents will continue to receive basic mental health and substance abuse services at health stations.

Emergency services across municipal boundaries

Beginning in the spring of 2010, residents of the Capital Region have had access to regional health centre emergency service points at night, on weekends and holidays. So far, residents of other municipalities have made modest use of Helsinki's emergency service points. A major change in emergency services was the moving of Malmi's Emergency Health Care Service to Maria Hospital. After the move, the number of emergency visits at Maria Hospital declined, but the number of visits to the Haartman emergency health care service point has increased steadily due to its central location. ■

PERTTI INSONEN



**Deputy Mayor
Tuula Haatainen**

- 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	72.1
Operating expenses, EUR million	884.0
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,502
Investments, EUR million	38.9
Personnel	8,441
Of the entire personnel, %	21.5

Study places for vocational education and training

There were more new enrolments than in the previous year, but the number of students in comprehensive schools decreased by approximately 500 pupils. The number of pupils with special needs and immigrant backgrounds as well as that of vocational students increased further. An additional 405 study places for vocational education were allotted by the Ministry of Education. However, there was still a shortage of places.

The Education Department held the Next Gate exhibition at Helsinki's Wanh Satama for pupils in grades 8 to 10. The study and training opportunities available after comprehensive school were presented at the popular exhibition.

Cultural Office opens dialogue

The Cultural Office's updated Skenet online magazine promotes the work of artists and art communities by providing information on cultural events and offering the opportunity to participate in a many-voiced, cultural dialogue. The Cultural Office has prepared the city cultural strategy and also lent its ear to organisations and other actors operating in the sector. The World Design Capital 2012 project, which was developed at the Cultural Office, was placed under the management of the International Design Foundation, which was established for the project.

Library celebrates 150 years

In honour of the anniversary, libraries were open on Sunday 10 October,

i.e., Finnish Literature Day. Visitors were treated to an anniversary coffee and special programme. Since the beginning of the autumn season, libraries have opened at 9:00 a.m. This has allowed the public greater access to the libraries' facilities, collections, tools and expertise.

From youth to decision-makers

The Youth Department set up a system for youth to be heard and exert their own influence. The system was developed in co-operation with experts, organisational actors and youth. The goal is to create even better opportunities for youth to influence matters that are important to them.

Exercise for people of all ages

Opened at the end of the year, the Lumiparkki snowboarding park was very popular among youth. The Kontula ice rink, whose construction has begun, will provide youth and adults alike with the opportunity to participate in winter sports. Nearly one hundred EasySport activity clubs were offered to comprehensive school pupils at school gymnasiums and local halls. FunAction, which is based on the wishes of youth themselves, continued its operations.

Under the spell of beauty

The Tennis Palace hosted, among others, the "Power of Colour" exhibition, which contains works from Russia's Tretjakov Gallery, and "Peekaboo," which showcases South African contemporary art. The Helsinki Art Museum Meilahti showed the

MIKA LAPPALAINEN



Helsinki School in the spring and Finnish virtual paintings in the summer. In the autumn, the gallery will house the technically executed works of Lauri Astala.

Pekka Jylhä's "Odopus" ("Waiting"), which is a gift from Kesko Oy, was unveiled at Kaivopuisto on Mother's Day. Lauri Anttila's "Helios," which was donated by the Ursa Astronomical Society, was unveiled in the summer. Denise Ziegler's "Kolme aita" ("Three Fences") was erected at Hilapello Park in Konala.

City Museum attracts visitors

The Helsinki City Museum broke its previous visitor attendance record with 170,000 visitors. Fascinating exhibitions and free admission played a key role in achieving this success. The Finnish Local Heritage Federation received the 2010 Local Heritage Reference Book of the Year award for its work "Foto Signe Brander". "Yhdeksän pientä kotia" ("Nine Little Homes"), a pictorial historical account of daily life, won the Museum Publication of the Year award.

Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra receives international praise

The average attendance for Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra concerts at Finlandia Hall was a record 86%. In October, the Philharmonic Orchestra hosted its tenth anniversary concert for its "godchildren." Over 3,000 schoolchildren attended the general rehearsal and concerts free of charge.

The Philharmonic Orchestra's new Klami and Sibelius albums were given excellent ratings in international music media, and the concert tour in Germany was extremely well received.

Zoo as a conservator of big cats

In co-operation with other departments, Korkeasaari has prepared a development plan for 2012–2022. In the master plan, Korkeasaari is part of Helsinki's developing new areas, as is the Kalasatama area.

The zoo has participated in conservation efforts aimed at the protection of big cats in Russia and China, the Amur leopard and Amur

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tiger. Breeding at Korkeasaari resulted in new offspring for the Brazilian golden lion tamarinds, Amur leopard, hyacinth macaw and Honduran paleate spiny-tailed iguana. The conservation programmes for these rare species is carried out in co-operation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria. Several popular public events were held at Korkeasaari, such as the Easter Island programme and Cats' Night for schoolchildren.

Courses for youth and immigrants

The Finnish Adult Education Centre provided nearly 100,000 hours of instruction. As in the previous year, the Centre offered people under 25 years of age the opportunity to take two courses for the price of one.

The Swedish Adult Education Centre (Arbis) provided nearly 23,000 hours of instruction and courses. Arbis provided instruction to immigrants in particular.

Useful information on Greater Helsinki

Urban Facts prepared the statistics and research programmes for 2011–2015. Urban Research, which is conducted jointly by institutions of higher education and cities in the Metropolitan Area and four ministries, and the Metropolitan

Area Policy Research and Co-operation Programme were launched in May 2010.

Regional operating environment analyses (HEVA and SEHA) produced significant data on the state of the region. A new Urban Facts development project is Helsinki Region Infoshare, whose purpose is to make available and distribute public information on the Helsinki region or its constituent parts.

Interest in Helsinki as a workplace

Based on an extensive study conducted by the City of Helsinki Occupational Health Centre, work within the City of Helsinki is considered an attractive option. People see their jobs as meaningful and are enthusiastic about going to work. People also have positive expectations regarding work in the City of Helsinki in the future.

Helmi, the intranet portion of the electronic desktop, was launched. The Staff Centre's Oiva Academy trained nearly one thousand primary users, content producers and updaters, with an eye towards the electronic desktop and the coming Ahjo system.

In the autumn, the Sports Department's 2.5-year "Stadin kundi kondikseen" ("Men of Helsinki – Get in Shape") project, which is aimed at the 10,700 male employees in the city, was launched. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Hannu Penttilä**

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

Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	580.5
Operating expenses, EUR million	246.2
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	418
Investments, EUR million	227.7
Personnel	941
Of the entire personnel, %	2.4

Busy year for city planning

The draft version of the Koivusaari component master plan for the area affected by construction of the west metro line, which runs from Ruoholahti to Matinkylä, has been completed. The plan for Koivusaari involves a residential area for 3,700–4,000 people and it could also be the site for some 1,500 jobs. The master plan, which specifies guidelines for underground construction and an inventory of stone reserves in Helsinki, was completed – the first of its kind in Finland – and approved by the Helsinki City Council. An agreement between Helsinki, Vantaa and Sipoo was signed for the drafting of the joint Östersundom master plan. The objective is to build homes for approximately 50,000–80,000 residents within the area.

A commercial space plan for Verkkokauppa.com Oy was completed in Jätkäsaari, and a zoning proposal for a residential area housing 3,000 people was completed in Saukonlaituri. A planning and execution competition for the Kalasatama centre was held. In Kruunuvuorenranta, completion of the component master plan was interrupted to address appeals, but zoning was completed in, for example, Borgströminmäki for a joint plan to be implemented with a private contractor. Zoning for Gunillankallio was approved by the City Council. An environmental

impact assessment for the City Centre-Laajasalo tram line was initiated.

The zoning proposal for about 80,000 m² of residential area in Hanasaari is waiting for decisions on Helsinki's energy management and facility sites.

The City Planning Board drafted plan proposals for a total of approx. 416,000 m² of residential area and approx. 145,000 m² of commercial space. The City Council approved approx. 181,000 m² of residential area and approx. 160,000 m² of commercial space. Approx. 115,000 m² of legally binding, i.e., feasible zoning-wise, area was created for residential use and approx. 159,000 m² for commercial use.

Complementary construction enhances vitality

Helsinki's goal is to grow in an eco-friendly manner through complementary construction. The project, which has been called a "suburban Renaissance", was formed to complement the emphasis on suburban identity and enhance vitality. General principles were approved by the City Planning Board, and regional development plans were drafted for the Kannelmäki–Lassila–Pohjois-Haaga area as well as for Mellunkylä. A working group consisting of various city departments is in charge of the effort. The city-owned ARAVA rental



housing companies set the example and have profitably sought new construction opportunities for its lots.

Real Estate Services improves its service offering

In the Helsinki area, 140,800 m² of building permits were granted for residential lots, 80% of which were transferred through rental and the rest by sale. Quality competitions for lot transfers were held in Arabianranta, Sörnäistenniemi, Viikinmäki and Haaga. In addition to this, the Kruunuvuori Borgströminmäki lot reservation competition for joint zoning and the Honkasuo eco-efficient urban village lot reservation competition were concluded. New lot reservations were made for the construction of approximately 3,000 residences. A total of 67 single-family homes were distributed among "sweat equity" builders at the end of 2010. Over 1,300 applications were submitted.

The Real Estate Department developed a customer-specific lot transfer programme that encompasses the transfer of new lots, extension of existing contracts and participation in commercial lot development and zoning projects. The Premises Centre initiated a development project that provided perspectives on the challenges and opportunities of customer management. The goal is to improve service and enhance the use of resources. In addition, an energy saving plan was drafted, including ways to save energy in both buildings and land use.

The Real Estate Department signed seven new land lease agreements for commercial sites. These were retail space for Verkkokauppa.com Oy in Jätkäsaari, the headquarters of Skanska Oy in Ruskeasuo and an additional facility for Planmeca Oy in Herttoniemi.

Lots were sold in Leppävaara to Lujatalo Oy and NCC Property Development Oy and in Töölönlahti to UPM-Kymmene Oyj.

The future of rental housing

The City Council decided on the fusion of Helsinki's ARAVA rental housing

companies to form a single company named Helsingin kaupungin asunnot Oy at the beginning of 2012. The existing companies will be replaced by 21 superintendent companies, whose functions include performing annual repairs and providing customer service. The decision aims at ensuring the availability of rental housing throughout the city and maintaining more effective control of rental housing costs.

In Helsinki, 2,261 residences were completed and construction began for a further 799. The completion target set was not achieved, falling 701 residences short. The largest shortfall is still in ARAVA rental housing. A total of 236 right-of-occupancy residences were established, which represents an increase of 105 residences over the previous year. There was a strong demand for Hitas housing, and construction began at three sites with a combined total of 156 residences. In addition, the renovation of 1,045 residences was initiated at nine sites.

The goal of energy efficiency is ambitious, with Class A set as the energy efficiency target for greenfield construction projects. Achieving this target requires taking energy efficiency into consideration at every step of the housing production process, from zoning to occupancy. The goal is to minimise energy consumption and environmental impacts. In 2010, the Helsinki Housing Production Department (ATT) received the Finnish Association of Architects (SAFA) award for its longstanding efforts to develop high-quality residential construction.

Record number of building permits

Residential construction saw a marked increase, with a record number of building permits processed by the Building Regulation Department throughout the first part of the year. A total of 4,500 permit applications for new residential construction were received. This represents a 45% increase over 2009. The volume of permits issued for commercial construction also saw a sector-wide increase of 33%. Conversely, industrial

CHARLOTTE BOUGHT



and warehouse construction decreased by over 50%.

The electronic transaction system of the Building Regulation Department's drawing archives, Arska, was brought online in early October. It became the second most-used of Helsinki's e-services in terms of the number of transactions. Approximately 40% of the customers purchased copies of drawings electronically.

A joint code interpretation index for the building regulation authorities of the Capital Region was launched at www.pksrava.fi. This harmonises building control protocols throughout the region. ■

Composition of the result for the financial year

The financial statements for the City of Helsinki in 2010 show a surplus of EUR 694.6 million. The transfer of Helsinki Water's functions to the Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY), which serves Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen, played a crucial role in achieving the surplus.

The municipal water functions were transferred to HSY through a business transaction where the fair values of the shareholding sold were used as the purchase price. The total purchase price of the municipal water functions for Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen was EUR 1.7 billion, and the transaction resulted in a total sales profit of approximately EUR 950 million. The transaction has had such a major impact on the 2010 financial statements of Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen that it must be taken into account when estimating the result of the entire municipal sector for 2010.

The purchase price for Helsinki Water's business operations amounted

to EUR 985.4 million. The transaction resulted in a sales profit of EUR 549.1 million, which is the book value difference between the purchase price and the shareholding sold. The sales profit has been recognised in the profit and loss account under extraordinary returns on extraordinary items. No investment reserves were transferred from the Helsinki Water balance sheet to HSY in conjunction with the transaction. An investment reserve of EUR 29.7 million has been recognised under decrease in reserves in the appropriations in the profit and loss account. The impact of the above-mentioned items on the surplus for the financial year amounts to EUR 578.8 million. Without the transfer of municipal water functions, the surplus for the financial year would have been EUR 115.8 million.

The impact of the public utilities on the surplus for the financial year was EUR 222.6 million. The deficit for the financial year, excluding public utilities and the sale of municipal water functions, amounted to EUR -106.8 million.

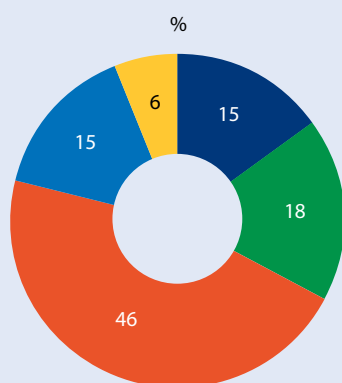
The operating margin was EUR 140.8 million higher than in 2009. Operating revenue increased by 3.6%. Operating expenses were EUR 150.3 million higher than in 2009, showing a 3.7% increase. The comparability of operating revenue and operating expenses with those of the previous year was affected by the transfer of Helsinki Water's business operations to HSY as of 1 January 2010 and the incorporation of MetropoliLab on 1 June 2010. These organisational changes reduced operating revenue more than operating expenses.

The ratio of operating revenue to operating expenses has declined every year from 43% in 2007 to 40.1% in 2010.

Operating revenue, excluding public utilities and funds, increased by 9.7% and operating expenses by 5.7%.

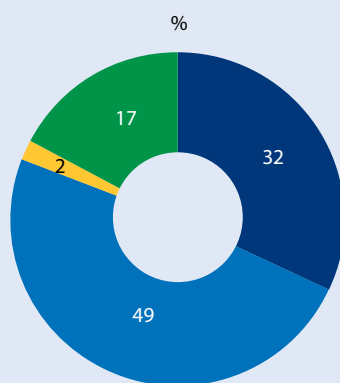
The tax revenue accrued was EUR 102.9 million higher than in the previous year. Growth on the previous year was 4.3%. Municipal income tax increased by 1.8%, corporate tax by 17.2% and property tax by 18.5%.

Division of expenditures 2010



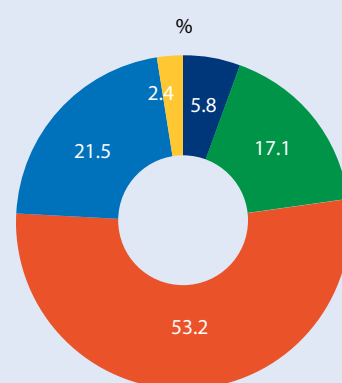
Mayor's sector	15
Public works and environmental affairs	18
Social affairs and public health	46
Cultural and education	15
City planning and real estate	6
Financial expenditures	0
Other expenditures	0
Expenditures total	4,569,010,060

Division of revenues 2010



Operating revenue	32
Tax revenue	49
Financial revenue	2
Other revenue	17
Revenues total	5,066,358,462

Personnel by sector 2010



Mayor's sector	5.8
Public works and environmental affairs	17.1
Social affairs and public health	53.2
Cultural and education	21.5
City planning and real estate	2.4
Total	39,198

State subsidies amounted to EUR 250.1 million, which includes a tax revenue equalisation of EUR -297.5 million.

The annual margin, which indicates the amount of internal financing available for investments, capital expenditures and loan amortisations, was EUR 72.7 million higher than in 2009. The basic assumption is that the municipal annual margin is sufficient if it covers depreciation. In 2010, the annual margin did cover depreciation, but it only covered 44.8% of investments.

Excluding public utilities and funds, the annual margin was EUR 67.2 million and covered only 29% of depreciation. Investments in other operations were covered by loan financing.

The budget surplus, excluding public utilities and independent funds, totalled EUR 472 million, while the budget deficit was estimated at EUR -292.4 million. The surplus represents a budget deviation of EUR 764.4 million, EUR 578.8 million of which comes from the transfer of municipal water functions mentioned above. In addition, tax revenue was EUR 167.4 million higher than budgeted for, and the operating margin exceeded EUR 16.8 million.

Liquid assets at the end of the year were EUR 36.2 million higher than at the beginning of the year.

The transfer of Helsinki Water's operations to HSY did not affect liquid assets, because money was not used in the transaction.

Monetary income totalled EUR 5,923.7 million and monetary expenses EUR 5,955.2 million. Cash sufficiency at the end of the year was 45 days, i.e., municipal liquid assets could cover cash expenses for 45 days. Cash sufficiency was down from the previous year. In 2009, cash sufficiency was 53 days.

Excluding public utilities and independent funds, the change in working capital stated in the funds statement as per the budget exceeded the estimate of EUR 526.3 million. This overrun was due to higher tax revenue accounts, lower amortisation of deposit accounts and the transfer of capital from the Helsingin Energia balance sheet to municipal capital.

INDICATORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

Indicators for the profit and loss statement	2010	2009
Share of operating revenue from operating expenses, %	40.1	41.4
Annual margin, million euros	388.0	315.3
Share of annual margin from depreciation, %	114.6	94.5
Annual margin, euros/inhabitant	659	541
Annual margin excl. commercial enterprises, euros/inhabitant	114	-24
Number of inhabitants	588,600	583,100
Indicators for the funds statement	2010	2009
Internal financing of investments, %	44.8	50.8
Internal financing of capital expenditure, %	23.8	45.1
Debt servicing margin	4.7	4.3
Cash 31 December, 1,000 euros	723,855	687,655
Cash sufficiency, days	45	53
Indicators for the balance sheet	2010	2009
Gearing ratio, %	75.1	75.5
Relative indebtedness, %	42.8	39.1
Loan portfolio, 31 December, million euros	1,171	890
Loans, euros/inhabitant	1,989	1,527
Loan receivables, 31 December, million euros	1,648	980

CALCULATION FORMULAE FOR 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENT FIGURES

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FIGURES

Operating revenue share (%) of operating expenses

= 100 x Operating revenue / (Operating expenses – Manufacturing for own use)

Annual margin share (%) of depreciation

= 100 x Annual margin/ Depreciation and write-downs

Annual margin euros/inhabitant

= Annual margin/number of inhabitants 31 December 2010

FUNDS STATEMENT FIGURES

Internal financing of investments (%)

= 100 x Annual margin/Original acquisition costs of investments

Internal financing of capital expenditure (%)

= 100 x Annual margin/ (Original acquisition costs of investments + Net increase in lending + Loan amortisations)

Debt servicing margin

= (Annual margin + Interest expenses) / (Interest expenses + Loan amortisations)

Cash sufficiency (days)

= 365 x Cash 31 December / Cash payments in the financial year

BALANCE SHEET FIGURES

Gearing ratio (%)

= 100 x (Equity + Depreciation and voluntary reserves) / (Balance sheet total – Advances received)

Relative indebtedness (%)

= 100 x (Liabilities-Advances received) / Revenue

Loan portfolio 31 December

= Liabilities – (Advances received + Accounts payable + Accruals + Other payables)

Loans euros/inhabitant

= Loans/number of inhabitants 31 December 2010

Loan receivables 31 December

= Bond receivables and other loan receivables entered as investments

Processing the results of the financial year

The result for the financial year before adjustments to reserves and funds was EUR 645,352,876.54. The result also includes the results of public utilities and funds treated as independent balance sheets, which are processed in accordance with the accounting regulations in their respective financial statements.

The City Board proposes that the result for the financial year be processed as follows:

- As proposed by the Helsingin Energia Board of Directors, the Helsingin Energia surplus of EUR 199,963,057.48 will be transferred to the Helsingin Energia balance sheet as equity.
- As proposed by the Port of Helsinki Board of Directors, the Port of Helsinki surplus of EUR 16,995,154.31 for the financial year will be transferred to the Port of Helsinki balance sheet as equity.
- As proposed by the Helsinki City Transport (HKL) Board of Directors, the Helsinki City Transport surplus of EUR 1,687,607.23 for the financial year will be transferred to the Helsinki City Transport balance sheet as equity.
- As proposed by the Palmia Board of Directors, the Palmia surplus of EUR 3,740,733.53 for the financial year will be transferred to the Palmia balance sheet as equity.
- As proposed by the MetropoliLab Board of Directors, the MetropoliLab deficit of EUR -261,264.84 for the financial period 1 January–31 May 2010 will be transferred to the City of Helsinki equity as surplus/deficit from previous financial periods.
- As proposed by the Financial Management Services (Talpa) Board of Directors, the Talpa surplus of EUR 441,464.16 will be transferred to the Talpa balance sheet as equity.
- As proposed by the Oiva Akatemia (public utility for personnel development services) Board of Directors, the Oiva Akatemia surplus of EUR 27,345.66 will be transferred to the Oiva Akatemia balance sheet as equity.
- The Housing Fund surplus of EUR 204,940.76, Housing Production Fund surplus of EUR 3,473,749.51, Sports and Recreation Fund surplus of EUR 441,633.11, Insurance Fund deficit of EUR -441,567.11 and Innovation Fund deficit of EUR -4,364,869.31 will be transferred to the balance sheet as fund capital in accordance with the respective fund regulations.



The City Board also proposes that the financial year results for other operations be processed as follows:

- EUR 17,950,000, which is equivalent to sales revenues for the Kamppi-Töölönlahti Area investment, will be transferred to the Kamppi-Töölönlahti Area Investment Fund in accordance with fund regulations.
- The EUR 17,163,610.91 investments in the Kamppi-Töölönlahti area will be recognised as income from the Kamppi-Töölönlahti Area Investment Fund.
- As proposed by the Housing Production Commission, EUR 125,143.00 will be transferred from the Housing Production Department profits for the financial period to the Housing Production Fund.
- EUR 8,454,982.22, an amount equivalent to the actual expenditure, will be recognised as income from the Suburban Fund.

- The Helsinki Water investment reserve of EUR 29,697,322.80 on the City of Helsinki balance sheet will be recognised as income in connection with the sale of municipal water functions.
- The depreciation difference of EUR 840,939.63 resulting from the investment reserve for the renovation of the city office building in Kallio will be recognised as income.
- It is proposed that the surplus of EUR 472,048,137.41 for other operations after reserve and fund entries be entered in the City of Helsinki balance sheet under equity as surplus/deficit from previous financial periods.

The City Board also proposes to the City Council that EUR 200,000,000 be transferred from the profit and loss account on the Helsingin Energia balance sheet for recognition in the City of Helsinki balance sheet under equity

as surplus/deficit from previous financial periods, as proposed by the Helsingin Energia Board of Directors.

The City Board also proposes to the City Council that EUR 5 million be transferred from the profit and loss account on the City of Helsinki balance sheet to the Innovation Fund to ensure the launching of new innovation projects as well as the continued funding of existing projects.

During the preparation process of the financial statements, it became clear that two binding operative objectives – the desired rates of return targets on the original capital of Helsinki City Transport and MetropoliLab – will not be achieved. Failure to achieve these binding objectives will be brought before the City Council for resolution in connection with the preparation of the financial statements. The City Board proposes approval of the deviations from target rates of return for the original capital of Helsinki City Transport and MetropoliLab.



Financial statements 2010

CITY OF HELSINKI PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

EUR million	1 Jan–31 Dec 2010	1 Jan–31 Dec 2009
Operating revenue		
Sales revenue	1,017.9	1,050.6
Fee revenue	174.8	166.4
Support and subsidies	90.4	81.8
Rent revenue	281.3	274.5
Other operating revenue	64.4	49.8
	1,628.8	1,623.0
Manufacturing for own use	151.8	148.2
Operating expenses		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and fees	-1,330.9	-1,292.0
Personnel social expenses		
Pension expenses	-382.6	-370.2
Other personnel social expenses	-77.2	-80.9
Service purchases	-1,452.4	-1,340.7
Materials, supplies and goods	-459.8	-483.3
Subsidies	-323.7	-309.9
Rent expenses	-152.4	-147.0
Other operating expenses	-35.2	-39.8
	-4,214.2	-4,063.9
OPERATING MARGIN	-2,433.6	-2,292.7
Taxes and state subsidies		
Tax revenue	2,506.5	2,403.6
State subsidies	250.1	160.9
	2,756.5	2,564.5
Financial revenue and expenses		
Interest revenue	63.8	46.4
Other financial revenue	18.5	17.6
Interest expenses	-16.2	-19.1
Other financial expenses	-1.1	-1.4
	65.1	43.5
ANNUAL MARGIN	388.0	315.3
Depreciation and write-downs		
Planned depreciation	-338.7	-333.0
Write-downs	0.0	-0.5
	-338.7	-333.5
Extraordinary items		
Extraordinary revenue	598.7	34.5
Extraordinary expenses	-2.6	-2.2
	596.0	32.4
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	645.4	14.1
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in depreciation difference	16.8	-8.2
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in reserves	24.3	17.5
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in funds	8.2	-1.3
	49.3	8.0
NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	694.6	22.1

CITY OF HELSINKI FUNDS STATEMENT

EUR million	2010	2009
OPERATING CASH FLOW		
Annual margin	388.0	315.3
Extraordinary items	596.0	32.4
Income financing adjustment items	-618.7	-50.7
	365.4	297.0
INVESTMENT CASH FLOW		
Investment expenditures	-879.0	-632.3
Financial contributions to investment expenditures	12.0	11.6
Income from sale of fixed, long-term assets	1,050.4	45.7
	183.4	-575.0
OPERATING AND INVESTMENT CASH FLOW	548.8	-278.0
FINANCING CASH FLOW		
Changes in lending		
Increases in lending	-777.7	-63.4
Decreases in lending	86.1	82.5
	-691.6	19.1
Changes in loan portfolio		
Increase in long-term loans	351.1	290.0
Decrease in long-term loans	-70.4	-58.7
	280.7	231.3
Changes in equity	-0.3	-0.3
Other changes in liquidity		
Changes in assignment assets and capital	2.0	-4.3
Change in floating assets	-6.6	15.1
Change in receivables	-57.7	4.8
Non-interest-bearing debts	-39.3	15.5
	-101.6	31.1
FINANCING CASH FLOW	-512.6	281.2
CHANGE IN LIQUID ASSETS	36.2	3.2
Change in liquid assets		
Liquid assets 31 Dec	723.9	687.7
Liquid assets 1 Jan	687.7	-684.4
	36.2	3.2

CITY OF HELSINKI BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS, EUR million	31 Dec 2010	31 Dec 2009
FIXED AND LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Intangible assets		
Intangible rights	65.7	51.3
Other long-term expenditures	246.7	248.4
Advance payments	0.0	0.0
	312.4	299.8
Tangible assets		
Land and water areas	2,786.0	2,741.6
Buildings	1,520.2	1,517.0
Fixed structures and equipment	1,901.9	2,264.8
Machinery and equipment	212.7	208.9
Other tangible assets	9.9	9.6
Advance payments and backlog	233.1	182.7
	6,663.8	6,924.6
Investments		
Shares and holdings	1,158.6	855.9
Bond receivables	197.5	247.4
Other loan receivables	1,450.7	732.6
Other receivables	23.5	0.0
	2,830.2	1,835.9
ASSIGNMENT RESERVES		
State assignments	342.2	362.0
Special margins for donation funds	4.2	4.2
Other assignment reserves	450.5	377.5
	796.8	743.7
SHORT-TERM ASSETS		
Floating assets		
Materials and supplies	72.3	65.8
Backlog	3.2	3.0
	75.4	68.8
Receivables		
Long-term receivables		
Loan receivables	0.1	0.1
Other receivables	4.6	3.7
Deferred assets	0.0	0.0
	4.7	3.7
Short-term receivables		
Sales receivables	114.8	97.0
Loan receivables	1.2	1.0
Other receivables	63.9	55.1
Deferred assets	119.7	89.7
	299.5	242.8
Total receivables	304.2	246.5
Marketable securities		
Investment in money market instruments	613.2	565.0
	613.2	565.0
Cash and bank receivables	110.6	122.7
TOTAL ASSETS	11,706.6	10,807.0

LIABILITIES, EUR million	31 Dec 2010	31 Dec 2009
EQUITY		
Original capital	2,972.4	2,972.4
Revaluation reserve	1,825.8	1,826.4
Other own reserves	493.2	501.5
Other equity	729.0	729.0
Surplus/deficit from previous financial years	1,613.5	1,591.3
Surplus/deficit for the financial year	694.6	22.1
	8,328.6	7,642.8
DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY RESERVES		
Depreciation difference	337.4	375.1
Voluntary reserves	103.5	127.8
	441.0	502.9
STATUTORY RESERVES		
Pension reserves	250.2	265.4
Other statutory reserves	8.7	14.2
	259.0	279.6
ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL		
State assignments	342.4	362.3
Donation fund capital	4.2	4.2
Other assignment capital	430.0	355.1
	776.6	721.6
LIABILITIES		
Long-term		
Bonds	100.0	120.0
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	964.9	699.7
Loans from public corporations	0.0	0.0
Advances received	1.6	1.6
Subscription fees and other payables	0.2	19.8
	1,066.7	841.1
Short-term		
Bonds	20.0	0.0
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	85.9	69.3
Loans from public corporations	0.0	1.1
Advances received	21.8	20.0
Accounts payable	202.6	177.7
Subscription fees and other payables	97.1	83.4
Deferred liabilities	407.5	467.6
	834.8	819.0
Total liabilities	1,901.5	1,660.1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,706.6	10,807.0

Rückblick des Oberbürgermeisters

Im Jahre 2010 kehrte Finnland mit einem Zuwachs des Bruttosozialprodukts von drei Prozent wieder auf die Wachstumsstraße zurück. Es wird jedoch prognostiziert, dass das BSP selbst bei einer schnellen Zunahme nicht das Niveau von 2008 in den nächsten Jahren erreichen wird.

Der Haushalt von Helsinki blieb insgesamt im Rahmen des Haushaltsplanes und die wirtschaftliche Lage der Stadt verbesserte sich schneller als erwartet. Mit einer Steigerung von 4,3 Prozent entwickelten sich die Steuereinnahmen in 2010 deutlich besser als im Haushaltsplan vorgesehen war. Der Anstieg der Betriebsausgaben ist zwar von 6,5 Prozent im vorherigen Jahr auf 3,8 Prozent gesunken, aber das durchschnittliche Wachstum der Ausgaben in den Jahren 2009–2010 war deutlich höher als erzielten Steuereinnahmen in diesen Jahren. Angesichts dieser Entwicklung ist ein strenges Ausgabenregime unabdingbar, damit der Haushalt der Stadt auf einer stabilen Basis bleibt.

Typisch für die finnischen kommunalen Haushalte ist, dass sich eine Konjunkturabschwächung verzögert auswirkt. Auf die Einnahmen der Städte wirken sich besonders die Steuereinnahmen aus. Das mit einem Abschwung allgemein einhergehende Anwachsen der Arbeitslosigkeit führt zu einem Zurückgehen der

Steuereinnahmen. Auf die Konjunktur-entwicklung hat besonders die Gewerbestruktur mit einem großen Anteil an Dienstleistungen Auswirkung gehabt. Die Beschäftigung begann sich positiv zu entwickeln und die Steuereinnahmen stiegen zum Jahresende hin an. Die Betriebseinnahmen betrugen ohne öffentliche Unternehmen 4.112 Millionen Euro.

Trotz des besseren Jahresabschlusses als erwartet in 2010 reichen die Einnahmen immer noch nicht aus, um die Kosten für Dienstleistungen und Investitionen zu decken. Das Defizit wurde durch Kredite abgedeckt. Helsinki musste 281 Millionen Euro Kredit aufnehmen und die Verschuldung wuchs damit auf 1 989 Euro pro Einwohner. Die Investitionen wurden im geplanten Umfang verwirklicht.

In Helsinki wurde eine vom Umfang her historische Veränderung des Städtebaus in Angriff genommen, bei der vor allem das maritime Ambiente hervorgehoben wird. Neue Stadtteile werden in Jätkäsaari, Kalasatama, Kruunuvuorenranta, Pasila und Östersundom geplant und bebaut. Auch in grundlegende Renovierungen ist viel investiert worden. Gleichzeitig wird auch versucht, die Vitalität und Anziehungskraft des Stadtzentrums auszubauen. Auf die Behaglichkeit und das Wohlergehen sowohl der Stadtbewohner als auch der Besucher wird in zuneh-

mendem Maße geachtet. Die Einwohnerzahl von Helsinki wächst ständig und in näherer Zukunft wird die Stadt noch mehr Möglichkeiten haben, vielseitige und interessante Wohnlösungen anzubieten.

Die Zukunft und die Entwicklung der Region, die von Helsinki und den umliegenden 14 Kommunen gebildet wird, werden stark von der Zusammenarbeit der Kommunen beeinflusst. Die Objekte der regionalen Zusammenarbeit sind insbesondere die Landnutzung, das Wohnen und der Verkehr sowie die regionalen Dienstleistungen. Das Ziel ist es, die internationale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Region zu erhalten.

Die aus der regionalen Zusammenarbeit entstandenen Kommunalverbände „Helsingin seudun liikenne (HSL) [Verkehrsbetriebe Region Helsinki]“ und „Helsingin seudun ympäristöpalvelut (HSY) [Umweltdienstleistungen Region Helsinki]“ begannen ihre Arbeit planmäßig. Der Entwurf des „Helsingin seudun liikennejärjestelmäluonnos HLJ 2011 [Verkehrssystementwurf Region Helsinki 2011]“, der die vierzehn Kommunen betrifft, wurde fertiggestellt. Die Untersuchungen zum Zusammenschluss von Helsinki und Vantaa sowie der Vor- und Nachteile eines zweistufigen Regionalverwaltungsmodells lieferten wertvolle Informationen zur Unterstützung der weiteren Zusammenarbeit in der Region.

Die außergewöhnliche Schneesituation in Helsinki gefährdete zeitweise die Funktion der Stadt. Die Instandhaltung der Straßen, das Räumen des Schnees und die Sicherstellung des Verkehrsflusses erforderten verstärkte Maßnahmen. Die außergewöhnlichen Wetterbedingungen weckten die Diskussion über den Zustand der Umwelt auch in einem größeren Zusammenhang. Im Entwicklungsprogramm von Helsingin Energia [Energieversorgung Helsinki], das vom Stadtrat gebilligt wurde, wird eine Verkleinerung des Kohlendioxid-Fußabdrucks angestrebt.

Helsinki war erfolgreich und hat in mehreren internationalen Vergleichsuntersuchungen zu Städten Spitzenplätze erzielt. Die zunehmenden Touristen- und Konferenzbesucherkzahlen verdeutlichen die Anziehungskraft der Stadt. In Helsinki werden eine interessante Stadtkultur und vielseitige Veranstaltungen in einer sicheren und sauberen Umgebung geboten.

*Jussi Pajunen
Oberbürgermeister*

KENNZAHLEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS 2010

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung	2010	2009
Betriebseinkünfte/Betriebsaufwendungen, in %	40,1	41,4
Jahresdeckung, in Mio. Euro	388,0	315,3
Jahresdeckung/Abschreibungen, in %	114,6	94,5
Jahresdeckung, Euro/Einwohner	659	541
Jahresdeckung ohne Unternehmensbetriebe, Euro/Einwohner	114	-24
Einwohnerzahl	588.600	583.100
Kapitalflussrechnung	2010	2009
Selbstfinanzierung von Investitionen, in %	44,8	50,8
Selbstfinanzierung von Kapitalaufwendungen, in %	23,8	45,1
Deckungsquote über Kreditlaufzeit	4,7	4,3
Geldbestand 31.12., in 1000 Euro	723.855	687.655
Liquidität, in Tagen	45	53
Bilanzkennzahlen	2010	2009
Eigenkapitalsquote	75,1	75,5
Relative Verschuldung, in %	42,8	39,1
Kreditbestand, 31.12., in Mio. Euro	1.171	890
Kredite, Euro/Einwohner	1.989	1.527
Kreditforderungen, 31.12., in Mio. Euro	1.648	980

En 2010, la Finlande a retrouvé la voie de la croissance avec une hausse de 3 % du PIB. Il est toutefois estimé que, en dépit d'une croissance forte, le PIB ne pourra pas atteindre le niveau de production de 2008 avant plusieurs années.

Les finances d'Helsinki se sont globalement maintenues dans les limites prévues au budget et la situation économique de la Ville s'est améliorée plus rapidement que prévu. En 2010, les recettes fiscales ont connu une hausse de 4,3 % et ont augmenté plus que prévu dans le budget. La vitesse de croissance des dépenses de fonctionnement s'est réduite de 6,5 à 3,8 % par rapport à l'année précédente, et la croissance moyenne de ces dépenses au cours des années 2009-2010 a été nettement plus satisfaisante que celle des recettes fiscales réalisées sur la même période. La croissance des dépenses doit donc être maîtrisée afin que la situation économique de la Ville se maintienne de façon durable.

En Finlande, il est typique que les impacts de la récession économique aient des conséquences à retardement sur la situation financière des municipalités. Le cumul des recettes fiscales a un impact d'une grande importance sur l'ensemble des recettes des Villes. L'augmentation du chômage, associée à la récession, contribue généralement à diminuer le total des recettes fiscales. La structure sectorielle, au sein de laquelle les services occupent une place importante, influence l'évolution conjoncturelle. En fin d'année, l'emploi a progressé et les recettes fiscales ont augmenté. Les recettes de fonctionnement ont atteint, compte non tenu des entreprises publiques, un total de 4 112 millions d'euros.

En 2010, les recettes des Villes n'ont pas suffi à couvrir le coût des services et des investissements, malgré un résultat meilleur que prévu. Le manque d'autofinancement a été compensé par des emprunts. Helsinki a dû s'endetter davantage de 281 millions d'euros ; l'emprunt par habitant s'élève donc à 1 989 euros. Les investissements se sont maintenus au niveau prévu.

Une évolution structurelle urbaine, historique par son envergure, a été amorcée à Helsinki, avec comme point principal la face maritime de la ville. De nouveaux quartiers sont en phase de conception et de construction : Jätkäsaari, Kalasatama, Kruunuvuorenranta et Pasila, ainsi

qu'Östersundom. Aussi de grands investissements ont-ils été engagés pour les travaux de rénovation. L'objectif est de renforcer le dynamisme et de rendre le centre-ville plus attractif. Une attention toujours croissante est portée au confort et au bien-être des touristes venant séjourner chez nous. La population d'Helsinki augmente et, dans un avenir proche, la Ville pourra offrir des solutions de logement polyvalentes et intéressantes.

La coopération intercommunale a un grand impact sur l'avenir et le développement de la région formée par Helsinki et ses 14 communes environnantes. Les points visés par cette coopération communale sont en particulier l'aménagement du territoire, l'habitat et les transports ainsi que les services régionaux, avec pour objectif le maintien de la compétitivité.

Les communautés de communes formées grâce à la coopération régionale, les Transports de la région d'Helsinki (HSL) et les Services de l'environnement de la région d'Helsinki (HSY) ont débuté leurs activités conformément aux attentes. Le projet de système de transports de la région d'Helsinki HLJ 2011 pour toute la zone de quatorze communes est finalisé. Les rapports sur la

fusion d'Helsinki et Vantaa, ainsi que sur les avantages et les inconvénients d'un modèle d'administration régionale à deux niveaux ont fourni de précieuses données pour soutenir le développement de la coopération régionale.

L'enneigement exceptionnel qu'a connu Helsinki a, par moments, menacé de paralyser la ville. L'entretien des rues, le déblaiement de la neige et le bon flux de circulation ont nécessité la prise de mesures renforcées. Ces conditions météorologiques hors de l'ordinaire ont déclenché un vaste débat sur l'état de l'environnement. Le programme-cadre d'Helsingin Energia, approuvé par le Conseil municipal d'Helsinki, vise à réduire l'empreinte écologique.

Le succès d'Helsinki est grandissant : elle se trouve en tête dans de nombreuses études comparatives internationales sur les grandes villes. Le nombre croissant de touristes et de participants aux congrès témoigne de l'attrait exercé par la ville. Helsinki propose toute une palette intéressante de culture urbaine et de manifestations, le tout combiné à un cadre de vie sûr et sain.

Jussi Pajunen
Maire de la ville

ÉLÉMENTS COMPTABLES RELATIFS À LA CLÔTURE DES COMPTES DE L'ANNÉE 2010

Élément comptables relatifs au compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2010	2009
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	40,1	41,4
Marge annuelle, millions d'euros	388,0	315,3
Pourcentage de la marge annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	114,6	94,5
Marge annuelle, euros par habitant	659	541
Marge annuelle sans entreprises de service public, euros par habitant	114	-24
Nombre d'habitants	588 600	583 100
Élément comptables du tableau de financement	2010	2009
Pourcentage de l'autofinancement des investissements	44,8	50,8
Pourcentage de l'autofinancement des mises de fonds	23,8	45,1
Marge de service des emprunts	4,7	4,3
Fonds de roulements au 31.12., 1000 d'euros	723 855	687 655
Adéquation de caisse par jour	45	53
Bilan	2010	2009
Ratio d'autofinancement, %	75,1	75,5
Ratio dettes d'affaire, %	42,8	39,1
Prêt portant intérêt au 31.12., millions d'euros	1 171	890
Emprunts, euros par habitant	1 989	1 527
Prêts au 31.12., millions d'euros	1 648	980

В 2010 году Финляндия снова вернулась на путь роста благодаря трёхпроцентному росту валового национального продукта. Тем не менее, прогнозы говорят, что даже при более оживлённом росте ВВП страна ещё несколько лет не сможет достичь уровня производства 2008 года.

Экономика города Хельсинки оставалась в целом в пределах бюджета, и финансовое положение города улучшалось быстрее, чем прогнозировалось. В 2010 году налоговые поступления выросли на 4,3 процента и показали существенное улучшение по сравнению с прогнозами. Скорость роста функциональных расходов снизилась по сравнению с прошлым годом с 6,5 до 3,8 процентов, но средний рост расходов в 2009-2010 годы был существенно больше, чем рост налоговых поступлений за эти же годы. Для того, чтобы экономика города оставалась на прочной основе, необходимо сдерживать рост расходов.

В Финляндии для экономики коммуны типично, что влияние экономического кризиса проявляется с задержкой. На доходы городов существенно влияют накопления налогов. Связанный с кризисом рост безработицы уменьшает размер накопления налогов.

Сейчас на конъюнктурное развитие повлияла структура отрасли, в которой большое место занимала доля сектора услуг. В положительном направлении стала развиваться занятость населения, а налоговые поступления в конце года начали расти. Доходы без учёта доли коммерческих предприятий составили в целом 4 112 миллиона евро.

Доходы городов в 2010 году, несмотря на лучший по сравнению с прогнозами результат, всё ещё недостаточны для покрытия услуг и инвестиций. Дефицит финансирования за счёт доходов компенсируется кредитами. Хельсинки был вынужден взять дополнительный кредит в размере 281 миллионов евро, и размер долга в пересчёте на каждого жителя увеличился до 1 989 евро. Инвестиции оставались на запланированном уровне.

В Хельсинки начато историческое по своим масштабам изменение структуры города, в рамках которого акцент будет обращён, прежде всего, на морскую составляющую города. Новые городские кварталы спроектированы и строятся в районах Яткясаари, Каласатама, Круунувуоренранта и Пасила, а также в Остерсундом. Значительные инвестиции также сделаны в капитальный ремонт. Одновременно мы стремимся

усилить привлекательность и жизненные силы центра города. Мы стали обращать больше внимание на комфортность и благополучие горожан и гостей города. Население Хельсинки растёт, и в ближайшем будущем город сможет предложить более интересные и разнообразные возможности для проживания.

На будущее развитие округа, состоящего из самого Хельсинки и окружающих его 14 коммун, значительно влияет сотрудничество коммун. Объектом регионального сотрудничества являются, прежде всего, землепользование, вопросы жилья и транспорта, а также региональные услуги, а целью – сохранение международной конкурентоспособности округа.

Сформированные в результате регионального сотрудничества региональные ассоциации Helsingin seudun liikenne/HSL (Транспорт округа Хельсинки) и Helsingin seudun ympäristöpalvelut/HSY (Экологические услуги округа Хельсинки) начали свою деятельность в соответствии с нашими ожиданиями. Подготовлен проект транспортной системы округа Хельсинки HLJ 2011, затрагивающий интересы четырнадцати коммун. Исследование вопроса объединения Хельсинки и Вантаа и исследование достоинств и недостатков двухступенчатой модели регионального управления дали нам ценную информацию для развития регионального сотрудничества.

Исключительно сложная ситуация со снегом в Хельсинки периодически угрожала функциональности города. Содержание улиц, уборка снега и обеспечение бесперебойности движения транспорта требуют более эффективных мер. Исключительные погодные условия дали импульс для начала более подробного обсуждения состояния окружающей среды. В принятой муниципалитетом программе развития компании Helsingin Energia установлены чёткие цели по снижению выбросов углекислого газа.

Хельсинки был весьма успешен и достиг высших мест во многих международных сравнительных исследованиях. Увеличившееся количество туристов и деловых гостей свидетельствует о привлекательности города. Хельсинки может предложить интересную городскую культуру и разносторонние мероприятия вкупе с безопасной и чистой окружающей средой.

*Юсси Паюнен
Мэр города*

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ГОДОВОГО БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО ОТЧЕТА ЗА 2010 ГОД

Показатели отчета о прибыли	2010	2009
Производительность производственных расходов, %	40,1	41,4
Годовая валовая прибыль в миллионах евро	388,0	315,3
Годовая валовая прибыль в % к расходам	114,6	94,5
Годовая валовая прибыль в евро на жителя	659	541
Годовая валовая прибыль без учета торговых предприятий в евро на жителя	114	-24
Общая численность населения	588.600	583.100
Показатели денежного оборота	2010	2009
Внутреннее финансирование инвестиций, %	44,8	50,8
Внутреннее финансирование затрат капитала, %	23,8	45,1
Обслуживание заемов	4,7	4,3
Денежные средства 31.12., в 1000 евро	723.855	687.655
Достаточность кассы, дней	45	53
Балансовые показатели	2010	2009
Степень аутентичности, %	75,1	75,5
Относительная задолженность, %	42,8	39,1
Ссудный капитал, 31.12. в миллионах евро	1.171	890
Ссуда, в евро на жителя	1.989	1.527
Поступления от возвращения долга	1.648	980



HELSINKI

Founded in 1550
The Finnish Capital since 1812

AREA AND ENVIRONMENT

Total area	716 km ²
Land	213 km ²
Population density	
inhabitants per sq. km	2,768
Shoreline	123 km
Islands	315

MEAN TEMPERATURE 2010

whole year	5.0°C
warmest month, June	21.7°C
coldest month, January	-10.4°C

POPULATION

Total population 2010/2011 588,549

Age groups %

0–6	6.8
7–15	7.7
16–64	70.6
65–74	8.2
75+	6.8
Life expectancy	79.2
men	75.4
women	82.4
Finnish nationality %	92.4
Other nationals %	7.6
Finnish-speaking %	83.2
Swedish-speaking %	6.0
Other languages %	10.8

HOUSING

Dwellings total	325,818
owner-occupied dwellings %	44.7
Housing density m ² /person	34.2
Rented dwellings owned by the city	53,000

LABOUR MARKET

Jobs	407,676
primary production (SIC A-B)	0.3 %
processing (SIC C-F)	11.0 %
services total (SIC G-S)	87.8 %
market services (SIC G-N)	53.9 %
public services (SIC O-S)	33.9 %
other or unknown (SIC T-X)	1.0 %
Number of companies	39,477
Labour force (15–74 year olds)	
employed	306,295
unemployed	21,573
participation rate, %	71.9
Degree of unemployment, %	6.6

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Registered cars per 1,000 inhabitants	395
Public transport within the city, total journeys	199 M
Mobile phones per 100 inhabitants (in Finland)	156
Internet users (15–74 yr), percentage of population	86%

ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY

Sales of electricity	7,712 GWh
Sales of district heating	7,253 GWh
Sales of water	72.3 M m ³
Water consumption per capita per day	250 l
Treated waste water	92.4 M m ³

HEALTH CARE

City sub-district health centres	26
City hospitals	5
Primary health care:	
primary health care visits total	4.1 M
visits to health centres, etc	3.6 M
dental care visits	0.5 M
total per inhabitant	7.0
Average number of patients in institutional care every day	1,240
in city hospitals	1,145
in contract hospitals	95
visits per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1
Specialized medical care:	
Out-patient visits total	0.9 M
in city units	0.2 M
in contract outpatient clinics	0.7 M
total per inhabitant	1.5
Average number of patients in institutional care every day	1,140
in city units	277
in contract hospitals	863
visits per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9

SOCIAL WELFARE

Children in daycare ¹ per 100 1–6-year-olds	65.4
Places in sheltered housing for the elderly	2,513
per 100 persons aged 75+	6.3
Places in institutional care ²	2,529
per 100 persons aged 75+	6.3

¹ Includes municipal daycare centres, family centres and contract daycare centres

² Includes institutional care and long term care for the elderly.

EDUCATION

Educational structure:

% of 15-year-olds and older with	
comprehensive school certificate only	30
secondary education	33
tertiary education	37

Number of educational institutions in Helsinki:

Universities	5
Polytechnics	5
Vocational training institutions	23
Comprehensive schools and upper secondary schools	176

CULTURE AND LEISURE

City library

Book loans, millions	9.2
Loans per inhabitant	15.6
Museums	72
Recreational trails and jogging tracks, km	216
Swimming pools	14
Sport halls and gyms	32

TOURISM

Passengers (millions)

via Helsinki-Vantaa airport	13
via the Port of Helsinki	10
via Helsinki railway station	48
Hotel guests (millions)	1.8
overnight stays, total	3.0
of which foreigners	1.6
Hotels	53
rooms	8,251
beds	15,557
International conferences and events	111
participants	30,409

Helsinki in Europe

Helsinki – as the capital of the country – is the centre of administrative, economic and cultural life in Finland. Helsinki with its neighbouring cities forms a metropolitan area with about 1,3 million inhabitants and more than 50 000 companies. Helsinki is the heart of one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the European Union.

Helsinki offers safe and pleasant surroundings in which to live and work, plus a wide range of excellent transport connections. Helsinki is also the centre of expertise of a very high standard where universities and research institutes combine cutting edge competence on an international scale to provide an innovative business environment.

Finland is a member state of the European Union since 1995 and adopted the euro in 1999.

Helsinki offers

- A high standard of living
- Exceptional high-tech resources and capabilities
- A well-educated workforce
- Good availability of efficient business services
- Top competitiveness and creability
- Benefits of the Eurozone membership
- Excellent infrastructure, ideally placed to serve the Russian and Baltic markets

European Union in 2010

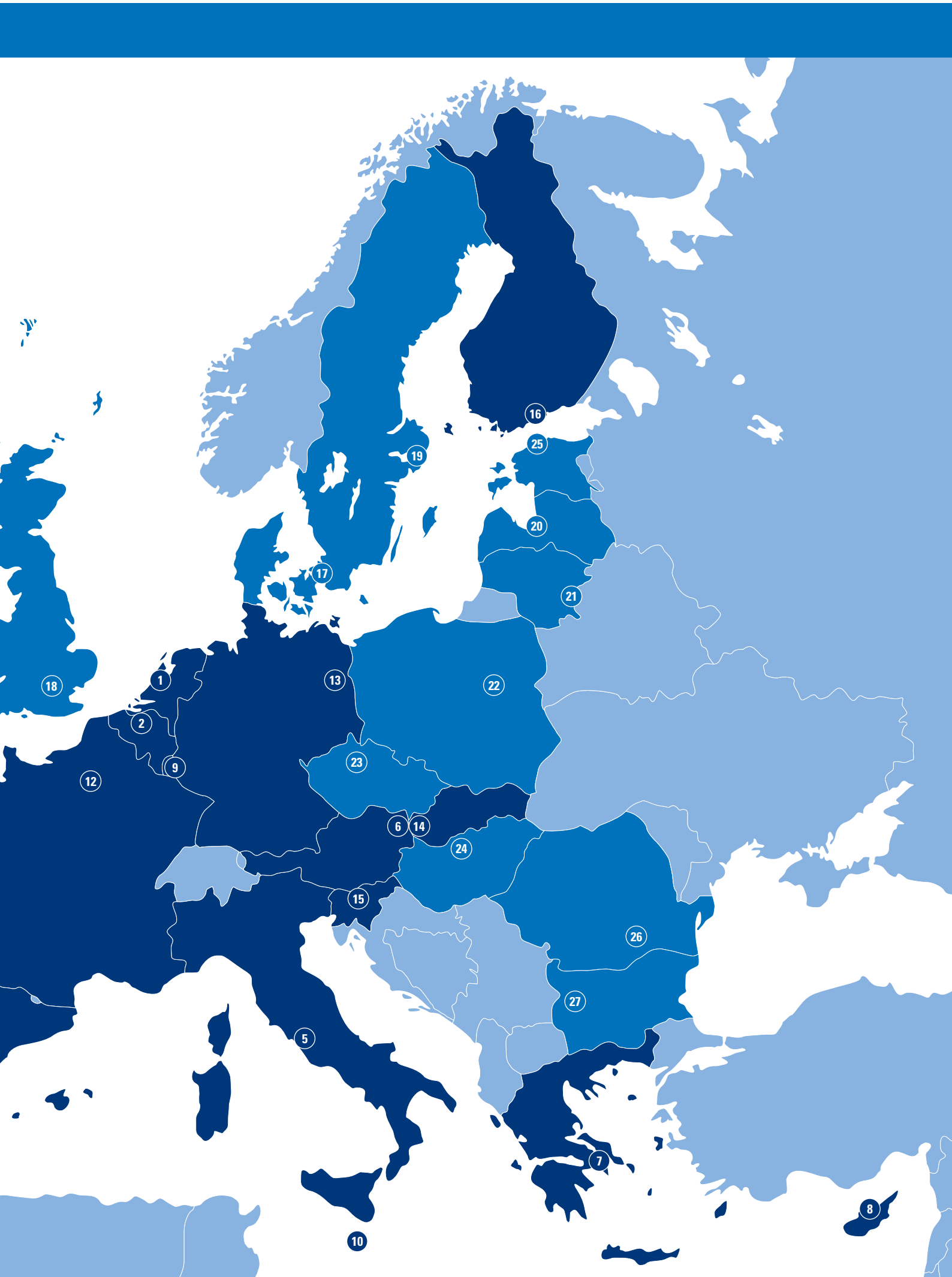
Capitals of EU member states of the euro area

- 1 Amsterdam
- 2 Brussels
- 3 Madrid
- 4 Dublin
- 5 Rome
- 6 Vienna
- 7 Athens
- 8 Nicosia
- 9 Luxembourg
- 10 Valletta
- 11 Lisbon
- 12 Paris
- 13 Berlin
- 14 Bratislava
- 15 Ljubljana
- 16 Helsinki

Capitals of other EU member states

- 17 Copenhagen
- 18 London
- 19 Stockholm
- 20 Riga
- 21 Vilnius
- 22 Warsaw
- 23 Prague
- 24 Budapest
- 25 Tallinn
- 26 Bucharest
- 27 Sofia







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