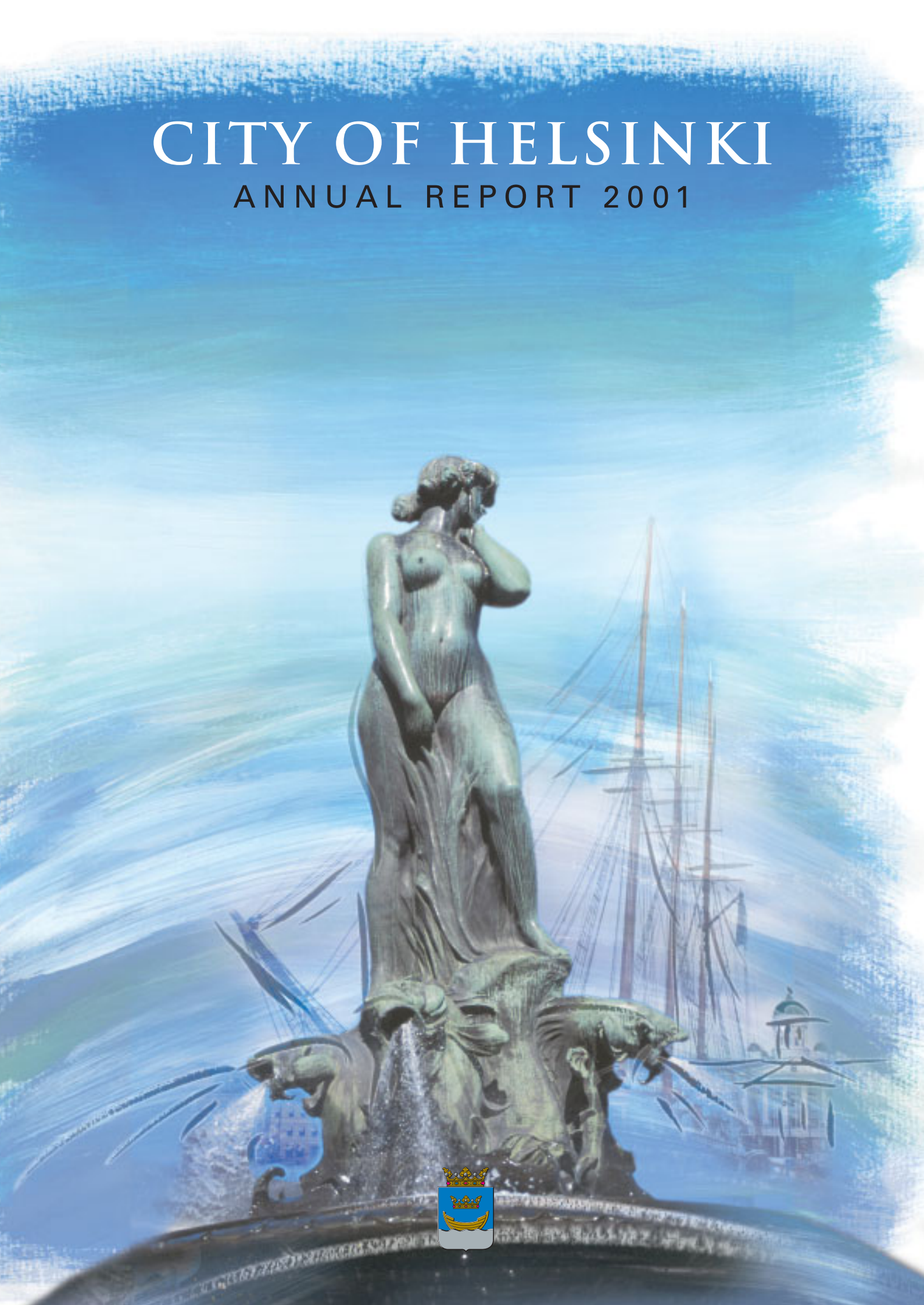


# CITY OF HELSINKI

ANNUAL REPORT 2001



# 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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# CITY OF HELSINKI

ANNUAL REPORT 2001



# A MESSAGE FROM THE LORD



**T**he vigorous economic growth that characterized the start of the new millennium levelled off in 2001. The business prosperity that has been growing steadily over the years can be seen in all the major growth centres, especially the Helsinki region. Although the effects of the September 11th terrorist attacks in the USA spread rapidly to Finland, the purchasing power of the people of Helsinki and the associated demand for services remained strong.

During 2000 and 2001, Finland's international competitiveness was better than ever before. This fact came out repeatedly in different comparative studies. A significant proportion of Finnish business producing top results operates in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. It is important to note, however, that at the public service level, the education, health, transport and other services provided by the City of Helsinki are also highly competitive.

Helsinki is not only Finland's economic motor, but it is also, by international assessment, clean, green and close to nature, and offers agreeable surroundings in which to live. The wide variety of services provided by the City supports residents at work and in their leisure activities, helps people to grow up and helps them as their powers decline with age. There is a high degree of resident satisfaction with the services that Helsinki provides. At the end of the year, the City of Helsinki and its 560,000 inhabitants employed approximately 39,800 people, over three-quarters of them in the key sectors of social services and health, and education and culture.

The metropolitan area is a complete unit made up of private companies and their jobs, educational institutions and the cultural sector providing the background for intellectual growth, pleasant surroundings and opportunities for exercise to support physical rejuvenation, plus the rest of the structure of a properly functioning society, together with all the appropriate services. One of the competitive factors in the Helsinki region is the wide-ranging cooperation between the universities, the local administrative organs of central government, and other stakeholders in the region; let's call it 'metropolitan expertise'.

Helsinki has been eager to channel some of its development resources into international networks. We have been exchanging information with the major cities of Europe and trying to influence the issues we consider important. In 2001, Helsinki had the honour of holding the Presidency of the Eurocities organization and the UCUE (Union des Capitales de l'Union Européenne). This is another way of looking after the international competitiveness of Finland's economic motor. The City departments and institutions have become involved with the activities of relevant international organizations and have benefited from them in terms of marketing and developing their own expertise.

Four-fifths of the inhabitants of the EU live in cities and smaller built-up areas, as do three-fifths of the Finnish population. Partly linked with the debate that is under way in the EU on good governance in the future, Helsinki supports the devel-

# MAYOR

opment of Finnish regional policy in a new direction that takes the special needs of conurbations into account. During the year under review, Osaaminen ja osallisuus (Expertise and participation), the first publication by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area on its own metropolitan policy programme, was completed. The Ministry of the Interior also began studying new forms of regional policy in 2001, under the auspices of OECD metropolitan research, covering 60 municipalities in the Regions around Helsinki.

For Helsinki, 2001 was a year for the record books, with tax revenues reaching record levels at the end of a long period of growth. The overall economic situation for the country as a whole is now more uncertain. However, from 2002 onwards, the economy of the City of Helsinki will be severely out of balance, particularly because of government amendments made to the Act on Central Government Transfers to Local Government and offsetting value added tax by corporation tax. According to the budget for 2002, tax revenues will be EUR 313 million less than the actual tax revenues received in 2001. We take a serious attitude to the challenges posed by the tightening economy knowing full well that it will affect the services provided for the residents of Helsinki and the competitiveness of the entire country beyond the Helsinki region. We are confident, however, that expertise and creativity will brighten up the outlook before long.

The biosciences are growing in global importance and one of the most exciting new opportu-

nities in the development of our City is the strong foothold the sector has secured in the Helsinki region. In 2001, the Biomedicum Helsinki research centre building was completed at Meilahti. An area in the impressive new Viikki Science Park has been reserved for the European Food Safety Authority to be located in Helsinki. The authority was set up temporarily in Brussels in 2002, but Helsinki offers an excellent operating environment for it in the future.

A growing and attractive capital is of great importance to Finland and year by year it becomes greater still. Here in Helsinki we know our own strengths and our resources and we are ready to carry the responsibility for keeping the competitiveness of the whole country at a high level. I want to extend my warmest thanks to all those interests that have taken a constructive part in the continued development of Helsinki for their excellent and fruitful cooperation in 2001.



Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
Lord Mayor

# DEVELOPMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE CITY COUNCIL



Chairman of the City Council  
Pekka Sauri



First Deputy Chairman  
Suvi Rihntniemi



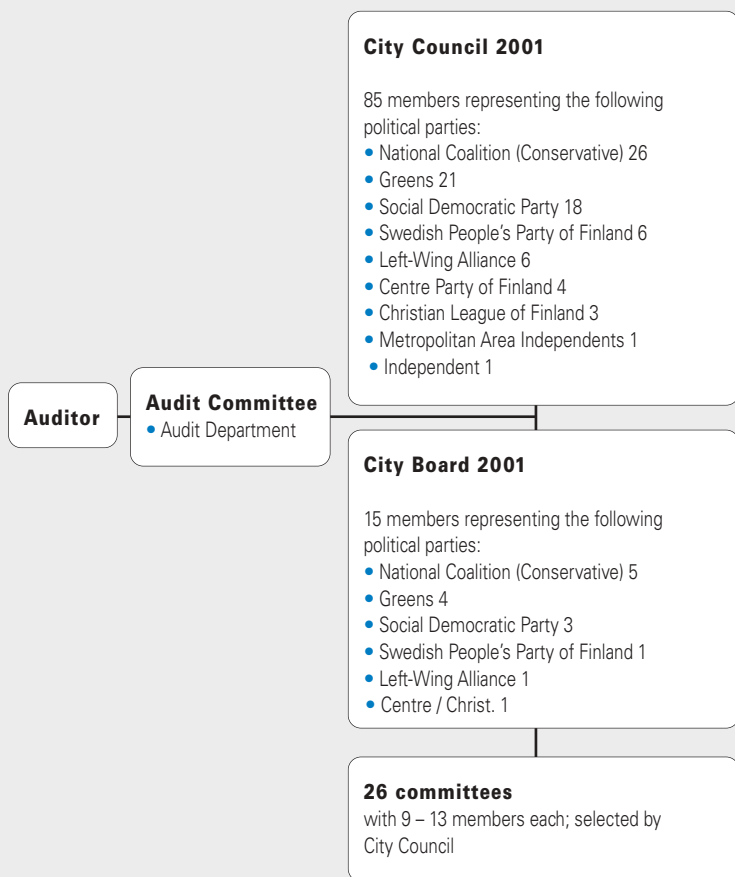
Second Deputy Chairman  
Arto Bryggare

**U**nder 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.

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.





Chairman of the City Board  
Harry Bogomoloff



First Deputy Chairman  
Rakel Hiltunen



Second Deputy Chairman  
Minerva Krohn

**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 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

**DEPUTY MAYOR FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

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

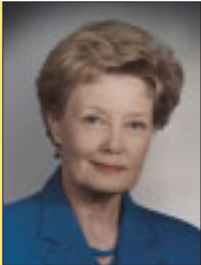
**DEPUTY MAYOR FOR CITY PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE**

- 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

# THE LORD MAYOR'S SECTOR



**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 4,304.2

### 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	15.2
Personnel	1,222
Of the entire personnel, %	3.1

## Economic progress in the Helsinki region and the City

Growth in total production of the Helsinki region levelled off, but began to rise again more vigorously towards the end of the year. The economic outlook for the construction industry weakened somewhat as the start of a number of office construction projects was delayed. Output of business services and welfare services began picking up towards the end of the year.

Long-term unemployment, which has been going down slowly, continues to hold back improvements in prosperity, despite the increased number of jobs available. The population of the City grew by 4,244 during the year, while the labour force available grew even more, taking the surrounding municipalities into account.

The City's annual accounts for 2001 show that expenditure was estimated reasonably well in the budget, but tax revenues were somewhat larger than had been anticipated, especially because of the tax receivables accrued from previous years. According to the budget, the operating margin was EUR -2.0 billion. Helsinki's financial results for the fiscal year show a surplus of EUR 208 million, which allows funds to be set aside with an eye to the deficits expected over the next year or two.

Helsinki's municipal tax rate remained at 16.5%. The yield from income tax grew 11% on the previous year to EUR 1.5 billion, while receipts from corporation tax fell 5.7% to EUR 0.7 billion. Due to the evening out of tax revenues through government financial transfers, the extent of the cumulative government financial contributions to Helsinki totalled EUR -50 million.

The total sum of investments made by the City of Helsinki rose to EUR 400 million and the City's liquidity remained good throughout the year.

The budget was drawn up in euros for the first time. Intensive preparatory work on changing the monetary unit continued right up to the end of the year and the euro was adopted without a hitch.

Work on the Helsinki housing programme for 2001-2005 was completed in the spring. The City was able to meet its own housing construction targets, but overall numbers fell slightly short of the target figures.

## International activity

Last autumn, Helsinki was chosen to retain the Presidency of the Eurocities organization for a

second term. Roughly 100 cities belong to the organization, which represents one hundred million European citizens. The City also acted as President of the UCUE (Union des Capitales de l'Union Européenne). The theme of the annual conference of the UCUE held in Helsinki was cooperation between cities and universities. Until November, Helsinki also acted as Chair of the Helsinki-Tallinn Euregio cooperation network.

The City of Helsinki and City of Vantaa joint Urban II Community Initiative Programme proposed under the 2001-2007 EU Structural Fund was approved by the European Commission and launched in the latter part of the year. The programme area covers parts of eastern Helsinki and parts of eastern Vantaa.

## Communications and marketing

The focus of communications was on improving electronic communications, especially from the point of view of publicizing decision-making, improving the quality of the City's magazine for residents and boosting publicity at the international level.

During 2001, a joint, regional web-service portal was constructed in partnership with the University of Helsinki, using the address [www.Helsinki.fi](http://www.Helsinki.fi), which had previously been used solely by the University. At this address, Internet users can now access all City of Helsinki and University of Helsinki web services, plus many other Internet services in the Helsinki region.

International publicity was boosted in various ways including the introduction of web pages in French and Russian.

The growth in tourism levelled off as expected in Helsinki, following its year of celebrations. A new strategy was created for marketing tourism with the help of the Convention Bureau that was set up in the spring. The City Tourist & Convention Bureau markets Helsinki in the neighbouring areas, in the EU and in selected markets on the other side of the globe.

In conjunction with Helsinki Region Marketing, the City Business Development Unit implemented a number of campaigns and took part in international fairs, particularly in the property sector, with the aim of influencing decisions made by companies about locations. Besides tourism, the particular theme of the Lord Mayor's marketing trip to Japan in September was biotechnology.





### **Finlandia Hall**

Finlandia Hall celebrated its 30th anniversary. All in all, over ten thousand different events have taken place in Finlandia Hall since it was completed. More than ten million people have visited the Hall over the years, for conferences, concerts and other events.

A good deal of attention was devoted to the Hall's anniversary and to related events in the media in Finland and abroad, and in magazines for the congress, design and architecture fields.

### **Fire and rescue services**

The number of emergency call-outs continued to increase in 2001, as did the number of fire alarms and rescue operations. The appreciative customer feedback is an indication of the professional skill of the personnel. At the healthcare conference in November 2001, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities presented an award to the Rescue Department's medical unit.

Extinguishing, rescue, medical and ambulance units were called out a total of 43,912 times, an average of once every 13 minutes.

The threat of terrorist action had to be taken more seriously than ever, in Finland as everywhere else. Risk Management has taken care of

emergency shelter design, fire inspection and public education on accident prevention.

### **Centre of the Environment**

The key aim of Helsinki's environmental policy is to take the ecological aspect into account in all decision-making affecting the environment. The most important way of doing this is to improve environmental assessment and environmental reporting.

During 2001, an environmental report and environmental accounts for the whole of the City were published for the first time. The report, which was coordinated by the Centre of the Environment, was produced through extensive cooperation between the various parts of the administration. The aim of the environmental report was to put across to the people of Helsinki and special interest groups the City's desire to improve the environment by systematically monitoring the environmental impacts and the costs of its decisions.

Key focuses for environmental control and research were the rehabilitation of polluted soil, the impact of traffic on air quality, internal air in housing, food quality and healthiness, the condition of the Gulf of Finland and the Vantaanjoki river, plus a number of nature protection issues. ■

# CULTURE, AND PERSONNEL AFFAIRS



**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	89.2
Operating expenses, EUR million	662.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,184
Investments, EUR million	89.6
Personnel	9,610
Of the entire personnel, %	24.1

The success with which the aims of the City of Culture year in 2000 were met has been analysed across a broad front and work has continued in many areas in the form of cooperation with interests outside the City administration. The City Cultural and Library Committee has considered the matter and produced a report that has been passed on for an extensive round of observations by others.

The funds from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Access to Learning Award have been put to use in developing the City Library's IGS, "Information Gas Station", a project providing customers with Internet information services. The customer can ask any question, either on the spot or via the Internet, e-mail or mobile phone short messaging service (text messaging). The Information Gas Station also provides guidance on independent use of the web including how to use the Internet and e-mail.

## Vigorous development

Education has been undergoing vigorous development in terms of both professional education and overall cultural enlightenment. Networking by schools and educational institutions is supported extensively. The aim is continuous improvement in the quality of teaching and learning, and the promotion of cost effectiveness in the production of services. It was also decided to increase the attractiveness of vocational training in Swedish. The City is involved in a number of corporate training projects that would serve the entire Helsinki region.

Stadia, the Helsinki Polytechnic, is one of the largest polytechnics in Finland, with almost 8,000 youngsters and adults studying for degrees. Stadia's field of operations covers the cultural and service sector, the social services and health sector, plus technology and transport.

## Information as a background and a backup for decision-making

City of Helsinki Urban Facts provides information for city decision-makers and administrative bodies as a basis for planning and decision-making. Information is acquired for present and future strategic needs.

In addition to basic statistics, the following items appeared in the Urban Facts publications series: Lasten ja nuorten elinolot Helsingissä (living conditions for children and young people in Helsinki), Changes in the Helsinki housing market in the 1990s and A profile of Helsinki

healthcare. The publication of statistics on the theme of Studying in Helsinki, towards the end of the year, was an important collaboration project between Helsinki Urban Facts, the Helsinki Education Department and Stadia.

Detailed area statistics give a basic picture of Helsinki's character, and Helsinki alueittain 2001 (Helsinki district by district 2001) was published on the Internet during the year. The Urban Research Department completed the BETWIXT project on the threat of marginalization in European cities, funded by the European Union. A Tacis project funded by the European Commission is a new international initiative in collaboration with St Petersburg and Manchester, focusing on the field of culture. The Urban Research Department has also taken on the coordination of the urban policy programme that is currently being drawn up.

## Listening to children and young people

Youth Affairs and Education have continued the campaign Hesän nuorten ääni (The voices of young people in Helsinki), intended to build a Helsinki that children and young people see as a place where their voice is heard and where they can influence important issues themselves. A longer-term strategy has been drawn up for Youth Department activity to adapt to the challenges of a changing world.

## Exercise for all

In the field of sport, a number of large new-build and renovation projects have been carried out in new housing areas and at existing sports facilities. New changing rooms and service buildings have been constructed at Käpylä, Myllypuro and Pukinmäki sports grounds, on the same type plan, but dimensioned according to the Sports Department's classification at each place.

The City Council approved the City's sports policy programme for 2001-2010. During the preparation of the programme, special emphasis was given to the importance of cooperation within the City organization. The more important measures in the programme include the construction of a comprehensive network of ice rinks, and the completion of a network of outdoor pedestrian and cycle ways for recreation and exercise.

## The City Museum is well known

Two major exhibitions were organized by the Helsinki City Museum, Häät (Weddings) at the Sederholm House and Venäläisyyttä Helsingissä



(The Russian influence in Helsinki) which was on show in Moscow during the autumn. Both achieved substantial popularity. The City Museum also produced *Muistojen hallimymälä* (Memories of a market hall) at Hietalahti Market Hall. Numerous events were organized for the people of Helsinki throughout the year, which reached their climax with the opening of the historical Christmas decorations in Sofiankatu on the first Sunday of Advent. The Museum also took part in a number of international projects.

#### **The Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra**

For the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra the top events of the year included three major foreign tours. The principal aim of the orchestra's activities was to provide an opportunity to hear less common works in addition to the basic repertoire and to put the orchestra and its players in a new perspective.

#### **An Art Museum of many parts**

The wide-ranging exhibitions at the City Art Museum have aroused a good deal of discussion. In the Tennispalatsi, a major photographic exhibition in the spring was followed by *The Art of Star Wars*, which opened in August and ran for the whole of the autumn, taking up both floors of the museum. The summer exhibition at Meilahti, *ITE TEHTY* (Self-made), attracted visitors to both the Art Museum itself and to the grounds.

All in all, 25 new exhibitions were opened in the City Art Museum, plus the *Stadin nuoret* (City Youth) exhibition held in Moscow during the autumn.

Acquisitions by the Museum are focused on building up a collection of important Finnish contemporary art. A total of 159 works were acquired in 2001 and there are now some 7,500 works in the collection.

#### **Employment issues**

Taking care of employment issues forms part of the normal activities of the Social Services Department, the Education Department, and the Training and Development Centre. However, an employment committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of organizational reforms and the smoothness of operations in changing circumstances in addition to its other duties.

#### **Focus of personnel policy**

The wellbeing-at-work programme aimed at the entire City organization continued. The programme focuses primarily on creating an operating model that can help to maintain and improve working capacity, and enhance the quality of working life. The City has stepped up recruitment, since in the next few years the competition for capable staff is going to get tougher and recruitment needs will grow, as more and more staff retire year by year. ■

# SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH



**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	198.6
Operating expenses, EUR million	1,570.5
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	2,806
Investments, EUR million	70.4
Personnel	20,910
Of the entire personnel, %	52.6

In 2001, Social Affairs resources were focused on child welfare and family services, services for the elderly, alcohol and drug-abuse problems, particularly the escalating drug problem, homelessness and the prevention of polarisation in certain areas through positive discrimination.

Public Health focused on a number of issues including promoting the welfare of children and young people. In the areas shared by the Health and Social Services Departments, the aim was to achieve clear synergy benefits.

The Heikki Waris Institute, Helsinki's own teaching and research clinic for urban social work, was inaugurated on October 25, 2001.

## Social services for children and young people

The number of children of nursery age fell throughout the City, but at the same time the need has arisen to establish daycare centres in new, growing housing areas. The daycare situation was good in all parts of the City with a daycare place for every child.

Statutory pre-school education began on August 1, 2001, but it had already been implemented in Helsinki the previous year. The curriculum was approved by the City Board in December 2001. The Social Services Department and the Education Department have launched a joint project on development work in pre-school and elementary teaching.

The need for child welfare services has been growing continuously, so child welfare in client families has been added as one of the factors in family work. Project working in housing areas with a high proportion of dysfunctional families was started using separate funds earmarked for positive discrimination.

A programme on child and family policy was approved by the City Council in March 2001. A child welfare development programme by the Social Services Department will be drawn up as a continuation of this.

## Income support

The number of income support customers continued to decline early in 2001, so that a reduction of 2% could be registered for the whole year. However, the numbers of customers took an upward turn during the second half of the year, due to the tightening economic situation and a substantial rise in housing rents which directly increased the need for income support.

## Services for the elderly

A continuation programme on services for the elderly for 2002-2004 was approved by the City Council in the spring. In accordance with the pro-

gramme, services will be aimed especially at elderly people with diminished functional capacity.

The most important area of focus in 2001 was to combine social services and health care at home in all the principal districts and to improve home care in general.

Projects involving services for the elderly also included the launch of a rehabilitation clinic experiment, an extensive training scheme for home-care personnel, plus a time and motion study of them. The dementia care programme, the mental health programme for the elderly and the development programme for the under-75s were also completed.

The number of places in sheltered housing for the elderly was increased and staff numbers were adjusted against the recommendations of the programme on services for the elderly.

## Contracting for services to shorten queues

Finland's health services experienced the longest industrial action by doctors in history. The strike hit hardest in the Helsinki and Oulu regions, where basic health care services in the public sector and specialist medical care services were discontinued for a total of over four months.

Some 260 of the Health Department's 500 doctors took part in the dispute.

When the strike ended, the Health Department took action to shorten the queues of patients awaiting treatment. An extra allocation of up to FIM 100 million was made available to the Department to be used by the end of February 2002 to shorten the queues of patients to pre-strike levels. It was decided to select the providers of the services needed to demolish the queues on the basis of competitive tenders.

Competitive tendering for specialist medical care services on such a large scale is something quite new in Finland and it has been followed throughout the country with great interest.

## Dental care for adults extended

The legislation on dental care has been amended so that gradually the entire population of Finland will be entitled to subsidized dental treatment, irrespective of their age. In April, 58,000 new Helsinki residents born between 1956 and 1961 came within the scope of municipal dental treatment. The age groups coming within the scope of health insurance reimbursement also increased.

## Focusing on the welfare of children and young people

The aim of the early interactive continuing education programme launched by the Health



Department is to increase the ability of public-health nurses to identify psychosocial problems in children and young people and to intervene at an early stage.

Helsinki's substance-abuse strategy for 2000 obliges every Helsinki school and educational institution to draw up an alcohol and drug-abuse programme. During 2001, such programmes were drawn up for more than 100 schools in collaboration with the Education Department. In the autumn, a new programme for medical checks was also introduced in school health care.

In August 2001, the Health Department began assessing children's needs for psychiatric care on an outpatient basis.

#### **New mental health programme**

In 2001, the City Council approved the mental health programme that will be a key strategic document over the next few years in the development of mental health services in Helsinki.

#### **Meeting the home care challenges ahead**

In order to ease congestion in the area served by Maria Hospital, a new emergency health centre was opened there in December. In order to ease congestion in the area served by Malmi Hospital, it was decided to set up 25 new emergency beds at Herttoniemi Hospital for the needs of emergency patients in the eastern and southeastern districts.

A separate study on the reasons for congestion set special challenges for the development of home care. On the basis of the study, planning of the overall organization of emergency treatment in Helsinki was started as a follow-up measure.

#### **Largest patient data system in the Nordic countries**

In spring 2001, the Pegasos patient treatment data system was introduced in the City Health Department. One important new feature of the system is the use of electronic case notes for each patient instead of the hard-copy case notes used previously. ■

# CITY PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE



**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	387.3
Operating expenses, EUR million	111.4
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	199
Investments, EUR million	128.0
Personnel	1,127
Of the entire personnel, %	2.8

## Major projects make progress

The key challenges for City Planning are to provide the right conditions for housing production, ensure the vitality of the City centre and provide the optimum operating environment for business. In August, the City Council held an important preliminary debate on the 2002 Helsinki Master Plan. This will create a sound background for the construction of housing and business premises, not to mention the opportunities for outdoor leisure pursuits that are so important to residents, well into the future. The Master Plan will now progress through an extensive interactive process, in which all those who are interested will be able to give their opinion on the plan's proposals.

The major development schemes in the City centre, such as the amendments to the local plan for Töölönlahti and the design of the Kamppi centre, are making progress. The local plan for Töölönlahti, which will make it possible to build a high-quality, new central park and the Musiikkitalo music centre, plus business premises located in a key area, was approved by the City Council in February 2002. In autumn 2001, the Supreme Administrative Court rejected the appeals against the local plan for the Kamppi centre.

The Vuosaari harbour project will enable two important districts in the inner city area, Sompasaari and Jätkäsaari, to be redeveloped as residential and non-residential areas. The potential for infill building in Keski-Pasila is also largely dependent on the relocation of the harbour. Preparatory work was begun on changing Malmi aerodrome and the Laajasalo oil harbour area to residential use.

## Transport on the right track

In the inner city area it is Helsinki's aim to pay special attention to improving public transport and developing pedestrian and cycle ways. This will mean new Metro lines, towards Töölö and Laajasalo, for instance, underground 'raindrop' loops in the inner city for metropolitan commuter trains and the new Kalasatama station on the existing Metro line to the east. The idea is to extend this environmentally friendly, urban, rapid-transit system to neighbouring municipalities in due course. Planning of the Metro to Espoo continued in collaboration between the municipalities.

The assessment procedure on the environmental impacts of the long-planned central area tunnel was brought to a conclusion in the summer. The primary purpose of the tunnel,

which will stretch from Ruoholahti to Sörnäinen, is to cut motor traffic in the heart of Helsinki and open areas up for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.

## Housing programme targets met

The numerical targets set for housing construction were met as far as the City's own new construction targets were concerned. During the year under review, starts were made on the construction of 1,315 new homes for which the Housing Production Office acted as developer. As far as renovation was concerned, results fell 203 short of the planned target of 1,800 homes. Including private construction, construction work started on a total of 3,757 homes during the year. For the housing programme as a whole, results fell less than 400 homes short of the target. Housing construction is always the outcome of cooperation between various interests and the battle against the housing shortage has still not been won. The majority of the new homes were being built in Arabianranta, Viikki, Herttoniemenranta and Vuosaari.

## Site strategy supports vitality

The first phase of the High Tech Center Helsinki business park at the tip of Ruoholahti was completed at the end of the year, while construction of the second phase continued along Porkkalankatu. Over the last few years, Ruoholahti has become one of the most attractive areas for business in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, with the number of jobs rapidly rising to 10,000. More opportunities for building business premises are being generated in the Salmisaari coal storage area, where construction of the new underground storage facility got well under way last year. It will be possible to zone the area released, around 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>, for business.

Construction work on various buildings including new head offices for the Sato Group adjacent to Käpylä Station and new premises for Canon in Munkkivuori started on sites released by the City. The relocation of the Finnish subsidiary of Pfizer, one of the biggest pharmaceutical companies in the world, from Espoo to Helsinki was confirmed when the City Council approved the basis for the lease on the site earmarked for the company in Munkkiniemi.

The first phase of the Opus Business Park in Herttoniemi was completed and, in the autumn,

construction work started on the new head offices for the YH Developers' Association on an office site at Rastila, handed over by the City. The City made provision for the relocation of the technology and transport departments of Stadia, the Helsinki polytechnic, by purchasing a large non-residential site in the centre of Herttoniemi. A public-private agreement to bring forward the construction of the Kalasatama Metro Station was approved by the City Council. The agreement guarantees a substantial amount of private funding for the construction of the station and will increase the attraction of the area as a location for private companies even before port operations are transferred to Vuosaari.

Income from the sale of land came to around EUR 45 million in 2001, more than double the target that had been set. The most important sites handed over included the site for the extension to the Parliament building, the Paciuksenkatu office site and the three Aurinkolahti housing sites in Vuosaari. Important sites were also conveyed at Leppävaara in Espoo and Nikkilä in Sipoo. Ground rents in 2001 totalled about EUR 137 million. To offset the sites handed over, Helsinki also acquired land to the value of around EUR 55 million. The most important of the areas acquired include the EUR 19 million deal for the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine site, the EUR 16 million deal for the Kansakoulukatu office building and the EUR 8 million deal for the Kivikko industrial and leisure area.

#### **Number of building permits down**

A total of 699 building permits were granted, 6% down on the previous year. The number of buildings covered by the permits was down 19% on

2000 and the corresponding volume was down 31%.

#### **Art as a part of the urban scene**

In order to improve the quality of the urban environment, the conditions for leasing sites in the Arabianranta area include a provision whereby in new buildings constructed on land owned by the City, 1-2% of the cost of the project has to be spent on art. The City Public Works Department also follows the same principal by spending 1% of the cost of new public buildings on art. The idea is that, through their art, as many contemporary artists as possible will become an integral part of the housing milieu or of public spaces. ■



# TECHNICAL SERVICES



**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	1,076.1
Operating expenses, EUR million	877.5
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,569
Investments, EUR million	245.0
Personnel	6,915
Of the entire personnel, %	17.4

## Helsinki Water 125-years old

In January, Helsinki Water celebrated its 125th anniversary with a number of special events and the publication of a history of its 125 years of operation. The main theme of the anniversary year was 'Water and life', which highlighted the importance of functional and high-quality water supply in all aspects of society.

Helsinki Water invested in the development of its services. The new customer information system, which improves services to external customers, was ready to be introduced at the end of the year.

Because of the repair work on the Päijänne tunnel, raw water had to be taken from the Vantaanjoki river for roughly four months at the end of the year. However, there were no discernible defects in water quality or supply, which demonstrates the effectiveness of the emergency system.

## 25 hectares of new parkland

The City Board decided that by 2006, except for the heart of the City, responsibility for maintenance of the City streets would be transferred from individual properties to the City. The idea is that the streets will be maintained more effectively and more evenly than at present, especially pavements in wintertime. The City will be responsible for carrying out the maintenance work, but will invoice properties for the work done.

The belowground municipal engineering services and cable networks were renewed in Aleksanterinkatu, the busy shopping street in the heart of Helsinki. The biggest road construction project was the new Eliel Saarientie being built through Etelä-Haaga.

A total of 25 hectares of new parkland was built, mainly in the eastern and northeastern parts of the City. Some 22 hectares of existing parkland was renovated in the central area.

## Freight at record levels in the Port of Helsinki

A record 9.0 million tonnes of break-bulk cargo was shipped through the Port of Helsinki and the Port logged 9.0 million passengers, the third highest number in its history. The Port of Helsinki retained its market share in both freight and passenger transport.

Helsinki Energy strengthened its procurement capacity by acquiring shares in Etelä-Pohjanmaan Voima. Networking among the energy companies in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area intensified when Espoon Sähkö became a shareholder in Suomen Energia-Urakointi, jointly owned by Helsinki Energy and Vantaa Energy.

## Public transport among the best in Europe

A quality study commissioned by Helsinki City Transport Department showed that public transport got even better marks than the previous year. Helsinki City Transport Department has also done well in a 5-year international comparison of the degree of satisfaction with transport in European cities. Helsinki was in one of the top slots for dependability, value for money, range of services and image.

The whole of Helsinki's internal bus transport has now been out to competitive tender once. The City's own production unit, HKL Buses, has been fairly successful in retaining its market share. Public transport within the City boundaries is progressing according to targets.

## Helsinki Wholesale Market and Helsinki Catering

Sales of food to the retail trade through the Helsinki Wholesale Market grew 7.5% on the previous year, to 71 million kilos. The renovations to the refrigeration system in the Wholesale Market freezing plant have made a substantial improvement in food safety. Financial results from Helsinki Textile Services were considerably better than the target set in the budget.

Helsinki Catering was granted an ISO 9001 quality certificate for its high-quality operations in addition to those granted previously. The catering production unit was approved as a supplier of organically produced food. In the sector's annual benchmarking analyses, Helsinki Catering has proved to be as good as competing companies in terms of operations and finance.

## Successful projects

During 2001, PWD Construction Management purchased design and construction services to the tune of EUR 100 million, through competitive tendering. Projects completed in 2001 were actually constructed at considerably lower costs than the cost estimates, which is an indication of the success of the projects and the expertise of the staff. The projects completed include the Vuotalo Community Centre at Vuosaari, four children's daycare centres, and the new gardening and environmental centre Gardenia. Of in-house renovation projects, the refurbishment of the Hietalahti market hall was exceptionally well received by both market traders and customers.

The Public Works Department's Stop töhryille (Stop the Stain! ) campaign is also worth mentioning as an example of a successful operation. The campaign target of cleaning up 50% of all graffiti that had accumulated since 1998 was comfortably exceeded. The Supplies Department converted its purchasing data into electronic form





on the City's intranet, which provides links to the web pages of various other stakeholders for further information.

In the energy sector, the introduction of district cooling is opening up attractive new prospects. Helsinki Energy started up a district cooling plant at Salmisaari power station, which supplies cooling to meet the needs of the nearby Ruoholahti office and commercial premises. An agreement was signed at the end of the year for the supply of cooling to new commercial premises at Sörmäinen.

The most important individual investment projects included the start of the Salmisaari coal storage project and the completion of the modernization of Hanasaari power station.

From October onwards the new HKL Travel Card was gradually adopted by customers, and in December, HKL became the first Transport Department in the world to sell bus tickets by mobile phone. Initial experiences indicate that

buying a bus ticket like this is especially popular amongst young people.

Rolling stock continued to be renewed rapidly. The number of low-floor buses running on LPG increased and there were 6-8 new trams running on routes 10 and 6 in the autumn. All the 12 new Metro trains were handed over by the end of the year.

During the year, Technical Services as a whole took part in a comparison of reporting on environmental and community accountability among Finnish companies and public organizations, by submitting a joint overall report. For its 2001 joint overall report, Technical Services was awarded an honourable mention for the best environmental and community accountability reporting in the public sector category. An honourable mention is a good follow-up to the awards received the previous year by Helsinki Water in the separate environmental reports category and the City of Helsinki for developments in the public sector. ■

## FINANCES 2001

**T**here were no major changes in the Helsinki economy in 2001. Results for the financial year still showed a surplus as the measures decided on by the Government that will weaken the City's income base did not yet affect the 2001 financial year. The annual coverage will allow for depreciations but not investments. Net cash flow from operations and investments shows a clear deficit.

In 2001, more tax revenues accumulated than expected mainly as a result of tax revenues accrued from previous years. Advance corporation taxes for 2001 were considerable lower than the year before. Due to the balancing of tax revenues between municipalities, Helsinki paid central government considerably more than it received as government transfers.

Investment remained at the level of previous years and focused on health and social services, and public corporations.

#### Surplus for the financial year EUR 35 million

The City of Helsinki 2001 financial statements showed a surplus of EUR 35 million. Profit for the financial year showed a surplus due to a higher amount of accrued tax income than expected.

Accrued tax income for 2001 totalled EUR 2,279 million. EUR 1,498 million was municipal tax, EUR 672 million corporation tax, EUR 109 million real estate tax and EUR 1 million dog tax. Municipal tax accumulated 11.1% more, corporation tax 5.7% less and real estate tax 6.4% more than in 2000. Advance municipal taxes in 2001 rose 9.1% on 2000, but advance corporation taxes for the year declined 35.7% on 2000.

Annual coverage in the financial statements was EUR 413 million, i.e. 18% down on the year before. Investments totalled EUR 495 million. Profit for the year was EUR 208 million, compared with EUR 388 million in 2000.

#### Surplus to be used for loan repayments and the suburban improvement

The surplus enables the City to repay an extra EUR 34 million in addition to the planned loan repayments of EUR 50 million. It is proposed to transfer EUR 50 million to the suburban improvement fund and EUR 17 million to a new innovation fund. The remainder of the profit will be transferred to surpluses brought forward.

The new innovation fund aims to promote the competence base in Helsinki in cooperation with

#### CALCULATION OF KEY INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

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

**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** =  $\frac{\text{annual coverage} + \text{interest expenses}}{\text{interest expenses} + \text{loan repayments}}$

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

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

## KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	2001	2000
<b>CITY</b>		
Operating income/operating expenses, %	38.2	39.5
Annual coverage, EUR/inhabitant	738	911
Annual coverage, omitting City-owned public corporations, EUR/inhabitant	468	651
Annual coverage/depreciations, %	163.2	195.4
Liquidity, %	79.5	76.8
Financial assets, EUR/inhabitant	207	402
Relative indebtedness, %	23.2	20.3
Operating income from investments, %	75.9	91.7
Interest-bearing loans, Dec. 31, EUR million	204	225
Interest-bearing loans, EUR/inhabitant	364	404
Loan service coverage	9.0	10.5
Cash reserve, Dec. 31, EUR million	655	615
Cash disbursements per year, EUR million	3,681	3,387
Cash adequacy, days	65	66
Loan receivables, Dec. 31, EUR million	580	570
Inhabitants, Dec. 31	559,718	555,474
<b>GROUP</b>		
Liquidity, %	65.9	66.1
Loan portfolio, EUR million	1,695	1,587
Liabilities, EUR/inhabitant	3,028	2,858

universities and business. The fund will be used to finance investments that enhance the future business base.

#### EUR 364 of loan per inhabitant

No new loans were taken out during the year under review and EUR 23 million was repaid on old loans. At year-end the loan portfolio stood at EUR 204 million, i.e. EUR 364 per inhabitant.

Liquidity remained good throughout the year and the cash surplus came to EUR 42 million. Revenues increased 5.4% and expenditure 4.8% on the previous year.

#### The balance sheet total was EUR 8,524 million.

The profit/loss for the financial year before reserves in the City-owned public corporations were as follows: Helsinki Energy EUR 8.5 million (payment of basic capital to the City deducted), Helsinki Water EUR 0.5 million, Port of Helsinki EUR 20.5 million, Helsinki City Transport EUR -2.2 million, Helsinki Catering EUR 0.7 million and Helsinki Textile Service EUR 0.5 million.

#### Personnel increased

The City had 39,788 full-time employees at year's end, 29,800 of whom were permanent and 9,988 fixed-term employees.

The number of personnel was 1,109 more than at the end of the previous year. As in previous years, the increase occurred in teaching, social affairs and public health. Wages and salaries (excluding the salaries of subsidized employees) came to EUR 967 million, 6% more than in 2000. The number of subsidized employees was 980 at the end of the year, half the figure at the end of 2000.

#### The Helsinki Group

The Helsinki Group comprises the City of Helsinki, 153 subsidiaries, 8 affiliated foundations and three joint ownership companies. In addition, the City of Helsinki is a member of six joint municipal boards and 55 associated companies. Most subsidiaries are founded and wholly owned by the City.

The Helsinki Group is administered in such a way that the City Council sets general goals for its operations and the City Board directs these operations. The Lord Mayor and the Deputy Mayors are responsible for the operational man-

agement of the Group. The Audit Department organizes the audit of the Group's administration and finances.

During the year, 16 new subsidiaries were incorporated. The Antinkoti, Kannelkoti and Pakila foundations were wound up and a combined Helsinki foundation for nursing and old people's homes was established. In addition, a house of artists foundation for the City's 450th anniversary was established.

The Group's liquidity calculated from the consolidated balance sheet was 65.9%. The loan portfolio of the Group was EUR 1,695 million or EUR 3.028 per inhabitant.

The consolidated balance sheet total came to EUR 10,073 million, EUR 336 million more than in the previous year.

#### Exceptionally weak economic outlook for the City

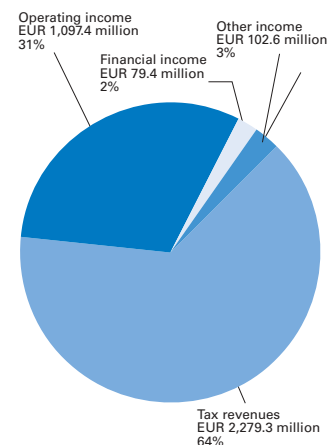
The economic situation in Finland is now more uncertain than before. The economy of the City of Helsinki will be severely out of balance from 2002 onwards as a result of amendments made by the Government to the Act on Central Government Transfers to Local Government and the renunciation of VAT recovery. Tax revenue according to the 2002 budget will be EUR 313 million less than the actual tax revenue in 2001.

The annual coverage in the 2002 budget is EUR -170 million. Taking depreciations into account, the imbalance is as much as EUR -309 million, which corresponds to some 3.2 percentage points calculated in the municipal tax rate. The financial deficit for 2002 will be covered by taking further loans and decreasing the cash position. It will not be possible to decrease the cash position any further in future years. The basis for the City economy for the next few years is exceptionally weak.

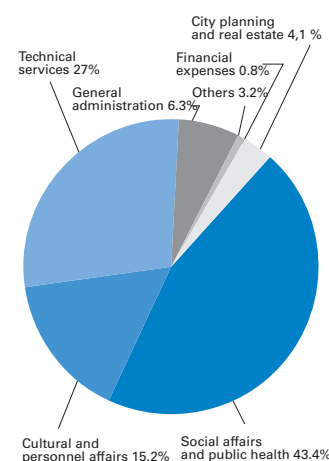
It will be necessary to reassess City operations in the next few years and to adjust the operational expenses and investments through restructuring to a sustainable income base. Rises in municipal and real estate taxes will also be considered. The City Council has approved an adjustment programme regarding the City economy as a guideline for drawing up the 2003 budget.

The 2002 financial statements were drawn up in markkas, but here the figures have been converted into euros.

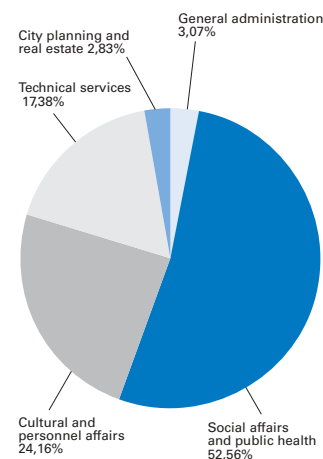
#### Distribution of income



#### Distribution of expenses



#### Personnel by sector



## THE INCOME STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million	Dec. 31.2001	DEC. 31.2000
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>		
Sales proceeds	700,5	658,6
Fees and charges	120,5	118,5
Subsidies and grants	25,6	26,6
Rents	211,6	197,3
Other income	39,2	40,3
	<b>1 097,4</b>	<b>1 041,3</b>
Production for own use	106,9	94,9
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Personnel costs</b>		
Wages, salaries and fees	-1 008,6	-939,1
Personnel-related costs		
Pension costs	-281,8	-239,3
Other personnel-related costs	-90,2	-84,7
Purchased services	-880,7	-802,9
<b>Materials and supplies:</b>		
Purchases during financial year	-351,9	-305,7
Decrease in inventories	2,7	1,8
Grants	-231,8	-228,0
Rents	-110,3	-100,4
Other operating expenses	-25,8	-30,8
	<b>-2 978,5</b>	<b>-2 729,2</b>
<b>GROSS MARGIN</b>	<b>-1 774,3</b>	<b>-1 593,0</b>
<b>Taxes and government contributions</b>		
Tax revenues	2 279,3	2 163,1
Government contributions	-52,0	-12,7
VAT refunds	-93,9	-86,7
	<b>2 133,5</b>	<b>2 063,7</b>
<b>Financial income and expenses</b>		
Interest income	68,0	53,6
Other financial income	11,3	8,3
Interest expenses	-23,0	-22,3
Other financial expenses	-2,7	-4,4
	<b>53,7</b>	<b>35,3</b>
<b>ANNUAL COVERAGE</b>	<b>412,9</b>	<b>506,0</b>
<b>Depreciations and write-downs</b>		
Planned depreciations	-252,9	-259,0
Extraordinary income and expenses		
Extraordinary income	47,6	140,7
Extraordinary expenses	0,0	0,0
	<b>47,5</b>	<b>140,7</b>
<b>PROFIT/LOSS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>207,6</b>	<b>387,8</b>
<b>Changes in reserves and funds</b>		
Change in depreciation difference	-5,4	20,2
Change in reserves	-10,2	-14,6
Change in funds	-156,7	-243,9
	<b>-172,3</b>	<b>-238,3</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>149,5</b>

# THE STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31 2001

EUR million	Dec. 31.2001	DEC. 31.2000
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>		
Operating income		
Annual coverage	412,9	506,0
Extraordinary items	47,5	140,7
Adjustment items for operational cash flow financing	-54,1	-162,7
	406,4	484,1
Investments		
Investment in fixed assets	-548,9	-555,8
Share of investment expenditure	4,8	4,1
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	49,3	144,1
	-494,8	-407,6
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>-88,4</b>	<b>76,5</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS</b>		
Changes in lending		
Increase in granted loans	-66,0	-41,6
Decrease in granted loans	56,2	36,8
	-9,8	-4,8
Changes in loan portfolio		
Increase in long-term debt	2,7	5,0
Decrease in long-term debt	-23,4	-29,2
	-20,8	-24,2
<b>Changes in own capital</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>7,7</b>
Other changes in liquidity		
Changes in capital and reserves for commissioned tasks	-17,6	13,1
Change in current assets	-0,2	-3,2
Change in long-term receivables	-4,7	1,4
Change in short-term receivables	29,8	-35,6
Change in interest-free long- and short-term debt	143,3	-18,9
	150,6	-43,1
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>129,3</b>	<b>-64,4</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH RESERVES</b>	<b>40,8</b>	<b>12,1</b>
Change in cash reserves		
Cash reserves Dec. 31	655,5	614,7
Cash reserves Jan. 1	-614,7	-602,6
	40,8	12,1

## THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million		
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2001</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2000</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Intangible assets</b>		
Intangible rights	45,5	37,4
Other long-term expenditure	40,0	37,7
Advance payments	0,7	1,6
	<b>86,1</b>	<b>76,6</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		
Land and water areas	2 351,0	2 266,9
Buildings	1 260,9	1 178,0
Fixed structures and fittings	1 705,5	1 658,7
Machinery and equipment	202,7	157,9
Other tangible assets	6,4	6,2
Advance payments and works in progress	229,9	236,7
	<b>5 756,4</b>	<b>5 504,5</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Shares and participations	645,4	620,5
Bonds	0,3	0,5
Other loan receivables	579,7	569,7
	<b>1 225,3</b>	<b>1 190,6</b>
<b>FUNDS FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>		
Assigned by the State	316,3	300,8
Special margins on endowment funds	3,0	3,2
Assigned by other instances	192,5	546,9
	<b>511,9</b>	<b>850,9</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Inventories</b>		
Materials and supplies	57,6	54,5
Incomplete products	-0,9	2,0
	<b>56,7</b>	<b>56,5</b>
<b>Receivables</b>		
Long-term receivables		
Loans due	0,5	0,1
Other receivables	8,2	3,9
	<b>8,7</b>	<b>4,0</b>
Short-term receivables		
Sales receivables	87,3	71,3
Loans due	0,6	0,9
Other receivables	43,9	54,5
Accrued income	92,0	126,9
	<b>223,8</b>	<b>253,6</b>
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>232,5</b>	<b>257,6</b>
<b>Financial asset securities</b>		
Investments in financial instruments	552,7	530,5
Bonds	73,6	75,4
	<b>626,4</b>	<b>605,9</b>
<b>Cash in hand and at banks</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>8,8</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8 524,4</b>	<b>8 551,4</b>

EUR million		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2001</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2000</b>
<b>OWN CAPITAL</b>		
Basic capital	2 972,4	2 972,4
Connection fee fund	36,4	27,2
Revaluation fund	1 848,3	1 851,4
Other funds	745,4	612,1
Other equity	480,1	456,7
Surplus/Deficit for previous financial years	409,8	260,3
Surplus/Deficit for financial year	35,2	149,5
	<b>6 527,6</b>	<b>6 329,6</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY PROVISIONS</b>		
Depreciation difference	106,1	100,7
Voluntary provisions	134,1	123,9
	<b>240,2</b>	<b>224,6</b>
<b>OBLIGATORY PROVISIONS</b>		
Pension provisions	457,6	463,6
Other obligatory provisions	10,0	10,6
	<b>467,7</b>	<b>474,2</b>
<b>CAPITAL FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>		
Assigned by the State	318,0	303,0
Endowment fund capital	3,0	3,2
Other capital for commissioned tasks	181,4	552,8
	<b>502,5</b>	<b>859,0</b>
<b>BORROWED CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Long-term</b>		
Bonds	136,2	198,9
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	0,8	0,9
Loans from public-sector bodies	1,1	1,3
Advances received	0,5	0,9
Other long-term liabilities	0,6	0,8
	<b>139,2</b>	<b>202,7</b>
<b>Short-term</b>		
Bonds	65,4	23,1
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	0,1	0,1
Loans from public-sector bodies	0,2	0,2
Advances received	13,9	13,9
Accounts payable	129,9	106,0
Deferred credits and accrued charges	360,9	247,7
Other short-term liabilities	76,8	70,2
	<b>647,3</b>	<b>461,2</b>
<b>Total borrowed capital</b>	<b>786,5</b>	<b>663,9</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>8 524,4</b>	<b>8 551,4</b>

## THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE

EUR million		
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2001</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2000</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Intangible assets</b>		
Intangible rights	50,4	43,4
Other long-term expenditure	66,5	62,2
Advance payments	2,2	2,6
Consolidation goodwill	0,0	0,2
	<b>119,2</b>	<b>108,4</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		
Land and water areas	2375,1	2286,5
Buildings	3237,8	3056,1
Fixed structures and fittings	1778,7	1731,2
Machinery and equipment	267,3	220,9
Other tangible assets	25,8	25,3
Advance payments and works in progress	377,8	380,2
	<b>8062,4</b>	<b>7700,1</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Shares and participations in associated corporations	122,1	117,9
Other shares and participations	270,4	248,2
Bonds	9,9	4,6
Other loan receivables	169,9	203,7
Other receivables	0,1	4,9
	<b>572,5</b>	<b>579,3</b>
<b>FUNDS FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>		
Assigned by the State	48,1	1,1
Special margins on endowment funds	3,1	3,3
Assigned by other instances	181,1	254,7
	<b>232,3</b>	<b>259,0</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Inventories</b>		
Materials and supplies	62,6	59,8
Incomplete products	-0,9	3,2
Finished products	0,0	0,0
Other inventories	0,0	0,0
Advance payments	0,0	0,0
	<b>61,8</b>	<b>62,9</b>
<b>Receivables</b>		
<b>Long-term-receivables</b>		
Sales receivables	0,0	0,0
Loans due	0,8	0,1
Accrued income	0,4	0,3
Other receivables	7,0	3,9
	<b>8,3</b>	<b>4,4</b>
<b>Short-term receivables</b>		
Sales receivables	117,9	88,8
Loans due	0,8	4,1
Accrued income	40,8	64,8
Other receivables	84,4	124,8
	<b>243,9</b>	<b>282,6</b>
<b>Financial asset securities</b>		
Shares and participations	0,1	0,0
Investment in financial instruments	561,2	535,0
Bonds	73,8	75,5
Other securities	0,2	10,3
	<b>635,2</b>	<b>620,8</b>
Cash in hand and at banks	137,2	119,2
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>10072,7</b>	<b>9736,6</b>



## CITY OF HELSINKI

EUR million		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2001</b>	<b>DEC. 31. 2000</b>
<b>OWN CAPITAL</b>		
Basic capital	2 974,8	2 978,4
Share of increase in the own capital of joint municipal boards	11,3	11,4
Connection fee fund	35,3	28,7
Revaluation fund	1 855,4	1 857,9
Other funds	871,4	671,5
Other equity	480,1	456,7
Surplus/Deficit for previous financial years	37,2	-34,7
Surplus/Deficit for financial year	34,4	143,6
	<b>6 300,0</b>	<b>6 113,5</b>
<b>MINORITY INTEREST</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>35,4</b>
<b>RESERVES</b>		
Accumulated depreciation difference	140,2	133,8
<b>Voluntary provisions</b>		
Investment provisions	164,8	153,4
Other voluntary provisions	15,1	16,3
320,0	303,6	
<b>Obligatory provisions</b>		
Pension provisions	460,9	467,1
Other obligatory provisions	25,9	25,2
	<b>486,9</b>	<b>492,3</b>
<b>CAPITAL FOR COMMISSIONED TASKS</b>		
Assigned by the State	318,7	304,0
Endowment fund capital	3,1	3,3
Other capital for commissioned tasks	181,9	254,7
	<b>503,7</b>	<b>562,0</b>
<b>BORROWED CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Long-term</b>		
Bonds	136,2	198,9
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	364,5	259,3
Loans from public-sector bodies	934,4	927,4
Loans from other creditors	154,6	140,2
Advances received	1,7	1,8
Accounts payable	0,0	0,4
Other long-term liabilities	22,7	69,1
Deferred credits and accrued charges	0,0	0,4
	<b>1 614,1</b>	<b>1 597,5</b>
<b>Short-term</b>		
Bonds	65,4	23,1
Loans from financial and insurance institutions	33,9	26,5
Loans from public-sector bodies	5,4	11,2
Loans from other creditors	0,2	0,6
Advances received	22,6	22,2
Accounts payable	147,4	132,5
Other short-term liabilities	104,4	96,8
Deferred credits and accrued charges	430,9	319,3
	<b>810,2</b>	<b>632,3</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>10 072,7</b>	<b>9 736,6</b>

## INCOME STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL BUSINESS

EUR million	Helsinki Energy		Helsinki Water	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>86.0</b>
Manufacture for own use	4.5	5.4	3.3	2.8
Other income from business operations	10.8	9.4	0.1	0.5
Materials and services	-237.1	-201.9	-17.2	-15.6
Personnel costs	-61.1	-59.3	-13.2	-12.2
Depreciations and write-downs	-53.7	-76.8	-26.0	-25.3
Other operational costs	-22.1	-22.0	-2.0	-2.3
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Financial income and expenses	-28.9	-25.5	-30.5	-31.2
<b>SURPLUS/ DEFICIT BEFORE PROVISIONS</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Change in provisions and funds	-44.8	-25.0	0.3	0.3
<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>

## MUNICIPAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES: STATEMENT OF

EUR million	Helsinki Energy		Helsinki Water	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	<b>CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>			
Funds from operations	62.2	54.3	26.5	27.0
Investments	-56.1	-155.4	-26.1	-22.1
<b>Cash flow from business operations and investments</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-101.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS</b>				
Changes in loan portfolio	-19.2	100.3	-7.3	-7.3
Changes in share capital	5.2	4.8	4.0	2.9
Other changes in liquidity	28.9	-4.1	6.9	4.4
<b>Net cash flow from financial operations</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH RESERVES</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Change in cash reserves</b>				
Cash reserves Dec. 31.	24.9	4.0	21.3	17.3
Cash reserves Jan. 1.	-4.0	-4.1	-17.3	-12.4
	<b>20.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>

## ENTERPRISES JAN.1. - DEC. 31.

Port of Helsinki		Helsinki City Transport		Helsinki Textile Service		Helsinki Catering	
2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
<b>68.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>
1.1	0.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-	-
0.0	0.3	9.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
-11.9	-11.4	-93.3	-84.9	-2.0	-2.0	-16.0	-15.0
-14.5	-14.8	-73.1	-69.3	-3.1	-3.0	-15.7	-15.1
-10.6	-11.1	-25.4	-25.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
-9.7	-9.6	-5.5	-7.7	-0.1	-0.1	-4.3	-4.3
<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
-2.6	-4.2	-11.4	-10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
-20.5	-19.1	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-
<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS JAN.1. - DEC. 31.

Port of Helsinki		Helsinki City Transport		Helsinki Textile Service		Helsinki Catering	
2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
31.2	30.2	23.2	23.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
-9.6	-9.0	-56.2	-47.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>-24.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
-1.9	-1.9	24.3	17.6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-
-0.9	1.4	13.8	-6.9	-0.6	0.0	-1.8	-0.5
<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
120.6	101.9	11.2	6.1	3.7	3.8	2.5	3.6
-101.9	-81.1	-6.1	-13.3	-3.8	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3
<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>

La compétitivité internationale de la Finlande a atteint son plus haut niveau en 2000 et 2001 : c'est un point qui ressort de plusieurs études comparatives internationales ; or, une forte proportion des entreprises les plus performantes de Finlande sont implantées dans la région de Helsinki, et ce n'est pas un hasard si la qualité des services qu'offre la Ville, notamment en matière d'enseignement, de santé et de transports est également un des paramètres pris en compte dans le bon classement de Helsinki en termes de compétitivité.

Tout en étant l'élément moteur de l'économie finlandaise, Helsinki est selon les critères d'évaluation internationaux une ville propre, verte, proche de la nature et offrant un cadre de vie agréable. Le vaste choix de services que propose la Ville est apprécié par ses habitants ; il facilite leur vie tant dans leur travail que dans leurs loisirs, et ni le développement des plus jeunes ni l'accompagnement des plus âgés n'ont été oubliés. A la fin de l'année 2001 quelque 39.800 personnes, dont plus des trois quarts dans les domaines sanitaires et sociaux ou de l'éducation, oeuvraient au service de la Ville et de ses 560.000 habitants.

Une agglomération urbaine est un ensemble qui regroupe le plus complétement et le plus harmonieusement possible les entreprises, leurs salariés, les établissements d'enseignement, des activités culturelles garantes de l'épanouissement personnel, un environnement agréable, des possibilités d'activités sportives destinées à assurer le renouvellement des forces physiques, et un ensemble de services administratifs efficace. L'un des facteurs de la réussite de Helsinki c'est la coopération la plus large possible entre l'enseignement supérieur, les représentants locaux de l'Etat et les autres acteurs importants de la Région: nous pourrions désigner cette coopération du nom de « gestion adaptée aux grandes villes ».

Helsinki a souhaité orienter une partie des crédits affectés à son développement vers des actions au sein de réseaux internationaux. Nous avons ainsi pu procéder à un échange d'informations et faire valoir nos points de vue auprès des grandes villes européennes sur les problèmes qui nous semblent importants : ainsi Helsinki a eu ainsi l'honneur de prési-

der en 2001 l'organisation des grandes villes européennes Eurocities. Les services de la Ville ont de leur côté fait la démarche d'adhérer aux organisations internationales correspondant à leur secteur respectif, trouvant à l'occasion à la fois de s'enrichir d'un savoir-faire extérieur et de diffuser le leur.

Dans l'UE, les quatre cinquièmes de la population habitent dans des villes et des agglomérations, et cette proportion est dès à présent des trois cinquièmes en Finlande. Pour des raisons liées en partie au débat au sein des milieux de l'UE sur une bonne gestion de l'avenir, Helsinki encourage la politique régionale et structurelle finlandaise à évoluer vers une voie nouvelle qui prenne en compte les besoins spécifiques des zones urbaines.

Il est probable que 2001 restera dans les statistiques comme l'année où le total des recettes fiscales de la Ville a atteint son niveau record au terme d'une longue période de croissance économique. A présent, la situation économique générale du pays est plus incertaine qu'auparavant. Dès 2002, cependant, les comptes de Helsinki accusent un déséquilibre important, en raison particulièrement des modifications apportées aux lois sur les versements de l'état et de la diminution de la proportion de la taxe sur les collectivités remboursable aux municipalités. D'après les prévisions budgétaires pour 2002, nos recettes fiscales seront en recul de 313 millions d'euros par rapport à 2001. Nous prenons très au sérieux les défis que nous impose une économie en voie de contraction, conscients que nous sommes du fait que ce phénomène influera sur l'éventail des services dont disposent les habitants de Helsinki, et de la Région, et par voie de conséquence sur la compétitivité du pays tout entier. Toutefois, nous voulons croire que notre savoir-faire et notre créativité sauront relativiser ces perspectives un peu sombres.

Parmi les nouvelles possibilités de développement qui s'offrent à notre ville, l'une des plus exaltantes tient à l'implantation toujours plus importante dans la région de Helsinki des Sciences du vivant, dont on sait qu'elles connaissent une importance croissante au niveau mondial : c'est ainsi qu'a été achevé en 2001 le bâtiment du centre de recherches « Biomedicum Helsinki », situé dans le quartier de Meilahti; par ailleurs, nous nous préparons activement à l'installation sur le site actuel du parc technologique de Viikki de l'Agence Européenne pour la Sécurité Alimentaire. Cette administration a été provisoirement établie à Bruxelles au début de l'année 2002 ; il n'en reste pas moins qu'Helsinki est prête à lui offrir un cadre de travail des plus performants.

L'impact d'une capitale attractive et en pleine croissance sur le pays est indéniable. Helsinki avec ses points forts et ses ressources joue un rôle essentiel dans le maintien de la compétitivité finlandaise à un niveau élevé.

Eeva-Riitta Siitonen  
Maire de Helsinki

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

Compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2001	2000
Recettes réelles de fonctionnement et travaux réalisés à des fins internes	1 204,3	1 136,2
Dépenses réelles de fonctionnement	-2 978,5	-2 729,2
<b>Excédent brut de fonctionnement</b>	<b>-1 774,3</b>	<b>-1 593,0</b>
Impôts et versements de l'Etat	2 133,5	2 063,7
Recettes et dépenses financières	53,7	35,3
<b>Balance annuelle</b>	<b>412,9</b>	<b>506,0</b>
Amortissements	-252,9	-259,0
Pertes et profits exceptionnels	47,5	140,7
<b>Résultat de l'exercice</b>	<b>207,6</b>	<b>387,8</b>
Variation des provisions et réserves	-172,3	-238,3
<b>Fonds de roulement au 01/01/2002</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>149,5</b>
Investissements, millions d'euros	-548,9	-555,8
Total du bilan, millions d'euros	8 524,4	8 551,4
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	38,2	39,5
Balance annuelle par habitant, euros	738	911
Pourcentage de la balance annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	163,2	195,4
Ratio d'autofinancement	79,5	76,8
Fonds de roulement au 31/12/2001	655,5	614,7
Nombre d'habitants	559 718	555 474

**F**innlands internationale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit war im Zeitraum 2000-2001 besser als je zuvor. Dieser Umstand trat in zahlreichen internationalen Vergleichsstudien wiederholt zu Tage. Eine Vielzahl der erfolgreichsten finnischen Unternehmen hat seinen Sitz in der Hauptstadtregion. Die guten Dienste der Stadt, unter anderem in den Bereichen Ausbildung, Gesundheit und Verkehr, leisten einen großen Beitrag für die gute Wettbewerbsfähigkeit.

Obleich Helsinki der Wirtschaftsmotor Finnlands ist, stellt die Stadt gleichzeitig auch eine im internationalen Vergleich saubere, grüne und naturnahe sowie ansprechende Wohngegend dar. Die umfangreiche Palette des städtischen Dienstleistungsangebotes unterstützt die Bewohner im Arbeitsleben und bei der Ausübung ihrer Freizeitaktivitäten, hilft ihnen beim Erwachsenwerden und auch dann, wenn im Alter die Kräfte nachlassen. Die Zufriedenheit der Einwohner mit den Dienstleistungen Helsinkis ist groß. Im Dienste der Stadt Helsinki und ihrer 560.000 Einwohner standen Ende 2001 etwa 39.800 Personen; mehr als drei Viertel davon waren in den zentralen Dienstleistungssektoren in Sozial- und Gesundheitsberufen sowie Bildungsberufen tätig.

Das Stadtgebiet ist geprägt von einer Vielzahl unterschiedlicher Bereiche. Örtliche Unternehmen mit ihren Arbeitsplätzen, Bildungseinrichtungen und ein ausgeprägter kultureller Sektor als Boden für die geistige Entwicklung gehören ebenso zum städtischen Leben wie die angenehme Umgebung und die Möglichkeiten, sich sportlich zu betätigen. Die übrige Gesellschaftsstruktur mitsamt ihren Dienstleistungen rundet das Bild von Helsinki ab. Ein Erfolgsfaktor der Gegend um Helsinki ist die ausgeprägte Zusammenarbeit von Hochschulen, Behörden der örtlichen Verwaltung sowie weiterer zentraler Entscheidungsträger der Region; dies ließe sich, wenn man so will, als Großstadt-Know-how bezeichnen.

Es war der Stadt Helsinki im Jahre 2001 ein besonderes Anliegen, einen Teil ihrer Entwicklungsressourcen in Aktivitäten im Rahmen internationaler Netzwerke zu investieren. Beim Informationsaustausch und der Einflussnahme auf für uns wichtige Angelegenheiten sind wir unter den Großstädten Europas mit dabei. Hierbei wurde uns 2001 u.

a. die Ehre des Vorsitzes im Verband der Großstädte Europas, „Eurocities“, zuteil. Auch dadurch kann die Stadt ihre internationale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit weiter ausbauen. Die Behörden und Einrichtungen der Stadt beteiligen sich bewusst an den Aktivitäten ihrer internationalen Organisationen und profitieren davon sowohl unter dem Aspekt der Weiterentwicklung ihres Könnens als auch des Marketings.

Vier Fünftel der EU-Bewohner leben in Städten und Ortschaften, in Finnland sind es immerhin schon drei Fünftel. Helsinki unterstützt, teilweise auch in Verbindung mit der innerhalb der EU geführten Diskussion über eine gute Administration für die Zukunft, die Entwicklung der finnischen Regionalpolitik hin zu einer neuartigen, die besonderen Bedürfnisse von Stadtgebieten berücksichtigenden Linie.

Das Jahr 2001 wird aus der Sicht Helsinkis in den Statistiken als ein Jahr verzeichnet werden, in dem das Steueraufkommen der Stadt als Schlusspunkt eines lang währenden Anstiegs ein Rekordniveau erreichte. Die gesamtwirtschaftliche

Situation im Land ist unsicherer als zuvor. Der Haushalt der Stadt Helsinki ist bereits mit Beginn des Jahres 2002 insbesondere auf Grund der durch den Staat umgesetzten Änderungen bei den Gesetzen über Staatsanteile sowie bei der Verrechnung der Umsatzsteuer mit Steuern von Institutionen in ein starkes Ungleichgewicht geraten. Die Steuereinnahmen 2002 werden laut Haushaltsschätzung um 313 Millionen Euro niedriger ausfallen als noch im Jahr 2001. Im Bewusstsein dessen, dass sich dies auf das Dienstleistungsangebot für die Helsinkier und über Helsinki hinaus auch auf die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des ganzen Landes auswirken wird, nehmen wir die Herausforderungen durch den knappen Haushalt sehr ernst. Wir vertrauen jedoch darauf, dass über kurz oder lang Können und Kreativität die Aussichten wieder verbessern werden.

Eine der fesselndsten neuen Möglichkeiten, die sich für die Entwicklung unserer Stadt eröffnen, verkörpert im Gebiet um Helsinki das stabile Standbein der Biowissenschaften, deren Bedeutung weltweit ständig wächst. Im Jahr 2001 wurde das Gebäude des Forschungszentrums „Biomedicum Helsinki“ in Meilahti fertig gestellt. Auf dem Gelände des bereits zu einer stattlichen Gesamtheit herangewachsenen Wissenschaftsparks „Viikki“ bereitet man sich auf die Verlegung der EU-Behörde für Nahrungsmittelsicherheit nach Helsinki vor. Diese Behörde wurde 2002 mit vorläufigem Sitz in Brüssel gegründet, aber Helsinki bietet ihr für die Zukunft eine ausgezeichnete Arbeitsumgebung.

Die Bedeutung einer wachsenden und zugkräftigen Hauptstadt ist für Finnland groß und wird von Jahr zu Jahr wichtiger. Wir Helsinkier kennen unsere Stärken und Ressourcen, wir tragen unseren Teil an Verantwortung dafür, die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des gesamten Landes hoch zu halten.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
Oberstadtdirektorin  
Oberbürgermeisterin

## DATEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS DER STADT HELSINKI

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, Mio. Euro	2001	2000
Betriebseinkünfte & Erzeugung für Eigenbedarf	1 204,3	1 136,2
Betriebsausgaben	-2 978,5	-2 729,2
<b>Betriebsdeckung</b>	<b>-1 774,3</b>	<b>-1 593,0</b>
Steuern und Staatsanteile	2 133,5	2 063,7
Finanzierungseinkünfte und -aufwendungen	53,7	35,3
<b>Jahresdeckung</b>	<b>412,9</b>	<b>506,0</b>
Abschreibungen	-252,9	-259,0
Außerordentliche Erträge und Aufwendungen	47,5	140,7
<b>Ergebnis des Geschäftsjahres</b>	<b>207,6</b>	<b>387,8</b>
Veränderung bei Rückstellungen und Rücklagen	-172,3	-238,3
<b>Überschuss für das Geschäftsjahr</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>149,5</b>
Investitionen, in Mio. Euro	-548,9	-555,8
Endbetrag der Bilanz, in Mio. Euro	8 524,4	8 551,4
Betriebseinkünfte / Betriebsausgaben, in %	38,2	39,5
Jahresdeckung / Einwohner, in Euro	738	911
Jahresdeckung / Abschreibungen, in %	163,2	195,4
Eigenkapital, in %	79,5	76,8
Kassenbestand 31.12., in Mio. Euro	655,5	614,7
Einwohnerzahl	559 718	555 474

**М**еждународная конкурентоспособность Финляндии в 2000 и 2001 году была выше, чем когда-либо ранее. Это неоднократно отмечалось в целом ряде международных сравнительных исследований. Значительная часть наиболее преуспевающих компаний в Финляндии работает в столичном регионе. Важно также отметить, что высокой конкурентоспособности способствует и высокий уровень услуг города в сфере просвещения, здравоохранения, транспорта и т.д.

Несмотря на то, что Хельсинки – двигатель экономики Финляндии, в международном понимании это одновременно – чистая, зеленая, близкая к природе, комфортная жилая среда. Благодаря широкому спектру предоставляемых городом услуг, жителям города оказывается поддержка во время работы и проведения досуга, уделяется много внимания подрастающему поколению, повышается комфортность жизни пожилых людей. Горожане крайне удовлетворены предоставляемыми городом услугами. На конец 2001 года город Хельсинки и его 560 000 жителей обслуживало около 39 800 человек; более чем три четверти из них работали в наиболее важных сферах по обслуживанию горожан – в секторе социального обеспечения, здравоохранения и образования.

Территория города – это единое целое, образуемое фирмами региона с их рабочими местами. Фоном для духовного развития являются учебные заведения и учреждения культуры. Физическому воспитанию способствуют комфортная среда и возможности для занятия физкультурой и спортом, а также вся эффективно действующая структура общества в целом и предоставляемые горожанам услуги. Один из факторов успеха региона Хельсинки – многостороннее сотрудничество между высшими учебными заведениями, государственной администрацией на местах, а также между иными важными структурами региона; это можно назвать единым ноу-хау метрополии.

Частично за счет ресурсов, отведенных на развитие города, Хельсинки стремится вести деятельность в международных контактных сетях. Город обменивается информацией с крупными городами Европы, стремясь

воздействовать на решение важных для города вопросов. Город Хельсинки, в частности, был удостоен чести быть в 2001 году председателем Ассоциации крупных городов Европы Eurocities. Это также один из способов заботы о международной конкурентоспособности города, являющегося двигателем всей Финляндии. Учреждения и структуры города участвуют в деятельности международных организаций своей сферы, повышая таким образом свои знания и умение, расширяя возможности маркетинга.

Среди населения стран Евросоюза четверо из пяти жителей проживают в городах и крупных населенных пунктах. В Финляндии также идет постоянный рост – здесь в городах живет уже три пятых населения страны. Отчасти в связи с обсуждением в рамках ЕС перспектив качественного административного управления, Хельсинки уже сейчас способствует развитию региональной политики, направленной на учет особых потребностей столичных регионов.

2001 год останется для Хельсинки годом, принесшим в конце длительного периода экономического подъема городу небывало высокую сумму налоговых поступлений. Сейчас общая экономическая ситуация в стране вызывает меньше уверенности, чем раньше. В экономике города Хельсинки при этом уже с 2002 года наблюдается значительный дисбаланс, особенно вследствие внесенных государством изменений в законы о доле государства и перехода к вычету подлежащих возврату сумм налога на добавленную стоимость из корпоративных налогов. Налоговые поступления бюджета 2002 года на 313 миллиона евро ниже налоговых поступлений 2001 года. Город со всей серьезностью подходит к сложным задачам, которые перед ним ставят более жесткие экономические условия, осознавая, что это скажется как на уровне услуг, предоставляемых жителям Хельсинки, так и за пределами города – на конкурентоспособности всей страны. Мы однако верим в то, что благодаря профессиональным навыкам и творческому подходу рано или поздно перспектива станет более светлой.

Новые возможности развития города открывает, в частности, прочное положение в регионе Хельсинки сферы биологических наук – их значение в мире постоянно возрастает. В 2001 году было завершено строительство научно-исследовательского центра Biomedicum Helsinki в районе Мейлахти. На территории красивого комплекса научного парка в Виикки город готов разместить ведомство Евросоюза по безопасности пищевых продуктов. Ведомство было временно учреждено в Брюсселе в начале 2002 года. В будущем Хельсинки – прекрасная среда для деятельности этого учреждения.

Значение растущей, привлекательной столицы велико для всей Финляндии, год от года оно все выше. Мы, жители Хельсинки, знаем, в чем наша сила и наши ресурсы, мы глубоко осознаем свою ответственность за сохранение конкурентоспособности всей страны.

Ээва-Риитта Сиитонен  
Мэр города

## Расчет прибылей и убытков города Хельсинки

Расчет прибылей и убытков, млн. евро	2001	2000
Доходы от деятельности и произв. для собственных нужд	1 204,3	1 136,2
Расходы на деятельность	-2 978,5	-2 729,2
<b>Выручка от деятельности</b>	<b>-1 774,3</b>	<b>-1 593,0</b>
Налоги и доли государства	2 133,5	2 063,7
Доходы от финансирования,		
Расходы на финансирование	53,7	35,3
<b>Годовая выручка</b>	<b>412,9</b>	<b>506,0</b>
Амортизация	-252,9	-259,0
Внеплановые доходы и расходы	47,5	140,7
<b>Прибыль отчетного периода</b>	<b>207,6</b>	<b>387,8</b>
Изменения резервов и фондов	-172,3	-238,3
<b>Остаток отчетного периода</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>149,5</b>
Инвестиции, млн. евро	-548,9	-555,8
Остаток баланса, млн. евро	8 524,4	8 551,4
Доход от деятельности/расход на деятельность, %	38,2	39,5
Годовая выручка на жителя, евро	738	911
Годовая выручка/ амортизация, %	163,2	195,4
Уровень самообеспеченности, %	79,5	76,8
Средства в кассе на 31.12., млн. евро	655,5	614,7
Численность населения	559 718	555 474

## Helsinki

Founded in 1550  
The Finnish Capital since 1812

## Environment

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

## Mean temperature in 2001

whole year	5.9 °C
warmest month, July	20.2 °C
coldest month, January,	-6.8 °C

## Population

Total population 2001/2002 559,718

## Age groups

0-6	7.7 %
7-15	8.6 %
16-64	70.2 %
65-74	7.2 %
75+	6.3 %

Life expectancy	76.9
men	73.1
women	80.1

Finnish nationality	95.3 %
Other nationalities	4.7 %

Finnish-speaking	88.0 %
Swedish-speaking	6.6 %
Other languages	5.4 %

## Housing

Dwellings total	296,013
Owner-occupied dwellings	43.2 %
Housing density, m <sup>2</sup> /person	32.5
Rented dwellings owned by the city	54,900

## Labour market

Jobs	357,160
primary production (SIC A - B)	0.1 %
processing (SIC C - F)	14.2 %
services (SIC G - Q)	84.4 %
– trade, finance, transport (SIC G - K)	48.0 %
– community services (SIC L - O)	36.4 %
Number of companies	31,862

Labour force (15 – 74 year olds)	
employed	298,400
unemployed	15,200
participation rate, %	72.9
Degree of unemployment, %	4.9



## Transport and communications

Registered cars per 1000 inhabitants	336
Public transports within the city, total journeys	211 millions

Port of Helsinki	
Total cargo traffic	10.9 mill.t
Share of total national imports of general cargo	40 %
Telephone connections per 100 inhabitants	75
Number of mobile phones per 100 inhabitants (in Finland)	58
Number of Internet extensions per 1000 inhabitants (in Finland)	107

## Technical services

Energy supply	
Sales of electricity	7,257 GWh
Sales of district heating	6,537 GWh
The share of coal used in energy production is 35 % in 2000	
Water supply	
Sales of water	72.0 mill.m <sup>3</sup>
Water consumption, litres per capita a day	220
Treated waste water	98.9 mill. m <sup>3</sup>

## Health care

Sub-district health centres of the city	31
Hospitals of the city	7

Primary health care:	
Out-patient visits total	2.7 mill.
visits per inhabitant	4.8
Beds in health centre per 1,000 inhabitants	4.3
Specialised medical care:	
Out-patient visits total	0.6 mill
visits per inhabitant	1.0

## Social welfare

Child day care:	
places per 100 1–6 years olds	67
Care for the elderly:	
Places in sheltered housing per hundred 75 year olds and older	9.6
Places at old-age homes per hundred 75 year olds and older	2,393
	6.8

## Education

Rate of school drop-outs at primary and secondary school level is 0.07 %	
Educational structure:	
% of 15 years old and over with comprehensive school certificate only	34.0
with intermediate qualification	33.2
with university degree or eq.	32.8

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	188

## Culture and leisure

City Library	
Book loans, mill. loans per inhabitant	12.2
loans per inhabitant	16.7
Museums	83
Recreation areas and parks, hectares	5 351
Recreational trails and jogging tracks, km	475
Sports halls, swimming halls eq.	72
Outdoor sports grounds eq.	395

## Tourism

Passengers (million)	
via Helsinki-Vantaa Airport	10
via Port of Helsinki	9
via railway station	40
Hotell guests (million)	1.3
overnight stays, total	2.4
of which by foreigners	1.4
Hotels	44
number of rooms	7,104
number of beds	13,416
International congresses and events	89
participants	21,680



# CITY OF HELSINKI

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