

CITY OF HELSINKI

ANNUAL REPORT 2003



HELSINKI

Helsinki 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.

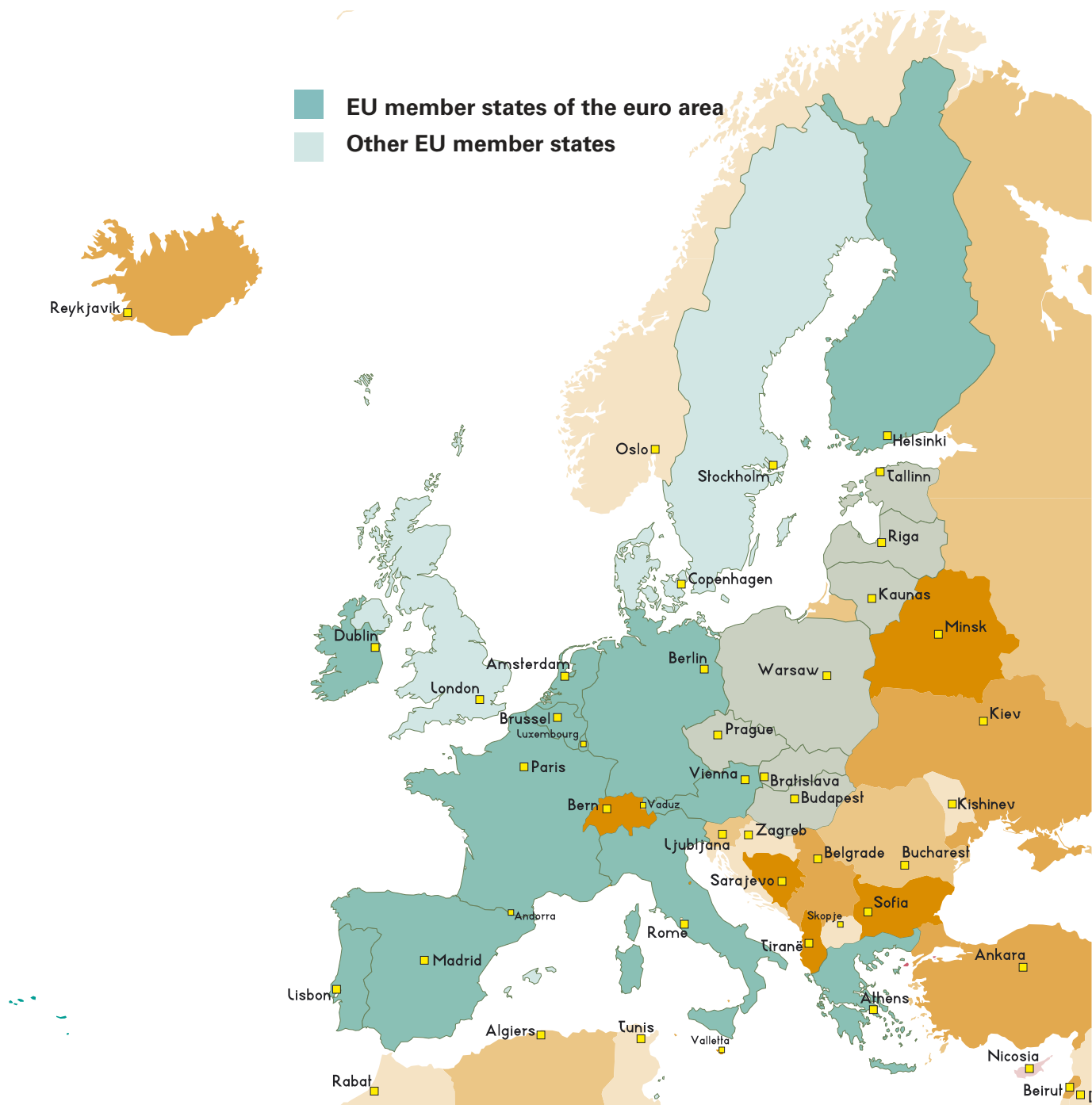
Helsinki is in the heart of a growing new market – which we call the New Northern Europe – comprising north-western Russia, the Baltic States and the Nordic countries and with a total of 75 million people. The city is fast becoming an operational base for international companies in this region.

HELSINKI OFFERS:

- Good availability of efficient business services
- High-quality infrastructure
- Good logistics
- A competitive costs structure
- A well-educated workforce
- Exceptional high-tec resources and capabilities
- A green and safe living environment and high quality services
- A high standard of living

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

European Union in 2003



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A MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR



ATELIER NYBLIN

Economic growth in the Helsinki region strengthened, particularly towards the end of 2003 and production in the region grew clearly faster than in the rest of the country. Growth was based on the favourable development of trade, construction, and services for domestic households and business. Industrial production, however, remained stagnant in the Helsinki region.

In 2003, strict budgetary discipline had to be imposed on Helsinki's municipal economy, due to the tax-income cuts imposed by the government. Decisive measures have now ended the growth of the city's operating expenditure. The success of the financial adjustment programme has required responsibility and mutual understanding from political decision-makers. Thanks are also due to the city's personnel, who have had to implement unpleasant savings in offices and departments.

During the recession of the 1990s, all Finnish municipalities were faced with difficult cuts in expenditure. Now Helsinki has been practically alone in a situation that has demanded cuts in operating expenditure even in real terms.

The balancing of the city's finances has gradually given some freedom to manoeuvre in ensuring services for citizens. It is important that this increase in freedom is directed to services showing obvious deficiencies. These include care of the elderly and services for children.

An important goal has been to make municipal services more efficient, without reducing the range of services. In 2003, the organization committee appointed by the city administration made proposals to make operations in several administrative sectors more efficient. The proposals of the committee have been implemented immediately. In particular, the changes in the organization of the Social Affairs and Health Departments are expected to improve the quality of services available to citizens.

One of the central decisions in Helsinki's municipal politics last year was the approval of a new master plan. The preparation of the master plan started with a competition for ideas from citizens, arranged already in 1997. Now that the master plan has been approved it will signpost Helsinki's development for at least a decade ahead. Helsinki's new housing programme for 2004 – 2007 was also approved in 2003 and will support the goals of the master plan for developing the city. The objective of the housing programme is to create the conditions for producing an average of 4100 dwellings annually and for reinforcing the tax base through the production of diverse types of housing.

In 2003, Helsinki continued to participate in the development of the European Union through both the Eurocities organization and the EU Committee of the Regions. The proposed new EU constitution contains the principle - important to local administration - that regional and local administrations must be heard when drafting proposed EU directives with a regional or local dimension. Helsinki has also actively participated in setting up a new co-operation network, called Baltic Metropolises, for large cities in the Baltic area.

The government's decision to retain corporate tax as a source of municipal income was important for both the entire municipal sector in Finland and for the City of Helsinki, as the right of municipalities to a share of the yield of corporate tax is a central part of Finnish municipal autonomy. Corporate tax encourages municipalities to take care of the business requirements of companies and also of their own competitiveness.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen
Lord Mayor

DEVELOPMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE

PHOTOS: PERTTI NISONEN



Chairman of the City Council
Minerva Krohn
Green



First Deputy Chairman
Suvi Rihntniemi
Conservative



Second Deputy Chairman
Arto Bryggare
Social Democrat

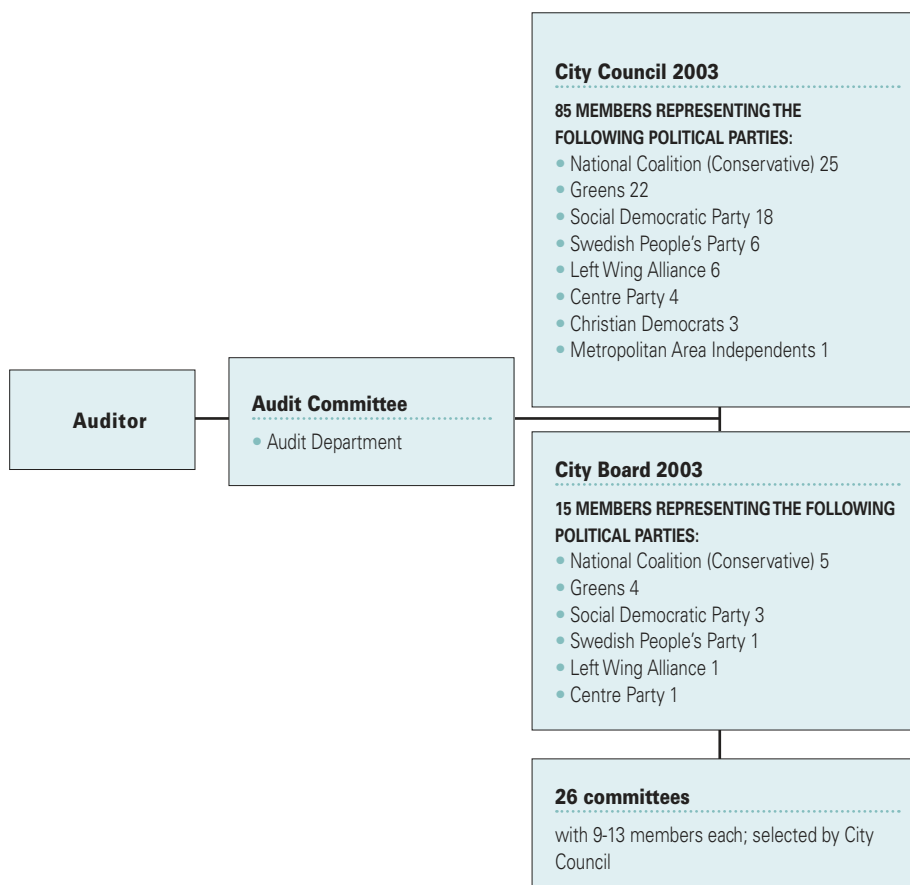
Under the division of powers between central and local government in Finland, municipalities enjoy autonomy in the administration of many of their affairs. Certain basic tasks are stipulated in the Local Government Act, and in addition to these municipalities may voluntarily assume others. The only way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

THE CITY COUNCIL

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

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.



CITY COUNCIL



Chairman of the City Board
Jussi Pajunen
Conservative



First Deputy Chairman
Rakel Hiltunen
Social Democrat



Second Deputy Chairman
Otto Lehtipuu
Green

CITY BOARD

The City Board is responsible for

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

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

LORD MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYORS

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

Departments and Offices

LORD MAYOR

City Office
Finlandia Hall
Audit Department, General Administration
Helsinki Energy
Helsinki Water
Port of Helsinki

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 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 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

City Transport Department
Helsinki Service Centre
Helsinki Wholesale Market
Supplies Department
Helsinki Textile Services
Environment Centre
Public Works Department
Fire and Rescue Department



Lord Mayor of Helsinki
Eva-Riitta Siitonen

- 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
- Water supply and sewage treatment

KEY FIGURES

THE ENTIRE CITY

Expenditure, EUR million **4,316.4**

THE LORD MAYOR'S SECTOR

Operating income, EUR million 746.2

Operating expenses, EUR million 519.1

Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR 928

Investments, EUR million 134.3

Personnel 2,522

Of the entire personnel, % 6

THE LORD MAYOR'S SECTOR

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE HELSINKI REGION AND THE CITY OF HELSINKI

Statistics supported the increasing confidence towards the end of 2003 in favourable economic development in the Helsinki region. Growth of 2.6 percent over the previous year in production in the region and an annual growth rate of 5 percent in net sales in sectors during that last quarter of the year indicated a recovery. Economic growth was not, however, stronger than in the rest of Finland. Measures by the government to transfer resources from the Helsinki region to the rest of the country have reduced the region's competitiveness.

A reduction in employment in the region by one percentage, to under 73 percent in 2003, is worrying. A reduction in employment is a threat to the city's income base that must be averted.

The population of the city of Helsinki drops by 386 persons, while that of the region increased by 8500. Despite Helsinki's higher birth rate and immigration, domestic migration made the development of the city's population negative.

Thanks to the excellent sales results of the public utilities, especially Helsinki Energy, and to profits from sales of land, the financial result of the city of Helsinki showed a surplus for 2003 of 101.5 million euros. The city was forced to resort to new borrowing of 150 million euros during the fiscal year to maintain liquidity.

In 2003, several long-range decisions for making the city's organizations' operations more efficient were made. The reports of the organization committee appointed by the city administration, which completed its work at the end of the year, contained proposals, for example, for altering the overall organization of social welfare and health services, for the reorganization of centralized financial management and personnel management, and for the reform of the organization of real-estate management.

FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Changes were made in the division of tasks between sectors. The Technical Committee and the Harbours Committee were transferred to the sector of the Lord Mayor. The changes brought the Port of Helsinki, Helsinki Energy, and Helsinki Water under the sector of the Lord Mayor, with effect from 1 August 2003, while correspondingly the Environment Committee and the Rescue Committee were transferred to the sector of the deputy mayor with responsibility for public works and environmental affairs.

The development of traffic in the Port of Helsinki was favourable. Passenger traffic was slightly less than in the previous year. Net sales of 72.3 million euros were somewhat lower than in the previous year, the surplus before reserves being 19.4 million euros, i.e. slightly down on the previous year.

Construction of the Vuosaari Harbour with the associated traffic planning and other sub-projects was started and the harbour's foundation stone was laid on 7 January 2003. The high TBT contents found in connection with the cleaning of the ground in the former shipyard area will increase costs, as the polluted clay must be removed and isolated from the water environment.

The profit development of Helsinki Energy was also good. Net sales of 574 million euros meant an increase of 17 % over the previous year. The profit after financial items was 187 million euros. The increase in profits was influenced by the growth in total sales of electricity, successful management of the cost structure and the market situation, and the rise in the market price of electricity. Helsinki Energy's District Cooling was given the HVAC Act of the Year award. The Energy Centre, which provides free information on domestic electric appliance, celebrated its 30th anniversary.

Helsinki Water met its budget targets. Its net sales of 92.2 million euros remained at the level of the previous year. The operating surplus before financial items was 30.4 million euros. No great changes took place in the sale of water in Helsinki and its neighbouring municipalities. Co-operation with the St Petersburg water and sewage works continued and a new co-operation agreement for the development of water services in St Petersburg in the period 2004 – 2008 was signed. Helsinki Water also had co-operation projects in Krasnoyarsk in Russia and in Kosovo. The city council approved a new charges structure to be introduced in 2005, which will correspond better than the present structure to the costs of services constructed to buildings.

INVESTMENTS BY UTILITIES

Investments by the Port of Helsinki totalled 20.8 million euros. Besides the Vuosaari Harbour project, a new landing and passenger gangway was built at the Warehouse Terminal in the South Harbour, along with new wastewater disposal drains for passenger vessels. Cranes in the West Harbour were replaced with new ones.

Investments by Helsinki Energy totalled nearly 60 million euros. The largest of the power plant investments was the Salmisaari underground coal



store, to be brought into use in 2004. The largest investment in power transfer was the renewal of the power line between the Salmisaari and Meilahti power stations. Helsinki Energy reserved a total power share of about 10 % of the new nuclear power plant being built at Olkiluoto by Teollisuuden Voima Oy, through three of its partnership companies.

Investments by Helsinki Water totalled 36.2 million euros. The largest investment project was the extension to the Viikinmäki sewage treatment plant. The operations of the Port, Water, and Energy also invested in environmental management and introduced new operating systems emphasizing quality, environmental, and work-safety factors.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL OPERATIONS

Participation in EU projects forms a significant part of the city's EU operations. EU financing was sought for about 40 new projects. As a representative of the presidium of the Eurocities organization, Helsinki participated in conferences dealing with the EU cohesion policy and the development of administration. Operations emphasized the preparation of the EU convention and co-operation with other entities representing regional and local administration. The Baltic Metropolises network, which Helsinki chairs, and which mainly includes capital cities in the Baltic area, agreed as its main targets the networking of players in metropolitan areas and the improvement of conditions for competition in the Baltic.

The main emphasis in local-area activities has been preparations relating to the Helsinki – Tallinn Euregio.

Helsinki took part in St Petersburg's 300th anniversary and the cities signed a new co-operation protocol. As a gift to St Petersburg, a Helsinki park with 300 Siberian crab-apple trees was opened in the city's 300th anniversary park in the Primorsk district.

The most important national and regional co-operation forums were the Helsinki regional negotiating committee led by the Ministry of the Interior, the urban policy workgroup of the Feder-

ation of Finnish Municipalities, the co-operation work group of the six largest municipalities, and the 'Competence and Participation' projects of the urban programme of the Ministry of the Interior, the municipalities in the Helsinki region and the Uusimaa provincial federation.

The Helsinki region negotiating committee monitors the implementation of the urban programme in the region and studies in the development of regional administration. Co-operation between the six largest municipalities – Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku, and Oulu – has been expanded to cover nearly all the sectors of the municipalities. Close regional co-operation between the municipalities in the Helsinki region continues in the YTV task area and in the preparation of a regional land-use strategy.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CITY MARKETING

The main emphases in communications were Internet communications and particularly the development of decision-making communications. The main emphasis in international communications were in co-ordinating the city's foreign press correspondents and in arranging visits by reporters. In the areas of international business marketing and city marketing, the communications office co-operated with Helsinki Region Marketing Oy. The tourism and congress office marketed Helsinki as a holiday centre and as a conference and congress city. The number of tourists was about 11 million, with more business travellers than holidaymakers.

FINLANDIA HALL

The total number of visitors to Finlandia Hall reached a record of 352,000. 1,100 different events were organized in the hall. The operational increase over the previous year was 7 %. Financial growth was not achieved, but, if the overall economic situation is taken into account, Finlandia Hall's operating year was satisfactory and its operating result positive. ■



Deputy Mayor
Timo Honkala
Social Affairs and Public Health

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

- Municipal health services
- Municipal hospital services

KEY FIGURES	
Operating income, EUR million	214.6
Operating expenses, EUR million	1,681.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	3,007
Investments, EUR million	49.2
Personnel	20,164
Of the entire personnel, %	51

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In the Social Services Department, operational adaptation to the city's financial situation was continued, with the main principle of ensuring a livelihood for those living under the most difficult circumstances. The Health Department concentrated on areas such as the prevention of lifestyle-related disease and the welfare of children and young people.

In both departments, the operating year was marked by the planning of a new organization. The goal set was a service structure, which would produce services more effectively and cheaply than before.

THE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES ADAPTATION STRATEGY

The Social Services Department is the city's largest department, in terms of both personnel and costs. The weakening of the city's financial state became concrete in the budget for 2003. The adaptation of operations was continued according to previous policy decisions. The main principle was to ensure reasonable living conditions for those living in the most difficult circumstances. The financial effects achieved by using a strategy of sustainable operational solutions will only appear over a longer term.

The reform of the department's strategic work continued by the approval, in connection with proposals for the 2004 budget, of the department's vision and the life-cycle sectors' strategic goals and operating lines. Strategic indicators for 2004 and their objectives were prepared at the same time.

CHILDREN'S DAY-CARE

The adaptation of children's day-care services to a declining number of children took place mainly at the change of operating year in the autumn. This method of implementation takes the needs of families into account, but leads to some slack in operations. Total costs, however, were less than the previous year's. A service network plan, which defines the permanent and changing part in the totality of day-care, was confirmed as the basis for adaptation measures in coming years.

TARGETING SERVICES

In other task sectors, the emphasis was on a precise analysis and profiling of the client structure according to objectives. The need for subsistence support was reduced by means such as pensions reviews, activation plans, and measures aimed at providing employment. The level of costs of and the number of clients for subsistence support, as well as the cost per client remained at nearly the same level as in the previous year.

The arrangement of transport according to the Services for the Disabled Act, by combining trips, was continued in the western major district. The savings objectives were achieved and the operation has become established. The transport-service customers of the pilot scheme have partly switched to using obstacle-free public transport, which is free of charge for them.

Services for the elderly emphasize the care of elderly people requiring a great deal of care and assistance. The Social Services and Health Departments' joint services for the elderly project integrated the operation of the two departments, with the goal of reinforcing community care and reducing over-heavy institutional care.

LIFESTYLE DISEASE AS A CHALLENGE

The two-year, inter-administrative Prevention project, initiated by the Health Department in 2002 to prevent lifestyle-related disease, continued with the participation of all of Helsinki's 32 health centres. The project improved the detection of patients with a risk of developing the most common lifestyle diseases, as well as their treatment in health centres and developed the division of work between doctors and nurses treating these diseases. During the project, ITE points for more effective self-care of hypertension were established at the health centres.

The Health and Social Services Departments' joint mental-health project Mipro, started in 2002, is also for two years. Its central areas are developing mental-health work at health centres and introducing a good treatment model for depression. Housing, home rehabilitation, and community-care services for mental-health patients were developed. A patient guidance system was introduced in housing services. In addition, family therapy training and advisors' training for the group treatment of depression were arranged.

EMPHASIS ON THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In the Health Department, the early-interaction training project was continued. The project is intended to prevent the marginalization of children and to equip public-health nurses to be able to promote the mental health of children and families.

In co-operation with schools and other educational institutions, the Health Department prepared school-specific substance abuse programmes and participated in the Clear Helsinki project and the operation of the Girls' House. Training of the city's drugs-education group continued. At all health centres, a monitoring model



BOY HULDEN

utilizing the expertise of parents, child-health clinics, and day-care centres was introduced in the examinations of 3 and 5-year-old children.

The themes of the Child and Family Policy Year were Sleep and Bedtime, and Parenthood. The event, which was arranged in Finlandia Hall, drew nearly 1,000 participants.

QUEUES FOR DENTAL CARE LENGTHENED

The number of patients in the sphere of municipal dental care increased by the end of 2002 by more than 200,000. This significantly increased the demand for dental care in the year under review too. Though healthy adults could not be given appointments within eight months, dental care was ensured for all urgent cases.

ADAPTATION OF OPERATIONS

The determined adaptation of the Health Department paid dividends. The Department's own operations remained within the budget and the rise in costs per inhabitant was stopped. However, the budget for special medical care produced by HUS for Helsinki residents was exceeded by nearly 5.8 %.

For operational and financial reasons it was decided to concentrate care of acute cases from the start of 2004 in three hospitals, i.e. the Laakso, Herttoniemi, and Malmi hospitals and long-term care in four hospitals, i.e. the Suursuo, Kivelä, Koskela, and Myllypuro hospitals, in place of the previous seven.

The transfers of the wards was started at the end of October, at which time a reduction in the number of beds for long-term patients was also started, with the aim of eliminating the reliance of the service structure on institutional care hospital. The start of the transfer of hospital wards coincided with an MRSA epidemic, which was caused by factors not connected with the transfers. Carefully planning the transfers and monitoring the situation brought the epidemic under control. More than half of the planned transfers were implemented by the end of the year.

EXPENSIVENESS PROJECT

Research has shown that the inhabitant-specific costs of Helsinki's health care are considerably high-

er than in other large Finnish cities. At the end of 2003, a joint Expensiveness Project of the City of Helsinki and HUS was started with funding from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. It aims to provide a more accurate breakdown of the high costs of health care and to start measures for making operations more efficient and reducing costs, so that by 2005 the cost level of Helsinki's health care would approach the average of the five largest cities.

NEW SERVICE STRUCTURE

The political organization committee appointed by the city administration to evaluate the operation of departments took the Social Services and Health Departments as its first object for assessment. In place of an organization based on major districts, the committee proposed for the Social Services Department an organization based on the life cycle of its clients. For the Health Department, an operations-based organization was proposed. The goal of the planning of the new organization of the Social Services and Health Departments was set as a service structure, through which services could be produced more efficiently and cheaply for Helsinki residents.

According to the policy approved by the city administration, from the start of 2004 children's day care became its own area of responsibility while from the start of 2005 areas of responsibility for services for families with children, for adults, and for the elderly will also be formed. At the same time, an administration and development centre serving all of the areas of responsibility will be established. Preparations continue for the changes due to take effect in 2005.

In the operations-based organization model for the Health Department, instead of district health centres operations will be arranged as six sections, which will be health centres, dental care, acute hospitals, long-term hospitals, and an administration and service centre.

Planning for the new organization according to the policy decision of the city administration was started promptly by the Health Department. Decisions on section-based organizations and on new regulations were made in the autumn and the new organization, the Helsinki Health Centre, could begin operations already at the start of 2004. ■



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	397.8
Operating expenses, EUR million	105.1
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	108
Investments, EUR million	86.8
Personnel	793
Of the entire personnel, %	2

CITY PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE

The year 2003 was an extremely important for city planning and gave Helsinki's land use and housing planning new directions. The Master Plan 2002, approved by the City Council in the autumn, is the first legally binding master plan for the entire city. Diversity in Housing in Helsinki is a new housing programme for 2004 – 2007.

MORE SPACIOUS HOUSING AS THE AIM

Unprecedentedly extensive interaction linking residents, associations, corporations, and public officials accompanied preparation of the master plan 2002. The housing programme was also created through intense and open discussion, biting criticism, and the joint efforts of planners and policy-makers. Helsinki aims to increase the spaciousness of housing, through both larger dwellings and a greater variety of forms of housing, to be able to offer its inhabitants a pleasant home city.

The master plan 2002 provides Helsinki with a good overall view of the land use required by housing, business, recreation, and transportation. By implementing this the city intends to improve its vitality and increase the welfare of its inhabitants over the next twenty years. The reduction in the number of inhabitants during the year under review is probably temporary, and will not affect the need to build new housing capacity. In Nordic and European terms, housing in Helsinki is still very cramped.

One of the largest construction projects in which the city has ever participated is the new Kamppi centre. Its excavation work was nearly completed. Nearly a third of the concrete casting for the terminals was also completed. Nearly half of the construction developed by the city is complete, as is about one fifth of the entire project.

The Töölönlahti Music Hall moved a few steps closer to realization when the administrative court rejected appeals, keeping in force the area plan approved by the city council, and the Ministry of Education also committed itself to the realization of the building.

General planning was started for the shore areas in the city centre, which will be released in the future when the Vuosaari docks are completed, as well as for Central Pasila, the Malmi airfield area, Laajasalo Kruunuvuorenranta, and Hakuninmaa.

THE KEYSTO DEVELOPMENT LIE IN LAND OWNERSHIP

The City of Helsinki's ownership, about two thirds of the land within the municipal boundaries, is a significant achievement and advantage, even when compared internationally.

The building rights for sites released for housing building in the Helsinki area during the year under review totalled about 151,000 square metres, i.e. roughly a third less than in 2002. The release of sites for housing was hampered by a lack of suitable sites. The production goals of the existing housing programme were thus not quite achieved.

The recession in the office space market continued and clearly fewer office sites were released than in the previous year. The construction of the Vuosaari docks centre will move the centre of gravity to the east and increase the demand for sites in east Helsinki.

Income from land leases totalled 150 million euros. Investment income from land sales totalled 115 million euros. The budget target was 33.4 million euros.

A site in Pitäjänmäki was sold for offices for the Novo Group Plc. A site in Munkkiniemi was sold for new offices for the Pfizer Corporation. Housing sites were sold in, for instance, the Aurinkolahti area and Ramsinranta.

VITALITY THROUGH PLANNING

The purpose of city planning is to secure the conditions for housing production, the vitality of the city centre, and the operation of business. The compaction of the urban structure also demands increased effort in planning recreational and green areas.

Area plan proposals were made for the construction of 180,000 m² of floor space for housing and more than 331,000 m² of floor space for commercial, office, and other business premises.

Planning concentrated on the continuation plans for the Viikki and Vuosaari areas and on infill building in built-up areas. Compact building demands increasingly detailed environmental and constructability reviews.

TRAFFIC PLANNING CAN SOLVE MUCH

Many of the urban structure solutions of the master plan 2002 are based particularly on the development of the rail network. In fact, the most important new solution for the traffic system is the city core rail network plan. It integrates the regional Drop line and a second metro line in the Laajasalo direction, together with the relevant land-use solutions. The western metro line is the most important strategic development project for the Helsinki region traffic system. In 2003, Espoo and Helsinki initiated an environmental review procedure for the western metro Ruoholahti – Matinkylä.



During the year under review, a total of 62 traffic plans and studies were completed and the traffic-planning manager issued 252 planning decisions.

SLUMP IN THE NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS

Building permit applications dropped both in actual numbers and in terms of the volumes of the buildings. Twelve percent fewer building permits were granted than in the previous year. The size of projects decreased, so that the volume dropped more than the number of permits, by 33 percent.

The number of permits for other than new buildings also dropped. The total number of these permits, 1865, was 5 percent less than in the previous year.

ACCELERATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL AND TERRACED HOUSES

Development in housing production split two ways. The number of apartments built dropped by nearly a third, but the building of small and terraced houses began to rise again. Growth was particularly rapid in terraced housing, which comprised 242 dwellings. The direction of development is a significant turn in Helsinki's housing production and corresponds to the view and wishes stated during the preparation of the housing programme 2004 – 2008.

THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING PERMIT PROJECTS

The largest individual projects granted building permits in 2003 were the joint office in Kum-

pula for the Meteorological Institute and the Marine Research Institute, an office at Aku Korhosen tie 3 in Haaga, an office for TietoEnator Plc also in Haaga, an office and commercial building at Porkkalankatu 24 in Ruoholahti, and the Cecilia service house for the elderly in Vuosaari. Construction of a parking hall under Kasarmitori in the city centre began at the end of the year.

The change of use of the former head office and factory of Alko Ltd, Salmisaarentalo, as premises for the Helsinki District Court and public prosecutor's office is the largest current renovation project in Finland.

HOUSING PRODUCTION FAILED TO MEET THE TARGETS

Though the city's own housing production completed 1,463 dwellings, decisions for new building were only made for 477 dwellings. One reason was the continuing lack of sites suitable for building. In this respect, the targets of the housing programme and budget were not met.

Renovations were started in buildings with a total of 1,160 dwellings. This amount is the same as the set target. Renovations were completed in a total of 1,110 dwellings.

The rent level for free-market rented dwellings remained high. Due to this, demand for the city's rented dwellings also remained high, though the number of applications dropped by about one thousand. An Internet-based system for housing applications was completed. ■



Deputy Mayor
Ilkka-Christian Björklund
Cultural and Personnel Affairs

- 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	57.1
Operating expenses, EUR million	677.5
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,211
Investments, EUR million	83.0
Personnel	8,848
Of the entire personnel, %	22

CULTURAL AND PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

The operation of Cultural and Personnel Affairs is based on extensive co-operation, international interaction, educational work, and maintaining educational standards, as well as on providing physical and intellectual cultural services for Helsinki residents of all ages. Despite the limitations imposed by savings measures, there was considerable activity in all sectors, with, for instance, new models being sought for employment questions through various projects and experiments.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN THE GRIP OF ADJUSTMENT

Attempts have been made to direct savings in the Education Department mainly to activities other than actual teaching. This has made it possible to ensure resources for matters such as remedial teaching and pupil welfare. In the year under review, the department also looked to the future. New curricula were confirmed for primary classes and new school-building projects are still current.

The Education Department's sector was examined in many different ways. The results of learning by schoolchildren were evaluated using national tests. Differences in learning results were assessed in reports by the National Board of Education. According to a service study made in the comprehensive school sector, parent satisfaction with the school system has increased.

Students from Helsinki's vocational education colleges did well in the Finnish Professional Skill competitions. The operation of the Polytechnic has now become well established. The Buoyancy programme was initiated and aims to improve the level of vocational education of older adults who have completed the comprehensive school. Educational co-operation between the municipalities in the Helsinki region was increased. As in the previous year, Helsinki's provision of diverse, high-quality education aroused international interest among education experts and policy-makers.

MORE CHALLENGES FOR THE CULTURE DEPARTMENT

The development of various forms of co-operation carries on the implementation of the City of Culture objectives. A widely based negotiating committee on cultural co-operation continued the utilization of the experiences of the Year of Culture.

The International Cultural Centre Caisa opened its new premises in February 2003 and continued to diversify its operations. The Annantalo Art Centre has joined the Magic Lamp network supported by the Ministry of Education. The Culture Department is also participating in the cultural section of the EU-funded Urban 2

programme and in other international projects.

The City Library was given new regulations. The core function of the library is to maintain up-to-date and varied material and to guide readers. An electronic library has taken its place alongside the physical library. The development of Internet services has turned the library into a national and international centre of know-how.

New exhibitions and good publicity increased the number of visitors to the City Museum and its exhibitions. The co-operation project between the city museums of Helsinki, Stockholm, St Petersburg, and Tallinn, which was partly funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers, was brought to a conclusion. The City Museum produced numerous publications and participated prominently in international activities.

The City Art Museum and the City Orchestra also participated in many international activities. The holding of exhibitions in the art museum in the Tennis Palace has been somewhat restricted by the building operations in the Kamppi area. Otherwise, operations have continued to be varied. The City Orchestra has continued to expand its co-operation both in Finland and internationally. Concerts with an extensive repertoire allowed the orchestra to reach a broad audience.

URBAN FACTS

Economic and housing affairs, as well as population development, were prominent among the subjects of the studies and statistics of Urban Facts. More Internet publications were produced and achieved an established position. The second follow-up report on the housing-estates project was completed. A third development programme for 2004 – 8 was prepared for the City Archives. Renovation of the City Archives' premises in the Kallio municipal offices was completed.

RECREATION

The facilities of the Sports Department recorded nearly 8.3 million visits - about 250 000 more than the previous year. The number includes visits to recreational facilities, outdoor sports fields, swimming beaches, and sports instruction. In addition, the inhabitants of Helsinki used outdoor recreational areas and tracks, ski tracks, small-boat harbours, and fishing waters.

The artificial ice rink at the Käpylä recreation park was completed at the end of the year. A movable artificial ice rink, representing the latest technology, was built at the Pukinmäki recreation park. The Pirkkola swimming and ball-games hall was reopened at the beginning of the year, after renovation. Safety concerns caused the Tali foot-



ball hall to be closed in February. The loadbearing capacity of the hall's steel structures was checked and the structures reinforced. A new artificial turf mat was also installed in the hall.

Services in maritime Helsinki were promoted by the approval of the general plan for Kaunis-saari. The Katajanokka guest marina was also completed in the autumn.

The Sports Department participated in the EU's Year of the Disabled Sport4All project. The project is connected with the development of a Finnish recreation databank.

YOUTH

The total numbers of visitors to the Youth Department declined slightly, but the amount of long-term and intensive work – youth employment contacts and individual support – increased. All in all, the goals set for the Youth Department were achieved and more Youth Department membership cards were sold than last year.

Events aimed at young people increased their attractiveness and the numbers of visitors to them increased. Environment affairs and eco-happenings brought more young people to activities than the previous year and, for example, the Bengtsår camping island was in great demand. Fifty-nine camps were organized, with more than two thousand campers participating in them.

Attempts were made to increase participation by children and young people, for instance, by increasing pupil organization activities. The basis was the idea that children and young people are citizens who are entitled to the development of their home city and that development as active citizens starts from a culture of activity. A participative cultural event, the show and disco dance competition Dance Action, drew a record number of participants and audiences. This annual event gives young people a chance to appear and get professional feedback.

PERSONNEL

The central task in managing the city's personnel affairs was to support financial adjustment in various ways. Attention was paid to the control of personnel costs, to the introduction of new personnel administration working methods, and to the importance of joint operating procedures in situations of operational change. Financial adjustment was also supported with training measures. The total reform of the city's wages and salaries system was continued as part of the implementation of employment contracts.

A profit-related bonus system was used in 25 departments and public utilities. About 11,000 employees, i.e. about 27 % of the city's personnel, come within its sphere. The system aims to support the success of financial adjustment and the development of operating processes and procedures required by it.

In May, the introduction of an electronic recruitment system increased the efficiency of city personnel recruitment. More than one thousand situations vacant advertisements on the Internet brought about 5,600 applications.

EMPLOYMENT

The city has taken care of employment according to a co-operation agreement made with the Helsinki employment office. Besides supported employment and other established forms of work, various projects and experiments have been used to find solutions to unemployment. The European social fund has financed eight three-year employment projects. These, along with the two-year joint-service experiment of the city and the employment office, have been brought to a conclusion. Procedures developed in the projects and experiments and found to be of use have been transferred to the basic operations of departments. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Pekka Sauri
Public Works and
Environmental Affairs**

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

KEY FIGURES	
Operating income, EUR million	532.5
Operating expenses, EUR million	603.6
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,079
Investments, EUR million	137.7
Personnel	7,023
Of the entire personnel, %	18

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Organizational change has brought the sector of the Public Works and Environmental Affairs Division responsibility for public transport and for the sustainability, functionality, maintenance, and safety of the urban environment.

THE TECHNICAL DIVISION BECOMES THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The city council amended the city's administrative regulations so that the Technical and Harbours Committees were transferred from the section of the deputy mayor responsible for the Technical Division to the sector of the mayor, with effect from 1 August 2003. In turn, the Rescue and Environment Committees were transferred to the sector of the deputy mayor responsible for the Technical Division. The sector's name was changed to the sector of the deputy mayor responsible for the Public Works and Environmental Affairs Division. The change came at an appropriate time – the fixed-term employment of the deputy mayor for the Technical Division, Martin Meinander, terminated on 31 July 2003 and the deputy mayor for the Public Works and Environmental Affairs Division, Pekka Sauri, began work on 2 September 2003.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL SAVINGS TAKE EFFECT

The savings forced administrative departments to size their work to fit the agreed cost frames.

However, there were no significant complaints from citizens, even though part of the savings affected operations visible to them, such as streets and green areas. Savings particularly affect park construction. A few play areas in poor condition were dismantled and the number of small skating rinks was cut. Street building, however, continued vigorously, with the main emphasis being in new housing areas. Important works that were completed included the new Korkeasaari bridge and the renovation of Aleksanterinkatu.

Public transport fares had to be increased by an average of 10 %. Bus services were reduced, particularly at the weekends and in departures with low demand. A new means of adjustment used was a cut in summer services. Fares support covered 49.5 % of costs, whereas even in 2002 the share of fare support was 52.4 %.

Thanks to new customers and savings measures, the financial result of Helsinki's textiles service remained nearly on budget. In the operations of the procurement centre, savings took the form of a drop in demand and operations were adjusted, for instance, by closing the offset press.

VISIBLE CONSTRUCTION AND GOOD PUBLIC TRANSPORT

On 29 January 2003, the Helsinki Building Department celebrated 125 years of operation. The anniversary appeared in numerous events around the city. The Building Department participated in the design and implementation of the Rostock World Exhibition. St Petersburg's 300th anniversary park was officially opened in May. Helsinki donated 300 Siberian crab-apple trees to the park and participated in the opening ceremony.

The Building Department's most important development project, reforming the department's client organization, progressed during 2003 sufficiently for the organizational reform to be brought into effect in 2004.

Despite the reduction in public transport services, traveller satisfaction with the services increased from 2002. An overall grade of eight out of ten was given to Helsinki's public transport. The travel-card system was in full operation for the first time. At the end of the year, 700,000 travel cards were in use in the Helsinki region.

As in previous years, Helsinki participated in the international public transport benchmarking project (BEST). In the survey, Helsinki was again placed among Europe's best cities for public transport.

PALMIA AND THE WHOLESALE MARKET

Helsinki city's service centre started operations as a public utility on 1 January 2003, under the business name Palmia. The service centre's business sectors are catering, real-estate maintenance, and cleaning services. A matrix organization was chosen as the new operating model. Operations for the entire year were adapted to tightened financial restraints. Particularly at the end of the year this bore fruit and ensured a positive result for 2003.

Helsinki's Wholesale Market continued to operate profitably in 2003. The utilization of the Wholesale Market's premises was 97 % and conditions for customer companies were improved, for example, by keeping the premises at the level required by the Foodstuffs Hygiene Act. Co-operation with those operating in the area included creating environment systems with the four large companies in the area and increased recycling using centralized container collection in waste disposal.

MANY SMALL BUILDING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

During the year, the Building Department's HKR-Developer participated in 499 projects. Though this was an increase of 39 % over the previous



year, the average size of the projects decreased. The most important project was the Kamppi centre, which is Helsinki's largest construction project at present. In the Kamppi project, HKR-Developer acts as the client for the long-distance and Espoo bus terminals, and the street construction.

In buildings, the emphasis in design and construction moved to renovation and maintaining the value of Helsinki's existing building stock. Besides plans for renovations, the need for interior design has also increased, due to continual change in the use of the city's premises.

Important projects in general design were studies of Helsinki seashores and the obstacle-free project. An inventory of school kitchens was started and catering centres were designed for schools, hospitals, old-peoples' homes, and children's day-care centres.

HELSINKI FOR ALL AND CLEAN CITY

The Helsinki for All project aims to create a city, in which everyone can move easily, irrespective of age and physical condition. Guidelines for this will be completed by June 2005. The Clean City project aims to improve the townscape by removing junk and waste from the environment.

LEADING CITY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In 2002, Helsinki was the first European capital to complete a sustainable development action programme, the Local Agenda 21. The start of the fourth environmental programme, with the theme of Helsinki's ecological sustainability, continued the practical implementation of the programme. Helsinki won an honourable mention in the Euro-

pean Sustainable Cities Award 2003 competition of the sustainable development campaign of the EU and European cities.

Intensive international co-operation in environmental protection continued in neighbouring countries with the cities of St Petersburg, Tallinn, and Riga. Helsinki also participated actively in the activities of the Eurocities organization.

SMOOTH PERMIT PROCESSING AND A TARGET NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS BY FIRE INSPECTIONS

Particular attention was paid to the precise and smooth processing of permits and notifications in the permit procedure and supervision of the Environmental Affairs Department, so that the set targets for throughput times were met well by the Environment Centre. Demanding projects such as the Kamppi construction site and the Vuosaari harbour were processed. Thorough scientific studies of the possible long-term health hazards of the Myllypuro landfill were completed, the results being quite reassuring in the cases of both cancers and congenital deformities. The rehabilitation of the polluted ground still requires both supervision and laboratories.

A service-level decision of the Rescue committee confirmed the type and number of risks and the operations required by them. The Rescue Department achieved nearly one hundred percent of the target numbers of fire inspections of dwellings and special objects demanded by legislation and the service-level decision. Helsinki is, in fact, the only municipality in its region in which the fire inspections required by the provincial administration have been carried out. More preventive education and advice was given than the year's target required. ■

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2003

The financial weakening of the City of Helsinki stopped in 2003. The deficit that was still present in 2002 became a surplus in 2003. This was mainly due to the exceptionally good result of Helsinki Energy and to the sales profit from the release of sites in Kamppi being entered entirely for 2003.

Helsinki's margin for the year, which would be comparable with other municipalities, and which does not include public utilities, did not, however, cover depreciation or investments, and the funding of operations continued to be based significantly on borrowing. The effects of measures by the government continue to be visible in the financial statements now being brought for consideration by the city administration. The corporate tax-revenue accumulation coming to Helsinki in 2003 continued to fall. The tax-revenue equalization paid by Helsinki to other municipalities corresponded to more than three percentage units.

The city's expenditure overall remained within the budgeted framework. Operating income was 38 million euros more than budgeted and operating expenditure 13 million euros less.

TAX REVENUE LESS THAN PREDICTED

Accumulated tax-revenue totalled 1,984 million euros. Municipal tax accounted for 1,643 million euros of this, corporate tax for 227 million euros, real-estate tax for 114 million euros, and dog tax for 0.8 million euros. Municipal tax was gathered 25 million euros less than budgeted and real-estate tax 4 million euros less. Corporate tax produced 44 million euros less than budgeted. Tax revenue was a total of 73 million euros less than in the budget.

State grants were just under 8 million euros, i.e. 73 million euros more than in the budget. If tax revenue is less than budgeted, it is compensated for in the accumulation of state grants. The income-tax equalization paid by Helsinki and included in the state

grants, was 317 million euros, which corresponds to revenue of more than three percentage units.

The budget's annual margin, without public utilities, which can be compared with other municipalities, was 49 million euros, which thus did not cover depreciation of 172 million euros.

The accounting margin for the fiscal year (including public utilities) was 338 million euros. The annual margin covered depreciation (295 million euros), but not investments (345 million euros).

Net investments, including public utilities, totalled 345 million euros.

The balance-sheet total was 9,059 million euros, which is 248 million euros greater than in 2002.

NEW LOAN OF 150 MILLION EUROS

In 2003, a new loan of 150 million euros was taken and existing loans amortized by 0.3 million euros. 200 million euros of borrowing in 2003 was transferred to 2004. At the end of the year, outstanding loans totalled 683 million euros, i.e. 1221 euros/inhabitant.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE RECOGNITION FROM HELSINKI ENERGY

The results of the public utilities before reservations were as follows: Helsinki Energy 187.4 million euros, Helsinki Water 0.1 million euros, Port of Helsinki 19.4 million euros, Transport Department 0.8 million euros, Helsinki City Service Centre 0.8 million euros, and Helsinki Textile Service 0.1 million euros. All the utilities recognized the yield on basic equity and interest on start-up loans set as obligatory targets in the budget and amortized start-up loans according to plan.

Helsinki Energy's exceptionally good result permitted an additional recognition of revenue of 110 million euros to be made subsequently in connection with the closing of the books.

CALCULATION FORMULAE FOR INDICATORS

Operating revenue/operating costs = $100 \times \text{operating revenue/operating costs} - \text{manufacturing for own use}$

Gearing ratio -% = $100 \times (\text{Capital} + \text{depreciation difference} + \text{voluntary reservations}) / (\text{balance-sheet total} - \text{advances received})$

Annual margin/depreciation, % = $100 \times \text{annual margin/depreciation}$

Financing assets, euros/inhabitant = $(\text{receivables} + \text{financing securities} + \text{cash in hand and bank receivables} - \text{liabilities} + \text{advances received}) / \text{number of inhabitants}$ 31.12.

Relative indebtedness, % = $(\text{liabilities} - \text{advances received}) / (\text{operating revenue} + \text{tax revenue} + \text{state subsidies})$

Loan portfolio 31.12., million euros = $\text{liabilities} - (\text{advances received} + \text{accounts payable} + \text{accruals} + \text{other payables})$

Debt servicing margin = $(\text{annual margin} + \text{interest costs}) / (\text{interest costs} + \text{loan amortization})$

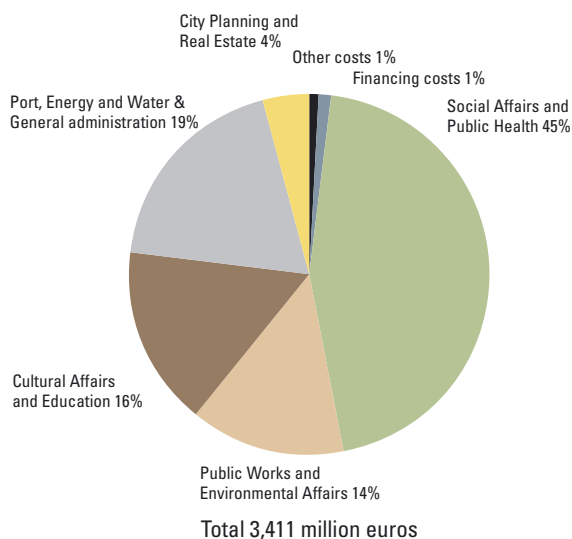
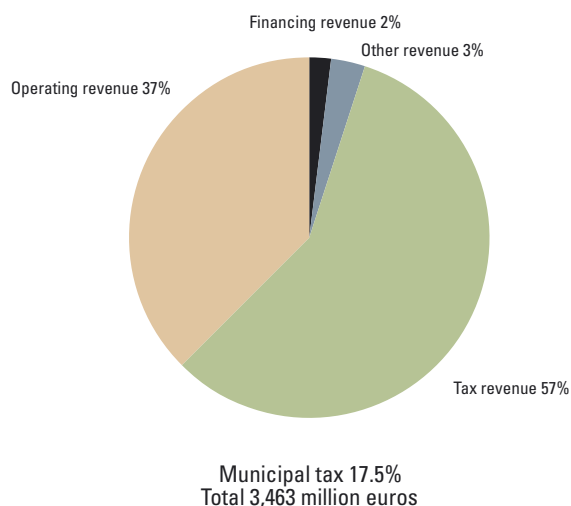
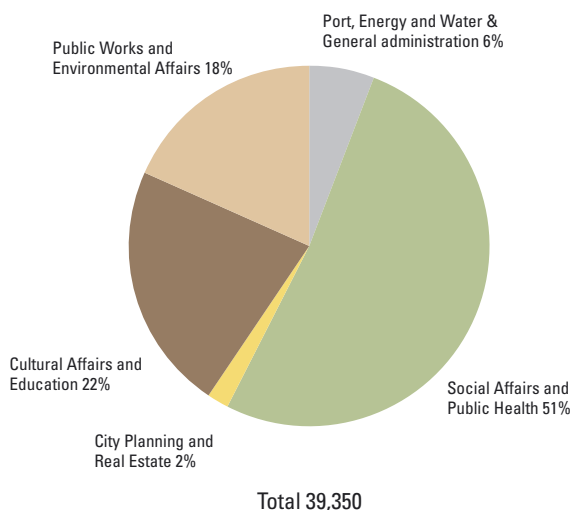
Cash-flow financing of investments, % = $100 \times \text{annual margin/original acquisition costs of investments}$

Loans receivable Dec. 31 = bond receivable entered as investments and other loans receivable

FINANCIAL STATEMENT INDICATORS

	2003	2002
CITY		
Operating revenue/operating costs, %	43.6	39.8
Annual margin/depreciation, %	114.7	34.4
Annual margin, euros/inhabitant	604	176
Annual margin excl. utilities, euros/inhabitant	87	-203
Gearing ratio -%	75.2	75.4
Financing assets, euros/inhabitant	-563	-475
Relative indebtedness, %	37.3	36.9
Cash-flow financing of investments, %	69.8	20.0
Interest-bearing loans, 31.12. million euros	683	540
Interest-bearing loans, euros/inhabitant	1,221	965
Debt servicing margin	15.4	1.4
Cash in hand 31.12, million euros *)	647	560
Annual cash payments, million euros	3,575	3,643
Cash sufficiency, days *)	66	56
Loans receivable 31.12, million euros	634	590
Number of inhabitants, 31.12.	559,330	559,716
GROUP		
Gearing ratio - %	61.3	61.9
Loan portfolio, million euros	2,400	2,159
Loans, euros/inhabitant	4,290	3,857

*) Explained by significant borrowing at the end of the year.

Distribution of expenditure 2003**Distribution of revenue 2003****Personnel by sector 2003****NUMBER OF PERSONNEL 39 350**

At the end of the year, the city had a personnel of 39 350, 31 966 of whom were permanent and 7,384 fixed-term employees. The personnel were 724 employees (1.8 %) fewer than at the end of the previous year. A reduction has taken place in nearly all departments.

HELSINKI GROUP

The Helsinki Group comprises the City of Helsinki, 125 subsidiary companies, 8 subsidiary foundations, and 3 joint companies. In addition, the city belongs to six municipal federations and is a partner in 48 companies. Most of the subsidiary companies were founded by the city and are 100-percent owned by it.

During the year, nine new subsidiary companies joined the group.

The group's balance-sheet total was 884 million euros. The gearing ratio of the Helsinki Group, calculated from the group balance sheet, was 61.3 % (61.9 % in 2002). Total borrowing by the group stood at 2,400 million euros at the end of 2003, i.e. 4,290 euros/inhabitant (3,857 euros/inhabitant in 2002).

OUTLOOK AT THE START OF THE FISCAL YEAR

The international economic recovery has been slower than expected, but prospects are slowly improving. However there are significant uncertainty factors in the development of the world economy in the near future, which may slow down economic recovery. The future development in Finland will substantially depend on the form taken by international economic development. These changes will also be directly reflected in the city's financing basis. It is reckoned that domestic demand, particularly an increase in private consumption, will be the central motor of mid-range economic growth. Despite the uncertain development, the preconditions for economic growth in Finland are good. According to the latest review by the Ministry of Finance, growth of 2.7 % is forecast for total production in the Finnish national economy.

Economic growth in the Helsinki region strengthened towards the end of the year. The financial state of the City of Helsinki will remain weak in 2004. Already in 2003, a programme of strict financial adjustment was initiated to bring the city's operating expenditure into balance with the income available to cover it, which the latest forecasts suggest will meet the targets set for it. The financial state of the city is reaching a state of equilibrium, despite which it appears that the city's financial outlook will continue to be difficult into the planning period 2004 – 2006.

According to the budget for 2004, the annual margin will be 88.4 million euros and the result for the fiscal year –37.1 million euros. The shortfall in financing for 2004 will be covered by borrowing and by an additional recognition of revenue from Helsinki Energy. In the coming years, it will no longer be possible to reduce the treasury. The bases for the city's economy in the near future have improved, but continue to be uncertain. Operating expenditure has been made to decrease, but threats continue, particularly in the form of cost developments in social welfare and special medical care, and of measures by the government. The efficiency of the city's operations will need to continue to be monitored and the associated measures must bring operating costs and investments onto a level commensurate with a sustainable revenue base.

CITY OF HELSINKI PROFIT
AND LOSS STATEMENT

	Dec. 31 2003	MILLION EUROS Dec. 31 2002
OPERATING REVENUE		
Sales revenue	850.0	766.4
Fee revenue	123.4	125.6
Support and subsidies	33.5	28.2
Rent revenue	229.5	223.6
Other revenue	62.1	52.5
	1,298.5	1,196.2
MANUFACTURING FOR OWN USE	104.1	111.3
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personel expenses		
Salaries and fees	- 1,057.9	- 1,041.3
Personel social expenses		
Pensions expenses	- 288.4	- 296.6
Other personnel social expenses	- 78.8	- 88.0
Purchases of services	- 917.2	- 970.2
Materials and supplies		
Purchases	- 374.1	- 330.0
Change in inventories	12.2	- 6.1
Subsidies	- 234.4	- 238.5
Rent expenses	- 118.8	- 114.5
Other operating expenses	- 28.5	- 30.9
	- 3,086.0	- 3,116.1
OPERATING MARGIN	- 1,683.4	- 1,808.6
Taxes and state subsidies		
Tax revenue	1,984.4	1,990.5
State subsidies	7.8	- 118.6
	1,992.2	1,871.9
Financial revenue and expenses		
Interest revenue	40.7	45.5
Other financial revenue	15.9	10.9
Interest expenses	- 23.2	- 17.3
Other financial expenses	- 4.0	- 3.5
	29.4	35.6
MARGIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	338.2	98.9
Depreciation and write downs		
Depreciation according to plan	- 294.7	- 286.8
	- 294.7	- 286.8
Extraordinary revenue and expenses		
Extraordinary revenue	115.6	44.5
Extraordinary expenses	- 3.0	0.0
	112.6	44.5
RESULT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	156.0	- 143.4
Change in reserves and funds		
Change in depreciation	0.3	- 9.1
Change in reserves	- 15.2	- 6.7
Change in funds	- 39.7	5.6
	- 54.5	- 10.2
NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	101.5	- 153.6

CITY OF HELSINKI SOURCES AND
USES OF FUNDS STATEMENT

	January 1 – December 31 2003	MILLION EUROS 2002
CASH FLOW OF ACTUAL OPERATION AND INVESTMENTS		
Cash-flow financing		
Annual margin	338.1	98.7
Extraordinary items	112.6	44.5
Cash-flow financing adjustment items	- 145.1	- 48.2
	305.6	94.9
Investments		
Fixed-asset investments	- 490.9	- 502.7
Financing portion investment costs	6.3	7.0
Revenue from sales of fixed assets	139.8	46.5
	- 344.8	- 449.2
NET CASH FLOW OF ACTUAL OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS	- 39.2	- 354.3
FINANCING OPERATIONS CASH FLOW		
Changes in lending		
Additions to lending	- 74.6	- 48.6
Reductions in lending	30.2	38.8
	- 44.4	- 9.8
Changes in loan portfolio		
Additions to long-term loans	143.0	402.1
Reduction in long-term loans	- 0.3	- 65.7
	142.7	336.4
Changes in capital	9.0	6.7
Other changes in liquidity		
Changes in assignment assets	18.6	- 1.8
Changes in current assets	- 20.4	9.1
Change in long-term receivables	- 13.9	2.8
Change in short-term receivables	97.6	- 94.4
Change in long and short-term debts without interest	- 62.4	33.5
	19.5	- 50.8
FINANCING OPERATIONS NET CASH FLOW	126.7	282.5
CHANGE IN CASH IN HAND	87.5	- 71.8
Change in cash in hand		
Cash in hand 31.12.	647.0	559.6
Cash in hand 1.1.	- 559.6	- 631.3
	87.5	- 71.8

CITY OF HELSINKI BALANCE SHEET

MILLION EUROS

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002	LIABILITIES	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
FIXED AND LONG-TERM ASSETS			CAPITAL		
Intangible assets			Founding capital	2,972.4	2,972.4
Intangible rights	49.0	53.0	Subscription-fee fund	52.1	43.1
Other long-term expenditure	45.1	43.3	Revaluation reserve	1,853.1	1,845.6
Advance payments	0.6	0.5	Other own reserves	713.4	674.0
	94.8	96.8	Other equity	546.1	545.8
Tangible assets			Surplus/deficit from previous fiscal years	291.1	445.0
Areas of ground and water	2,407.8	2,371.6	Surplus/deficit for fiscal year	101.5	- 153.9
Buildings	1,418.2	1,330.6		6,529.6	6,372.1
Fixed structures and equipment	1,776.4	1,757.7			
Machinery and equipment	261.3	249.3	DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY RESERVES		
Other tangible assets	7.3	7.0	Depreciation difference	114.9	115.3
Advance payments and construction in progress	254.4	261.0	Voluntary reserves	156.0	140.8
	6,125.4	5,977.1		271.0	256.1
Long-term investments			STATUTORY RESERVES		
Shares and holdings	645.0	618.2	Pension reserves	424.3	454.3
Bonds receivables	41.4	41.9	Other statutory reserves	10.1	9.6
Other loan receivables	592.8	589.5		434.4	463.9
Other receivables	0.0	0.0	ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL		
	1,279.3	1,249.5	State assignments	360.0	340.0
RESERVES FOR ASSIGNMENTS			Donated foundations capital	3.1	2.9
State assignments	358.5	338.2	Other assignment capital	224.3	219.2
Donated funds special margins	3.1	2.9		587.4	562.1
Other reserves for assignments	218.4	232.2			
	580.0	573.4	LIABILITIES		
INVENTORIES AND SHORT-TERM ASSETS			Long-term		
Current assets			Bonds	35.0	138.3
Materials and supplies	64.0	47.6	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	550.6	400.7
Advance payments	4.0	0.0	Loans from public corporations	0.7	0.9
	68.0	47.6	Advances received	0.0	0.4
Receivables			Accounts payable	0.0	0.0
Long-term receivables			Other payables	0.6	0.7
Accounts receivable	15.1	0.0		586.9	541.0
Loan receivables	0.1	0.1	Short-term		
Other receivables	4.6	5.8	Bonds	96.3	0.0
	19.8	5.8	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	0.1	0.1
Short-term receivables			Loans from public corporations	0.2	0.2
Accounts receivable	115.8	99.9	Advances received	10.2	24.1
Loan receivables	1.0	0.9	Accounts payables	124.3	132.6
Other receivables	46.4	165.0	Other payables	70.7	71.2
Accrued revenue and deferred expenses	81.7	76.6	Accrued expenses	348.0	387.2
	244.8	342.4		649.8	615.4
Total receivables	264.6	348.3	Total liabilities	1,236.7	1,156.4
Short-term investments			TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	9,059.1	8,810.6
Investments in money-market instruments	619.0	468.7			
Bond receivables	23.3	41.0			
	642.3	509.7			
Cash and bank receivables	4.7	8.3			
TOTAL ASSETS	9,059.1	8,810.6			

THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

MILLIONS OF EUROS

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002	LIABILITIES	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
FIXED AND OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS			CAPITAL		
Intangible assets			Foundation capital	2,977.9	2,978.1
Intangible rights	54.1	57.9	Share in increase in capital of municipal federations	11.2	11.3
Other long-term expenses	73.8	71.3	Subscription-fee fund	66.0	44.4
Advance payments	2.4	1.8	Revaluation reserve	1,858.4	1,851.7
	130.3	131.0	Other own reserves	860.7	809.1
Tangible assets			Other capital	546.1	545.8
Land and water areas	2,432.3	2,396.4	Surplus/deficit from previous fiscal years	- 112.5	66.0
Buildings	3,637.4	3,440.1	Surplus for fiscal year	92.7	- 155.4
Fixed structures and equipment	1,855.6	1,836.6		6,300.6	6,150.9
Machinery and equipment	332.9	317.5			
Other tangible assets	28.1	27.6	MINORITY SHAREHOLDING	44.7	43.0
Advance payments and construction in progress	400.7	422.9			
	8,687.0	8,441.0	RESERVES		
Investments			Accumulated depreciation	152.3	152.0
Shares and holdings in partnership corporations	118.2	110.3			
Other shares and holdings	272.2	273.2	Voluntary reserves		
Bonds receivables	54.9	13.8	Investment reserves	195.6	172.7
Other loan receivables	182.3	179.8	Other voluntary reserves	11.3	13.8
Other receivables	0.1	0.1		359.3	338.5
	627.7	577.2	Statutory reserves		
RESERVES FOR ASSIGNMENTS			Pensions reserves	427.0	457.3
State assignments	36.7	44.2	Other statutory reserves	30.0	27.4
Donated funds special margins	3.3	4.0		457.0	484.7
Other reserves for assignments	214.8	211.9			
	254.8	260.1	ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL		
INVENTORIES AND SHORT-TERM ASSETS			State assignments	361.4	340.0
Current assets			Donated foundations capital	3.3	4.0
Materials and supplied	69.7	54.1	Other assignment capital	224.3	219.2
Finished products	0.1	0.0		588.9	563.2
Other current assets	0.0	0.0	LIABILITIES		
Advance payments	4.0	0.0	Long-term		
	73.9	54.2	Bonds	35.0	138.3
Receivables			Loans from financial and insurance institutions	952.9	705.1
Long-term receivables			Loans from public corporations	1,124.1	1,146.6
Accounts receivable	15.1	0.0	Loans from other lenders	130.0	92.7
Loan receivables	0.1	0.1	Advances received	5.7	31.1
Accruals	0.1	0.3	Accounts payable	0.0	0.0
Other receivables	4.8	5.9	Other long-term credit	11.5	8.8
	20.1	6.2		2,259.3	2,122.6
Short-term receivables			Short-term		
Accounts payable	130.3	121.8	Bonds	96.3	0.2
Loan receivables	1.2	7.4	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	41.1	38.4
Accruals	86.1	80.6	Loans from public corporations	16.8	36.3
Other receivables	54.7	166.5	Loans from other lenders	3.2	1.2
	272.3	376.3	Advances received	21.7	34.9
Financial assets			Accounts payable	146.4	153.4
Shares and holdings	0.1	0.1	Other short-term credit	115.0	111.7
Investments in money-market instruments	659.5	499.6	Accrued expenses	433.3	470.1
Bond receivables	23.3	57.5		873.9	846.2
Other securities	10.2	9.6			
	693.0	566.9	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	10,883.6	10,549.1
Cash and bank receivables	124.6	136.2			
TOTAL ASSETS	10,883.6	10,549.1			

BERICHT DER OBERBÜRGERMEISTERIN

Das wirtschaftliche Wachstum der Region Helsinki verstärkte sich besonders zum Jahresende 2003. Die regionale Produktion wuchs deutlich schneller als sonst im Land. Das Wachstum basierte auf der günstigen Entwicklung im Handel, beim Bau sowie bei den Dienstleistungen für Privathaushalte und Unternehmen. Dagegen hat sich die industrielle Produktion in der Region Helsinki nicht weiterentwickelt.

2003 musste die strikte Haushaltsdisziplin im Haushalt der Stadt Helsinki wegen der Einschnitte bei den Steuereinnahmen durch den Staat fortgesetzt werden. Durch konsequente Maßnahmen konnte der Anstieg der Ausgaben aufgehalten werden. Voraussetzung für das Gelingen des wirtschaftlichen Konsolidierungsprogramms waren das Verantwortungsbewusstsein und der Konsens der politischen Entscheidungsträger. Dank gehört auch den Mitarbeitern der Stadt, die in den Behörden und Institutionen die Sparmaßnahmen umsetzen mussten.

Während der Rezession in den 90er Jahren standen alle finnischen Kommunen vor schmerzhaften Ausgabenkürzungen. Letztes Jahr befand sich Helsinki fast allein in einer Situation, in der die Ausgaben real gesenkt werden mussten.

Durch die konsequente Konsolidierung des Stadthaushalts entsteht auch Spielraum für die Wahrung der wichtiger Dienstleistungen für die Einwohner Helsinkis. Hierzu gehören beispielsweise die Altenpflege sowie Dienstleistungen für Kinder.

Ein wichtiges Ziel besteht darin, die Erbringung städtischer Dienstleistungen effektiver zu gestalten, ohne das Angebot an Basisdienstleistungen kürzen zu müssen. Das Organisationskomitee,

das von der Stadtregierung eingesetzt wurde, unterbreitete im Jahr 2003 auf vielen Verwaltungsgebieten Vorschläge zur Optimierung von Maßnahmen. Die Vorschläge des Komitees wurden konsequent umgesetzt. Insbesondere im Sozial- und Gesundheitssektor erwartet man von den organisatorischen Veränderungen, dass die Qualität der Dienstleistungen für die Einwohner spürbar verbessert wird..

Zu den zentralen Beschlüssen in der Kommunalpolitik von Helsinki im letzten Jahr gehörte die Entscheidung zum neuen Flächennutzungsplan.. Die Vorbereitung des Flächennutzungsplanes begann bereits im Jahr 1997 mit einem Ideenwettbewerb für die Anwohner. Nachdem der Plan beschlossen wurde, bestimmt er für das kommende Jahrzehnt Helsinkis Entwicklung.. Auch das neue Wohnungsprogramm für die Jahre 2004-2007 wurde letztes Jahr beschlossen. Es unterstützt die Ziele des Flächennutzungsplans bei der weiteren Entwicklung der Stadt. Das Ziel des Wohnungsprogramms besteht darin, die Voraussetzungen für den Bau von durchschnittlich 4.100 Wohnungen jährlich zu schaffen und mittels eines vielfältigen Wohnungsbaus, das Gesamtergebnis der Steuereinkünfte zu stärken.

Helsinki beteiligte sich auch im Jahr 2003 wieder in der Organisation „Eurocities“ sowie auch im Komitee für die Regionen der EU an der Entwicklungsarbeit der Europäischen Union. Im Entwurf für die neue Verfassung der EU wurde ein aus Sicht der Regionalverwaltung wichtiges Prinzip aufgenommen, nach dem die Regional- und Lokalverwaltungen bei Vorlagen für EU-Direktiven, die eine regionale oder lokale Dimension enthalten, angehört werden. Helsinki war ebenfalls aktiv am Aufbau des neuen Kooperationsnetzwerks der Großstädte in der Ostseeregion, „Baltic Metropolises“, beteiligt.

Der Beschluss der finnischen Regierung, die Steuer für Institutionen als Einkommensquelle der Kommunen zu belassen, war sowohl für den gesamten finnischen Kommunalsektor als auch für die Stadt Helsinki wichtig. Das Recht der Kommunen auf einen Anteil am Ertrag der Steuern für Institutionen bildet einen zentralen Bestandteil der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung in Finnland. Diese Steuer ist elementar für die Kommunen, damit die Handlungsmöglichkeiten der Unternehmen und gleichzeitig die eigene Wettbewerbsfähigkeit gewährleistet werden können.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen
Oberstadtdirektorin
Oberbürgermeisterin

DATEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS DER STADT HELSINKI

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, Mio. Euro	2003	2002
Betriebseinkünfte & Erzeugung für Eigenbedarf	1.402,6	1.307,5
Betriebsausgaben	- 3.086,0	- 3.116,4
Betriebsdeckung	- 1.683,4	- 1.808,8
Steuern und Staatsanteile	1.992,2	1.871,9
Finanzierungseinkünfte und -aufwendungen	29,4	35,6
Jahresdeckung	338,1	98,7
Abschreibungen	- 294,7	- 286,8
Außerordentliche Erträge und Aufwendungen	112,6	44,5
Ergebnis des Geschäftsjahres	156,0	- 143,7
Veränderung bei Rückstellungen und Rücklagen	- 54,5	- 10,3
Überschuss für das Geschäftsjahr	101,5	- 153,9
Investitionen, in Mio. Euro	- 490,9	- 502,7
Endbetrag der Bilanz, in Mio. Euro	9.059,1	8.810,6
Betriebseinkünfte / Betriebsausgaben, in %	43,6	39,8
Jahresdeckung / Einwohner, in Euro	604	176
Jahresdeckung / Abschreibungen, in %	114,7	34,4
Eigenkapital, in %	75,2	75,4
Kassenbestand 31.12., in Mio. Euro	6470	560
Einwohnerzahl	559.330	559.716

PRESENTATION GENERALE PAR LA MAIRE D'HELSINKI

La croissance économique de la région d'Helsinki s'est tout particulièrement renforcée à la fin de l'année 2003, et la production de la région s'est nettement accrue en comparaison de celle des autres régions. Cette croissance s'appuie sur l'évolution favorable du commerce, du bâtiment, des services des entreprises, ainsi que de la consommation des ménages. En revanche, la production industrielle de la région d'Helsinki a continué à stagner.

S'agissant de la gestion financière de la Ville d'Helsinki, nous avons été obligés de maintenir en 2003 notre ligne de rigueur budgétaire, due aux réductions de nos recettes fiscales par l'Etat : grâce à des actions résolues, nous sommes à présent parvenus à inverser l'augmentation des dépenses de fonctionnement de la Ville. La réussite du programme d'adaptation de nos finances a été rendue possible par le sens de la responsabilité et une bonne entente entre les politiques. Je tiens également à remercier les employés de la Ville, qui au sein de nos services ont dû mettre en œuvre de peu agréables mesures d'économies budgétaires.

Pendant la période de récession des années 1990, toutes les municipalités finlandaises ont dû faire face à des réductions drastiques de leurs dépenses ; or, à présent, Helsinki est presque la seule à avoir dû réduire aussi ses dépenses de fonctionnement, de plus en euros constants.

Le rééquilibrage du budget de la Ville est en train de donner peu à peu une marge de manœuvre afin que soient assurés les services dont profitent les habitants. Il importe que l'accroissement de cette marge puisse bénéficier à des services qui présentent des insuffisances évidentes, tels que l'assistance aux personnes âgées et les services destinés aux enfants.

L'un des objectifs importants que nous nous sommes fixés a été de renforcer la productivité des services de la Ville, sans pour autant porter atteinte à l'offre des services de base. Afin d'accroître l'efficacité de nos administrations, le comité d'organisation institué par le Bureau exécutif a émis en 2003 des propositions touchant à plusieurs services, et elles sont mises en œuvre sans délai. Nous nous attendons à ce que les modifications structurelles ainsi opérées améliorent la qualité des services qu'utilisent les Helsinkiens, en particulier dans les Services des affaires sociales et de la santé.

Parmi les principales décisions politiques que nous avons arrêtées en 2003 figure l'adoption du nouveau plan d'urbanisme. Un concours d'idées organisé auprès des habitants dès 1997 a servi de base à la préparation du plan. Ce plan balise le développement d'Helsinki pour au moins la décennie à venir. Nous avons également adopté en 2003 un programme de construction de logements pour

la période 2004-2007, qui concourt pour sa part à renforcer les objectifs du plan d'urbanisme. L'objectif du programme est de construire chaque année en moyenne 4100 logements, qui seront diversifiés de manière à consolider l'assiette de l'impôt.

Quant aux actions pour le développement de l'Union européenne, Helsinki a participé en 2003 tant aux travaux de l'organisation « Eurocités » qu'à ceux du Comité des Régions de l'Union. Dans la proposition présentée - et retenue - pour la future Constitution européenne, a été inscrit le principe, important du point de vue des collectivités locales, qu'est l'obligation de consulter les collectivités territoriales et locales pour toute proposition législative européenne impliquant une dimension territoriale ou locale. Par ailleurs, Helsinki a participé activement à la construction du nouveau réseau de coopération entre grandes villes de la région de la Mer baltique « Métropoles baltiques ».

La décision du gouvernement de maintenir la part actuelle de l'impôt sur les sociétés en tant que recette des communes a été une mesure importante tant pour l'ensemble des municipalités finlandaises que pour la Ville d'Helsinki, car le droit des communes à disposer d'une partie du rendement de l'impôt sur les sociétés est un élément essentiel de leur autonomie. Il les pousse, en effet, à s'intéresser à l'implantation d'entreprises sur leur territoire, et à être en outre attentives à leur propre compétitivité.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen

Maire d'Helsinki

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

Compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2003	2002
Recettes réelles de fonctionnement et travaux réalisés à des fins internes	1.402,6	1.307,5
Dépenses réelles de fonctionnement	- 3.086,0	- 3.116,4
Excédent brut de fonctionnement	- 1.683,4	- 1.808,8
Impôts et versements de l'Etat	1.992,2	1.871,90
Recettes et dépenses financières	29,4	35,6
Balance annuelle	338,1	98,7
Amortissements	- 294,7	- 286,8
Pertes et profits exceptionnels	112,6	44,5
Résultat de l'exercice	156,0	- 143,7
Variation des provisions et réserves	- 54,5	- 10,3
Fonds de roulement au 01/01/2003	101,5	- 153,9
Investissements, millions d'euros	- 490,9	- 502,7
Total du bilan, millions d'euros	9.059,1	8.810,6
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	43,6	39,8
Balance annuelle par habitant, euros	604	176
Pourcentage de la balance annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	114,7	34,4
Ratio d'autofinancement, %	75,2	75,4
Fonds de roulement au 31/12/2002, millions d'euros	6470	560
Nombre d'habitants	559.330	559.716

ГОДОВОЙ ОБЗОР ОБЕРБУРГОМИСТРА

Экономический рост в городе Хельсинки и в окрестностях усилился особенно в конце 2003 года. Рост объемов производства в регионе превысил показатели по всей стране, что связано с благоприятным развитием торговли, строительства, а также услуг, предоставляемых населению и фирмам. При этом промышленное производство в регионе Хельсинки по-прежнему оставалось без изменений.

В связи с осуществляемыми государством сокращениями налоговых поступлений, экономике города Хельсинки в 2003 году пришлось по-прежнему придерживаться режима экономии. Благодаря решительным мерам, удалось остановить рост расходов на деятельность городских структур. Предпосылкой успеха программы по приспособлению экономики к новым требованиям стало ответственное отношение политического руководства и взаимопонимание всех сторон. Благодарности заслуживает также работающий в учреждениях и других городских структурах персонал, которому пришлось осуществлять неприятные меры по экономии.

Во время экономического кризиса 1990-х годов все муниципальные округа были поставлены перед необходимостью производить болезненные сокращения расходов. Сейчас Хельсинки - почти единственная муниципальная структура, в которой пришлось реально снизить расходы на деятельность.

Экономика города становится более сбалансированной, что постепенно дает возможность в большей степени повысить уровень услуг, предоставляемых жителям города. Важно использовать возникшие возможности таким образом, чтобы направить их на развитие услуг, в которых есть явные

недостатки. Такими являются, например, услуги, предоставляемые пожилым людям и детям.

Важная задача – более эффективное производство городских услуг без снижения уровня базового обслуживания. Организационный комитет, назначенный муниципалитетом, в 2003 году внес предложения по повышению эффективности работы во многих сферах административного управления. К выполнению предложений комитета приступили без промедлений. Ожидается, что организационные перемены повысят качество обслуживания горожан особенно в социальной сфере и в сфере здравоохранения.

Одно из основных решений в области муниципальной политики Хельсинки в прошлом году - утверждение нового генплана. Подготовка генерального плана была начата с конкурса идей, проведенного среди жителей города еще в 1997 году. В утвержденном генплане обозначены пути развития Хельсинки как минимум на десятилетия вперед. В 2003 году была также принята новая программа по развитию жилищного строительства в Хельсинки на 2004-2007 годы. За счет этой программы будут реализованы задачи по развитию города, заложенные в генплане. Задача программы по развитию жилищного строительства – создание предпосылок для производства в среднем 4 100 квартир ежегодно, а также усиление налогооблагаемой базы посредством многостороннего производства жилья.

В 2003 году город Хельсинки в составе ассоциации Eurocities, а также в Комитете регионов ЕС продолжил участие в работе по развитию Евросоюза. В качестве предложения по новому конституционному договору ЕС записан важный с точки зрения местного самоуправления принцип о том, что необходимо учитывать мнение региональной и местной администрации по таким предложениям в отношении положений ЕС, которые имеют значение на региональном или на местном уровне. Хельсинки активно строит также новую сеть контактов между метрополиями стран Балтии - «Метрополии Балтии».

Решение правительства сохранить взимаемый с предприятий налог как источник доходов муниципальных округов имеет важное значение как для муниципальных округов всей Финляндии, так и для города Хельсинки, т.к. право муниципальных округов на долю от поступлений за счет корпоративных налогов имеет важное значение для муниципального самоуправления Финляндии. Корпоративный налог поощряет муниципальные округа к заботе о создании предпосылок для работы компаний и одновременно к заботе о своей конкурентоспособности.

Эва-Риитта Сиитонен
Мэр города
Обербургомистр

РАСЧЕТ ПРИБЫЛЕЙ И УБЫТКОВ ГОРОДА ХЕЛЬСИНКИ

Расчет прибылей и убытков, млн. евро	2003	2002
Доходы от деятельности и произв. для собственных нужд	1 402,6	1 307,5
Расходы на деятельность	- 3 086,0	- 3 116,4
Выручка от деятельности	- 1 683,4	- 1808,8
Налоги и доли государства	1 992,2	1 871,90
Доходы от финансирования, Расходы на финансирование	29,4	35,6
Годовая выручка	338,1	98,7
Амортизация	- 294,7	- 286,8
Внеплановые доходы и расходы	112,6	44,5
Прибыль отчетного периода	156,0	- 143,7
Изменения резервов и фондов	- 54,5	- 10,3
Остаток отчетного периода	101,5	- 153,9
Инвестиции, млн. евро	- 490,9	- 502,7
Остаток баланса, млн. евро	9 059,1	8 810,6
Доход от деятельности/расход на деятельность, %	43,6	39,8
Годовая выручка на жителя, евро	604	176
Годовая выручка/ амортизация, %	114,7	34,4
Уровень самообеспеченности, %	75,2	75,4
Средства в кассе на 31.12., млн. евро	647,0	560
Численность населения	559 330	559 716

BRIEF FACTS ABOUT HELSINKI

Helsinki

Founded in 1550
The Finnish Capital since 1812

ENVIRONMENT

Total area 686 km²
Land 185 km²
 green areas and parks 31 %
Population density
 inhabitants per sq. km 3,000
Shoreline 98 km
Islands 315

MEAN TEMPERATURE IN 2003

whole year 5.6°C
warmest month, July 20.7°C
coldest month, January -8.6°C

POPULATION

Total population 2003/2004 ... 559,330
Age groups
 0-6 6.8
 7-15 8.8
 16-64 70.7
 65-74 7.2
 75+ 6.4

Life expectancy 76.8
 men 72.8
 women 80.1

Finnish nationality 94.7 %
Other nationalities 5.3 %

Finnish-speaking 87.0 %
Swedish-speaking 6.3 %
Other languages 6.7 %

HOUSING

Dwellings total 305,133
 Owner-occupied dwellings ... 42.2 %
Housing density, m²/person 33.1
Rented dwellings
 owned by the city 53,000 (2003)

LABOUR MARKET

Jobs 375,763
 primary production (SIC A - B) .. 0.1 %
 processing (SIC C - F) 14.1 %
 services (SIC G - Q) 84.8 %
 - trade, finance, transport
 (SIC G - K) 49.7 %
 - community services
 (SIC L - Q) 35.1 %

Number of companies 32,650

Labour force (15 - 74 year olds)
 employed 284,100
 unemployed 21,200
 participation rate, % 71.6
Degree of unemployment, % 6.9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 2003

Registered cars per
 1000 inhabitants 346
Public transports within the city,
 total journeys (millions) 207
Telephone connections
 per 100 inhabitants 78
Number of mobile phones
 per 100 inhabitants (in Finland) 91
Number of Internet
 users (15-74 years old)
 percentage of population 67%

ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY

Sales of electricity 7,858 GWh
Sales of district heating ... 7,261 GWh

Sales of water 72.2 M m³
Water consumption, litres
 per capita a day 261 l
Treated waste water 87.7 M m³

HEALTH CARE 2003

Sub-district health centres
 of the city 32
Hospitals of the city 8

Primary health care:
 Out-patient visits total 2.5 M
 visits per inhabitant 4.4
Specialised medical care:
 Out-patient visits total 0.9 M
 visits per 1,000 inhabitants 1.7 M

SOCIAL WELFARE 2003

Child day care:
 places per 100 1-6 years olds .. 58.1
Care for the elderly: Places
 in sheltered housing 3,354
 per hundred 75 year olds
 and older 9.3
 Places at old-age homes 2,369
 per hundred 75 year
 olds and older 6.7

EDUCATION

Educational structure:
 % of 15 years old and over
 with comprehensive school
 certificate only 33.3
 with intermediate qualification ... 34.0
 with university degree or eq. 33.0

Number of educational
 institutions in Helsinki
Universities and university-level
 institutions 7
Vocational universities 5
Vocational training institutions 15
Comprehensive schools and upper
 secondary schools 208

CULTURE AND LEISURE 2003

City Library
 Book loans, mill. 10.0
 Loans per inhabitant 178

Museums 79

Recreational trails and
 jogging tracks, km 216
Sports halls & gyms 35
Swimming halls eq. 14
Ice stadiums 7

TOURISM 2003

Passengers (million)
 via Helsinki-Vantaa Airport 10
 via Port of Helsinki 9
 via railway station 43

Hotel guests (million) 1.3
 overnight stays, total 2.3
 of which by foreigners 1.4
Hotels 46
 number of rooms 7,136
 number of beds 13,610

International congresses and events 102
 participants 29,346



City of Helsinki

ANNUAL REPORT 2003

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