

# CITY OF HELSINKI

**ANNUAL REPORT 2004**



## 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.

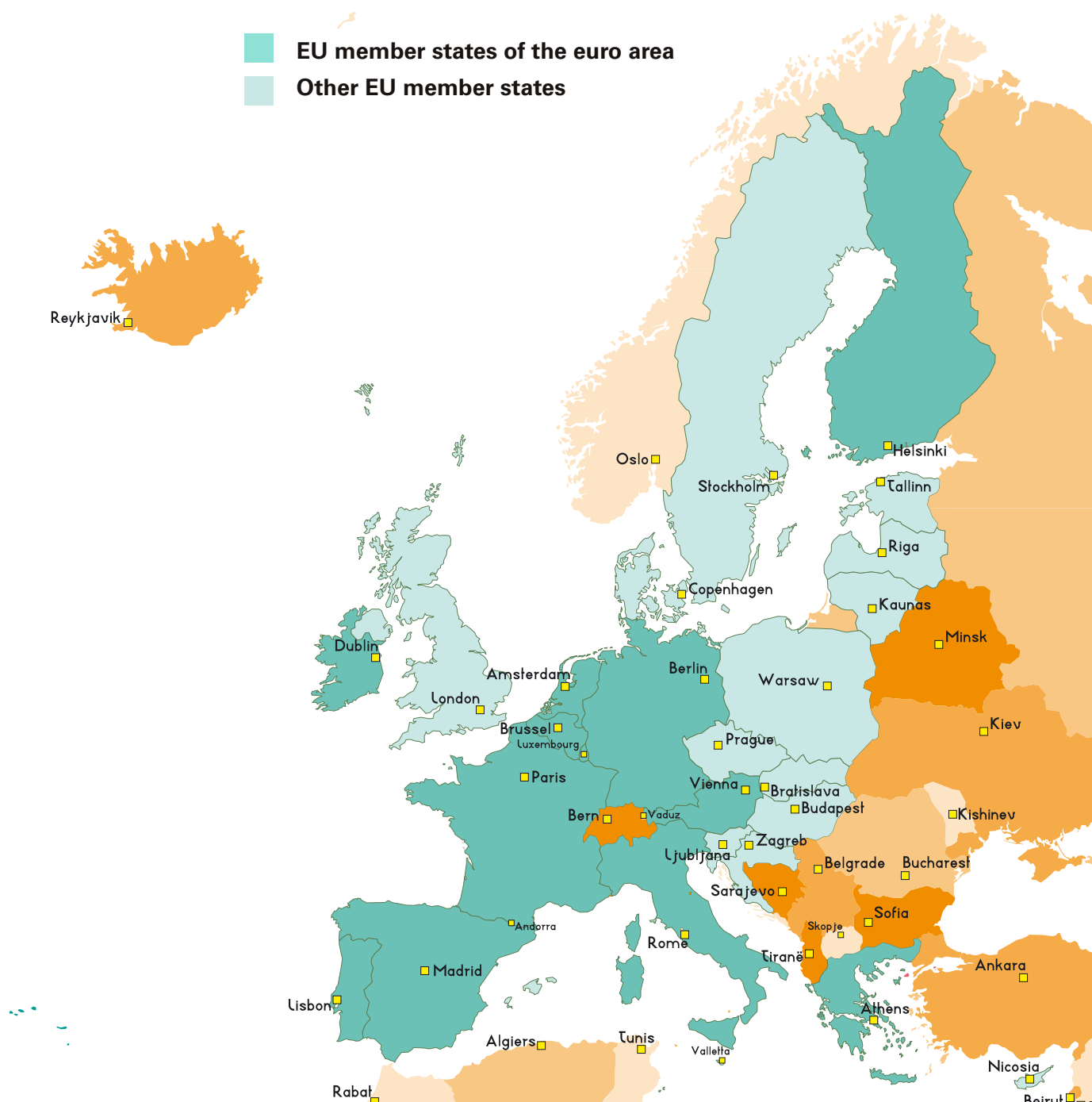
Helsinki is in the heart of a growing new market – which we call the New Northern Europe – comprising north-western Russia, the Baltic States and the Nordic countries and with a total of 75 million people. The city is fast becoming an operational base for international companies in this region.

## HELSINKI OFFERS:

- Good availability of efficient business services
- High-quality infrastructure
- Good logistics
- A competitive costs structure
- A well-educated workforce
- Exceptional high-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 2004





# City of Helsinki 2004

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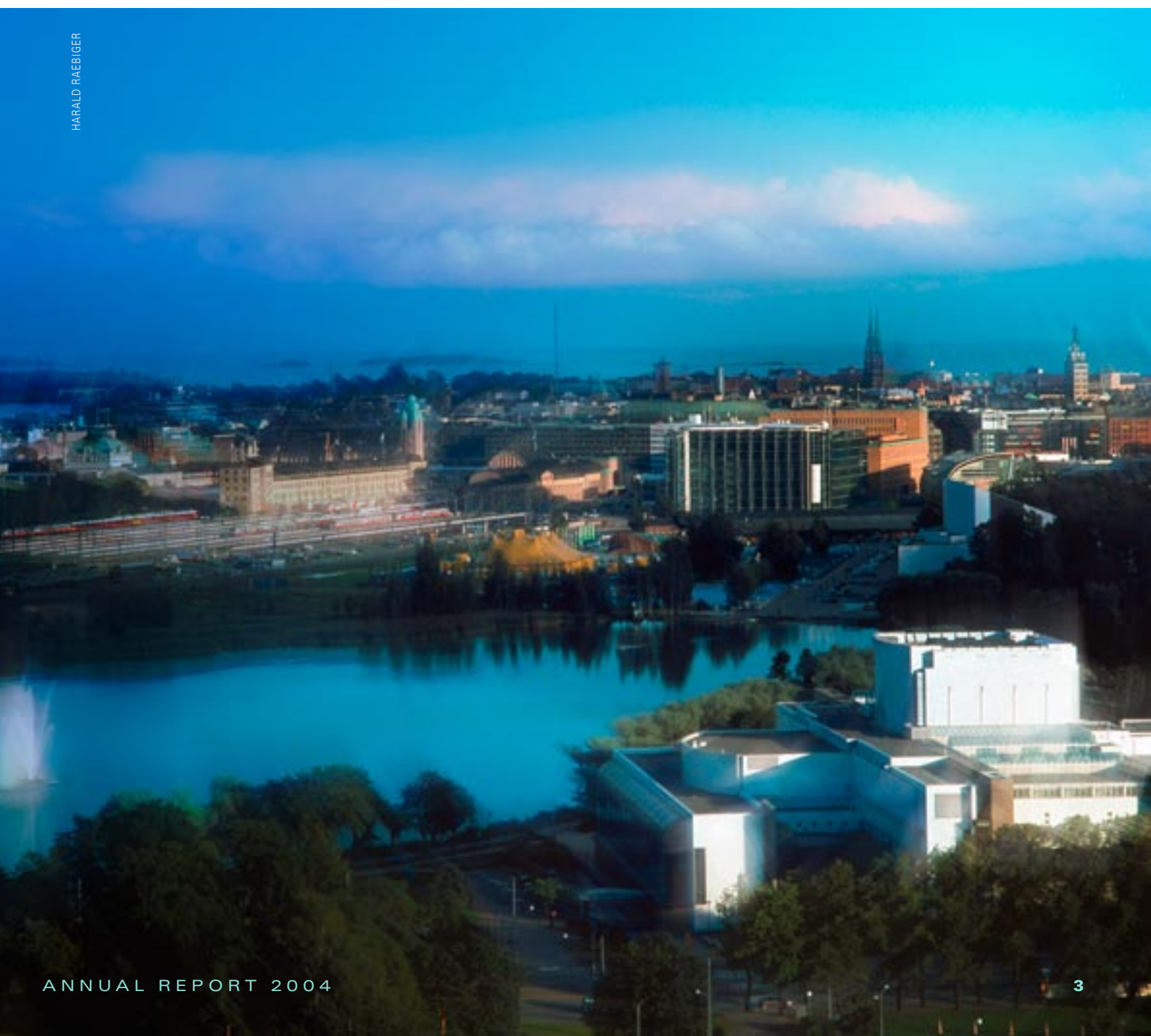
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HARALD RAEBIGER





# A Message from the Lord Mayor



PERTTI NISONEN

Last year, economic growth in the Helsinki Region again reached the average level for the country as a whole. In the first half of the year growth stood at around 3%, while in the last two quarters it reached 4%.

Some important steps forward were taken in cooperation in the Helsinki Region. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board, which consists of leading elected officials from Espoo, Vantaa, Kaunianen and Helsinki, was set up and got off to a good start with 36 joint projects being registered in the action programme for the current year. It was also agreed to draw up a joint innovation programme and to implement international marketing of the region and its businesses jointly. Preparatory work for the Advisory Board is being taken care of by the mayors of the four cities.

Cooperation in the Greater Helsinki Region was extended to cover a much wider area than the Metropolitan Area itself. Initially the idea was to agree on broad outlines for land use, housing and transport in conjunction with six neighbouring municipalities known as the 'Keski-Uudenmaan Kuuma-kunnat' (Järvenpää, Kerava, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen and Tuusula), but later on, the municipalities of Sipoo, Vihti, Kirkkonummi and Hyvinkää were also invited to participate. The form of cooperation among the 14 municipalities will be decided on in more detail in 2005.

Both these new forms of cooperation are important steps forward in improving the level of service and competitiveness in the Greater Helsinki Region and ensuring the potential for future development. The implementation of these projects will improve the level of service for residents considerably as more and more services will be accessible to residents across municipal boundaries in the future.

Previously agreed cost-cutting measures were continued in 2004 and, indeed, Helsinki proved to be the only major Finnish city that was able to reduce operating costs. The aim has been to accomplish this through increased efficiency without

having to resort to excessive compromise on levels of service. The target continues to be to reduce the cost of producing services to bring them into line with average levels of larger cities. The availability of services has been improved by developments in information technology and online services.

The City of Helsinki's financial performance for 2004 turned out to be in surplus, largely due to the excellent result from Helsinki Energy. Operating costs as a whole have remained well within the budget framework. The annual margin excluding commercial enterprises that is comparable with other municipalities did not cover depreciations or investments and, during the year under review, Helsinki had to increase its net borrowing. The worrying thing is that accruals from municipal taxation and corporate tax both went down during 2004. The sums paid by Helsinki to other municipalities to balance out tax revenues were equivalent to over three percentage points on the tax rate.

As far as local politics were concerned, the most important event for Helsinki consisted of the local elections held in October. It was gratifying to see a distinct improvement in turnout not only in Helsinki but throughout the country. As the new City Council started work at the beginning of the current year it celebrated its 130th anniversary. The very first Helsinki City Council commenced work on January 12, 1875.

After the trials and tribulations of the penny-pinching years, the new City Council will be facing the challenges set by the ageing of the population and the reduction in the number of children of school and daycare age. The construction of the new harbour at Vuosaari is going ahead and the land released by the new harbour basin will be coming up for zoning in the next few years.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
*Lord Mayor*



# Development in the hands of the City Council

PHOTOS: PERTTI NISONEN



Chairman of the City Council  
Minerva Krohn  
Green



First Deputy Chairman  
Suvi Rihtniemi  
Conservative



Second Deputy Chairman  
Arto Bryggare  
Social Democrat

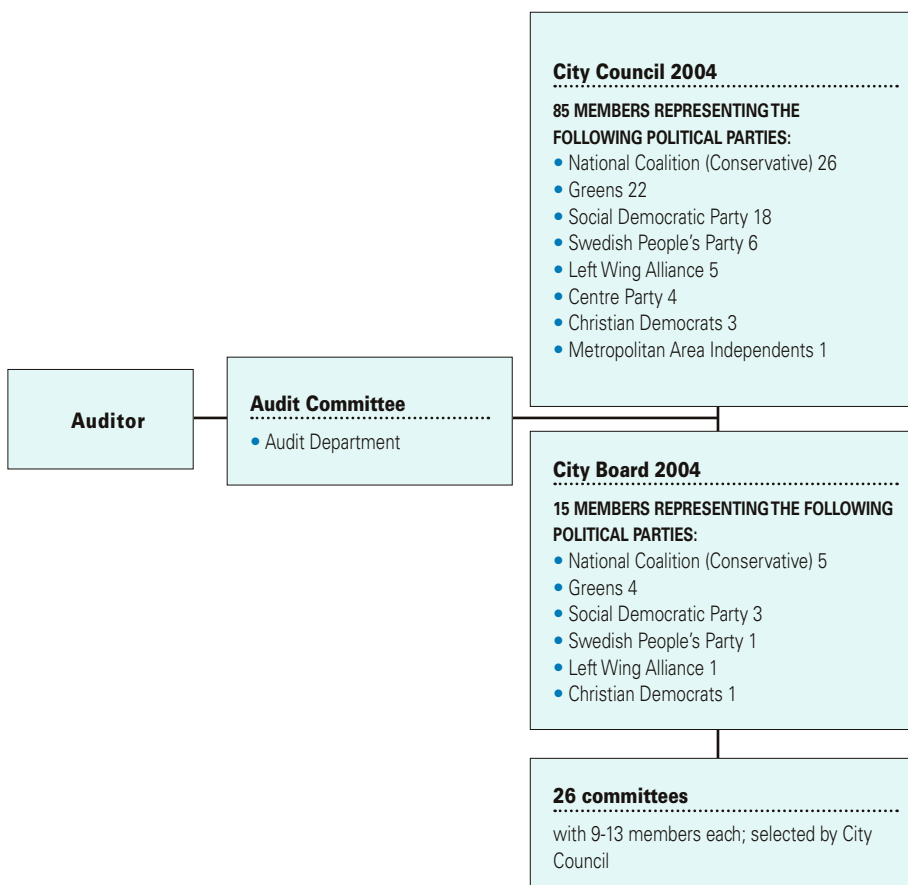
Under the division of powers between central and local government in Finland, municipalities enjoy autonomy in the administration of many of their affairs. Certain basic tasks are stipulated in the Local Government Act, and in addition to these municipalities may voluntarily assume others. The only way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

## The City Council

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

The City Council elects its own Chair and two 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  
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  
Economic and Planning Centre  
Helsinki Energy  
Helsinki Water  
Port of Helsinki

#### 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

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

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

# The Lord Mayor's Sector



**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	4,371.4
THE LORD MAYOR'S SECTOR	
Operating income, EUR million	803.8
Operating expenses, EUR million	536.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	960
Investments, EUR million	197.9
Personnel	2, 773
Of the entire personnel, %	7.15

## Financial developments in the Helsinki Region and the City economy

Output in the Helsinki Region continued to grow at a steady 3-4%, but did not quite reach the growth rate level for the country as a whole. Positive development was slowed down by continuing government action to restrict natural growth in the region, and through the transfer of resources from the municipalities in the region to other parts of the country. Despite this, the expectations about future prospects of not only the companies in the region but consumers, too, were brighter than in the rest of the country.

According to Statistics Finland, the number of the employed labour force in the region was down by 13,000, but in Helsinki itself, the employment rate went up to 72.7% at year end. In December, there were clearly more job vacancies at the Helsinki employment office than a year before.

The population of the region grew by 7,800, largely due to the excess of births over deaths, while net migration into the region was around 1,000. However, the population of the City of Helsinki was down by 284 with a net migration out of the city of almost 1,500.

Tax revenues accruing to the City of Helsinki, both in terms of municipal tax and corporate tax, turned out to be less than had been estimated in the budget. By increasing productivity and cutting expenditure, the city succeeded in balancing its operating finances, and the increased borrowing requirement for investments was held at EUR 114 million. The most important thing for the city economy was the excellent financial performance by the city-owned commercial enterprises, especially that of Helsinki Energy, whose surplus revenue was entered as income.

After the balancing out of tax revenues between municipalities, the State financial contribution totalled EUR 68 million. A total of EUR 267 million was transferred from the proceeds of the City of Helsinki's municipal taxes to other municipalities and EUR 41 million was transferred to the State. The total sum is equivalent to the revenue from three percentage points on the municipal tax.

## Reform of the central administration

The productivity of the city's financial administration was improved by combining the financial and personnel services supporting Social Services and Health with the financial and planning department which was separated from the City Office to

form a new Economic and Planning Centre. The transfer of the financial administration services of 27 other departments to the same unit is also currently under preparation. The idea is on the one hand to cut costs by unifying the use of information systems and improving working procedures and on the other to make the management of the financial administration more efficient.

Practices in the legal department of the City Office were examined as a result of a study on the need to centralize legal services and the impact of so doing. As of the beginning of 2005, the department became known as the Legal Services Division.

The personnel section of the City Office and the training and development centre were combined to form the Personnel Centre, which also started operations at the beginning of 2005.

## Commercial enterprises show positive financial development

Passenger and cargo traffic through the Port of Helsinki continued to increase. Turnover totalled EUR 77.8 million, 7.5% more than the previous year. Surplus before provisions was EUR 24 million, somewhat higher than the previous year. The Vuosaari Harbour project progressed from the administration of the complex permit process to the actual construction stage and on to operational planning.

The financial performance of Helsinki Energy also showed positive development. Turnover, which totalled EUR 586 million, grew by 2% on the previous year. The result before appropriations was EUR 204 million, 9% up on the previous year. The favourable development in the result was caused by the use of optimal generating capacity and successful operations on the electricity market.

Helsinki Water achieved its results targets. Total water sales were down slightly, though turnover, at EUR 93.8 million was slightly up on the previous year. The operating surplus before appropriations amounted to EUR 4.1 million, somewhat better than the previous year. A decision was taken to switch to a basic charge for water based on gross floor area. This will have no significant effect on the total revenue accruing from the basic charge.

## Investments by the commercial enterprises

Total investments by the Port of Helsinki amounted to EUR 50.0 million. Apart from the Vuosaari Harbour project, the most important investments





were in alterations to the West Terminal and the Makasiini Terminal plus arrangements called for by new international security regulations.

Total investments by Helsinki Energy amounted to EUR 115 million. The largest investment project, the construction of the underground coal storage silos at Salmisaari, was completed on time. Capital investments were EUR 47 million, including capital investments in companies established during the year under review.

Total investments by Helsinki Water mounted to EUR 26.5 million. The biggest individual investment project was the extension to the wastewater treatment plant at Viikinmäki.

#### International activity

As a member of the Executive Committee of Euro-cities, Helsinki was able to influence work on legislation and operating policy affecting EU cities. Helsinki was represented on the EU Committee of the Regions by the Lord Mayor. Helsinki's high profile attracted a number of visiting groups and, correspondingly, Helsinki was in demand as an opening contributor at European city conferences. The City of Helsinki applied for EU funding for about 50 new projects.

The City of Helsinki acted as the chair of the Baltic Metropolises network, which is largely made up of the capital cities in the Baltic Region. Its aim is to network the actors in the metropolitan areas and improve the competitiveness of the region as a whole. The main focus of activity in the neighbouring areas was on strengthening the Helsinki-Tallinn Euregion. Close cooperation was also maintained with St Petersburg.

#### National city policy and regional cooperation

Important new forums for cooperation are the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board, which

started work at the beginning of June, and the Advisory Committee for Large Urban Regions led by the Ministry of the Interior. The aim of the committee, made up of the 15 largest cities, is to find a common view shared with the Government on the guidelines to be followed in urban policy.

The Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board has been debating development projects on regional management and dealing with the results of the urban programme on competence and participation from the 2002-2004 programme period.

Cooperation among the six largest cities was extended to cover almost all their operating areas. The cooperation network dealt with issues related to national and EU urban policy.

#### Communications and urban marketing

The focus areas for communications were publicity related to municipal elections, preparations for the introduction of a new portal system for Internet pages and events on the theme of Helsinki held in Northern Karelia and Oslo. In international communications, the City of Helsinki was assisted by press attachés located in the major cities. In marketing the City and its businesses, Helsinki co-operated with Helsinki Region Marketing. The Helsinki City Tourist and Convention Bureau marketed Helsinki as an all-year-round tourist centre, and as a conference and congress city. In 2004, an estimated 10 million travellers visited Helsinki. Hotels registered about 2.5 million overnight stays, 61% of which were by visitors from abroad.

#### Finlandia Hall

Finlandia Hall had a satisfactory operating year overall. A total of 1,100 events of various kinds were organized in the Hall. There was no actual financial or operating growth, but operating results were positive as in the previous year. ■

# City Planning and Real Estate



PERTTI NISONEN

**Deputy Mayor  
Pekka Korpinen**

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

KEY FIGURES	
Operating income, EUR million	400.4
Operating expenses, EUR million	101.9
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	182
Investments, EUR million	86.0
Personnel	784
Of the entire personnel, %	2.02

## The new face of the City

The new Kamppi Centre finally took its place as part of the core of the city. During the year under review, construction work progressed according to schedule and new owners and tenants were found for the planned amount of gross floor area for commercial and residential use. With the completion of the public transport terminal, the capital will not only acquire the travel centre it deserves, but the Kamppi Centre will also give a boost to business in the heart of the city.

An important breakthrough was made in relation to the future of the Töölö Bay area, when all the parties involved in the Musiikkitalo project committed themselves to building the new music centre. The City of Helsinki continued to negotiate with the government in a positive spirit over the real estate arrangements. The fate of the railway line to the docks, which had long been uncertain, was resolved when the shipyard announced that the railway would not be needed for shipyard transportation in the future.

The component master plans for Keski-Pasila and Jätkäsaari progressed to the proposal stage and the construction of Vuosaari Harbour continued on schedule. An urban structure ideas competition was launched for planning the areas at Sörnäinen and Hermanninranta that will be released from harbour use, and the official negotiations over the component master plan called for by the Land Use and Building Act were begun. The Real Estate Committee decided that the lease agreement with the government for Malmi Airport will terminate at the end of 2010, allowing a new residential and recreational area to be built there.

The first legally valid master plan covering the entire city, Yleiskaava 2002, came into force except for the parts that are subject to appeal; the appeals apply to 10 areas of rather limited size. During the year under review, two local detailed plans were approved that will allow the construction of an underground service tunnel in the city centre which in turn will permit substantial extension of the pedestrian area.

The city continued to be concerned about the vigour and wellbeing of the local district centres. New operating models are being sought for traditional shopping centres and each one is being renovated to suit local conditions. One of the most important schemes is going to be the new

construction and infill building at the Myllypuro Centre, for which the local detailed plan was approved during the year.

## Regional cooperation gives a new boost to development

Closer cooperation among the municipalities in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area got off to a good start. One of the most important, and so far one of the most fruitful, sub-areas of regional cooperation is cooperation over land use, housing and transport. For the first time in the region's history, the Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen master plans were arranged on the same map ignoring municipal boundaries and the future of the region began to be visualized jointly. In November, a document entitled Maankäytön ja asumisen strategisia linjauksia (Strategic guidelines for land use and housing) was approved by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board. The document aims at taking joint responsibility for the construction of sufficient, high-quality housing and an uninterrupted and sustainable urban fabric for the entire region.

## Peak demand for housing, offices continuing to empty

The substantial amount of land in Helsinki's ownership allows long-term development of the city through land-use policy and city planning. Demand on the housing market continues to be brisk, chiefly because of the historically low interest rates. Although suitable housing sites have not kept pace with housing programme targets, sites were earmarked during the year under review for the construction of 2,500 homes. The gross area of these totalled 160,000 m<sup>2</sup>, slightly less than the previous year. One third of the sites handed over were sold and two-thirds were leased.

The city's ground rent revenue totalled EUR 155.2 million. Revenue from land sales came to EUR 106.9 million, whereas the budget target was EUR 53.5 million. A substantial part of revenue from land sales over the last two years has come from real estate arrangements in the Kamppi area, so that a high income like this is fairly exceptional. EUR 32.7 million was spent on acquiring land and EUR 4.9 million on making it suitable for building.

Weak demand on the market for office





premises continued for the third consecutive year and the vacancy rate in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area was around 9%. The situation is worst in the Pitäjänmäki and Vallila-Sörnäinen areas. However, there was a continuing demand for modern office premises, so new construction schemes were also under way. An interesting new feature is the increased enthusiasm that foreign investors are showing for the Finnish property market.

#### **Targets not reached despite brisk construction**

During the year under review, the City Planning Committee approved draft plans containing gross areas of 321,000 m<sup>2</sup> for residential use and 221,000 m<sup>2</sup> for commercial use. A total of 3,134 new homes were completed, 448 less than the previous year. Some 825 of the new homes were ARAVA, i.e. State-subsidized rental flats.

The City itself constructed 749 homes, 257 of which were ARAVA rental flats. The Housing Pro-

duction Department started work on the construction of 696 homes. Renovations were completed on 1,282 homes and work started on renovating a further 1,194.

The value of new construction started by the Housing Production Department was about EUR 117 million and the value of repair work about EUR 50 million. The anticipated annual production target of 1,130 new homes set in the housing programme decided on by the City Council was not reached, largely because of the lack of prepared sites suitable for building.

In 2004, the number of building permit applications, which had been in decline for two years, took an upturn. During the year under review, the number of permits for new buildings stood at 668, 10% up on the previous year. The total number of permit decisions associated with building was 2,822 (2,602 in 2003). This particularly indicates a boom in alterations and repairs. ■



# Cultural And Personnel Affairs

SEYYAR NASRETDIN



**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	57.9
Operating expenses, EUR million	675.3
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,208
Investments, EUR million	58.9
Personnel	8,995
Of the entire personnel, %	23.18

## The Education Department continues to adapt

The Education Department was unable to meet the main operational and financial targets set for it by the City Council, though cost cutting continued. The department endeavoured to focus savings on activities other than teaching, although the number of lessons had to be reduced further. The number of pupils in forms 1 to 6 continued to decrease, while the number of students in the upper forms of comprehensive school and in secondary level education continued to grow. The share of remedial and multicultural teaching increased in comprehensive school. Development of the curricula for comprehensive schools, upper secondary schools, upper secondary schools for adults and vocational institutions was continued. The Voice of the Young in Helsinki project was expanded to cover all districts. A number of reforms were launched including a reform of the evaluation strategies for general education, revision of the school network, assessment and revision of the curriculum for remedial education and revision of the calculation principles for the allocation of hours and group sizes in general comprehensive school education. Skills demonstrations in vocational education were tested in order to facilitate the comparison of results on a national level. Education in technology was developed in cooperation within the metropolitan area to meet the sector's changing needs. The service capacity of and wellbeing in comprehensive schools, upper secondary schools and vocational education improved.

Amendments to the education ordinance were approved by the City Council on 27 October 2004, in addition to which an organizational reform was prepared for the education department. A proposal for the new Polytechnic ordinance was approved at the Council's last meeting. The Helsinki Polytechnic will be given a board as referred to in the legislation, and the governing committee will be dissolved. Popular activities within adult education centres were continued, but could not be expanded because of savings.

## Culture for children and grown-ups

The Cultural Office placed particular emphasis on films for children and young people. The Annantalo Arts Centre put on an exhibition and a number of supplementary events and workshops entitled

Camera! Action! In addition to the children's film festival, cultural centres showed several Finnish children's films. The Cultural Office participated in a survey of cultural policy in European cities (the Eurocult21 project). A new director was appointed for the Cultural Office at the end of the year.

Library activity continued to be brisk, and co-operation between the cities in the metropolitan area was a success. International activities were a significant element for the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra and the City Art Museum. The Kampi construction site continued to cause some inconvenience to the exhibitions held at the Tennis Palace. The City Museum, too, planned and implemented several exhibitions in cooperation with foreign museums. The opening times for individual museums and thus also the number of visitors were restricted by the City's cost-cutting measures.

## Urban Facts

Several studies and sets of statistics were compiled regarding housing and economic affairs. Comparisons between cities were implemented both in Finland and internationally. A publication on living conditions for the elderly in Helsinki and the Arts & Culture in Helsinki publication were produced in cooperation with the administrative bodies. A population forecast for Helsinki was completed for 2005–2030, and the future needs for the labour force and education were evaluated. The last operational year of the urban programme for 2002–2004 on expertise and participation in the metropolitan area was implemented together with several partners.

## Sports services available despite savings

The Sports Department was able to adjust its operations to the tightening financial framework. Instead of constructing new facilities, efforts were made to concentrate on renovating existing ones.

A considerably higher number of people used the recreational facilities and outdoor sports fields and participated in exercise groups than in the previous year. The gyms and the Töölö and Maunula sports halls were particular sources of pleasure, demonstrating a significant increase in user numbers. An exercise project for overweight children and young people launched in conjunction with Public Health and Social Affairs was a great success.



The volume of subsidies granted to sports clubs was maintained at a high level, and the appropriation for the subsidized use of sports facilities was even raised.

Most of the projects under the City's sports policy programme were launched and achieved good results despite the decrease in appropriations slowing down the implementation of the programme. Progress was made even in the case of major projects, such as the construction of an extensive network of artificial outdoor ice rinks. Two ice rinks were completed at Käpylä Sports Park and a portable, artificial ice rink was erected in Pukinmäki. The construction of the main network of outdoor recreational routes currently spanning some 440 kilometres was almost finished.

#### **Weekend activities for young people**

Making more activities available at weekends and targeting them at 13 to 17-year-olds was a special objective of the Youth Department. The Better Weekend project offers young people appealing alternatives that do not involve intoxicants to encourage them to spend weekend evenings near their homes.

The Voice of the Young in Helsinki campaign reflected the theme year of giving children and young people a chance to make an impact. The campaign concentrated on ways in which administrative bodies can join forces to promote the participation of children and young people in improving the urban environment.

#### **New Personnel Centre on the horizon**

A decision was made to merge the City Office Personnel Department and the Training and Development Centre into the Personnel Centre (Heke) from the beginning of 2005. The Personnel Centre will operate directly under the City Board within the sphere of the Deputy Mayor for Cultural and Personnel Affairs.

The Training and Development Centre and the City Office Personnel Department began reforming the City's personnel strategy.

Development and training activities focused on the development of management and quality control, development projects for workplace communities and support for the occupational welfare of personnel were emphasized. As a result of a project on online training for personnel, an online platform was adopted and the production of online learning material was begun.

#### **Employment**

The Advisory Board on Employment Matters drew up an employment programme for Helsinki for 2004-2006. Objectives include the dismantling of structural unemployment, prevention of long-term unemployment, supporting entrepreneurship and creating new jobs. The perspective of immigrants is taken into consideration in all of these areas.

The Duuri service centre was launched for the long-term unemployed, providing customers with the services of the Employment Office, the City's Social Welfare Department and a health centre and the Social Insurance Institution all under one roof. ■

# Public Works And Environmental Affairs

PERTTI NISONEN



**Deputy Mayor  
Pekka Sauri**

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

## KEY FIGURES

Operating income, EUR million	543.0
Operating expenses, EUR million	603.4
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,079
Investments, EUR million	114.1
Personnel	6,858
Of the entire personnel, %	17.67

## Construction diminished

Street construction decreased by 12.5% on the previous year. However, construction work in new housing areas and key street renovations were implemented according to plan. The construction of parks fell by 17.5% on the previous year and the building of new ones had to be postponed, but renovation projects were mainly carried out according to programme.

The cityscape at the Kamppi centre changed rapidly. Work progressed from the construction of spaces below ground to erecting buildings above ground and completing the street network. In anticipation of the 2005 World Championships in Athletics, some of the stands at the Olympic Stadium were covered in 2004. The Public Works Department participated in both of these high-profile projects.

Under the Helsinki for All project, instruction cards were produced for designers on how to plan unobstructed public spaces. The Clean City and Stop Graffiti projects helped clean up the cityscape. In 2004, 452 illegal landfill sites, 87 tons of mixed and hazardous waste and 60,000 illegal notices and stickers were removed.

The renovation of the Helsinki Rescue Department that had begun in 2003 was completed. The refurbished premises are able to serve users with increased efficiency. Renovation work on the Käpylä Rescue Station began in the autumn. Adoption of the VIRVE public authority network required the Emergency Centre to be integrated into the new system.

## Work hindered by harsh weather conditions

The year was marked by tough extremes of weather. The need for transporting snow was 52% greater than in an average winter, yet driveable conditions were achieved promptly on main commuter routes.

The Vantaa River saw record flooding in the summer. Maintenance of grass areas and planting was hindered by rain and floods, and some of the crops in the fields were left unharvested. The water quality of the river and along the shoreline was significantly weakened by the floods, and swimming at some of the bathing beaches had to be temporarily restricted in the middle of the peak holiday season. The City's various operations must be better prepared for floods, as the likelihood of their occurrence is expected to be significantly higher due to climate change.

Tree damage served as a reminder of the dry summers of the previous couple of years, and remedial work was continued. Trees were cleared following storms in the autumn.

## Progress on environmental issues

The City of Helsinki's 'Ecological Sustainability Programme — The Focus Areas of Environmental Protection for 2005-2008' was completed for handling by the City Council in 2005. This is the City's fourth environmental programme, and it aims to implement and accelerate the Sustainable Development Action Programme approved by the City Council in 2002.

In June, the fourth environmental report encompassing the whole City was published and handled by the City Council. Environmental reporting has become an established part of annual reporting for the whole City. A working group on reporting on sustainable development for six major Finnish cities prepared a proposal defining a coherent structure and common indicators for annual reporting on sustainable development or environmental reporting.

Looking after the environment was also the basis for the City's new oil pollution control plan prepared under the directions of the Rescue Department. Oil pollution control measures come under the sphere of the rescue authorities.

Demand for consumer advice services continued to exceed supply. The European Consumer Information Centre ended its operations in conjunction with the City of Helsinki. Its tasks relating to cross-border trade were merged at the beginning of 2005 with the European Consumer Centre established within the Finnish Consumer Agency.

The completion of the University of Helsinki animal hospital in Viikki was confirmed, enabling the continuation of long-term cooperation on carrying out statutory veterinary services by agreement between the University of Helsinki and the City.

## New Helsinki City Transport products prove successful

In the last few years, Helsinki City Transport has offered its customers a number of attractive, new ticket products. The Suomenlinna ticket was adopted on Mayday Eve, proving particularly popular among tourists. Single tickets sold via





mobile telephone exceeded the 3 million mark in the spring. From the autumn, it has been possible to use the ticket on the eastern park-and-ride buses, too. The ticket came first in the Prime Minister's Best Practices Award, which seeks innovations that improve the quality of everyday life.

At the end of 2004, 820,000 travel cards were in use in the metropolitan area.

With a turnover of EUR 210.8 million and earnings of EUR 1.1 million, the year was a financial success for Helsinki City Transport. The tariffs for public transport were raised at the beginning of the year, and ticket revenues increased by EUR 8.1 million. The savings strategy for transport continued, and costs were cut by analysing rush-hour traffic, for example. As in previous years, summer transport was reduced.

Despite the rise in ticket prices and savings, customer satisfaction remained at a high level. An overall grade of eight out of ten was given to public transport services in quality surveys conducted by Helsinki City Transport. Helsinki participated in the international public transport benchmarking project (BEST), and was again placed among Europe's best cities for public transport.

#### Development and stable operations

One of the most important development projects

in the sector included the transformation of Helsinki City Transport bus services and Suomen Turistiauto (STA) into a limited company owned by the City. The new company began operations on 1 January 2005.

During its second operating year, the City's Palmia service centre aimed at achieving a positive financial result despite reductions in the income of its largest customer organizations. The objective was not met fully, as extra costs in employer contributions arising from pensions and occupational accidents rose at a higher rate than expected.

A project on online procurement relating to the development of the City's Supplies Department was launched together with some preliminary studies. Amendments to legislation on procurement are pending. The Supplies Department sent out 120 invitations to tender with a total value of EUR 150 million.

A new managing director was appointed for the Helsinki Wholesale Market at the end of the year, taking up the position at the beginning of 2005. As in previous years, the operations of the Wholesale Market achieved good results. This was also the case for Helsinki Textile Services, which, despite reduced demand for services, succeeded in keeping its finances stable and maintaining a high level of customer satisfaction. ■

# Social Affairs And Public Health



PERTTI INSONEN

**Deputy Mayor  
Paula Kokkonen**

## **SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

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

## **PUBLIC HEALTH CARE**

- Municipal health services
- Municipal hospital services

KEY FIGURES	
Operating income, EUR million	205.9
Operating expenses, EUR million	1,678.2
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	3,002
Investments, EUR million	39.5
Personnel	19,394
Of the entire personnel, %	49.98

## **Organizational changes**

Seven district health centres became a thing of the past after nearly twenty years of service, as Public Health adopted an operations-based organization structure from the beginning of 2004. Six Public Health sections were set up: health stations, dental care, acute hospitals, long-term hospitals, psychiatry, and the administration and service centre. In addition, a four-year trial transferring the home care offered by home nursing and Social Affairs into a department-level area of responsibility of Public Health was prepared in conjunction with Social Affairs, so that the change could be implemented from 1 January 2005.

A key concern for the preparation of the organizational reform of Social Affairs based on a lifecycle model was how the organization could best serve the realization of strategic goals. An organizational change was already implemented in children's daycare at the beginning of the year under review, when it began to function as its own area of responsibility.

## **Children's daycare**

Services continued to be adjusted in relation to the declining number of children. Total costs were lower than the previous year's. A service network plan was used to define the changing needs of daycare in the daycare areas.

## **Services for families with children**

The impending organizational reform was taken into account in services for families with children by creating a family centre model and reforming the organizational structure of the family advice clinic.

The number of children in foster care remained unaltered. The number of children and young people receiving assistance in open care within child welfare grew by 387 (5.7%). There was an increase of 38 (15%) in the number of children taken into care urgently during the year compared with the previous year.

The arrangement of centralized foster care began. With the exception of urgent cases, all placements of children in foster care are carried out centrally. Placing children in units outside Helsinki has decreased significantly.

## **Services for adults**

The need for income support was reduced by means of pension reviews, activation plans and

measures aimed at providing employment. The number of persons receiving income support declined by 2,861 (-4.8%). The cost per customer approached the average of the five largest cities in Finland. The labour force service centre Duuri, a joint project of the City of Helsinki, the Labour Administration and the Social Insurance Institution (KELA), began operations in April 2004, serving the long-term unemployed, in particular.

In January of the year under review, the Social Welfare Committee took a decision to make permanent the transport service trial which was initially launched in 2002 within the western district, and to expand it to the other districts during the year. Its operations were widened according to plan to encompass the northern, north-eastern, central and eastern districts. During the year under review, the number of persons using transport services for the disabled was 9.5% lower than in 2003. The number of journeys decreased by 19.8%.

The number of residential and day activity centres for the disabled was increased through outsourced services. Replacement and maintenance therapy for drug addicts was expanded during the year, to become one of the activities handled by the polyclinic units of the Social Services Department. These activities were developed jointly with the Helsinki Health Centre and the Hospital District of Helsinki and Uusimaa (HUS).

## **Recognition for successful quality control**

Paloheinä Health Station was awarded first prize in the Mayor's quality competition in the category for operational units of agencies or institutions. The operational quality of the Helsinki Health Centre was also acknowledged by the Finnish Medical Association, which granted its quality award to the Preventio project. The project was successful in upholding the principles of quality control and utilizing quality tools, which were adopted as part of normal activities during the course of the project.

According to a customer satisfaction survey carried out at the Helsinki Health Centre in the autumn of 2004, respondents were very satisfied with the treatment and service they had received and were particularly pleased with the professionalism and conduct of staff. On the whole,





PERTTI NISONEN

those living in Helsinki are more satisfied than respondents are in other parts of the country with corresponding services. Areas perceived as requiring improvement included getting in touch with the health stations, waiting times for treatment and examinations and the tranquillity and pleasantness of premises.

#### **Project on expensiveness**

At the end of 2004, the joint project on expensiveness (Kalleus -hanke) of the City of Helsinki and the Hospital District of Helsinki and Uusimaa (HUS) was concluded. The project's goals involved addressing the reasons behind the expensiveness of health care in Helsinki and suggesting measures to enable the health care costs for individual residents down to something approaching the average for the five largest cities in Finland.

According to the study, the HUS hospitals in the capital are responsible for a third of the figure exceeding the average, while the City is responsible for two-thirds. Exceeding the average for the five largest cities in Finland by 17% in 2003, round-the-clock institutional care is the prime object requiring clarification and action. In 2004, the most significant measures were targeted at long-term medical treatment by cutting over 200 hospital beds.

In 2004, the activities of the Helsinki Health Centre remained within the budgetary framework, falling below budget by EUR 0.6 million (0.15%). HUS exceeded its budgetary framework by EUR 23.3 million (6.7%). In Helsinki, the health care cost per resident was EUR 1,389, which is EUR 6 (0.4%) higher than in the previous year.

#### **Revamped medical telephone information service began operations**

There has been a telephone service for people in Helsinki for fifty years, providing advice relating to health and medical care, guidance on services, information about home nursing or arrangements for home visits by doctors. In March 2004, Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen and HUS joined the service, to encompass a million residents. According to a survey measuring customer satisfaction, callers were very pleased with the service.

#### **Last year for the project on services for the elderly**

2004 was the last operating year for the project on services for the elderly run by the Helsinki Health Centre and Social Services. During the year, special attention was paid to developing home care towards a combined operating model, a fundamental restructuring of the clarification-assessment-placement system, re-evaluation of customers requiring a lower level of treatment, a development programme for sheltered housing and preparing instructions for short-term care.

According to the final report on the project, services for the elderly will focus on rehabilitation and maintaining the independence and functional capacity of customers. To this end, the volume and service capacity of home care are vitally important. Acute care involves high-quality geriatric treatment and rehabilitation to reduce institutional care. There is still a need for cutting down hospital beds in long-term care, so that an increasing number of customers would be placed in old people's homes and sheltered housing. ■



# Financial Statements 2004

The City of Helsinki's finances continued to stabilize slowly in 2004. The surplus for the year under review was mainly due to the good performance of the commercial enterprises owned by the City, Helsinki Energy in particular, and the fact that overall operating expenses stayed within the budget framework. Of the commercial enterprises only Palmia made a loss.

Helsinki's annual margin excluding commercial enterprises that is comparable with other municipalities, did not cover depreciation and investments, however, and these were still largely funded by borrowing. The effects of government measures are still evident in the financial statements now to be submitted to the City Board. In 2004, municipal tax revenue and corporate tax revenue accruing to Helsinki decreased. The sums paid by Helsinki to other municipalities to balance out tax revenues corresponded to over three percentage points on the tax rate.

The operating margin stayed within the budget framework. Operating income exceeded EUR 10 million and operating expenditure EUR 7 million.

## TAX REVENUE LOWER THAN EXPECTED

Accumulated tax revenue came to a total of EUR 1,928 million, of which municipal tax accounted for EUR 1,600 million, corporate tax EUR 211 million, real estate tax EUR 112 million and dog tax EUR 0.8 million. Municipal tax amounted to EUR 52 million less than was budgeted. Corporate tax produced EUR 7 million and real estate tax EUR 5 million less than budgeted. Tax revenue as a whole came to EUR 64 million less than in the budget.

Central government transfers equalled EUR 68 million, i.e. EUR 9 million more than budgeted. Tax revenue, which was less than budgeted, was partly compensated for in the accrual of central government transfers. The sums paid by Helsinki to bal-

KEY FIGURES		
	2004	2003
<b>CITY</b>		
Operating revenue/operating costs, %	43.1	43.6
Annual margin/depreciation, %	124.6	114.7
Annual margin, euros/inhabitant	681	604
Annual margin excl. utilities, euros/inhabitant	133	87
Gearing ratio -%	74.7	75.2
Financing assets, euros/inhabitant	-747	-563
Relative indebtedness, %	39.6	37.3
Cash-flow financing of investments, %	77.7	69.8
Interest-bearing loans, 31.12. million euros	796	683
Interest-bearing loans, euros/inhabitant	1,424	1,221
Debt servicing margin	2.2	15.4
Cash in hand 31.12, million euros *)	662	647
Annual cash payments, million euros	3,745	3,575
Cash sufficiency, days *)	65	66
Loans receivable 31.12, million euros	699	634
Number of inhabitants, 31.12.	559,046	559,330
<b>GROUP</b>		
Gearing ratio - %	61.3	61.3
Loan portfolio, million euros	2,519	2,400
Loans, euros/inhabitant	4,506	4,290

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

## CALCULATION FORMULAE FOR INDICATORS

**Operating revenue/operating costs** = 100 x operating revenue/operating costs – manufacturing for own use

**Gearing ratio -%** = 100x (Capital + depreciation difference + voluntary reservations)/(balance-sheet total – advances received)

**Annual margin/depreciation, %** = 100 x annual margin/depreciation

**Financing assets, euros/inhabitant** = (receivables + financing securities + cash in hand and bank receivables – liabilities + advances received)/number of inhabitants 31.12.

**Relative indebtedness, %** = (liabilities – advances received)/(operating revenue + tax revenue + state subsidies)

**Loan portfolio 31.12., million euros** = liabilities – (advances received + accounts payable + accruals + other payables)

**Debt servicing margin** = (annual margin + interest costs)/(interest costs + loan amortization)

**Cash-flow financing of investments, %** = 100 x annual margin/original acquisition costs of investments

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



ance out tax revenues and included in the government transfers amounted to EUR 308 million, which corresponded to more than 3 percentage points on the tax rate. The yield from one percentage point amounted to just under EUR 91.5 million.

The budgeted annual margin excluding commercial enterprises that is comparable with other municipalities was EUR 74 million and thus did not cover depreciations of EUR 186 million.

The accounting margin for the fiscal year (incl. commercial enterprises) was EUR 381 million. The annual margin covered depreciation (EUR 306 million), but not investments (EUR 496 million).

Investments, including commercial enterprises, came to a total of EUR 496 million.

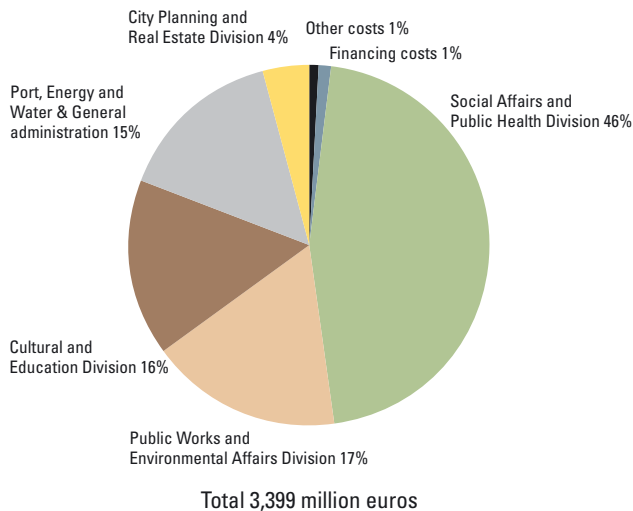
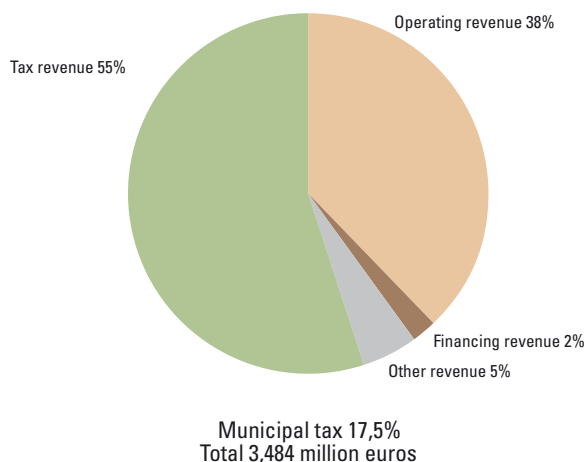
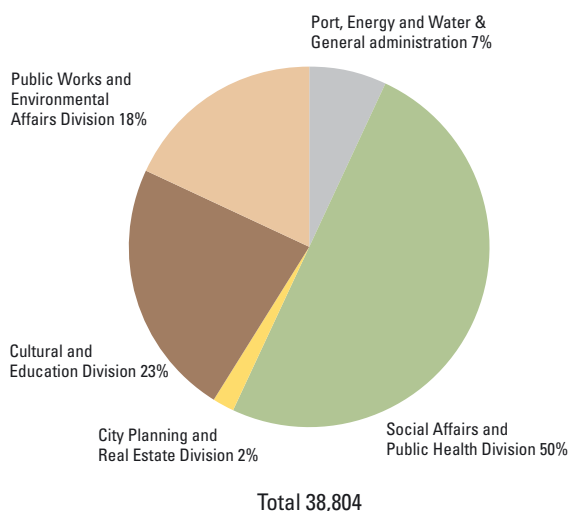
The balance-sheet total was EUR 9,351 million, which is EUR 292 million more than the previous year.

#### **BORROWING INCREASED BY EUR 114 MILLION**

In 2004, a new loan of EUR 280 million was taken out and existing loans amortized by EUR 166 million. At the end of the year, outstanding loans amounted to EUR 796 million, i.e. EUR 1,424 per inhabitant.

#### **ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM HELSINKI ENERGY ENTERED AS INCOME**

The financial performance of the commercial enterprises before provisions were as follows: Helsinki Energy EUR 203.9 million, Helsinki Water EUR 4.1 million, Port of Helsinki EUR 23.9 million, Helsinki City Transport EUR 1.1 million, Helsinki City Service Centre EUR -1.1 million and Helsinki Textile Service EUR 0.08 million. All the commercial enterprises entered as income the return on basic equity and interest on start-

**Distribution of expenditure 2004****Distribution of revenue 2004****Personnel by sector 2004**

up loans set as obligatory targets in the budget and amortized start-up loans according to plan.

Helsinki Energy's excellent result permitted an additional EUR 100 million from the profits from previous years to be entered as income subsequently in connection with closing the books.

**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL 38,804**

At the end of the year, the City had a staff of 38,804, of whom 32,106 were permanent and 6,698 fixed-term employees. There were 546 (1.4%) fewer staff than at the end of the previous year. The greatest reductions took place in the Social Services Department and the Helsinki Health Centre.

**HELSINKI GROUP**

The Helsinki Group comprises the City of Helsinki, 125 subsidiaries, 8 affiliated foundations and 3 joint companies. In addition, the City belongs to 6 joint municipal boards and is a partner in 43 associated companies. Most of the subsidiary companies have been founded by and are wholly owned by the City. Three new subsidiary companies joined the Group during the year.

The Group's balance sheet total was EUR 11,230 million. The equity ratio of the Helsinki Group, calculated from the consolidated balance sheet, was 61.3% (2003: 61.3%). Total borrowing by the Group stood at EUR 2,519 million at the end of 2004, i.e. EUR 4,506 per inhabitant (2003: EUR 4,290 per inhabitant).

**OUTLOOK AT THE START OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

Future prospects in Finland depend largely on the form international economic development will take; any changes will be directly reflected in the City's financing basis. Domestic demand will continue to form the main basis for economic growth in 2005. Despite the uncertain development, there is a sound basis for economic growth in Finland; the Ministry of Finance estimates that output in the Finnish national economy will grow by 3.3% in the current year.

Economic growth in the Helsinki Region strengthened in 2004. The bases for the City's finances over the next few years have improved, but still remain uncertain. The City's finances are reaching a state of equilibrium, but the economic outlook will continue to be difficult during the 2005—2007 planning period due to government measures and pressure on expenditure, particularly within Social Affairs and Health. Attempts are still being made to strengthen the tax base through measures related to industrial and housing policy, and city planning and real estate.

According to the budget for 2005, the annual margin will be EUR 49.9 million and the result for the financial year EUR -81.4 million. There will be no increase in borrowing in 2005. Existing loans will be amortized by EUR 58.7 million and a new loan will be taken out for the corresponding amount. On the whole, operating expenditure is under control, but threats remain, particularly in the form of government measures and cost increases in social welfare and special medical care. There will be a continuing need to monitor the efficiency of the City's operations and the relevant measures taken to achieve this must bring operating costs and investments onto a level commensurate with a sustainable revenue base. ■



CITY OF HELSINKI PROFIT  
AND LOSS STATEMENTCITY OF HELSINKI SOURCES AND  
USES OF FUNDS STATEMENT

	Dec. 31, 2004	MILLION EUROS Dec. 31, 2003
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>		
Sales revenue	878.5	850.0
Fee revenue	122.5	123.4
Support and subsidies	37.5	33.5
Rent revenue	231.6	229.5
Other revenue	53.0	62.1
	<b>1,323.1</b>	<b>1,298.5</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING FOR OWN USE</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>104.1</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and fees	- 1,057.6	- 1,057.9
Personnel social expenses		
Pensions expenses	- 282.5	- 288.4
Other personnel social expenses	- 79.2	- 78.8
Purchases of services	- 924.8	- 917.2
Materials and supplies		
Purchases	- 365.2	- 374.1
Change in inventories	15.1	12.2
Subsidies	- 227.5	- 234.4
Rent expenses	- 114.0	- 118.8
Other operating expenses	- 31.6	- 28.5
	<b>- 3,067.3</b>	<b>- 3,086.0</b>
<b>OPERATING MARGIN</b>	<b>- 1,645.4</b>	<b>- 1,683.4</b>
<b>Taxes and state subsidies</b>		
Tax revenue	1,927.8	1,984.4
State subsidies	68.0	78
	<b>1,995.8</b>	<b>1,992.2</b>
<b>Financial revenue and expenses</b>		
Interest revenue	35.8	40.7
Other financial revenue	18.8	15.9
Interest expenses	- 19.9	- 23.2
Other financial expenses	- 3.7	- 4.0
	<b>30.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>
<b>MARGIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>380.9</b>	<b>338.1</b>
<b>Depreciation and write downs</b>		
Depreciation according to plan	- 305.7	- 294.7
	<b>- 305.7</b>	<b>- 294.7</b>
<b>Extraordinary revenue and expenses</b>		
Extraordinary revenue	111.2	115.6
Extraordinary expenses	- 2.4	- 3.0
	<b>108.8</b>	<b>112.6</b>
<b>RESULT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>156.0</b>
<b>Change in reserves and funds</b>		
Change in depreciation	- 3.0	0.3
Change in reserves	- 19.8	- 15.2
Change in funds	14.1	- 39.7
	<b>- 8.7</b>	<b>- 54.5</b>
<b>NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>101.5</b>

	January 1 – December 31 2004	MILLION EUROS 2003
<b>CASH FLOW OF ACTUAL OPERATION AND INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>Cash-flow financing</b>		
Annual margin	380.9	338.1
Extraordinary items	108.8	112.6
Cash-flow financing adjustment items	- 140.4	- 145.1
	<b>349.3</b>	<b>305.6</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Fixed-asset investments	- 496.4	- 490.9
Financing portion investment costs	6.1	6.3
Revenue from sales of fixed assets	119.1	139.8
	<b>- 371.3</b>	<b>- 344.8</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW OF ACTUAL OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>- 21.9</b>	<b>- 39.2</b>
<b>FINANCING OPERATIONS CASH FLOW</b>		
<b>Changes in lending</b>		
Additions to lending	- 89.9	- 74.6
Reductions in lending	25.1	30.2
Change in short-term loans	- 39.7	0.0
	<b>- 64.8</b>	<b>- 44.4</b>
<b>Changes in loan portfolio</b>		
Additions to long-term loans	319.2	143.0
Reduction in long-term loans	- 166.1	- 0.3
	<b>113.4</b>	<b>142.7</b>
<b>Changes in capital</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Other changes in liquidity</b>		
Changes in assignment assets	- 3.2	18.6
Changes in current assets	- 18.1	- 20.4
Change in long-term receivables	15.9	- 13.9
Change in short-term receivables	13.3	97.6
Change in long and short-term debts without interest	- 21.3	- 62.4
	<b>- 13.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>FINANCING OPERATIONS NET CASH FLOW</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>126.7</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH IN HAND</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>
<b>Change in cash in hand</b>		
Cash in hand 31.12.	662.2	647.0
Cash in hand 1.1.	- 647.0	- 559.6
	<b>15.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>

## CITY OF HELSINKI BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS			MILLION EUROS		LIABILITIES			MILLION EUROS	
	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003		Dec. 31, 2004		Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003		
FIXED AND LONG-TERM ASSETS			CAPITAL						
Intangible assets			Founding capital	2,972.4			2,972.4		
Intangible rights	42.4	49.0	Subscription-fee fund	35.4			52.1		
Other long-term expenditure	42.2	45.1	Revaluation reserve	1,842.4			1,853.1		
Advance payments	0.6	0.6	Other own reserves	533.2			713.4		
	85.3	94.8	Other equity	712.3			546.1		
Tangible assets			Surplus/deficit from previous fiscal years	411.2			291.1		
Areas of ground and water	2,487.5	2,407.8	Surplus/deficit for fiscal year	175.3			101.5		
Buildings	1,429.9	1,418.2		6,682.2			6,529.6		
Fixed structures and equipment	1,814.4	1,776.4	DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY RESERVES						
Machinery and equipment	254.2	261.3	Depreciation difference	117.9			114.9		
Other tangible assets	7.8	7.3	Voluntary reserves	175.8			156.0		
Advance payments and construction in progress	252.4	254.4		293.7			271.0		
	6,246.2	6,125.4	STATUTORY RESERVES						
Long-term investments			Pension reserves	394.3			424.3		
Shares and holdings	699.1	645.0	Other statutory reserves	10.2			10.1		
Bonds receivables	107.9	41.4		404.5			434.4		
Other loan receivables	591.1	592.8	ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL						
Other receivables	0.0	0.0	State assignments	375.1			360.0		
	1,398.2	1,279.3	Donated foundations capital	3.9			3.1		
			Other assignment capital	263.2			224.3		
RESERVES FOR ASSIGNMENTS				642.2			587.4		
State assignments	374.3	358.5	LIABILITIES						
Donated funds special margins	3.9	3.1	Long-term						
Other reserves for assignments	259.8	218.4	Bonds	55.0			35.0		
	638.0	580.0	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	683.9			550.6		
INVENTORIES AND SHORT-TERM ASSETS			Loans from public corporations	0.5			0.7		
Current assets			Advances received	0.5			0.0		
Materials and supplies	82.4	64.0	Accounts payable	0.0			0.0		
Unfinished products	2.8	0.0	Other payables	2.4			0.6		
Advance payments	0.9	4.0		742.3			586.9		
	86.1	68.0	Short-term						
Receivables			Bonds	0.0			96.3		
Long-term receivables			Loans from financial and insurance institutions	56.7			0.1		
Accounts receivable	0.0	15.1	Loans from public corporations	0.2			0.2		
Loan receivables	0.1	0.1	Advances received	12.9			10.2		
Other receivables	3.8	4.6	Accounts payable	115.2			124.3		
	3.9	19.8	Other payables	70.5			70.7		
Short-term receivables			Accrued expenses	331.0			348.0		
Accounts receivable	95.6	115.8		586.5			649.8		
Loan receivables	1.2	1.0	Total liabilities						
Other receivables	41.0	46.4		1,328.8			1,236.7		
Accrued revenue and deferred expenses	93.7	81.7	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL						
	231.6	244.8		9,351.4			9,059.1		
Total receivables	235.5	264.6							
Short-term investments									
Investments in money-market instruments	655.8	619.0							
Bond receivables	0.0	23.3							
	655.8	642.3							
Cash and bank receivables									
	6.4	4.7							
TOTAL ASSETS	9,351.4	9,059.1							

## THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY OF HELSINKI

MILLIONS OF EUROS			MILLIONS OF EUROS		
ASSETS	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003	LIABILITIES	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
FIXED AND OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS			CAPITAL		
Intangible assets			Foundation capital	2,977.9	2,977.9
Intangible rights	40.8	54.1	Share in increase in capital of municipal federations	7.7	11.2
Other long-term expenses	71.4	73.8	Subscription-fee fund	51.0	66.0
Advance payments	3.8	2.4	Revaluation reserve	1,847.6	1,858.4
	115.9	130.3	Other own reserves	712.5	860.7
Tangible assets			Other capital	712.3	546.1
Land and water areas	2,539.1	2,432.3	Surplus/deficit from previous fiscal years	18.3	- 112.5
Buildings	3,795.1	3,637.4	Surplus for fiscal year	160.8	92.7
Fixed structures and equipment	1,856.3	1,855.6		6,488.1	6,300.6
Machinery and equipment	319.7	332.9			
Other tangible assets	30.4	28.1	MINORITY SHAREHOLDING	49.7	44.7
Advance payments and construction in progress	347.8	400.7			
	8,888.4	8,687.0	RESERVES		
Investments			Accumulated depreciation	146.9	152.3
Shares and holdings in partnership corporations	117.4	118.2			
Other shares and holdings	289.2	272.2	Voluntary reserves		
Bonds receivables	116.4	54.9	Investment reserves	208.0	195.6
Other loan receivables	188.4	182.3	Other voluntary reserves	18.2	11.3
Other receivables	0.1	0.1		373.0	359.3
	711.5	627.7	Statutory reserves		
RESERVES FOR ASSIGNMENTS			Pensions reserves	396.8	427.0
State assignments	32.5	36.7	Other statutory reserves	32.1	30.0
Donated funds special margins	4.6	3.3		428.9	457.0
Other reserves for assignments	255.7	214.8			
	292.9	254.8	ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL		
INVENTORIES AND SHORT-TERM ASSETS			State assignments	376.9	361.4
Current assets			Donated foundations capital	4.6	3.3
Materials and supplied	88.0	69.7	Other assignment capital	263.2	224.3
Unfinished products	2.8	0.0		644.7	588.9
Finished products	0.1	0.1	LIABILITIES		
Other current assets	0.1	0.0	Long-term		
Advance payments	0.9	4.0	Bonds	55.0	35.0
	92.0	73.9	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	1,044.2	952.9
Receivables			Loans from public corporations	1,198.5	1,124.1
Long-term receivables			Loans from other lenders	90.3	130.0
Accounts receivable	0.0	15.1	Advances received	6.5	5.7
Loan receivables	14.7	0.1	Accounts payable	0.0	0.0
Accruals	0.6	0.1	Other long-term credit	46.6	11.5
Other receivables	3.9	4.8		2,441.2	2,259.3
	19.1	20.1	Short-term		
Short-term receivables			Bonds	0.0	96.3
Accounts payable	119.1	130.3	Loans from financial and insurance institutions	103.9	41.1
Loan receivables	1.2	1.2	Loans from public corporations	26.4	16.8
Accruals	85.9	86.1	Loans from other lenders	0.9	3.2
Other receivables	47.9	54.7	Advances received	24.1	21.7
	254.0	272.3	Accounts payable	145.5	146.4
Financial assets			Other short-term credit	100.0	115.0
Shares and holdings	0.4	0.1	Accrued expenses	403.4	433.3
Investments in money-market instruments	683.6	659.5		804.2	873.9
Bond receivables	0.0	23.3	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	11,229.8	10,883.6
Other securities	24.9	10.2			
	708.9	693.0			
Cash and bank receivables	147.2	124.6			
TOTAL ASSETS	11,229.8	10,883.6			



# Bericht der Oberbürgermeisterin

Die Geschwindigkeit des Wirtschaftswachstums in der Region Helsinki erreichte im vergangenen Jahr wieder mittleres Landesniveau. Zu Beginn des Jahres betrug das Wachstum etwa drei Prozent, während der letzten beiden Quartale bereits vier Prozent.

In der Region Helsinki unternahm man auch bedeutende Schritte zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit. So wurde ein Beratungsausschuss für die Hauptstadtregion mit führenden Vertrauenspersonen aus Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen und Helsinki gegründet. Die Stadtdirektoren erledigten hierbei die vorbereitenden Arbeiten. Der Beratungsausschuss ging voller Schwung an die Arbeit und es konnten bereits 36 Gemeinschaftsvorhaben in das Programm für das laufende Jahr aufgenommen werden. Man einigte sich ebenfalls auf die Erstellung eines gemeinsamen Innovationsprogramms. Desgleichen wurde vereinbart, dass das internationale Marketing und das Gewerbemarketing der Region gemeinsam umgesetzt werden.

Die Zusammenarbeit wurde auch auf die Region Helsinki, die nicht nur die Hauptstadtregion umfasst, ausgeweitet. Zu Beginn sollen gemeinsam mit den Kommunen des „Kuuma“-Projektes aus der Provinz Keski-Uusimaa zentrale Leitlinien bei der Flächennutzung, beim Wohnen und beim Verkehr vereinbart werden. Im weiteren Verlauf wurden auch die Kommunen Sipoo, Vihti, Kirkkonummi und Hyvinkää zu einer Mitarbeit eingeladen. Über die Formen der Zusammenarbeit unter den 14 Kommunen wird im Laufe des Jahres 2005 genaueres entschieden.

Diese beiden neuen Arten der Zusammenarbeit stellen bedeutende Schritte dar, um das Dienstleistungsniveau und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Region Hel-

sinki zu verbessern und Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten sicherzustellen. Die Umsetzung dieser Vorhaben hebt das Dienstleistungsniveau für die Bewohner der Region spürbar an, da den Bewohnern in Zukunft immer mehr Dienstleistungen über die Kommunalgrenzen hinweg zur Verfügung stehen.

Im Jahr 2004 wurde weiter an der Umsetzung der vereinbarten Sparmaßnahmen gearbeitet. Als einzige der großen finnischen Städte war Helsinki sogar in der Lage, seine Betriebskosten zu senken. Die Verringerung der Betriebskosten versuchte man hauptsächlich über eine steigende Effizienz des Betriebs zu erreichen, ohne jedoch unverhältnismäßige Einschnitte beim Dienstleistungsniveau vorzunehmen. Ziel ist es nach wie vor, die Kosten für die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen auf das durchschnittliche Niveau der großen Städte zu senken. Die Verfügbarkeit von Dienstleistungen erfährt auch über Entwicklungen auf dem Gebiet der Informationstechnologie und bei den Internetdienstleistungen Verbesserungen.

Das Betriebsergebnis der Stadt Helsinki für das Jahr 2004 war besonders dank des guten Ergebnisses von „Helsingin Energia“ positiv. Die Betriebsausgaben blieben in ihrer Gesamtheit im Rahmen des Wirtschaftsplanes. Die mit anderen Kommunen vergleichbare jährliche Deckung ohne Berücksichtigung der Gewerbebetriebe war jedoch nicht für die Abschreibungen und Investitionen ausreichend und die Nettoverschuldung der Stadt stieg im Laufe des Jahres an.

Sorgen bereitet dabei, dass sowohl das Gemeindesteueraufkommen als auch die Steuern für Institutionen im Jahr 2004 sanken. Der Steuereinkommensausgleich, den Helsinki an andere Kommunen entrichtet, entsprach mehr als drei Steuerprozentpunkten.

Das bedeutendste Ereignis in der Helsingier Kommunalpolitik waren die Kommunalwahlen im Oktober. Erfreulich war, dass die Wahlbeteiligung sowohl in Helsinki als auch im gesamten Land deutlich zugenommen hatte. Als der neue Stadtrat zu Beginn dieses Jahres seine Tätigkeit aufnahm, wurde der Helsingier Stadtrat 130 Jahre alt. Der erste Helsingier Stadtrat hatte am 12. Januar im Jahre 1875 mit seiner Arbeit begonnen.

Der neue Helsingier Stadtrat sieht sich nach Jahren voller Einsparungen unter anderem mit der Überalterung der Bevölkerung und der sinkenden Zahl an Kindern im Kindergarten- und Schulalter konfrontiert. Der Bau des Hafens steht fest und über die Nutzung der Flächen, die durch den neuen Hafen frei werden, muss in den kommenden Jahren entschieden werden!

Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
Oberstadtdirektorin

## DATEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS DER STADT HELSINKI

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, Mio. Euro	2004	2003
Betriebseinkünfte & Erzeugung für Eigenbedarf	1.422,0	1.402,6
Betriebsausgaben	-3.067,3	-3.086,0
<b>Betriebsdeckung</b>	<b>-1.645,4</b>	<b>-1.683,4</b>
Steuern und Staatsanteile	1.995,8	1.992,2
Finanzierungseinkünfte und -aufwendungen	30,5	29,4
<b>Jahresdeckung</b>	<b>380,9</b>	<b>338,1</b>
Abschreibungen	-305,7	-294,7
Außerordentliche Erträge und Aufwendungen	108,8	112,6
<b>Ergebnis des Geschäftsjahres</b>	<b>184,9</b>	<b>156,0</b>
Veränderung bei Rückstellungen und Rücklagen	-8,7	-54,5
<b>Überschuss für das Geschäftsjahr</b>	<b>175,3</b>	<b>101,5</b>
Investitionen, in Mio. Euro	-496,4	-490,9
Endbetrag der Bilanz, in Mio. Euro	9.351,4	9.059,1
Betriebseinkünfte / Betriebsausgaben, in %	43,1	43,6
Jahresdeckung / Einwohner, in Euro	681	604
Jahresdeckung / Abschreibungen, in %	124,6	114,7
Eigenkapital, in %	74,7	75,2
Kassenbestand 31.12., in Mio. Euro	662	647,0
Einwohnerzahl	559.046	559.330

# Rapport de la Maire de Helsinki sur l'exercice 2004

Le rythme de croissance du district métropolitain de Helsinki a, au cours de l'année écoulée, une nouvelle fois, atteint la moyenne nationale: au début de l'année 2004, la croissance était de l'ordre de 3%, avant de s'élever jusqu'à 4% au cours des deux derniers trimestres.

Durant cette période, la coopération intercommunale dans le district d'Helsinki a, par ailleurs, fait de grands pas en avant : un comité de coopération fut institué, réunissant les principaux élus de Helsinki et des villes voisines : Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen. Mis en place par les maires de ces villes, le comité est rapidement devenu opérationnel, et son programme d'action compte déjà pour l'année 2005 l'inscription de 36 projets intercommunaux. D'autre part, les partenaires sont convenus de l'établissement d'un programme commun de l'innovation. Il a ainsi été décidé de travailler conjointement au marketing international et à la promotion pour attirer des entreprises.

La coopération intercommunale a également été étendue au-delà du district métropolitain de Helsinki jusqu'à englober une partie de la région. Notre objectif est dans un premier temps d'arrêter avec les municipalités de la province d'Uusimaa-Central des orientations communes en matière d'aménagement du territoire et de politique du logement et des transports. Les municipalités de Sipoo, Vihti, Kirkkonummi et Hyvinkää seront, elles aussi, invitées à rejoindre ultérieurement notre réseau de coopération ; forte de 14 communes, cette structure se verra préciser ses modalités de fonctionnement au cours de l'année 2005.

Ces deux nouvelles formes de coopération constituent d'importants pas en avant pour améliorer la qualité des services et la compétitivité ainsi que pour garantir les possibilités de développement de la région. La réalisation de ces projets améliorera de façon sensible le niveau des prestations au service des habitants ; ils bénéficieront d'un nombre accru de services indépendamment des limites des communes.

Nous avons poursuivi, au cours de l'exercice 2004, l'application des mesures d'économies préalablement arrêtées : Helsinki a été la seule grande ville de Finlande à réussir à diminuer ses charges d'exploitation. Nous avons tendu à obtenir ce résultat en augmentant l'efficacité de nos services, sans pour autant revenir de façon sensible sur leur qualité, et notre objectif demeure de ramener nos charges liées aux services à un niveau plus proche de celui de la moyenne des grandes villes. Nous sommes également en train d'améliorer l'accessibilité des services en développant l'usage de l'informatique et de l'accès aux services en ligne sur l'internet.

Le résultat de Helsinki au titre de l'exercice 2004 a été bénéficiaire en particulier grâce aux comptes excédentaires de la société municipale de production d'énergie « Helsingin Energia ». Les charges de ges-

tion courante se sont dans l'ensemble bien maintenues dans le cadre arrêté par le budget. Cependant, contrairement à ce qu'on observe dans les autres communes, les recettes - hors les entreprises municipales - n'ont pas couvert les amortissements et les investissements, et la Ville a, l'an dernier, augmenté son taux d'endettement. Il est inquiétant que les recettes fiscales - impôts municipaux sur le revenu et impôts sur les entreprises - aient enregistré une baisse en 2004. Enfin, la redistribution au profit des autres communes des recettes fiscales perçues à Helsinki a correspondu à plus de trois points du produit de l'impôt.

L'événement qui a marqué la vie politique de Helsinki a été les élections municipales du mois d'octobre dernier ; point positif, la participation électorale a augmenté à Helsinki ainsi que dans l'ensemble du pays. Le commencement du mandat du Conseil municipal au début de cette année a coïncidé avec son 130ème anniversaire puisque le premier Conseil municipal d'Helsinki a pris ses fonctions le 12 janvier 1875.

A l'issue des années d'économies qu'a traversées la Ville, le nouveau Conseil d'Helsinki devra faire face entre autres au vieillissement de la population et à la baisse du nombre d'enfants en âge de fréquenter les crèches et les écoles. Notre projet de construction portuaire a été enfin adopté, ce qui entraînera également la mise en place dans les prochaines années d'un plan d'aménagement des terrains devenus disponibles.

Eva-Riitta Siitonen  
Maire de Helsinki

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

Compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2004	2003
Recettes réelles de fonctionnement et travaux réalisés à des fins internes	1.422,0	1.402,6
Dépenses réelles de fonctionnement	-3.067,3	-3.086,0
<b>Excédent brut de fonctionnement</b>	<b>-1.645,4</b>	<b>-1.683,4</b>
Impôts et versements de l'Etat	1.995,8	1.992,2
Recettes et dépenses financières	30,5	29,4
<b>Balance annuelle</b>	<b>380,9</b>	<b>338,1</b>
Amortissements	-305,7	-294,7
Pertes et profits exceptionnels	108,8	112,6
<b>Résultat de l'exercice</b>	<b>184,9</b>	<b>156,0</b>
Variation des provisions et réserves	-8,7	-54,5
<b>Fonds de roulement au 01/01/2003</b>	<b>175,3</b>	<b>101,5</b>
Investissements, millions d'euros	-496,4	-490,9
Total du bilan, millions d'euros	9.351,4	9.059,1
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	43,1	43,6
Balance annuelle par habitant, euros	681	604
Pourcentage de la balance annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	124,6	114,7
Ratio d'autofinancement, %	74,7	75,2
Fonds de roulement au 31/12/2002, millions d'euros	662	647,0
Nombre d'habitants	559.046	559.330

# Обзор обербургомистра деятельности за прошедший год

**В** прошедшем году темпы роста экономики региона Хельсинки, как и прежде, соответствовали средним показателям по стране. В первой половине года рост составил примерно три процента, за два последних квартала рост достиг четырех процентов.

В регионе Хельсинки сделаны существенные шаги в развитии сотрудничества. Создан совет столичного региона, в состав которого вошли ведущие выборные лица городов Эспоо, Вантаа, Кауниайнен и Хельсинки. Подготовительная работа была проведена мэрами городов. Совет активно приступил к работе, и в программу деятельности текущего года уже записано 36 совместных проектов. Достигнута также договоренность о разработке совместной программы по инновациям. Решено вести совместными усилиями международный маркетинг региона и маркетинг в сфере экономики.

Сотрудничество затронет и более обширные территории за пределами столичного региона, а именно регион Хельсинки. Для начала совместно с центральными муниципальными округами губернии Уусимаа - Ярвенпяя, Керава, Мянсяля, Нурмиярви, Туусула - предполагается определить основные направления работы в области землепользования, жилья и транспорта. Позже в сотрудничестве примут участие также Сипоо, Вихти, Киркконумми и Хювинкяя. Более детальное решение о формах сотрудничества 14 муниципальных округов будет принято в течение 2005 года.

Новые формы сотрудничества – существенный шаг в повышении уровня обслуживания и конкурентоспособности региона Хельсинки и обеспечения

возможностей развития. Осуществление этих проектов существенно повышает уровень услуг, предоставляемых населению региона, так как в будущем все больший объем услуг будет предоставляться населению вне зависимости от границ муниципальных округов.

В 2004 году продолжено осуществление согласованных мер по экономии. Хельсинки – единственному из крупных городов Финляндии – удалось снизить затраты на ведение деятельности. Сокращение затрат на ведение деятельности, по возможности, производилось за счет повышения эффективности деятельности, без существенного снижения уровня обслуживания. Цель по-прежнему – снизить затраты на производство услуг, доведя расходы до среднего уровня затрат в крупных городах. Доступность услуг будет повышена за счет развития информационных технологий и развития форм предоставления услуг в сетях Интернет.

Финансовый результат города Хельсинки в 2004 году стал профицитным, прежде всего за счет положительного результата энергетической компании «Хельсингин Энергия». Расходы на деятельность в целом не вышли за пределы бюджета. Однако в сопоставимый с другими муниципальными округами годовой доход без учета коммерческих предприятий не вошли амортизационные отчисления и инвестиции, и задолженность города нетто за год возросла. Вызывает озабоченность то, что как поступления с муниципального налога, так и поступления от налогов с предприятий в 2004 году снизились. Выплачиваемая городом Хельсинки другим муниципальным округам уравнивающая сумма от налоговых поступлений составила более трех единиц процентов по налогам.

Важнейшее событие в муниципальной политике Хельсинки – прошедшие в октябре муниципальные выборы. Радует явный рост активности избирателей, как в Хельсинки, так и по всей стране. В начале нынешнего года начал работу новый муниципальный совет Хельсинки, в момент, когда муниципальному совету Хельсинки исполнилось 130 лет. Первый муниципальный совет Хельсинки начал работу 12 января 1875 года.

После нескольких лет экономии перед новым муниципальным советом Хельсинки стоит сложная задача, связанная со старением населения и снижением численности детей дошкольного и школьного возраста. Получило подтверждение строительство нового порта, и на высвободившихся земельных участках в ближайшие годы будет произведена планировка под застройку.

**Эва-Риитта Сиитонен**  
Мэр города  
Обербургомистр

## РАСЧЕТ ПРИБЫЛЕЙ И УБЫТКОВ ГОРОДА ХЕЛЬСИНКИ

Расчет прибылей и убытков, млн. евро	2004	2003
Доходы от деятельности и произв. для собственных нужд	1 422,0	1 402,6
Расходы на деятельность	-3 067,3	-3 086,0
<b>Выручка от деятельности</b>	<b>-1 645,4</b>	<b>-1 683,4</b>
Налоги и доли государства	1 995,8	1 992,2
Доходы от финансирования, Расходы на финансирование	30,5	29,4
<b>Годовая выручка</b>	<b>380,9</b>	<b>338,1</b>
Амортизация	-305,7	-294,7
Внеплановые доходы и расходы	108,8	112,6
<b>Прибыль отчетного периода</b>	<b>184,9</b>	<b>156,0</b>
Изменения резервов и фондов	-8,7	-54,5
<b>Остаток отчетного периода</b>	<b>175,3</b>	<b>101,5</b>
Инвестиции, млн. евро	-496,4	-490,9
Остаток баланса, млн. евро	9 351,4	9 059,1
Доход от деятельности/расход на деятельность, %	43,1	43,6
Годовая выручка на жителя, евро	681	604
Годовая выручка/ амортизация, %	124,6	114,7
Уровень самообеспеченности, %	74,7	75,2
Средства в кассе на 31.12., млн. евро	662	647,0
Численность населения	559 046	559 330





## Brief Facts about Helsinki

### Helsinki

Founded in 1550  
The Finnish Capital since 1812

### ENVIRONMENT

Total area ..... 686 km<sup>2</sup>  
Land ..... 185 km<sup>2</sup>  
green areas and parks ..... 31 %  
Population density .....  
inhabitants per sq. km ..... 3,000  
Shoreline ..... 98 km  
Islands ..... 315  
Mean temperature in 2004  
whole year ..... 6.2°C  
warmest month, July ..... 17.3°C  
coldest month, January ..... -5.7°C

### POPULATION

Total population 2004/2005 .. 559,046  
Age groups  
0-6 ..... 6.7  
7-15 ..... 8.9  
16-64 ..... 70.7  
65-74 ..... 7.2  
75+ ..... 6.5  
Life expectancy ..... 76.8  
men ..... 72.8  
women ..... 80.1  
Finnish nationality ..... 94.8 %  
Other nationalities ..... 5.2 %  
Finnish-speaking ..... 86.7 %  
Swedish-speaking ..... 6.2 %  
Other languages ..... 7.1 %

### HOUSING

Dwellings total ..... 309,144  
Owner-occupied dwellings .. 41.7 %  
Housing density, m<sup>2</sup>/person ..... 33.4  
Rented dwellings  
owned by the city (2003) ..... 53,000

### LABOUR MARKET

Jobs ..... 373,381  
primary production (SIC A - B) . 0.1 %  
processing (SIC C - F) ..... 13.5 %  
services (SIC G - Q) ..... 85.3 %  
trade, finance, transport  
(SIC G - K) ..... 49.5 %  
community services  
(SIC L - Q) ..... 35.8 %  
Number of companies ..... 33,214

Labour force (15 - 74 year olds)  
employed ..... 280,300  
unemployed ..... 21,800  
participation rate, % ..... 71.3  
Degree of unemployment, % ..... 7.2

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 2004

Registered cars per  
1000 inhabitants ..... 346  
Public transports within the city,  
total journeys (millions) ..... 204  
Telephone connections  
per 100 inhabitants ..... 77  
Number of mobile phones  
per 100 inhabitants (in Finland) ..... 94  
Number of Internet  
users (15-74 years old)  
percentage of population ..... 67%

### ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY

Sales of electricity ..... 9,140 GWh  
Sales of district heating ..... 9,494 GWh  
Sales of water ..... 73.0 M m<sup>3</sup>  
Water consumption, litres  
per capita a day ..... 262 l  
Treated waste water ..... 87.7 M m<sup>3</sup>

### HEALTH CARE 2004

Sub-district health centres  
of the city ..... 31  
Hospitals of the city ..... 8  
Primary health care:  
Out-patient visits total ..... 2.5 M  
visits per inhabitant ..... 4.8  
Specialised medical care:  
Out-patient visits total ..... 0.8 M  
visits per 1,000 inhabitants ..... 1.5 M  
Social welfare 2004 .....  
Child day care:  
places per 100 1-6 years olds . 58.0  
Care for the elderly: Places  
in sheltered housing ..... 3,307  
per hundred 75 year olds  
and older ..... 9.1  
Places at old-age homes ..... 2,344  
per hundred 75 year  
olds and older ..... 6.4

### EDUCATION

Educational structure:  
% of 15 years old and over  
with comprehensive school  
certificate only ..... 32.0  
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 ..... 6  
Vocational training institutions ..... 13  
Comprehensive schools and upper  
secondary schools ..... 203

### CULTURE AND LEISURE 2004

City Library  
Book loans, mill. .... 10.2  
Loans per inhabitant ..... 18.3  
Museums ..... 80  
Recreational trails and  
jogging tracks, km ..... 216  
Sports halls & gyms ..... 31  
Swimming halls eq. .... 14  
Ice stadiums ..... 7

### TOURISM 2004

Passengers (million)  
via Helsinki-Vantaa Airport ..... 11  
via Port of Helsinki ..... 9  
via railway station ..... 42  
Hotel guests (million) ..... 1.3  
overnight stays, total ..... 2.3  
of which by foreigners ..... 1.4  
Hotels ..... 44  
number of rooms ..... 6,838  
number of beds ..... 13,610

International congresses  
and events ..... 102  
participants ..... 21,620



## City of Helsinki

### **ANNUAL REPORT 2004**

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