



City of Helsinki

Annual Report 2009



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The global economic recession had a strong impact on municipal finances in 2009. After a few years of positive development in tax revenues, they showed a weak development in 2009.

Despite a weakened revenue base, Helsinki decided, unlike many other municipalities, to refrain from making any sudden cuts in its operating expenses in 2009. This was regarded as a recovery solution and as part of supporting the national economy. Investments were kept at planned high levels and the resulting financing gap was balanced by the City taking on an increased debt.

Knowing that the City of Helsinki's loan portfolio would not increase any further after 2012 provided the starting point for the decisions made on the budget for 2010. The drop in tax revenue must be recouped during 2010–2012.

In spring 2009 the new City Council, which started its four-year term at the beginning of 2009, approved the first strategy programme covering the entire term. The strategy programme presents the major objectives, development objects and measures carried out when organising services. The new strategy programme functioned as a basis for preparing the budget for 2010.

Helsinki will have good opportunities to offer a large variety of housing solutions to the growing population over the coming years. The planning of the Östersundom major district, which was annexed to Helsinki at the beginning of 2009, has been started, and the objective is to create a joint master

plan for the three municipalities. The vacated port areas near the city centre are now in the successful initial stages of being transformed into distinctive residential zones. A strong focus on the development of public transport continued. Quarrying work for the west metro commenced in autumn 2009.

Concrete results were achieved in regional cooperation, along with the establishment of two joint municipal authorities in June 2009. The Helsinki Regional Transport Authority (HSL) and the HSY Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority started operations at the beginning of 2010. In December, the State and the Helsinki Metropolitan Area municipalities completed their long negotiation process by signing a letter of intent, the objective of which is to improve employment opportunities for immigrants.

The 14 Helsinki region municipalities approved a shared vision according to which the region will be developed. The pros and cons of the possible merger of Helsinki and Vantaa as well as the two-step regional administration of the 14 municipalities are investigated in reports that are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2010.

In the latter part of the year, the wellbeing of Helsinki's residents was threatened by the influenza pandemic. Fortunately, the fatality rate was less severe than expected. By the end of 2009, a total of 200,000 Helsinki residents had received immunisation.

The best news of 2009 was received in November, when the International Council of Societies of Indus-

PERTTI NISONEN



trial Design (Icsid) appointed Helsinki to be the World Design Capital 2012. In addition to the Helsinki Metropolitan Area cities and the City of Lahti, this broad partnership project also involves participation by the State, commerce and industry and the higher education sector as well as various organisations in the design field. The position of World Design Capital will bring a large number of design events to the Helsinki region and provide international visibility. It will be a fitting complement to the array of events organised for our jubilee year in 2012 when the City of Helsinki will celebrate 200 years as the capital of our country. ■

Jussi Pajunen
Mayor



Chairman of the City Council
Otto Lehtipuu
Green



First Deputy Chairman
Harry Bogomoloff
Conservative



Second Deputy Chairman
Rakel Hiltunen
Social Democrat

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

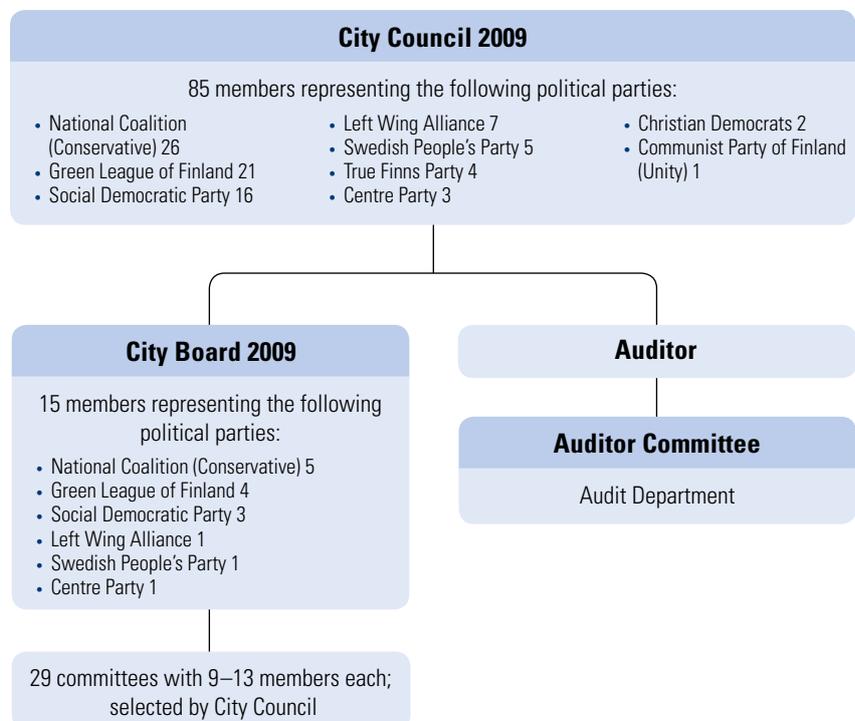
The City Council

The most important decision-making body in Helsinki is the City Council,

the 85 members of which are elected by direct popular vote every four years. The City Council elects its own Chair and two Deputy Chairs, the members of the City Board as well as the members of the various committees in proportion to the relative strengths of the various parties represented on it. The other main tasks of the City Council include deliberating budgets and balancing accounts, in addition to setting the general goals to be striven for by the City.

The City Council meetings are open to the public and media, if not otherwise decreed by the Council on special occasions.

City Council 2009



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.

Mayor and Deputy Mayors

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

Departments and Offices

Mayor

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

Deputy Mayor for public works and environmental affairs

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

Deputy Mayor for social affairs and public health

- Social Services Department
- Health Centre

Deputy Mayor for city planning and real estate

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

Deputy Mayor for cultural and personnel affairs

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



Chairman of the City Board
Risto Rautava
Conservative



First Deputy Chairman
Arto Bryggare
Social Democrat



Second Deputy Chairman
Mari Puoskari
Green



Mayor of Helsinki Jussi Pajunen

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

Key figures

The entire city

Expenditure, EUR million 5,733.1

The Mayor's sector

Operating income, EUR million 960.6

Operating expenses, EUR million 669.8

Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR 1,149

Investments, EUR million 181.7

Personnel 2,621

Of the entire personnel, % 6.5

Helsinki's recovery measures

The effects of the global economic recession were also clearly evident in the municipal finances in 2009. After a few years of positive development in tax revenues, they showed a weak development in 2009. In Helsinki, the accrued amount of tax revenue was clearly less than anticipated.

Unlike many other municipalities, Helsinki decided to refrain from making any sudden cuts in its operating expenses. This was regarded as a recovery solution and as part of supporting the entire national economy. Operating expenses excluding municipal enterprises grew less than in the previous year, but the increase was, nevertheless, about 6.5 per cent. The drop in tax revenue and the growth of operating expenses changed the financial balance, which was rectified by increasing the loan. As a recovery measure, investments were also kept at the planned high level.

Financial development of public utilities

Helsinki Energy's turnover was enhanced by the impact that increased fuel prices had on heat tariffs and by increased sales of heat. Wholesale sales of electricity decreased, but retail sales grew. The result before appropriations was EUR 246.9 million. The majority of investments concerned the district heating plants and network.

Helsinki Energy has drawn up a development plan for a carbon neutral future. The plan examines options for attaining the City Council's energy policy objectives and estimates the effect the measures will have on carbon neutrality.

Helsinki Water's turnover was enhanced by an increase in water and wastewater duties. Sales of water to Helsinki slightly decreased, while sales to neighbouring municipalities grew. The surplus before reserves was EUR 8.6 million. Helsinki Water mainly invested in the renovation of the water supply networks and the construction of regional networks.

The recession decreased the Port of Helsinki's unitised cargo traffic by more than 20 per cent. In the latter part of 2009, cargo traffic picked up again. A new record was established in passenger traffic. The Port of Helsinki's turnover was smaller than in the previous year. The surplus before reserves was EUR 3.4 million. Investments were significantly smaller than in the previous year.

The Financial Management Services (Talpa), which started as a public utility at the beginning of 2009, provides financial and pay-roll management services to the City of Helsinki. Its turnover was EUR 24.4 million.

Growth and cooperation

The City Council started its four-year term at the beginning of 2009. The strategy programme for 2009–2012 approved by the City Council functioned as a basis for preparing the budget for 2010.

A Group Section was established in the City Board to rationalise Group steering. The Group Section came into operation at the beginning of 2009.

Changes in the municipal division of Sipoo, the City of Vantaa and the City of Helsinki came into effect at the start of 2009. The new districts that have been annexed to Helsinki are Östersundom, Ultuna, Karhusaari (Björnsö), Talosaari (Husö) and Salmenkallio (Sundberg).

Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen, Kerava and Kirkkonummi established a joint municipal authority for public transport named the Helsinki Regional Transport Authority (HSL). The water and wastewater treatment systems of the Cities of Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen as well as the waste management systems of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council (YTV) were incorporated into those of the HSY Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority. The joint municipal authorities started operating at the beginning of 2010.

Helsinki put on the world map

The International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (Icsid) appointed Helsinki as World Design Capital for 2012. The application was drawn up together with the other Metropolitan Area Cities, the City of Lahti and the State. Wide-ranging cooperation with enterprises and higher education institutions also took place behind the scenes.

The title of World Design Capital will give the Helsinki region international visibility. In 2012 Helsinki will also host the European Athletics Championships.

Helsinki was a cooperation partner in the Ateneum Art Museum's Picasso exhibition, which attracted more than 300,000 visitors. In August 2009 Jätkäsaari was the venue for the largest paying rock event in the Nordic Countries. The audience numbered 85,000.

A pleasing travel destination

The recession reduced the amount of business travellers' overnight stays in Helsinki by about 14 per cent, but overnight stays for leisure purposes grew by about two per cent. The number of cruise visitors to Helsinki remained at the record high level of the previous year.

The number of international congresses decreased, but the number of congress participants remained at a good level.

The Helsinki City Tourist and Convention Bureau's main information point was opened in April after being fully renovated. In August a new mobile "Info Container", from which Helsinki Helpers provide tourists with information, came into use.

At Helsinki-Vantaa Airport, a regional tourist information point operated by Helsinki Travel Marketing Ltd was opened.

Close connections with enterprises and students

Helsinki promotes cooperation between the regions and higher education institutions through the international Pure project. The Helsinki Met-

ropolitan Area has been developed as a place of study in the Opiskelijametroli Student City project. Employment opportunities for international higher education students are promoted in the Valoa project. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area Cities, higher education institutions and the State have implemented a joint research and cooperation programme.

"Helsinki – the Business Friendly Partnership Project 2008–2010" is working on the following themes: simplifying the permit process for event organisers, linking the City's departments to information provision services concerning enterprise establishment as well as the small and medium-sized enterprise location process.

Helsinki's economic and industrial policy received considerable international acknowledgement, when Helsinki came out top in the European Cities Entrepreneurship Ranking survey, which studied cities' attitudes towards enterprises.

A shared vision for the entire region

The Helsinki Metropolitan Area cooperation agreement 2009–2012 deepens strategic cooperation, intensifies cooperation between the Helsinki region and the State, and develops ownership steering. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area Coordination Group has become an important regional actor. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area Advisory Board revised the Helsinki Metropolitan Area strategy in November.

In accordance with the shared vision approved by the 14 Helsinki region municipalities, the Helsinki region is a world-class business and innovation centre whose success is based on science, art, creativity, learning ability and good services. The region's coherent urban structure is based on good public transport connections. It has versatile, eco-efficient and low carbon systems. There is a network of distinctive centres around the region's compact core area.

The merging of the Uusimaa Region and the Region of Itä-Uusi-

maa at the beginning of 2011 will create good preconditions for the development of the region's land use, housing and traffic.

Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and the State drafted a letter of intent in order to improve the integration of immigrants and their employment opportunities.

In autumn 2009, Helsinki and Vantaa started investigating the pros and cons of the possible merger of the cities. At the same time, an investigation into the two-step regional administration for the 14 Helsinki region municipalities was initiated. Both reports will be completed by the end of 2010.

The Baltic Sea is close to our hearts

By participating in the preparation of the EU's Baltic Sea strategy, Helsinki promoted its European-level spearhead projects: the implementation of the Rail Baltica train connection, joint marketing for the Baltic Sea Region and the building of the region's identity as well as the control of water pollution in the Baltic Sea.

The St. Petersburg and Helsinki cooperation protocol 2010–2012 was signed in conjunction with the opening ceremony of the Helsinki Centre office in St. Petersburg. The measures contained in the protocol are carried out with the assistance of the Helsinki Centre's partners and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

In 2009, Helsinki presented itself in Washington D.C. and Chicago. In spring 2009, the St. Petersburg Days were celebrated in Helsinki. Amongst the major international events in which Helsinki was represented were the European Business Leaders Convention and the annual meeting of the International Press Institute. ■

PERTTI INSONEN



**Deputy Mayor
Pekka Sauri**

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

Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	697.0
Operating expenses, EUR million	790.6
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,356
Investments, EUR million	186.8
Personnel	6,359
Of the entire personnel, %	16.0

Towards regional transport

The reorganisation of the Helsinki region's public traffic, which started in 2006, was completed in 2009. Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Kirkkonummi, Kerava and Kauniainen established a joint municipal authority for public transport named the Helsinki Regional Transport Authority (HSL), where the HKL's public transport planning and ordering operations and the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council's (YTV) Transport Department were transferred. HSL is responsible for the planning and marketing of the region's public transport, the ordering of public transport services, the travel card system and the inspection of tickets.

The demand for public transport grew in Helsinki. The share of public transport in traffic to the city centre decreased from the previous year, but the share of public transport in cross-city traffic continued growing. The underground plan that was the precondition for carrying out the west metro was sanctioned by law. Quarrying work for the west metro began in Ruoholahti.

In November 2009, the most severe accident in the history of the Helsinki metro took place, when the main water pipe by the metro station at Central Railway Station Square burst and about 10,000 cubic metres of water flooded to the metro station and into the metro. Rescue operations were carried out effectively. Special traffic arrangements were instigated for two days, but the metro station at Central Railway Station

Square was closed for three months for repair work.

Construction Services initiated operations

At the beginning of 2009, a new department, Construction Services, launched operations. Construction Services provides services in the construction sector, environmental management and logistics primarily to the City of Helsinki Group. The main customers are the Public Works Department, the Real Estate Department, Helsinki Water, Helsinki Energy, Port of Helsinki, HKL, Palmia, the Social Services Department, the Health Centre, the Education Department and the Sports Department. Since the beginning of 2010, Construction Services has used the name Stara in their operations.

In July 2009, Palmia launched transport services for special groups together with the Social Services Department. This activity became fully established in autumn 2009. The City of Helsinki's services for meals at home were transferred to Palmia, and a new production line was constructed for cold meals in Pakkala. In December 2009, an alarm centre and security services were created as new services in the home care sector.

Construction in new areas

Streets and parks were built at record speed in vacated port areas in Jätkäsaari and Kalasatama. In Jätkäsaari, the Crusell bridge and the Saukonpaasi area



MARI HILTARI

were constructed, and the Länsilinkki ("west link") underpass was built to Mechelininkatu Street. A large amount of street construction also took place in Salmisaari, Hermanninranta, Arabianranta and Viikki-Latokartano.

The flow and safety of traffic was improved by the renovation (carried out with the State) of Hakamäentie Road and its new traffic system. This three-year project was completed in September.

Plans were completed concerning the pedestrian and bicycle route that would be constructed in the place of the former railway track between Ruoholahti and the Finlandia Park. The new route is named Baana. Amongst the major new park construction projects were the Linnanpuisto Park in Katajanokka, the Aino Ackté park in Haaga, and the Toukolan rantapuisto and Viikinoja parks.

The Public Works Department had built, by order of the branches of administration, premises to the sum of EUR 187.1 million. Amongst the large sites were the Kontula senior citizens' centre, Haartman Hospital and the city centre's service tunnel.

The City Board approved the action plan for the energy efficiency agreement between the City of Helsinki and the State as well as the part concerning houses in Helsinki's ecologically sustainable construction programme. The planning and building instructions for low energy construction were completed.

Clean and safe Helsinki

The traffic arrangements for Madonna's concert in Jätkäsaari, guidance to the concert venue and the security arrangements undertaken by the Helsinki City Fire and Rescue Department were a success. Large waste containers and lavatories were delivered to the main routes leading to the concert venue and to the best free-of-charge locations. The new mobile waste container that holds four cubic metres was tested for the first time at the concert. More than 20 deep collection containers and 200 other waste bins were brought to the parks.

MIKA LAPPALAINEN



The web-based media and environmental education campaign www.roskavideo.fi was established for young people. The aim is to inspire young people to participate in the discussion about littering by using their own short films as the medium.

Instructions concerning outdoor furniture were completed. In summer 2009, the residents were able to evaluate the comfort levels of the new Helsinki benches. Construction of the barrier-free forest bench started.

Logistics in full swing

In a joint effort by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, consultation reports were produced concerning the development of organising the logistical functions and development of joint procurement. The Procurement Centre conducted joint procurement with the other Helsinki Metropolitan Area Cities. The validity period of the agreement concerning joint procurement by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area expired on Helsinki's part at the end of 2009.

The Helsinki Wholesale Market implemented the new order system TukkutoriOnline. Thanks to the new system, the products of enterprises operating at the Wholesale Market can be ordered so that deliveries to customers also take place in an environmentally friendly and efficient way by using combined transport.

Combating climate change

The most central environmental theme in the strategy programme is combat-

ing climate change, which is the aim of improving energy efficiency in the City of Helsinki's building stock, new construction and public transport. The protection of the Baltic Sea is another strategically important sector. The Baltic Sea Challenge, which was jointly launched by Helsinki and Turku, was promoted successfully. A donation given by Helsinki enabled the creation of a professorship in eco-chemistry for the protection of the Baltic Sea at the University of Helsinki.

Numerous development proposals for improving the City of Helsinki's management of environmental issues were obtained from the peer review on environmental management. The peer review was carried out with the City of Rotterdam.

Contaminated soil was cleaned at 37 sites. Amongst the major renovation objects were the former gasworks site in Suvilahti, the former port areas of Jätkäsaari and Sörnäinen, an area in Laajasalo no longer required for oil harbour use and VR's engineering works site in Vallila. The amount of contaminated soil removed totalled about 300,000 tonnes.

In autumn 2009, the Environment Committee issued its first decision concerning the prohibition of smoking on balconies.

At schools and day care centres moisture damage was detected. The multi-purpose building located in the vicinity of the Kulosaari school was closed because of increased microbe concentrations. ■



**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	260.3
Operating expenses, EUR million	2,224.1
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	3,814
Investments, EUR million	18.1
Personnel	21,484
Of the entire personnel, %	54.1

Empirical knowledge on the impact of services

The new customer feedback system (ASKO) for Social Affairs was completed as a result of two years of development work. This system utilises information technology and contains the features of direct feedback and customer satisfaction surveys as well as advanced and participatory information collection methods. Direct feedback was collected via the Internet and with the help of feedback forms. Customer satisfaction surveys were directed to users of senior citizens' centres, disability services, social stations, playgrounds and home services for families with children. The questionnaires could be answered in Finnish, Swedish, English, Russian and Somali. In 2009 the use of advanced and participatory methods was developed; the participatory method for information collection was used, for example, in interviews with residents of partnership houses and in customer panel activities. The strength of the ASKO system is the ability to combine the customers' empirical knowledge on service impact in new ways.

Families satisfied with day care

The need for children's day care grew particularly in the inner city. Guidance

for day care customers was developed in various ways and electronic applications for day care were initiated. According to a customer satisfaction survey that was directed at parents of children who had just started day care, 86 per cent of respondents were satisfied with the day care place received. The following were also investigated with the help of the questionnaire: the parents' experiences of customer service, satisfaction with the current day care place and other experiences related to starting day care. The parents of 900 children who had answered to the questionnaire gave day care services a school mark of 8.8.

Early support for children

The City Council approved the Helsinki City Welfare Plan for Children and Youth 2009–2012. The City Board granted a separate appropriation of EUR 6 million for supporting the welfare of children and youth in 2010. Amongst the focuses of the welfare plan are the promotion of the general welfare of children, youth and families and increased early support. This support is brought to the children and young people, i.e., to homes, day care centres, schools and the web environment. The development programme called the Voice of the Child covering the whole of southern Finland



was also initiated in 2009. Because of the increasing need for child protection, fast intervention family work was developed to prevent the removal of children from the family home.

Increased need for social assistance

The number of people in receipt of social assistance grew by 16.4 per cent from the previous year. A total of 40,947 households (59,062 people) received social assistance. The number of new customers grew by 44.2 per cent. The share of asylum seekers receiving social assistance was almost 70 per cent higher than in the previous year. Consequently, two new reception centres for asylum seekers were established in Kallio and Punavuori.

Long-term care for the elderly transferred to the social services department

At the turn of 2009–2010, long-term care for the elderly was transferred from the Health Centre to the Social Services Department. The Kivelä, Koskela and Myllypuro Long-Term Hospitals were transferred to the Social Services Department's services for the elderly. Suursuo Hospital remained in the Health Centre as part of the City Hospital. In future, Social Services task is to coordinate and develop the provision of elderly services in a centralised way. The objective is to chiefly organise the care services as various kinds of housing services. Changes in the service structure will be carried out in the long term.

A new emergency hospital for Helsinki residents

After a pause of thirty years, a new hospital was completed in Helsinki. Maria Hospital moved to Haartman Hospital, the construction of which was completed in autumn 2009 in the Meilahti Hospital area. The new hospital houses both the health centre emergency services and the hospital emergency services in the same premises.

Oral health across municipal borders

Emergency dental care outside of office hours has now started at Haartman Hospital. This service is provided to residents of the Metropolitan Area municipalities and Kirkkonummi. Cooperation between the municipalities was further expanded by centralising specialised oral care in Helsinki. The municipalities also campaigned jointly for better oral health at the beginning of the school term of autumn 2009. The joint Suun vuoro campaign, whose purpose was to inspire children and young people to improve their oral health, was shown in public transport, at schools, dental clinics and on some TV and radio channels popular amongst young people.

New ways to health for Helsinki residents

The Healthy Helsinki project (2009–2011) was launched in order to reduce health inequalities. The project's aim is to prevent the social exclusion of youth and people of working age by developing new solutions for health promotion and increased coping. The Healthy City District programme (2007–2011) continued to operate in the Herttoniemi district. The main idea is to find, in combined effort with Helsinki residents, various branches of administration, enterprises and organisations, new ways of promoting the residents' health.

The following new operating method was launched: a virtual reception for contacting public health nurses and social instructors at Habbo hotel and IRC-Galleria, popular social networking sites for young people. This activity has been jointly organised by the Social Services Department and the Health Centre. At the Verkko-terkkari project's virtual reception held by public health nurses, young people discussed contraception, social relationships, moods and school attendance with public health nurses.

LEIF WECKSTRÖM



Development of home help for the elderly

Care for senior citizens aimed at preventing social exclusion was improved in the long term through the Development Project on Promising Practice (2006–2009), the results of which have now been published in a book. In this project, a model of care for memory impaired patients was developed, home help employees were trained in supporting the clients' daily physical activities, a guide to the oral health of the client (for the use of home help employees) was produced and a service guide for users of home help was also compiled.

Influenza pandemic activates comprehensive vaccination measures

Helsinki prepared for the influenza pandemic by basing the care of influenza patients at the Laakso influenza health station from July 2009 onwards. The influenza turned out to be less severe than expected and the pandemic's peak period took a couple of weeks. Vaccinations were started at health stations in October 2009. By the end of the year, some 200,000 Helsinki residents had received the swine flu vaccine. Vaccinations will continue into 2010. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Tuula Haatainen**

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

Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	61.6
Operating expenses, EUR million	797.2
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	1,367
Investments, EUR million	40.6
Personnel	8,340
Of the entire personnel, %	21.0

Two new schools from the annexed area of Sipoo

The number of comprehensive school pupils dropped by about 600. The number of pupils with special needs and pupils from an immigrant background in basic education continued to grow, as did the number of pupils in vocational education and training.

Schools in Sakarinmäki and Östersundom (located in the annexed area of Sipoo) were incorporated into Helsinki's school network. Four comprehensive schools were amalgamated into the Jakomäki and Taivallahti Comprehensive Schools. Three upper secondary schools for adults were amalgamated into the Helsinki Upper Secondary School for Adults. Helsingfors Aftongymnasium (Helsinki's Swedish-language upper secondary school for adults) merged with Tölö gymnasium (a Swedish-language upper secondary school), and together they formed Tölö specialiseringsgymnasium (the Swedish-language upper secondary school with a special education task). The Laajalahti Upper Secondary School was merged into the Etu-Töölö Upper Secondary School.

The renovation of the Finnish Adult Education Centre building started in January 2009.

The adult education centres in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area launched the use of the joint Ilmonet registration system.

Satisfied library and concert visitors

Receiving the Finnish Quality Award in 2008 characterised the City Library's activities in 2009. The development money granted by the Mayor was used for enhancing the premises and service concept as well as for carrying out three customer surveys. The library received an excellent mark of 4.5 (5 being the highest mark) in the customer satisfaction survey.

The new organisation strengthened the position of the city district libraries and the development of the web library.

Project planning for the central library was started. The new building is planned to be located on a plot owned

by the City of Helsinki in the area of Töölönlahti Bay.

Nearly 100,000 music lovers attended concerts by the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra in 2009. The chamber music concert series held at the City Hall and the Neighbourhood Project concerts for children were sold out. A successful Harry Potter concert was organised in conjunction with the Education Department. More than 3,000 pupils attended the final public rehearsals and concerts that were free of charge. Memorable moments were experienced when the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra invited the construction workers of the Helsinki Music Centre to a concert given by them. It also gave concerts in Sweden, Spain, Hungary and Austria.

Helsinki to become World Design Capital

Stoa, the City of Helsinki Cultural Office's oldest facilities situated in Itäkeskus, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2009. In addition, the completion of the renovation of the Savoy Theatre also gave reason for celebration. The application process for the World Design Capital 2012 run by the cultural director culminated, in November 2009, with Helsinki being appointed World Design Capital 2012.

Popular exhibitions and museums

As regards the exhibition programme of the Helsinki City Art Museum, the big draw at Tennis Palace was the exhibition titled Walt Disney and European Art. In summer 2009, the art museum was filled with surrealism and dada.

The Meilahti Art Museum's summer exhibition Defiance & Melancholy fascinated many visitors. The Three Sisters exhibition presented the fruits of a cooperation and friendship between the Swedish artist Lena Cronqvist, Finland's Outi Heiskanen and Russia's Irina Zatulovskaja. The cavalcade of Finnish portraiture named "Finlandia 200 – Finnish Portraiture 1809–2009" was highly praised by visitors.

The many interesting exhibitions held by the Helsinki City Museum, such

as "Watch out, Gypsies! The History of a Misunderstanding" and "Foto Signe Brander" attracted an all-time-record number of visitors to the museum. The restored and refurbished Workers' Housing Museum was reopened.

The museum produced seven publications dealing with the city's history as well as a CD named "Ulrica – 18th Century Music from a Noble Home in Helsinki". A significant cultural environment project concerning the inventorying of staircases dating from the 19th century gained positive publicity.

European predator year at Helsinki Zoo

The protection of European predators was actively promoted at environmental education events at Helsinki Zoo.

Amongst the zoo's new threatened species were the blue-throated macaw, the Honduran paleate spiny-tailed iguana and the hercules beetle. As regards others amongst the zoo's rarer species, the amur leopard, the Asiatic lion, the markhor, the red panda and the hyacinth macaw all presented offspring.

90 years of sporting joy

The Sports Department celebrated its 90th anniversary by working. Sports were celebrated at events such as the Paloheinä winter event during the winter holiday season of 2009, the summer event where the Summeri TV show broadcast from the swimming stadium, the waterborne traffic day in May and a ball playing day for day care centres at the Töölö Ball Field.

The Sports Committee supported events where new forms of recreational sports were presented to the residents, such as the Fillari Helsinki campaign's cycling week and the Finlandia Junior Games. The European Figure Skating Championships and the UEFA Women's Euro 2009 were successfully executed in conjunction with the appropriate associations.

Rastila Camping achieved a well-earned four-stars in a rating survey.

Netari.fi gained recognition

The Youth Department participated actively in the preparation of the Hel-

COMMA IMAGE OY



sinki City Welfare Plan for Children and Youth. The City Council approved the plan in November 2009.

The Youth Activity Centre Happi was opened on Sörnäisten rantatie Road. At Happi young people are offered a versatile range of media and cultural pastimes and they may also participate in the planning of activities and in decision-making.

Netari.fi received a quality innovation award from Excellence Finland. It also obtained a place amongst the finalists in the United Nations' public services competition.

Familiarising people with the City of Helsinki's jobs

By the end of 2009, almost 70 per cent of the City of Helsinki's staff were involved in the model for forecasting the City's future needs for staff. The model has been developed by the Personnel Centre.

Residents were familiarised with the City of Helsinki's jobs with the help of two broad campaigns. The recruitment website www.helsinkirekry.fi was revamped and also translated into Swedish and English. The number of job applications grew.

The implementation plan dealing with immigration and ethnic diversity was completed. The Immigration Unit's web pages were also frequently visited.

Helsingin Henki, the City of Helsinki's personnel magazine ranked amongst the best in domestic and international competitions.

Models for the anticipation and management of work ability risks developed by the City of Helsinki Occupational Health Centre attracted nationwide interest. The early support model was awarded as occupational health achievement of the year.

Oiva Akatemia, the public utility for personnel development services, commenced operations at the beginning of 2009.

Wide variety of web-based and published information

The City of Helsinki's strategic sectors, wellbeing and services, housing and city structure as well as competitiveness were all examined in the City of Helsinki Urban Facts publication "Helsingin tila ja kehitys 2009" ("The state and development of Helsinki 2009"; in Finnish). Statistics and results of investigations into demographic development, population wellbeing, competence, education and training, entrepreneurship and competitiveness in Helsinki and the region as well as the features and structure of housing stock and production were reported. The central product of the City of Helsinki Urban Facts is a population forecast that is drawn up each year. The new development programme for the Helsinki City Archives emphasised the importance of ensuring the preservation and usability of archive material by microfilming and digitising it. ■



**Deputy Mayor
Hannu Penttilä**

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

Key figures

Operating income, EUR million	559.6
Operating expenses, EUR million	234.0
Operating expenses/inhabitant, EUR	401
Investments, EUR million	194.5
Personnel	942
Of the entire personnel, %	2.4

Planning for housing focused on complementary construction

Replanning was carried out in all former port areas. As regards the West Harbour, the draft for the Hernesaari component master plan was completed, and as to Kalasatama, planning continued for Verkkosaari and for the site of the now demolished Hanasaari power plant. A total of over 270,000 square metres of floor area was earmarked for housing. Planning was focused on harmonising the city structure with the help of complementary construction. Significant housing plan proposals were completed for Hopealaakso, Kaitalahti and Gunillankallio in Kruunuvuorenranta. Amongst the key areas for future complementary construction is the area of Isonnevantie Road in Etelä-Haaga, for which a planning proposal was completed. The just under 195,000 square metres of floor area planned for the construction of premises was less than in the previous year. Town plans that were sanctioned by law in 2009 comprised a total of almost 600,000 square metres of floor area to be used as floor area for housing.

Opportunity to extend the Helsinki Fair Centre

The Helsinki Fair Centre may be developed and extended over the next 10 years or so, as the town plan concerning the fair centre was completed and approved. Space reservations

have been proposed for a hall extension, a building for permanent exhibitions, a hotel extension, an extension of the congress centre and new parking facilities.

Joint projects in the east and west

The planning of the areas annexed from southwestern Sipoo to Helsinki was started at the beginning of 2009. The objective is to create a joint master plan for three municipalities, i.e., for Helsinki, Vantaa and Sipoo. A framework plan was drawn up for the Helsinki–Porvoo stretch, where the regional structure was examined as a joint effort by the municipalities.

Town planning changes required by the west metro were completed. They indicate the space reservation for the metro tunnel from Ruoholahti via Lautasaari and Koivusaari to the border of the City of Espoo.

Laituri became a popular information point

The City Planning Department's information and exhibitions space Laituri attracted about 42,000 visitors during its first year of operation. The most popular exhibition at Laituri presented all the objects designed by Alvar Aalto that are located in Helsinki. A book named Alvar Aalto's Helsinki Legacy was also published focusing on the same theme.



Economic crisis tangible in real estate transactions

The impact of the global financial and economic crisis was clearly seen in the Real Estate Department. The sales target of EUR 103 million for fixed assets was not achieved. Land sales revenue amounted to EUR 41 million. The share of land-for-land exchanges in sales revenue was EUR 4.9 million. The most significant sales objects were located in the areas of Kalasatama, Myllypuro and Etelä-Hermanni.

In order to carry out the land use and housing programme, almost 148,000 square metres of floor area for the building rights on housing plots were handed over, which corresponds to about 1,500 dwellings. That was 37.5 per cent of the annual target set by the land use and housing programme. As to the handing over of land, 65 per cent of land was rented and the rest was sold. External ground rent revenues amounted to EUR 129.3 million, which is 5.3 per cent less than in the previous year.

Three premises plots were rented and eight sold. Building rights handed over for premises totalled 75,800 square metres of floor area.

A land area of about 40 hectares in Östersundom was purchased from the area annexed from Sipoo to Helsinki.

The Hitas system was renewed and the centre was revived

The City Council decided to change the Hitas system, i.e., the regulation system for the price and quality levels of dwellings built on rented plots owned by the City of Helsinki, into a fixed period system. It was this context that the Hitas action plan as well as the new models for rental agreements and corporate bylaws were prepared.

The revival of the City Hall quarters progressed according to plans. Café Jugend and Restaurant Salutorget as well as the Virka Gallery in the City Hall were opened in spring 2009.

Construction of dwellings by the City and the State

As part of the City of Helsinki's own production, it began the construction

of 746 dwellings, which is about 200 dwellings more than in the previous year. The land use and housing programme fell short of its target by 754 dwellings. The shortfall was highest in ARA rental dwellings. The City of Helsinki initiated the building of 131 right-of-occupancy dwellings. The construction of a total of 267 owner-occupied dwellings in seven Hitas objects began in 2009. In the previous year, the building of only one Hitas object was started. In addition, the City of Helsinki launched the renovation of 1,405 dwellings.

Because of the recession, contract competitions functioned slightly better than usual, but participation in competitions was still weak. The State's cyclical housing finance systems guaranteed contractors ARA projects with good margins and no contract competitions. The demand for reasonably-priced owner-occupied dwellings was active, as the market supply was otherwise low.

During 2009, the construction of about 2,500 dwellings was completed, which was about 300 dwellings less than in the previous year. In the City of Helsinki's own production, the number of completed dwellings remained at the level of the previous year. Out of the 437 completed dwellings, 258 were ARA rental dwellings.

Demand for building permits revived towards the end of the year

The early part of 2009 was inactive in construction. Repair construction started to recover as real estate owners (partly supported by the State) started implementing the renovation of pipe and drain systems as well as facade and window repairs.

After the summer of 2009, new construction was also on the climb. December 2009 was particularly active, when the amount of cubic metres involved in applications for building permits rose to nearly seven thousand. For the entire year of 2009, building permits were requested for the construction of 3.9 million cubic metres.

PAUL WILLIAMS



As regards the building permits granted for new buildings, the number of cubic metres was 2.76 million.

High quality planning is an objective

Climate change and the necessity for reducing the carbon footprint of construction were amongst the major themes. The Building Regulation Department prepared itself for the onset of tighter energy regulations: an architect focusing on energy issues started working at the department and engineering know-how on building service technology was strengthened.

The economic situation reduced the average size of the dwellings. The Building Regulation Department drew up a report on the state of planning for housing and the observations were not encouraging in all respects: there were some plans where the functionality of the dwelling space was at the extreme limits of permit criteria. The average size of new dwellings decreased to 64 square metres, whereas it was 73 square metres in 2008.

It is now possible for the Building Regulation Department to implement the electronic transaction system, as all of the department's microfilmed drawing material, i.e., 2.4 million cards, have been digitised. The four Helsinki Metropolitan Area municipalities prepared shared interpretations for the permit criteria. ■

Composition of the result of the financial year

The City of Helsinki's result in the financial year 2009 indicated EUR 14.1 million, and the surplus after adjustments to reserves and funds was EUR 22.1 million. The public utilities' share of the result was EUR 214.1 million and EUR 222.6 million of the surplus. The result excluding the public utilities and the funds was EUR -193.3 million and the deficit EUR -200.5 million.

The operating margin was EUR -2292.7 million. The operating margin decreased by EUR 176 million compared with the previous year. The operating revenue was 1.9 per cent and the operating expenses 5.6 per cent higher than in 2008. The public utilities' operating revenue grew by 3.9 per cent and operating expenses by 8.2 per cent. Excluding the public utilities and the funds, the operating revenue remained at the lev-

el of the previous year and operating expenses increased by 4.6 per cent.

The growth per cent of the operating expenses was reduced as a result of the implementation of organisational changes. The comparable growth of the operating expenses excluding the public utilities and the funds was 6.5 per cent.

Tax revenues accrued EUR 9.2 million less than in 2008. Municipal income tax accrued EUR 53 million and property tax EUR 6.7 million more than in 2008, but the revenue from corporate tax was EUR 69.0 million lower than in 2008. State subsidies remained EUR 18.9 million lower than in 2008.

Financial revenue and expenses fell steeply from the previous year's levels due to the exceptionally low level of interest.

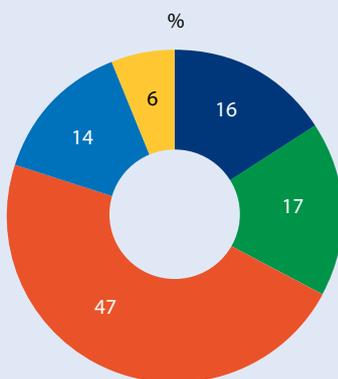
The annual margin was EUR 315.3 million. There was a EUR 224.4 million decrease from the previous year. The

annual margin indicates the amount of internal financing available to be used for investments, capital expenditure and loan amortisations. The municipality's internal financing is thought to be sufficient if the annual margin covers depreciation. The annual margin of the financial year does not cover depreciation, and it only covers 50.8 per cent of the net investments.

Measured with the annual margin, the City of Helsinki's finances were not in balance in the financial year. When the indicators are examined without the public utilities, the situation is even weaker. Excluding the public utilities, the annual margin was negative, EUR -14.2 million and EUR 24/inhabitant. Because of the negative annual margin, investments in other operations were covered by loans.

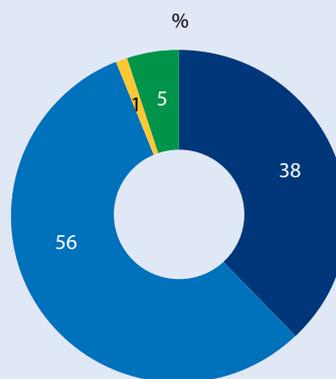
The balance of the City of Helsinki's finances has been based on the

Distribution of expenditure 2009



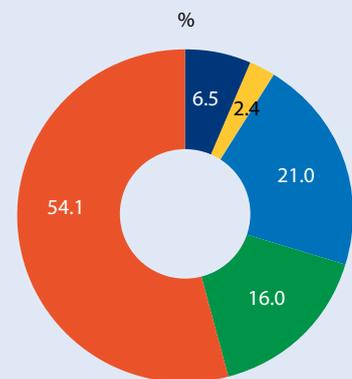
Port, Energy and Water & General Administration	16
Public Works and Environmental Affairs	17
Social Affairs and Public Health	47
Cultural and Education	14
City Planning and Real Estate	6
Financing Costs	0
Other Costs	0
Total	4 420 051 667

Distribution of revenue 2009



Operating revenue	38
Tax revenue	56
Financing revenue	1
Other revenue	5
Total	4 286 036 334

Personnel by sector 2009



Port, Energy, Water & General Administration	6.5
City Planning and Real Estate	2.4
Cultural and Education	21.0
Public Works and Environmental Affairs	16.0
Social Affairs and Public Health	54.1
Total	38 915

good results of the City's public utilities, especially that of Helsinki Energy. In 2009, EUR 250 million from Helsinki Energy's 2008 surplus was transferred to the City of Helsinki's surplus. The Helsinki Energy Board of Directors proposed that EUR 200 million of the 2009 surplus be also transferred to the City's surplus in 2010.

Financing of operations

The cash flow of operations had a surplus of EUR 297.0 million, which was EUR 216.5 million less than in 2008. The expenditure on net investments was EUR 72.0 million lower than in 2008. The cash flow of operations and investments EUR -278.0 million was covered by loan taking of EUR 290.0 million. The change in the total amount of cash showed a surplus of EUR 3.2 million.

Investments made by public utilities totalled EUR 204.3 million, the largest of which were made by Helsinki Energy (EUR 92.2 million), Helsinki Water (EUR 40.7 million), Port of Helsinki (EUR 24.7 million) and Helsinki City Transport (EUR 45.3 million). As regards investments in other operations (EUR 428.0 million), the most significant were the following: fixed assets (EUR 56.1 million); housing construction (EUR 140.6 million); streets, traffic routes and rail lines (EUR 104.1 million); acquisition of movable assets (EUR 47.9 million); acquisition of securities (EUR 22.1 million).

Changes to the financial position

The balance sheet showed a EUR 294.8 million growth from the previous year. Fixed and long-term assets grew by EUR 253.5 million, with the largest increase, EUR 162.3 million, occurring in tangible assets.

On the Liabilities side of the balance sheet, the largest change compared with the previous year is the increase of EUR 223.3 million in long-term liabilities due to loan taking.

INDICATORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009

Indicators for the profit and loss statement	2009	2008
Share of operating revenue from operating expenses, %	41.4	42.9
Annual margin, million euros	315.3	539.8
Share of annual margin from depreciation, %	94.5	181.3
Annual margin, euros/inhabitant	541	942
Annual margin excl. commercial enterprises, euros/inhabitant	-24	306
Number of inhabitants	583,100	573,011
Indicators for the funds statement	2009	2008
Internal financing of investments, %	50.8	77.9
Internal financing of capital expenditure, %	45.1	74
Debt servicing margin	4.3	5.9
Cash 31 December, 1,000 euros	687,655	684,448
Cash sufficiency, days	53	55
Indicators for the balance sheet	2009	2008
Gearing ratio, %	75.5	77.5
Relative indebtedness, %	39.1	33.4
Loan portfolio, 31 December, million euros	890	659
Loans, euros/inhabitant	1,527	1,150
Loan receivables, 31 December, million euros	980	999

CALCULATION FORMULAE FOR INDICATORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009

INDICATORS FOR THE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Share (%) of operating revenue from operating expenses

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

Share (%) of annual margin from depreciation

= 100 * Annual margin / Depreciation

Annual margin, euros/inhabitant

A municipality-specific target value for this indicator can be obtained by dividing the average level of investments by the number of inhabitants.

INDICATORS FOR THE FUNDS STATEMENT

Internal financing of investments, %

= 100 * Annual margin / Original acquisition costs of investments

Internal financing of capital expenditure, %

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

Debt servicing margin

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

Cash 31 December

= Financing securities as well as cash in hand and bank receivables

Cash sufficiency, days

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

INDICATORS FOR THE BALANCE SHEET

Gearing ratio, %

= 100 * (Capital + Depreciation difference and voluntary reserves) / (Balance sheet total – Advances received)

Relative indebtedness, %

= 100 * (Liabilities – Advances received) / Revenue

Loan portfolio 31 December

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

Loans, euros/inhabitant

The amount of loan per inhabitant is calculated by dividing the above-mentioned loan portfolio by the number of inhabitants in a municipality on the last day of the financial statements year.

Loan receivables 31 December

= Bond receivables and other loan receivables entered as investments

Dealing with the results for the financial year

The result for the financial year 2009 before adjustments to reserves and funds was EUR 14,148,080.93. The result also includes the results of the public utilities and the results of the funds treated as units with independent balance sheets, which will be handled according to the accounting regulations in their own financial statements.

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

- In accordance with the proposal by the Helsinki Energy Board of Directors, the Helsinki Energy surplus of EUR 201,950,989.58 be transferred to the Helsinki Energy balance sheet as capital.
- The Helsinki Water surplus of EUR 1,779,143.92 be transferred to the City of Helsinki's balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the Port of Helsinki Board of Directors, the Port of Helsinki surplus of EUR 14,778,266.26 be transferred to the Port of Helsinki balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the Helsinki City Transport (HKL) Board of Directors, the Helsinki City Transport surplus of EUR 1,518,194.26 be transferred to the Helsinki City Transport balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the Palmia Board of Directors, the Palmia surplus of EUR 2,509,664.15 be transferred to the Palmia balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the MetropoliLab Board of Directors, the MetropoliLab surplus of EUR 388,518.42 be transferred to the MetropoliLab balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the Financial Management Services (Talpa) Board of Directors, the Talpa deficit of EUR -317,255.92 be transferred to the Talpa balance sheet as capital.
- In accordance with the proposal by the Oiva Akatemia (the public utility for personnel development services) Board of Directors, the Oiva Akatemia deficit, EUR -30,740.73, be transferred to the Oiva Akatemia balance sheet as capital.

- The Housing Loan Fund surplus (EUR 802,375.24), the Housing Production Fund surplus (EUR 826,600.96), the Sports and Recreation Fund surplus (EUR 907,541.09), the Insurance Fund deficit (EUR -4,537,158.36) and the Innovation Fund deficit (EUR -4,671,689.95) be transferred to the balance sheet of the appropriate fund as capital in accordance with the regulations of the funds concerned.

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

- An amount of EUR 7,185,385.70, which is equivalent to the expenditure on investment in the Kamppi-Töölölahti area, be entered as income from the Kamppi-Töölölahti Area Investment Fund in accordance with the regulations of the fund.
- As proposed by the Housing Production Commission, an amount of EUR 30,918.20 be transferred from the Housing Production Department's profits for the financial period to the Housing Production Fund.
- In accordance with section 214 of the decision made by the City Council on 7 October 2009, an amount of EUR 14.0 million be transferred from the City of Helsinki's profits to the Housing Production Fund in order to finance the City's own housing production and renovations.
- An amount of EUR 8,856,024.48, equivalent to the actual expenditure, be entered as income from the Suburban Fund.
- In accordance with section 24 of the decision made by the City Council on 28 January 2009, an amount of EUR 10.0 million be transferred to the Innovation Fund in order to ensure the creation of new innovation projects and the continued financing of innovation projects currently in progress.
- The depreciation difference of EUR 840,939.63 resulting from the investment reserve for the renovation of the city office building in Kallio be entered as income.
- It is proposed that the deficit of EUR -200,447,662.94 for other operations after reserve and fund entries be entered in the City of Helsinki's balance sheet under capital as surplus/deficit from previous financial years.



Financial statements 2009

CITY OF HELSINKI PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Million euros	Jan 1 – Dec 31 2009	Jan 1 – Dec 31 2008
Operating revenue		
Sales revenue	1,050.6	1,036.3
Fee revenue	166.4	161.8
Support and subsidies	81.8	70.9
Rent revenue	274.5	259.5
Other operating revenue	49.8	64.2
	1,623.0	1,592.6
Manufacturing for own use	148.2	125.2
Operating expenses		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and fees	-1,292.0	-1,226.5
Personnel social expenses		
Pension expenses	-370.2	-358.5
Other personnel social expenses	-80.9	-92.7
Purchases of services	-1,340.7	-1,260.5
Materials and supplies	-483.3	-454.0
Subsidies	-309.9	-281.6
Rent expenses	-147.0	-128.8
Other operating expenses	-39.8	-31.8
	-4,063.9	-3,834.5
OPERATING MARGIN	-2,292.7	-2,116.7
Taxes and state subsidies		
Tax revenue	2,403.6	2,412.7
State subsidies	160.9	179.8
	2,564.5	2,592.6
Financial revenue and expenses		
Interest revenue	46.4	86.9
Other financial revenue	17.6	18.3
Interest expenses	-19.1	-40.2
Other financial expenses	-1.4	-1.1
	43.5	63.9
MARGIN FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	315.3	539.8
Depreciation and write-downs		
Depreciation according to plan	-333.0	-297.7
Write-downs	-0.5	0.0
	-333.5	-297.7
Extraordinary revenue and expenses		
Extraordinary revenue	34.5	48.7
Extraordinary expenses	-2.2	0.0
	32.4	48.7
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14.1	290.7
Changes in reserves and funds		
Change in depreciation difference	-8.2	-255.8
Change in reserves	17.5	241.3
Change in funds	-1.3	16.1
	8.0	1.6
NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	22.1	292.3

CITY OF HELSINKI FUNDS STATEMENT

Million euros	2009	2008
CASH FLOW FROM ACTUAL OPERATIONS		
Annual margin	315.3	539.8
Extraordinary items	32.4	48.7
Cash-flow financing adjustment items	-50.7	-74.9
	297.0	513.5
CASH FLOW OF INVESTMENTS		
Investment expenditure	-632.3	-700.8
Financing portion of investment costs	11.6	8.2
Proceeds from sale of fixed and long-term assets	45.7	61.9
	-575.0	-630.7
CASH FLOW FROM ACTUAL OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENTS	-278.0	-117.2
FINANCING OPERATIONS CASH FLOW		
Changes in lending		
Increases in lending	-63.4	-62.0
Reductions in lending	82.5	83.9
	19.1	21.9
Changes in loan portfolio		
Increase in long-term loans	290.0	1.1
Reduction in long-term loans	-58.7	-58.8
Change in short-term loans	0.0	-1.1
	231.3	-58.8
Changes in capital	-0.3	-0.3
Other changes in liquidity		
Changes in assignment assets	-4.3	-16.6
Change in current assets	15.1	-11.1
Change in receivables	4.8	8.1
Change in non-interest bearing debts	15.5	77.9
	31.1	58.3
FINANCING OPERATIONS CASH FLOW	281.2	21.1
CHANGE IN CASH IN HAND	3.2	-96.1
Change in cash in hand		
Cash in hand 31.12.	687.7	684.4
Cash in hand 1.1.	-684.4	-780.6
	3.2	-96.1

CITY OF HELSINKI BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Million euros	Dec 31 2009	Dec 31 2008
FIXED AND LONG-TERM ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Intangible rights		51.3	46.2
Other long-term expenditure		248.4	182.8
Advance payments		0.0	0.6
		299.8	229.5
Tangible assets			
Areas of land and water		2,741.6	2,700.1
Buildings		1,517.0	1,419.9
Fixed structures and equipment		2,264.8	2,175.3
Machinery and equipment		208.9	197.7
Other tangible assets		9.6	9.7
Advance payments and procurements in progress		182.7	259.6
		6,924.6	6,762.3
Long-term investments			
Shares and holdings		855.9	815.9
Bonds receivables		247.4	264.4
Other loan receivables		732.6	734.7
Other receivables		0.0	0.0
		1,835.9	1,815.0
RESERVES FOR ASSIGNMENTS			
State assignments		362.0	372.3
Donated funds special margins		4.2	4.1
Other reserves for assignments		377.5	309.4
		743.7	685.8
INVENTORIES AND SHORT-TERM ASSETS			
Current assets			
Materials and supplies		65.8	81.3
Unfinished products		3.0	2.7
		68.8	84.0
Receivables			
Long-term receivables			
Loan receivables		0.1	0.1
Other receivables		3.7	2.3
Receivables carried forward		0.0	0.0
		3.7	2.3
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable		97.0	102.8
Loan receivables		1.0	0.9
Other receivables		55.1	50.9
Receivables carried forward		89.7	94.3
		242.8	249.0
Total receivables		246.5	251.3
Investments			
Investments in money-market instruments		565.0	467.3
Bonds receivables		0.0	113.0
		565.0	580.3
Cash and bank receivables		122.7	104.2
TOTAL ASSETS		10,807.0	10,512.3

LIABILITIES	Million euros	Dec 31 2009	Dec 31 2008
CAPITAL			
Fixed capital		2,972.4	2,972.4
Revaluation reserve		1,826.4	1,827.4
Other own funds		501.5	500.2
Other equity		729.0	729.0
Surplus/deficit from previous financial years		1,591.3	1,299.3
Surplus/deficit for financial year		22.1	292.3
		7,642.8	7,620.5
DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE AND VOLUNTARY RESERVES			
Depreciation difference		375.1	367.1
Voluntary reserves		127.8	145.8
		502.9	512.9
STATUTORY RESERVES			
Pension reserves		265.4	283.8
Other statutory reserves		14.2	13.8
		279.6	297.6
ASSIGNMENT CAPITAL			
State assignments		362.3	373.1
Donated foundations capital		4.2	4.1
Other assignment capital		355.1	290.7
		721.6	667.9
LIABILITIES			
Long-term			
Bonds		120.0	20.0
Loans from financial and insurance institutions		699.7	579.0
Loans from public corporations		0.0	1.1
Advances received		1.6	0.0
Subscription fees and other payables		19.8	17.7
		841.1	617.8
Short-term			
Loans from financial and insurance institutions		69.3	58.7
Loans from public corporations		1.1	0.0
Advances received		20.0	15.3
Accounts payable		177.7	200.4
Subscription fees and other payables		83.4	76.7
Accrued expenses		467.6	444.4
		819.0	795.6
Total liabilities		1,660.1	1,413.4
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		10,807.0	10,512.3

Die internationale Wirtschaftskrise hat sich 2009 stark auf den Haushalt der Kommunen ausgewirkt. Nach einem hinsichtlich der Steuereinnahmenentwicklung positiven Jahr entwickelten sich die Steuereinnahmen 2009 nur schwach.

Trotz Schwächung der Einnahmefortschritt hat die Stadt Helsinki 2009 im Gegensatz zu anderen Kommunen keine kurzfristigen Kürzungen ihrer Betriebsausgaben vorgenommen, was wirtschaftsbelebende Impulse geben und die gesamte Volkswirtschaft stärken soll. Die Investitionen wurden auf geplant hohem Niveau fortgeführt und das entstandene Finanzierungsdefizit wurde durch Erhöhung der Stadtverschuldung ausgeglichen.

Beim Haushaltsentwurf für 2010 ging man davon aus, dass die Schuldenbasis der Metropolregion Helsinki nach 2012 nicht mehr ausgeweitet wird. Die Abnahme der Steuereinnahmen soll zwischen 2010 und 2012 korrigiert werden.

Der neu gewählte Stadtrat hat zu Jahresbeginn seine Arbeit für die Legislaturperiode 2009–2012 aufgenommen und im Frühjahr sein erstes Strategieprogramm für den Zeitraum 2009–2012 angenommen. Das Strategieprogramm enthält zentrale Ziele, Entwicklungsbereiche und Maßnahmen, die im Zusammenhang mit der Dienstleistungserstellung realisiert werden. Das neue Strategieprogramm diente schon bei der Vorbereitung des Haushaltsentwurfs 2010 als Grundlage.

Helsinki besitzt gute Möglichkeiten, der anwachsenden Bevölkerung in den kommenden Jahren vielfältige Wohnlösungen zu bieten. Es wurde mit der Planung des zu Jahresbeginn eingemeindeten Distrikts Östersundom begonnen. Ziel ist die Ausarbeitung eines gemeinsamen allgemeinen Bebauungsplans für drei Kommunen. Der Umbau des ehemaligen Hafengeländes in Zentrumsnähe zu einem attraktiven Wohngebiet hat ebenfalls begonnen. Weiterhin wurden hohe Anstrengungen in

die Entwicklung des öffentlichen Verkehrs gesetzt. Die Durchbrucharbeiten für die westliche Verlängerung der Metro begannen im Herbst.

In der regionalen Zusammenarbeit konnten mit der Gründung von zwei Gemeindeverbänden im Juni konkrete Ergebnisse erzielt werden. Der Verkehrsbetrieb der Region Helsinki (HSL) und der Umweltdienst der Region Helsinki (HSY) nahmen ihre Arbeit zu Beginn des Jahres 2010 auf. Im Dezember unterzeichneten Vertreter von Staat und Kommunen des Großraums Helsinki nach langen Verhandlungen eine Absichtserklärung, deren Ziel die Stärkung der Immigrantenerbeschäftigung ist.

Die 14 Kommunen des Großraums Helsinki einigten sich auf eine gemeinsame Vision, an der sich die gesamte Regionalentwicklung ausrichten wird. In Studien, die voraussichtlich bis Ende 2010 fertiggestellt sind, werden die Vor- und Nachteile einer eventuellen Vereinigung von Helsinki und Vantaa sowie die zweistufige Regionalverwaltung der 14 Kommunen erörtert.

Gegen Ende des Jahres wurde Helsinki von einer Grippeepidemie heimgesucht. Glücklicherweise verlief die Epidemie harmloser als befürchtet. Bis Ende des Jahres wurden 200 000 Helsinki-er geimpft.

Die beste Nachricht des Jahres kam im November, als die Weltdesignorganisation Icsid Helsinki zur Welthauptstadt des Designs 2012 erklärte. Am umfangreichen Kooperationsprojekt sind neben den Städten der Hauptstadtregion und der Stadt Lahti auch staatliche Organisationen, das Erwerbsleben, der Hochschulsektor sowie verschiedene Organisationen des Industriedesigns beteiligt. Helsinki wird im Rahmen dieser Position als Gastgeber für zahlreiche Veranstaltungen fungieren und seine internationale Präsenz erhöhen. Das Veranstaltungsangebot wird außerdem von Veranstaltungen zu Ehren des 200. Jahrestags von Helsinki als finnische Hauptstadt ergänzt.

Jussi Pajunen
Oberbürgermeister

KENNZAHLEN ZUM JAHRESABSCHLUSS 2009

Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung	2009	2008
Betriebseinkünfte/Betriebsaufwendungen, in %	41,4	42,9
Jahresdeckung, in Mio. Euro	315,3	539,8
Jahresdeckung/Abschreibungen, in %	94,5	181,3
Jahresdeckung, Euro/Einwohner	541	942
Jahresdeckung ohne Unternehmensbetriebe, Euro/Einwohner	-24	306
Einwohnerzahl	583.100	573.011
Kapitalflussrechnung	2009	2008
Selbstfinanzierung von Investitionen, in %	50,8	77,9
Selbstfinanzierung von Kapitalaufwendungen, in %	45,1	74
Deckungsquote über Kreditlaufzeit	4,3	5,9
Geldbestand 31.12., in 1000 Euro	678.655	684.448
Liquidität, in Tagen	53	55
Bilanzkennzahlen	2009	2008
Eigenkapitalsquote	75,5	77,5
Relative Verschuldung, in %	39,1	33,4
Kreditbestand, 31.12., in Mio. Euro	890	659
Kredite, Euro/Einwohner	1.527	1.150
Kreditforderungen, 31.12., in Mio. Euro	980	999

La récession économique mondiale a fortement affecté l'économie des municipalités en 2009. Les recettes fiscales, après quelques années de développement favorable, se sont affaiblies en 2009.

Malgré la diminution de la source du revenu et à l'encontre de nombreuses autres municipalités, Helsinki a décidé de ne pas procéder à des réductions soudaines de ses coûts d'exploitation en 2009. Cela a été considéré comme une solution de relancement et faisant partie de l'appui à l'ensemble de l'économie nationale. Le niveau élevé prévu des placements a créé un déficit de financement que la ville a compensé en augmentant sa dette.

La décision du budget de 2010 s'appuyait sur l'hypothèse que l'encours de la ville-mère n'augmenterait plus après 2012. Le fléchissement des recettes fiscales sera à redresser au cours des années 2010 à 2012.

Le nouveau conseil, dont le mandat quadriennal commençait au début de l'année, a approuvé au printemps le premier programme stratégique couvrant l'entière période du mandat. Le programme présente les principaux objectifs de la ville, les cibles de développement et les mesures à prendre dans l'organisation des services et servira également de base dans la préparation du budget de 2010.

Dans les prochaines années, Helsinki a de bonnes possibilités d'offrir diverses solutions de logements à sa population croissante. Le superdistrict d'Östersundom, annexé à Helsinki au début de l'année, est visé comme objectif pour la conception d'un plan général commun de trois municipalités. La construction de zones résidentielles originales dans les zones portuaires libérées aux environs du centre est également en bonne voie. Les importants investissements dans le développement des transports publics se sont poursuivis. Les travaux d'excavation pour l'extension vers l'ouest de la ligne de métro ont commencé en automne.

La coopération régionale a permis d'obtenir des résultats concrets avec la création en juin de deux groupe-

ments intermunicipaux. Le réseau de transports publics (HSL) et les services environnementaux (HSY) de la zone métropolitaine de Helsinki, ont commencé à fonctionner à partir du début 2010. En décembre, l'État et les municipalités de la région métropolitaine ont signé une lettre d'intention à la fin d'un long processus de négociations visant à améliorer l'employabilité des immigrants.

Les 14 municipalités de la région de Helsinki ont adopté une vision commune dont les lignes directrices servent au développement de la région. Une étude est menée sur les avantages et inconvénients de l'unification éventuelle de Helsinki avec Vantaa ainsi que sur une administration régionale à deux niveaux des 14 municipalités ; étude qui devrait être terminée à la fin de 2010.

Vers la fin de l'année, le bien-être des helsinkiens avait été menacé par la pandémie grippale. Heureusement, la maladie s'est avérée plus faible que

prévu. À la fin de l'année, 200 000 helsinkiens ont été vaccinés.

La nouvelle la plus joyeuse a été accueillie en novembre dernier alors que le Conseil international des sociétés du design industriel (ICSID) décernait à Helsinki le titre de capitale mondiale du design pour l'année 2012. Outre la région du Grand Helsinki et la ville de Lahti, l'État, le secteur économique, le secteur académique ainsi que diverses associations du domaine du design, participent toutes au grand projet de partenariat. La position de capitale mondiale du design apportera à la région de Helsinki de nombreux événements liés à ce domaine et une visibilité internationale. Elle complète également bien la vaste palette d'événements offerts pendant l'année de la célébration du 200e anniversaire de la ville de Helsinki en tant que capitale de notre pays.

Jussi Pajunen
Maire de la ville

ÉLÉMENTS COMPTABLES RELATIFS À LA CLÔTURE DES COMPTES DE L'ANNÉE 2009

Élément comptables relatifs au compte de résultat, millions d'euros	2009	2008
Pourcentage des recettes et des dépenses de fonctionnement	41,4	42,9
Marge annuelle, millions d'euros	315,3	539,8
Pourcentage de la marge annuelle rapporté aux amortissements	94,5	181,3
Marge annuelle, euros par habitant	541	942
Marge annuelle sans entreprises de service public, euros par habitant	-24	306
Nombre d'habitants	583 100	573 011
Élément comptables du tableau de financement	2009	2008
Pourcentage de l'autofinancement des investissements	50,8	77,9
Pourcentage de l'autofinancement des mises de fonds	45,1	74
Marge de service des emprunts	4,3	5,9
Fonds de roulements au 31.12., 1000 d'euros	678 655	684 448
Adéquation de caisse par jour	53	55
Bilan	2009	2008
Ratio d'autofinancement, %	75,5	77,5
Ratio dettes d'affaire, %	39,1	33,4
Prêt portant intérêt au 31.12., millions d'euros	890	659
Emprunts, euros par habitant	1 527	1 150
Prêts au 31.12., millions d'euros	980	999

Спад мировой экономики оказал большое влияние на экономическое положение городских и сельских муниципалитетов в 2009 году. Динамика налоговых поступлений характеризовалась тем, что хорошие налоговые доходы нескольких предыдущих лет сменились падением налоговых сборов в 2009 году.

Несмотря на сокращение доходной части бюджета, город Хельсинки, в отличие от многих других муниципалитетов, решил не идти на резкие сокращения своих расходов в 2009 году, полагая, что такое решение будет способствовать оживлению деловой активности и стимулирует экономику всей страны. Инвестиции были сохранены на запланированном высоком уровне, а образовавшийся дефицит был покрыт новыми кредитами.

При составлении бюджета на 2010 год мы исходили из того, что объем взятых городом кредитов перестанет расти после 2012 года. Снижение налоговых поступлений необходимо компенсировать в течение 2010-2012 годов.

Избранный на четырехлетний срок новый совет городских уполномоченных приступил к работе с начала года и весной одобрил первую стратегическую программу, охватывающую весь срок полномочий совета. В программе изложены основные цели развития города, объекты повышенного внимания и меры, необходимые при организации сферы предоставляемых городом услуг. Эта новая стратегическая программа была взята за основу уже при подготовке бюджета на 2010 год.

В ближайшие годы Хельсинки будет располагать хорошими возможностями по обеспечению своего растущего населения разнообразным жильем. В начале года начато градостроительное планирование присоединенного к Хельсинки района Эстерсундом. Целью является разработка единого генерального плана для трех муниципалитетов. Хорошее начало положено также превращению освободившихся вблизи центральной части города портовых территорий в самобытные жилые районы. Продолжалось интенсивное развитие общественного транспор-

та. Прошлой осенью начаты горные работы, связанные со строительством западной ветки метро.

Конкретным результатом регионального сотрудничества стало создание в июне прошлого года двух муниципальных объединений. Транспортная служба региона Хельсинки (HSL) и Служба экологических услуг региона Хельсинки (HSY) приступили к своей деятельности с начала 2010 года. После длительных переговоров между органами государственной власти и муниципалитетами столичного региона в декабре прошлого года был подписан договор о намерениях, направленный на усиление мер по трудоустройству иммигрантов.

14 муниципалитетов региона Хельсинки утвердили общий перспективный план, обозначивший направления развития региона. Отчеты, которые должны быть подготовлены к концу 2010 года, содержат анализ положительных и отрицательных последствий возможного объединения городов Хельсинки и Вантаа, а также целесообразности создания двухступенчатой системы регионального управления, объединяющего 14 муниципалитетов.

В конце года здоровью жителей Хельсинки угрожала пандемия гриппа. К счастью, болезнь оказалась менее опасной, чем ожидалось. До конца 2009 года прививки от гриппа были сделаны 200.000 жителей Хельсинки.

Самая радостная новость пришла в ноябре, когда Международный совет ассоциаций промышленного дизайна (ICSID) присвоил Хельсинки статус мировой столицы дизайна на 2012 год. Помимо городов столичного региона и Лахти, в широком совместном проекте участвуют органы государственной власти, корпоративный сектор, учреждения высшего образования, а также различные организации, занимающиеся дизайном. Статус мировой столицы дизайна сделает Хельсинки ареной многочисленных мероприятий и расширит его международную известность. Это событие также станет прекрасным дополнением к программе юбилейного года, когда мы будем праздновать 200 лет со времени превращения Хельсинки в столицу нашей страны.

*Юсси Паюнен
Мэр города*

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ГОДОВОГО БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО ОТЧЕТА ЗА 2009 ГОД

Показатели отчета о прибыли	2009	2008
Производительность производственных расходов, %	41,4	42,9
Годовая валовая прибыль в миллионах евро	315,3	539,8
Годовая валовая прибыль в % к расходам	94,5	181,3
Годовая валовая прибыль в евро на жителя	541	942
Годовая валовая прибыль без учета торговых предприятий в евро на жителя	-24	306
Общая численность населения	583.100	573.011
Показатели денежного оборота	2009	2008
Внутреннее финансирование инвестиций, %	50,8	77,9
Внутреннее финансирование затрат капитала, %	45,1	74
Обслуживание заемов	4,3	5,9
Денежные средства 31.12., в 1000 евро	678.655	684.448
Достаточность кассы, дней	53	55
Балансовые показатели	2009	2008
Степень аутентности, %	75,5	77,5
Относительная задолженность, %	39,1	33,4
Ссудный капитал, 31.12. в миллионах евро	890	659
Ссуда, в евро на жителя	1.527	1.150
Поступления от возвращения долга	980	999



HELSINKI

Founded in 1550	
The Finnish Capital since 1812	

AREA AND ENVIRONMENT

Total area	716 km ²
Land	214 km ²
Population density	
inhabitants per sq. km	2,730
Shoreline	123 km
Islands	315

MEAN TEMPERATURE 2009

whole year	6.1°C
warmest month, June	17.2°C
coldest month, February	-3.6°C

POPULATION

Total population 2009/2010	583,350
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Age groups %:

0–6	6.7
7–15	7.8
16–64	70.9
65–74	7.8
75+	6.7
Life expectancy	78.7
men	74.8
women	82.0
Finnish nationality %	92.8
Other nationals %	7.2
Finnish-speaking %	83.7
Swedish-speaking %	6.1
Other languages %	10.2

HOUSING

Dwellings total	323,416
owner-occupied dwellings %	44.6
Housing density m ² /person	34.2
Rented dwellings owned by the city	53,000

LABOUR MARKET

Jobs	385,356
primary production (SIC A-B)	0.1%
processing (SIC C-F)	13.2%
services (SIC G-Q)	85.9%
trade, finance, transport (SIC G-K)	50.6%
community services (SIC L-Q)	35.3%
Number of companies	37,391
Labour force (15–74 year olds):	
employed	310,220
unemployed	20,909
participation rate, %	73.0
Degree of unemployment, %	6.3

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Registered cars per 1,000 inhabitants	386
Public transport within the city, total journeys	196 M
Mobile phones per 100 inhabitants (in Finland)	144
Internet users (15–74 yr), percentage of population	82%

ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY

Sales of electricity	7,898 GWh
Sales of district heating	6,583 GWh
Sales of water	71.8 M m ³
Water consumption per capita per day	250 l
Treated waste water	110.1 M m ³

HEALTH CARE

City sub-district health centres	26
City hospitals	8

Primary health care:

primary health care visits total	4.0 M
visits to health centres, etc	3.5 M
dental care visits	0.5 M
total per inhabitant	6.9

Average number of patients in institutional care every day	2,174
in city hospitals	2,051
in contract hospitals	123
visits per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7

Specialized medical care:

Out-patient visits total	0.9 M
in city units	0.2 M
in contract outpatient clinics	0.7 M
total per inhabitant	1.5

Average number of patients in institutional care every day	1,110
in city units	277
in contract hospitals	833
visits per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9

SOCIAL WELFARE

Child daycare places ¹ per 100 1–6-year-olds	65.2
Places in sheltered housing for the elderly	2,252
per 100 persons aged 75+	5.7
Places in institutional care per 100 persons aged 75+	6.1

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

EDUCATION

Educational structure:

% of 15-year-olds and over with	
comprehensive school certificate only	31
intermediate qualification	34
higher vocational qualification	10
university degree or eq.	25

Number of educational institutions in Helsinki:

Universities and university-level institutions	7
Vocational universities	5
Vocational training institutions	25
Comprehensive schools and upper secondary schools	178

CULTURE AND LEISURE

City library:

Book loans, millions	9.3
Loans per inhabitant	16.1
Museums	71
Recreational trails and jogging tracks, km	216
Swimming pools	14
Sport halls and gyms	32

TOURISM

Passengers (millions):

via Helsinki-Vantaa airport	13
via the Port of Helsinki	10
via Helsinki railway station	46
Hotel guests (millions)	1.6
overnight stays, total	2.7
of which foreigners	1.5
Hotels	53
rooms	8,213
beds	15,425
International conferences and events participants	122
participants	29,355

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

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

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

Helsinki offers

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

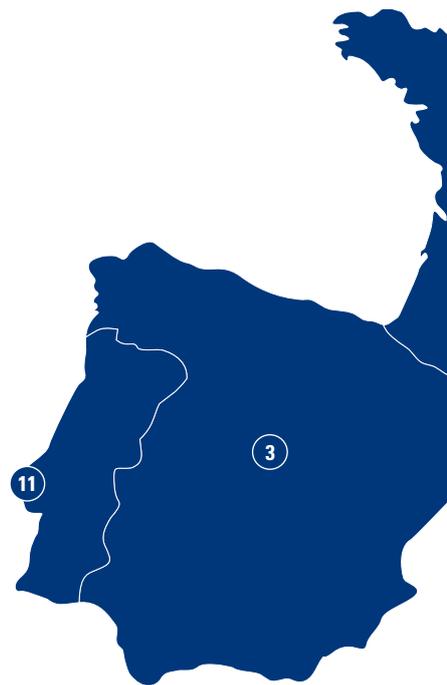
European Union in 2009

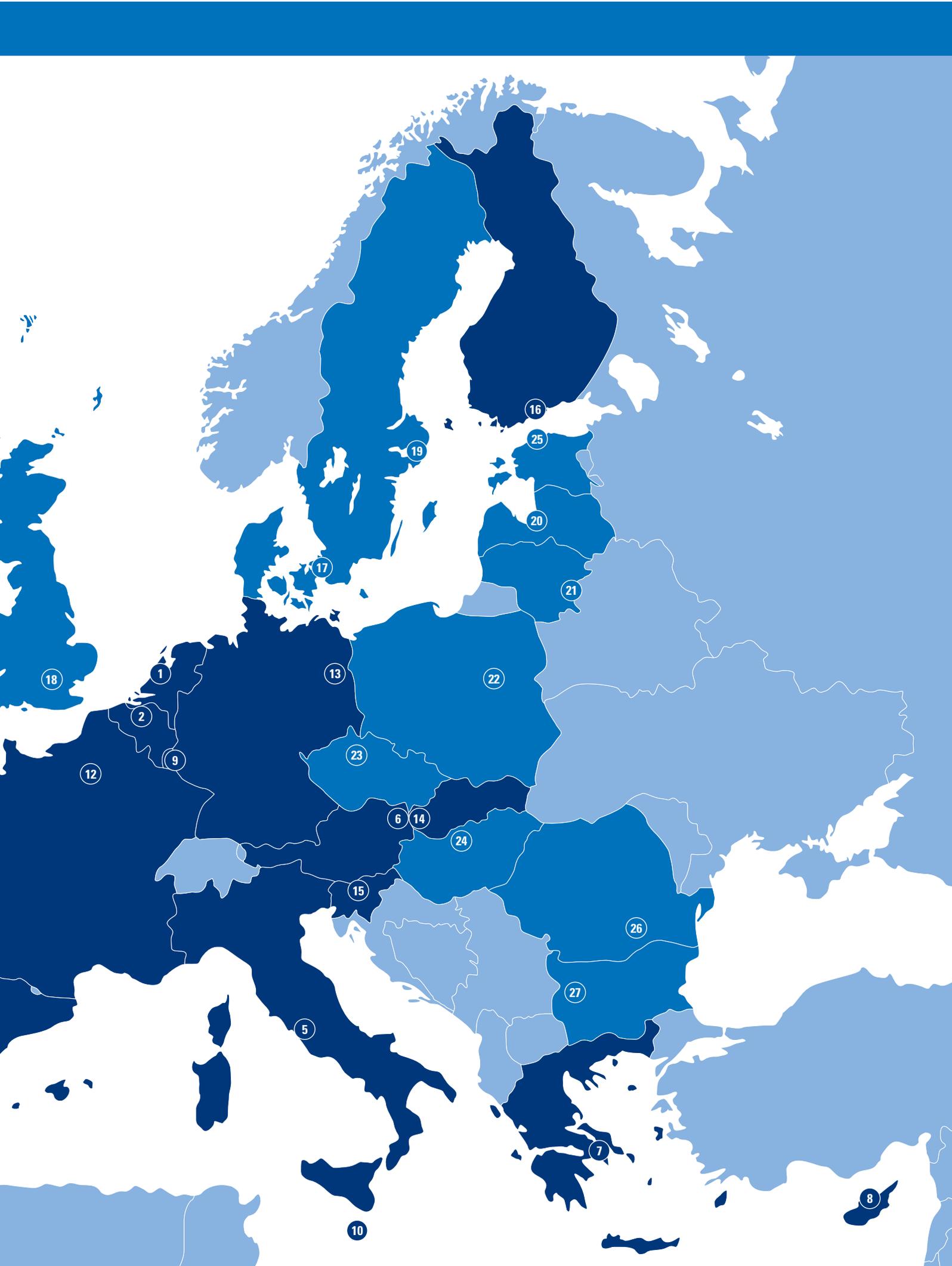
Capitals of EU member states of the euro area

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

Capitals of other EU member states

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







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